

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ILLINOIS COURTS



ADMINISTRATIVE
SUMMARY
1998

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



A Message from the Chief Justice


On behalf of the Illinois State Judiciary, I am pleased to present the 1998 Annual Report of the Illinois Courts. The two volumes of this report provide an overview not only of the day-to-day processing of cases at all levels but of the various boards, commissions, and committees that support the Supreme Court in the exercise of its administrative and supervisory authority. Valuable contributions have been made in a variety of areas including alternatives to incarceration for non-violent offenders, optical imaging for court records, the feasibility of mediation in various proceedings, standard interrogatories, juvenile law, and complex litigation.

Education continues to be a major theme in the development of Illinois' judicial branch of government. A major new initiative is the Comprehensive Judicial Education Plan which the Court adopted during the year. The plan is multi-faceted and includes further development of existing programs as well as the addition of new ones. Among the short-term objectives of the plan is the creation of a new forum, the Educational Conference, at which judges will be able to engage in dialogue on a variety of issues of professional importance. Short-term objectives also include regional and mini-seminars, an orientation program for new judges addressing substantive and procedural issues, and a Resource Lending Library that will contain audio, video, and printed materials produced by past Judicial Conference seminars. Long-term objectives of the plan include creation of a Summer School for Judges involving area law schools, Distance Education using audio and video conferencing, and the development of a web page to provide informational and educational resources to judges online.

The planning and execution of these programs is the result of the dedicated efforts of many members of the judiciary who serve on the various committees. I also wish to acknowledge the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts which, under Director Joseph A. Schillaci, provides support to the committees as well as to the three levels of Illinois' courts. During the year Administrative Office staff also provided training and other assistance to non-judicial personnel including circuit clerks, court reporters, and probation staff. I express my appreciation to these groups and individuals as I invite you to review the accomplishments of the Illinois court system described in this report.


A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Charles E. Freeman".

Charles E. Freeman
Chief Justice

 **1998 Illinois Judicial Conference** The 1998 annual Illinois Judicial Conference convened on October 29th and 30th “to consider the work of the courts.” Each year, the Judicial Conference provides the Court with a broad range of recommendations intended to improve the administration of justice in Illinois. The eighty-two member Conference includes the seven supreme court justices, the five presiding justices of the appellate court, at least twenty-two associate judges, five chief circuit judges, and other circuit and appellate judges from throughout the State. Seven Conference committees are staffed by experienced individuals from the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts who provide administrative as well as research assistance to the committees in their particular endeavors. The Committees of the Judicial Conference are as follows: Alternative Dispute Resolution Coordinating Committee, Automation and Technology Committee, Committee on Criminal Law and Probation Administration, Committee on Discovery Procedures, Committee on Education, Study Committee on Complex Litigation, and the Study Committee on Juvenile Justice.

The annual Judicial Conference is supervised by the Executive Committee of which the Chief Justice serves as Chairman. Events on the first day of the 1998 Conference included delivery of the Chief Justice’s annual message. On day two, each of the Conference committees reported to the body concerning its work over the course of the past year, and on anticipated initiatives for 1999.

Recommendations presented at the 1998 Conference were conceived and developed by some of the most experienced and knowledgeable jurists in the State. Included among the recommendations were the following: (1) the development of a judicial web page, (2) a proposal to amend the Supreme Court Rules to allow for the taking of depositions by electronic means, (3) the expansion of judicial education programs, and (4) a plan for compensation of arbitrators in court-annexed mandatory arbitration cases.

 **Continuing Judicial Education** The Court has consistently stressed the importance of judicial education as being essential to a vital judiciary. Judicial education is the primary means by which judges are able to remain current in developments in the law, may increase their knowledge of substantive and procedural law, and develop an appreciation, as well as an understanding, of matters relating to court administration and management. Beyond the enhancement of particular skills, a consistent judicial education program provides the best opportunity for judges throughout the State to interact, to collaborate and to exchange ideas.

Through its Judicial Conference, the Supreme Court has provided judges with education programs of the highest caliber for more than 30 years. The Court’s education program includes numerous seminars, workshops, a new judge orientation, which includes an intensive five-day seminar, a resource and lending library, and a faculty development program which assists judges in improvement of their teaching skills.

In 1998 the Supreme Court continued its impetus toward strengthening Illinois’ judicial education program. The Court took three bold steps which serve first, to evidence our resolve on the essentialness of a strong education program, and second, to reinforce our commitment to expand and enhance educational opportunities for judges at every level in the judiciary. In January, the Court issued a formal statement to every judge in this State urging each to attain at least 15 hours of continuing judicial education annually. Following on the heels of that statement, the Court issued an order creating the New Judge Mentoring Program, discussed later in this report. Finally, in September, the Court adopted the “Comprehensive Judicial Education Plan.”

The “Comprehensive Judicial Education Plan,” which incorporates and further develops components of the prior existing educational program, adds some new and innovative components. As adopted, the Plan consists of a variety of programs to be implemented in the short-term as well as concepts to be studied for long-term implementation. An important new component in the Plan is the establishment of an Education Conference. The EDUCATION CONFERENCE, to be distinguished from the JUDICIAL CONFERENCE, is designed to allow and encourage judges from every level of our court system and from every geographical location to convene for purposes of discussion on such matters as substantive and procedural law, judicial ethics and conduct, and any other issues relevant to the effective administration of justice. It is the Court’s intent to request additional funding to inaugurate the Education Conference in fiscal year 2000.

Concepts to be studied for long-term implementation under the Comprehensive Plan include (1) a cooperative effort between the judiciary and area law schools with the goal of establishing “Summer School for Judges”; (2) the availability of distance education through the use of audio and video conferences; (3) the creation of a judicial web page to provide informational and educational resources to judges “on-line”; and (4) increased opportunities for self-directed study through the creation of additional bench books, as needed, and educational materials on audio and video tapes and on CD ROM.

NINETY-FIRST ILLINOIS GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The People of this State expect that its judges are fair, well versed in the law, and competent to rule on the issues presented to them. Integral to insuring the competency of our judiciary is the development and maintenance of the highest quality of judicial education. To that end, the Court is resolute in its determination to commit additional resources to the continued development and formalization of judicial education. Additional funding to begin implementing the Comprehensive Judicial Education Plan will be requested in the Judicial Branch's fiscal year 2000 budget. We believe the General Assembly will continue to assist us in meeting the high expectations placed on judges by the People of this State by responding favorably to our request for additional resources.



Judicial Branch Web Page In 1998, the Supreme Court embraced the concept of a Judicial Branch Internet Web Page. The recommendation for a judicial web page was submitted to the Court by the Illinois Judicial Conference Committee on Automation and Technology. To bring plans for the web page to fruition, the Court has directed the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts, with the assistance of the Committee on Automation and Technology, to participate in the creation of the design, and to then, implement and maintain the Court's Web Page.

Use of the Internet is not an entirely new venture for the Court. While most information pertaining to the judiciary is currently only available through library materials and mailings, the Reporter of Decisions has been providing Supreme and Appellate Court decisions on the Internet for the past several years. Beyond the capability of offering judicial opinions over the Internet, the Court envisions that its Web Page will provide greater and varied information, which would otherwise not be available for distribution in other than paper form.

The Court continues to seek out the most economical means to improve the administration of Illinois' vast court system. With the addition of a web page to its arsenal of administrative resources, the Court intends to improve the flow of routine information to the members of the bench, the bar, and the general public. As is the case with other branches of State government, the Court has not limited its consideration of technological advances to the use of the Internet. Continuing endeavors by the Committee on Automation and Technology assure that the Court will be kept abreast of those advances which have the potential to improve the overall efficiency of our court system. There will soon come a time when our courts and its agencies, with a simple keystroke on a computer, will have the capability to share and exchange information within minutes. To move forward in this area, the Executive

Committee of the Illinois Judicial Conference has authorized the Committee on Technology to continue its efforts to establish an extensive Judicial Branch Information System during the 1999 conference year



New Judge Mentoring Program Last year the Court informed the General Assembly of its intent to inaugurate a mentoring program to assist new judges in their transition from legal practitioner to the office of judge. While seasoned jurists have always assisted new colleagues on an informal basis, the Court believed a more formal procedure was needed to help new judges during the critical first year on the bench when judges develop work habits and a judicial style that will remain with them throughout their judicial careers. On February 6, 1998, the Court entered an order (M.R. 14618) creating the New Judge Mentoring Program, which is now fully operational.

In October 1998, one hundred and twelve veteran judges throughout the State attended a full day of training and are now certified to serve as mentors to new judges. The goals of the mentoring program are to: provide a role model for the new judge; provide ethical guidance; help improve judicial skills through demonstration and discussion; help the new judge be more productive and efficient; assist the new judge in integrating judicial and private roles; and encourage educational development. All judges new to the bench after November 1, 1998, will have the benefit of a formal mentoring relationship for a period of one year, during which time the new judge can consult freely with his or her mentor on any aspect of the office of judge. Mentors will provide assistance during regular meetings with the new judge by being generally available to answer questions, and by directing the new judge to helpful resources.

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

Chief Justice Charles E. Freeman transmitted this report to the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives on January 29, 1999.

Continued on page 4

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE JUDICIAL



Remodeling of the Waterways Building to Serve as a Courthouse for the Appellate Court of the Fourth Judicial District

The long-anticipated renovation of the Waterways Building in Springfield, for use by the Appellate Court of the Fourth District, is under way. Funds for this effort were released during 1998. The removal of nonstructural components is virtually complete and construction activity on the renovation is scheduled to begin in March of 1999.

The General Assembly is to be commended for appropriating the funds for this essential project. Relocating the Fourth District from the Supreme Court Building to the new location will serve the dual purposes of providing the Fourth District with the space to accommodate its needs, while making much needed additional space available to the Supreme Court in the Supreme Court Building.



Family Violence Prevention Coordinating Council Program In 1993, the Supreme Court authorized the convening of a state-level council to provide a coordinated response to family violence in our communities. Utilizing a multi-disciplinary approach, the Illinois Family Violence Coordinating Council (IFVCC) works across the health, justice and social service systems to address problems resulting from family violence. IFVCC is comprised of individuals from law enforcement, prosecution, defense, the judiciary, and the health, religious, social service and education fields. One of the goals of the IFVCC is to contribute to the improvement of the legal system and the administration of justice.

Utilizing funds appropriated by the General Assembly, local family violence prevention coordinating councils are formed primarily along judicial circuit boundaries. The councils' purpose is to assist the circuit court in developing programs to improve the court's ability to serve the community and dispose of cases. The councils emphasize prevention through strengthened services, coordination, protocol development, public education, professional training, data analysis, evaluation and information exchange.

The General Assembly is to be commended for its support of this effort.



Judicial Retirement Proposal During the 90th General Assembly, legislation was introduced which would have provided an important change to the Judges Retirement System. The proposed change would have allowed a judge, who had elected to stop contributions to the Judicial Retirement System, and who, thereafter, received a salary increase, to elect to make contributions only on the amount of the salary increase. Passage of this change would give experienced judges an incentive to remain on the bench. This proposal was recommended for approval by the Illinois Pension Laws Commission but was not acted upon by the 90th General Assembly. The General Assembly is urged to enact this appropriate change to the Judges Retirement System.



Juvenile Justice Reform In 1998, the General Assembly passed legislation which represents a major shift in State policy regarding juvenile justice. The Juvenile Justice Reform Provisions of 1998 (Public Act 90-590, effective January 1, 1999) include a comprehensive revision of the delinquency article of the Juvenile Court Act. Among other major changes, the new law appears to reshape the basic focus of the justice system's response to juvenile delinquency. The General Assembly's intent to promote a "balanced and restorative justice" approach to dealing with the problem of juvenile crime in Illinois will have a significant impact on the state's juvenile justice system.

To ensure appropriate implementation of the reform provisions, the General Assembly, in consultation with the executive and judicial branches of government, approved a multi-year funding plan for those State and local components of the juvenile justice system impacted by the new law. For fiscal year 1999, total appropriations to implement the reform provisions amount to \$33.2 million, with a substantial portion of these funds allocated for court-based programs. In the judicial branch, the primary impact of this legislation is on the juvenile detention and probation operations administered by our circuit courts.

The FY 1999 funding package includes an appropriation of \$5.3 million to the Supreme Court's budget to reimburse the counties for new juvenile detention and probation resources. Additionally, the FY 1999 funding plan includes an \$8.5 million appropriation to the Department of Public Aid for Medicaid reimbursements to the counties for the purchase of court-ordered placement and treatment services on behalf of juvenile delinquents sentenced to probation.

To ensure the continued successful implementation of the juvenile justice reform provisions, it is important that the State maintain its multi-year commitment to provide the resources needed to effectively carry out the intent of this new law.



Courts Commission On November 3, 1998, the electorate of the State of Illinois approved the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the State of Illinois that altered the structure and procedures of the Illinois Courts Commission. The supreme and appellate courts have made their appointments under the new amendment.

The Supreme Court has increased its appropriation request for the Commission to handle expected increased expenses. The Court looks forward to the Commission's continuation of its important duties and responsibilities.



Supreme Court Decisions Which the General Assembly May Wish to Consider

A. A section of the Home Repair Fraud Act held unconstitutional In *People v. Watts*, S. Ct. Doc. 81548 (February 20, 1998), our court considered the constitutionality of section 3(c) of the Home Repair Fraud Act (815 ILCS 515/3(c)) (the Act). That provision allows the presence of certain factors to raise a rebuttable presumption of intent and places the burden of production on a defendant to rebut that presumption. If the defendant fails to carry this burden, the trier of fact is required to find that the defendant did not intend to do the promised work, even if the State has offered no evidence that directly shows such an intent.

We held that such burden shifting violates the due process clauses of both the United States and Illinois Constitutions. We also held, however, that section 3(c) is severable from the remainder of the Act. Therefore, although this provision is stricken, the remainder of the statute remains intact and valid.

The Supreme Court submits the matter to the General Assembly for its consideration.

B. A statutory penalty in the Criminal Code of 1961 held unconstitutional In *People v. Lombardi*, S. Ct. Doc. Nos. 83810, 83951, 83952 (cons.) (December 17, 1998), the Court was asked to determine whether the statutory penalty for armed violence involving a category I weapon is unconstitutional when the underlying felony is residential burglary. (720 ILCS 5/19-3(a), 33A-2.) These sections impose a 15 to 20-year prison term for armed violence predicated on residential burglary while armed with a Category I weapon.

We held that to commit the offense of armed violence (residential burglary) a defendant need not actually use or threaten violence or injure an occupant, whereas the use or threat of violence or injury to an occupant is inherent to the offense of home invasion. Yet home invasion carries a lesser penalty of 6 to 30 years' imprisonment. We therefore held that the statutory penalty for armed violence involving a category I weapon when the underlying felony is residential burglary violates the limitation-of-penalties provision contained in article 1, section 11 of the Illinois Constitution of 1970.

If the General Assembly determines that the interests of the State need to be addressed in this situation, the Supreme Court urges the General Assembly to cure this statute's constitutional defect.

C. Adoption of a "deliberative process privilege" declined In *People ex rel. Birkett v. City of Chicago*, Sup. Ct. Doc. 84452 (December 17, 1998), the Court was asked to adopt a common law deliberative process privilege. Under this privilege, confidential advice given to those involved in making decisions and policy for state and local government is exempt from discovery.

We declined to adopt this privilege, noting that privileges are strongly disfavored because they operate to exclude relevant evidence and thus work against the truth seeking function of legal proceedings. We noted further our long-standing position that the extension of an existing privilege or the establishment of a new one is a matter best deferred to the legislature.

The Supreme Court submits this matter to the General Assembly for its consideration.



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, 1998, judicial salaries, as determined by the legislature, were: supreme court justices, \$138,049; appellate court judges, \$129,928; circuit court judges, \$119,226; and associate judges, \$111,106. The state also pays for support staff of supreme and appellate court judges, staff in other units of the supreme and appellate courts, court reporters and a small number of other personnel in the circuit courts, and mandatory arbitration staff in several counties. Part of the cost of operating the mandatory arbitration program is offset by fees paid by participants in the program. During 1998, the arbitration filing and rejection fees collected amounted to \$4,130,332.

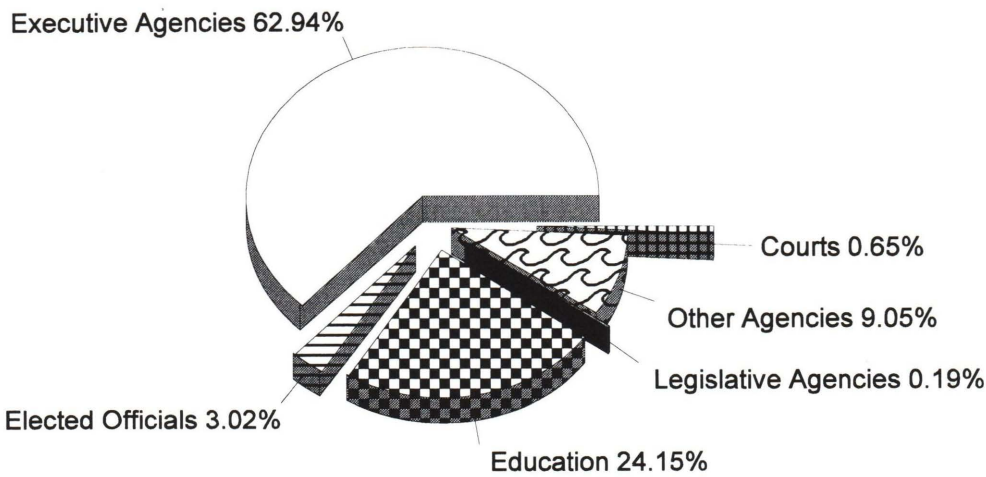
State funding for probation departments currently covers approximately 2,800 probation personnel. Counties are reimbursed for all salaries of approximately half of this number, with the rest reimbursed at the rate of \$1,000 per month. At the present time, state funding provides for about 30% of the total cost of probation services in the state.

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

STATE FUNDING

The pie chart below shows the supreme court's share of the total appropriations for fiscal year 1999 (July 1, 1998 to June 30, 1999). The total appropriation was \$38,131,558,000. The appropriation for the courts was \$248,174,300.

**Appropriations for State Agencies
Fiscal Year 1999**



Source: Table I-A: Appropriations by Agency, Chapter 11
Governor's Budget Message to the General Assembly for Fiscal Year 2000

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 1998, the total number of full-time employees in all 102 circuit clerk offices was 3,646, assisted by a total of 265 part-time employees. The cost of operating all circuit clerks' offices totaled \$138,544,418 in 1998.

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 1998 by circuit clerks and earmarked for improvements in the clerks' offices and to help defray the cost to the county of operating the courts at the local level.

Court Document Storage Fund	Court Automation Fund	County Law Library Fund	County Fund To Finance the Court System
is used for any costs relative to the storage of court records.	is used to establish and maintain automated systems for keeping court records.	helps defray the costs of maintaining a law library in the county for judges, attorneys, and the public.	is available from fees collected by circuit clerks to help finance the court system in the county.
\$10,735,060	\$12,117,391	\$5,155,873	\$8,318,049

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 1998 by circuit clerks are listed below:

Youth Drug Abuse Prevention: 12.5% of court-ordered drug fines go to the Department of Human Services to finance programs and services for drug-abuse treatment, and prevention and education services, for juveniles. **\$323,227**

Drug Traffic Prevention: A percentage of certain court-ordered drug fines goes to state law enforcement agencies for use in the enforcement of laws regulating controlled substances and cannabis, and other expenses related to drug offenders. **\$226,414**

Drug Treatment Fund: Court-ordered drug assessments are used to pay for treatment programs for people addicted to alcohol, cannabis, or controlled substances. **\$2,615,767**

Violent Crime Victims Assistance: Court-ordered penalties in criminal and certain traffic cases are used to support victim and witness assistance centers throughout the state. **\$5,608,920**

Domestic Violence Shelter and Service: Court-ordered fines in certain cases go to the Department of Human Services to administer domestic violence shelters and service programs for adults and their dependents who are the subjects of domestic violence. **\$501,461**

Trauma Center Fund: Fees collected in certain traffic, DUI, and criminal cases are used to support Illinois hospitals that are designated as trauma centers. **\$3,945,268**

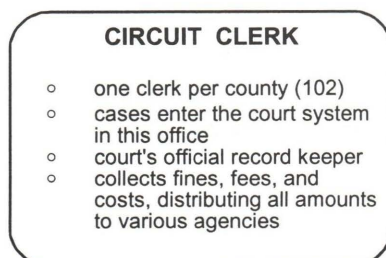
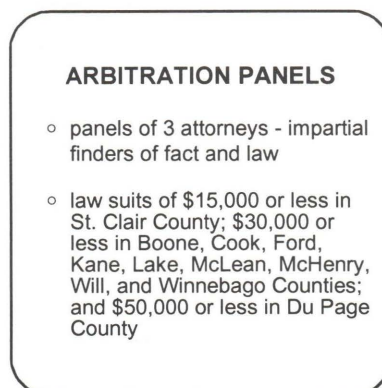
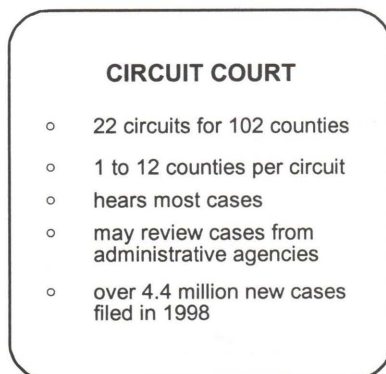
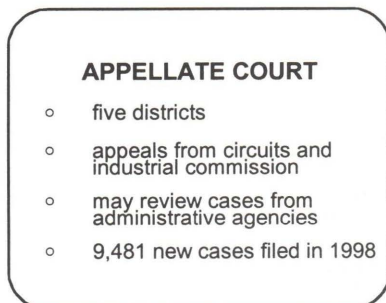
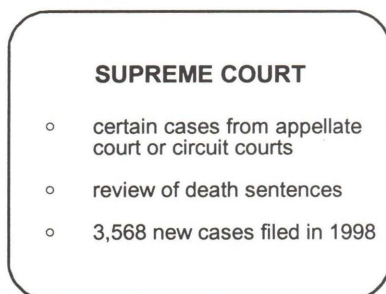
Traffic and Criminal Conviction Surcharge: An additional penalty imposed in traffic and criminal cases is used for training of law enforcement and correctional officers. **\$9,603,861**

Drivers Education Fund: Penalties and forfeitures in offenses reportable to the Secretary of State are used for driver education programs in high schools. **\$4,303,888**

Child Support and Maintenance

During 1998, circuit clerks collected and distributed **\$631,238,557** for child support and maintenance -- an increase of **9.7%** over 1997.

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



CASEFLOW



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

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

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

In addition, there were seven supreme court districts numbered from south to north and four appellate court districts numbered from north to south. For example, the first supreme court district was in a part of the fourth appellate court district and the seventh supreme court district was in a part of the first appellate court district.



In today's system, as shown on the left, there are three levels of courts: circuit, appellate, and supreme, all operating within clearly defined geographical boundaries. The circuit court is a court of original jurisdiction which is divided into twenty-two circuits. Each circuit is located in one of five appellate court districts. Cases enter circuit court

via the circuit clerk's office in a county of the circuit. Cases may be appealed to the appellate court in the district containing the circuit court, or, in certain circumstances, directly to the supreme court. After an appellate court decision, parties to the case may seek discretionary review by the supreme court. Supreme and appellate district and circuit maps are found in their respective sections of this publication.

JUDICIAL BRANCH ADMINISTRATION

Supreme Court

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

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

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

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 court 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 nonlawyers to the commission which oversees the registration and disciplinary process.

State Appellate Defender

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

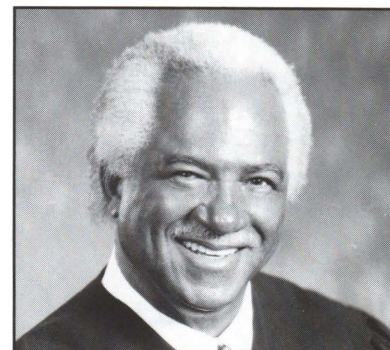
Board of Trustees of the Judges Retirement System

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

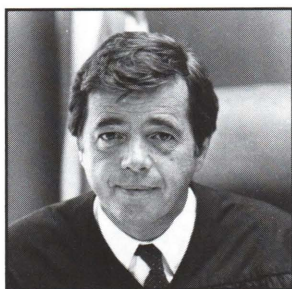
THE JUSTICES OF



*Courtroom of the Illinois Supreme Court
Springfield*

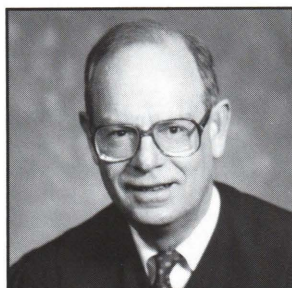


Charles E. Freeman
Chief Justice



Benjamin K. Miller

Justice Miller received a Juris Doctor degree from Vanderbilt University in Nashville, Tennessee. He was in the private practice of law from 1961-1976. In 1976, he was appointed a circuit judge in the seventh circuit by the supreme court and was elected to that position in 1978. He served as circuit judge and chief circuit judge until 1982, when he was elected to the appellate court, fourth district. He served on the appellate court until 1984, when he was elected to the supreme court, serving as chief justice from January 1, 1991 until the end of 1993.



James D. Heiple

Justice Heiple received a Juris Doctor degree from the University of Louisville, Kentucky. After graduating from law school, he joined his father and brother in the family law firm. From 1957 to 1970, he engaged in the general practice of law with offices in Washington and Pekin. During this time, he also served as an appellate law clerk, a public defender, and a special master in chancery. He was elected a circuit judge in the tenth circuit in 1970. In 1980, he was elected to the appellate court, third district. He was elected to the supreme court in 1990 and served as chief justice from January to May of 1997.



**Mary Ann G.
McMorrow**

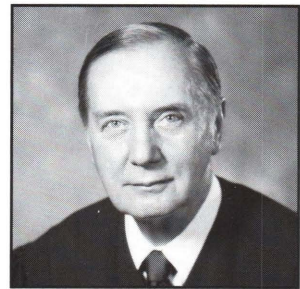
Justice McMorrow received her law degree from Loyola University, Chicago. Prior to being elected a circuit judge in Cook County in 1976, she was engaged in the private practice of law and later appointed an assistant state's attorney of Cook County, assigned to the criminal division. She was assigned to the appellate court for the first district by the supreme court in 1985 and won election to that post in 1986. She was elected to the supreme court in 1992, the first woman to serve on the state's highest court.

THE SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice Freeman received a Juris Doctor degree from John Marshall Law School. Early in his career he served as an assistant attorney general, assistant state's attorney, and an attorney for the Board of Election Commissioners. He served as a commissioner on the Illinois Commerce Commission from 1973 to 1976. He was in the private practice of law from 1962 to 1976. In 1976, he was elected a circuit judge in Cook County where he served for ten years. He was elected to the appellate court in 1986 and to the supreme court in 1990 from the first district. Justice Freeman is the first African-American to serve on the supreme court.

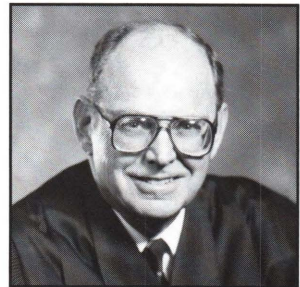
The supreme court is the state's highest court; it also supervises and administers the state's judicial system. The state is divided into five judicial districts, with three justices elected from the first district (Cook County) and one justice elected from each of the other four districts. Justices 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.

Justice Bilandic received a Juris Doctor degree from DePaul University College of Law. Prior to becoming a member of the Chicago City Council in 1969, he was in the private practice of law. He served as a council member until 1976, when he was elected Mayor of the City of Chicago. He is a former master in chancery, Circuit Court of Cook County, and a former Special Assistant Illinois Attorney General. He was elected to the appellate court for the first district in 1984, where he served until his election to the supreme court in 1990. He served as chief justice from January 1, 1994 to December 31, 1996.



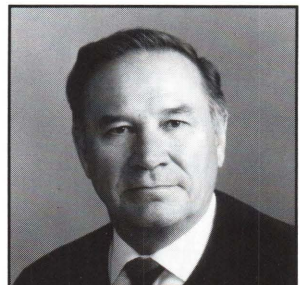
Michael A. Bilandic

Justice Harrison received his LL.B degree from Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri. He was engaged in the private practice of law until he was appointed by the supreme court in 1973 as a circuit judge in the third circuit. He was elected to that position in 1974. In 1979, the supreme court assigned him to the appellate court, fifth district and he was elected to that court in 1980. In 1992, he was elected to the supreme court from the fifth district.



Moses W. Harrison II

Justice Nickels received his Juris Doctor degree from DePaul University College of Law. He was engaged in the private practice of law for over twenty years before entering the Illinois judiciary. He served as a circuit court judge in the sixteenth circuit from 1982 to 1990 and an appellate court judge in the second district from 1990 to 1992. He was elected to the supreme court in 1992 from the second district. Justice Nickels retired on December 31, 1998.



John L. Nickels

SUPREME COURT DIRECTORY

Springfield (62701)

Supreme Court Building
Area Code 217
TDD 524-8132

Clerk 782-2035

Librarian 782-2424

Marshal 782-7821

Chicago (60601)

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

Clerk 793-1332

Bloomington (61702)

P. O. Box 3456
Area Code 309

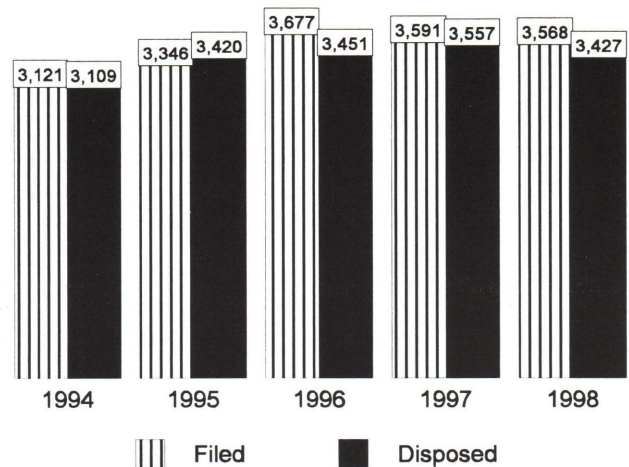
Reporter of Decisions
827-8513
FAX 828-4651

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. The clerk of the supreme court directs a staff of deputies who process cases according to court rules, monitor the caseload of the court, keep court files and records, and maintain court statistics. The clerk's office maintains a list of attorneys licensed to practice in the state, processes the licensing of attorneys, and coordinates the semiannual attorney admission ceremonies. The clerk also registers and renews legal professional service corporations and associations, keeps files of judicial financial disclosure statements, and serves as a public information officer of the court. The clerk maintains offices in Chicago and Springfield.

Supreme Court Caseload



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

Reporter of Decisions. The reporter of decisions directs a staff which publishes opinions of the supreme and appellate courts in the *Official Reports*. Employees also verify case citations; compose head notes, attorney lines, tables of cases, topical summaries, and other materials appearing in the *Official Reports*; edit opinions for style and grammar; and maintain the court's website (www.state.il.us/court).

Supreme Court Librarian. The supreme court librarian directs the operations of the library and the acquisition of research materials which currently exceed 85,000 volumes. Library staff provide research and reference assistance to the court. The library serves the court, the judiciary, other state government agencies, attorneys, and the public.

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

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

SUPREME COURT COMMITTEES

Standing committees of the court and chairpersons during 1998

Appellate Court Administrative Committee...studies and recommends methods by which the appellate court might improve the processing of appeals. Judge James A. Knecht, Appellate Court, Fourth District, Chair; Justice John L. Nickels, liaison officer.

Attorney Registration & Disciplinary Commission...oversees the attorney registration and disciplinary process. Jay H. Janssen, Esq., Chair; Justice John L. Nickels, liaison officer.

Board of Admissions to the Bar...oversees the process of admitting law school graduates to the practice of law. Richard J. Prendergast Jr., Esq., President; Justice Benjamin K. Miller, liaison officer.

Committee on Jury Instructions in Civil Cases...Kurt N. Rodin, Esq., Chair; Michael T. Reagan, Esq., Reporter; Justice John L. Nickels, liaison officer.

Committee on Jury Instructions in Criminal Cases...Patrick A. Tuite, Esq., Chair; Professor Timothy O'Neill, John Marshall Law School, Reporter; Justice Moses W. Harrison II, liaison officer.

Committee on Character and Fitness...evaluates the moral character and general fitness of applicants to practice law. Alan Rosen, Esq., Chair (First Judicial District); Lamont L. Perington, Esq., Chair (Second Judicial District); Judge Gordon L. Lustfeldt, 21st Circuit, Chair (Third Judicial District); Barbara Ann Fritsche, Esq., (Fourth Judicial District); Robert E. Wells, Esq., Chair (Fifth Judicial District); Justice James D. Heiple, liaison officer.

Committee on Professional Responsibility...advises and makes recommendations on matters relating to legal ethics and professional responsibility. William R. Quinlan, Esq., Chair; Thomas More Donnelly, Esq., Reporter; Justice Mary Ann G. McMorro, liaison officer.

Planning and Oversight Committee for a Judicial Performance Evaluation Program...implements and administers the court's program for judicial performance evaluation to promote judicial excellence and competence. Judge Robert J. Hillebrand, 20th Circuit, Chair.

Supreme Court Committee on Judicial Conduct...reviews current supreme court rules and the recommendations of the American Bar Association on judicial conduct as directed by the supreme court, and recommends modifications to the supreme court. Judge Ronald D. Spears, 4th Circuit, Chair; Justice Benjamin K. Miller, liaison officer.

Supreme Court Rules Committee...studies and recommends new supreme court rules or modifications to existing rules. Joseph A. Power Jr., Esq., Chair; Professor Keith H. Beyler, SIU School of Law, Reporter; Justice James D. Heiple, liaison officer.

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. ☞

**Alternative Dispute Resolution
Coordinating Committee**

*Judge Robert E. Byrne
18th Circuit
Chair*

During this conference year, the committee reviewed and recommended the adoption of guidelines intended to clarify Supreme Court Rule 87, as amended, which addresses compensation for arbitrators. In addition, the committee met with arbitration administrators and supervising judges to discuss topics related to arbitration practice. In the area of mediation, the committee suggested proposed enabling legislation for major civil case mediation, and began to study the feasibility of using mediation to address issues of child custody and visitation. The committee also reviewed whether lawyers should be required to inform clients about ADR options. Finally, the committee met with professors who teach ADR courses at Illinois law schools and prepared a report that contains descriptions of classes offered.

**Automation and Technology
Committee**

*Judge R. Peter Grometer
16th Circuit
Acting Chair*

The committee prepared a report for the supreme court on the use of an optical image reproduction in lieu of an original for purposes of an appeal record, and the storage of certain case information where the retention of the record is less than ten years. The committee also reviewed proposed legislation for electronic commerce and security. Additionally, the committee worked on the development of a web page to be used by the Illinois judiciary. The Illinois Judicial Conference approved the recommendation of the committee for a judicial branch web page and forwarded the recommendation to the supreme court. The court approved the recommendation during the November 1998 term.

**Committee on Criminal Law and
Probation Administration**

*Judge Thomas A. Hett
Circuit Court of Cook County
Chair*

The committee continued its study of alternatives to incarceration for non-violent offenders, focusing on community corrections programs. These programs are intended to ease prison overcrowding and are less costly than imprisonment. More importantly, they serve to rehabilitate and re-educate the offender. The committee focused its attention primarily on day reporting, developing a proposal that would make day reporting available to judges as a dispositional alternative to incarceration and as a condition of probation. Funding for such programs was also considered. In addition, the committee also began looking at using pretrial diversion in the context of retail theft and Class 4 drug offenses. Finally, the committee looked at periodic imprisonment, which is often used as a condition of probation.

**Committee on Discovery
Procedures**

*Judge Dale A. Cini
5th Circuit
Chair*

During the year, the committee created a working group to draft standard interrogatories pursuant to Rule 213(j) for use under the Wrongful Death Act. The committee also reviewed various discovery-related proposals received from the Supreme Court Rules Committee and forwarded to that committee a proposal to amend Rule 206.

COMMITTEE ACTIVITIES

During the year, the committee conducted a New Judge Seminar, eight regional seminars, five mini-seminars, two court management programs, and a faculty development workshop. The committee also conducted a seminar on DUI issues which was funded by a grant from the Illinois Department of Transportation. In addition, the committee assisted the supreme court in implementing several new initiatives. The committee developed a comprehensive judicial education plan to implement the court's recommendation that all judges attend 15 hours of continuing judicial education annually. The committee also conducted training for judges nominated as mentors in the New Judge Mentoring Program and implemented a personal computer education program for judges which was developed in conjunction with the Automation and Technology Committee.

Committee on Education
Judge John A. Gorman
10th Circuit
Chair

During the year, the committee produced an update to the third edition of the *Illinois Manual for Complex Civil Litigation*, which incorporates recent changes to the law. The manual was produced in 1991 and revised in 1994. This latest update discusses the impact of two supreme court decisions during 1997 and adds a section on the emerging topic of civil conspiracy claims. The committee also conducted a review of developments that have occurred since publication of the *Illinois Manual for Complex Criminal Litigation* and decided that it was not necessary to issue an update at this time.

Study Committee on Complex Litigation
Judge Herman S. Haase
12th Circuit
Chair

The committee focused on monitoring, for the third consecutive year, omnibus juvenile reform proposals and analyzed the final version enacted. The committee also reviewed permanency legislation impacting on judicial responsibility within the state's child welfare system, and continued the *Juvenile Law Benchbook* revision project. Editing of the *Benchbook* includes consolidating three previous supplements, reformatting the text in a transactional format, and incorporating major reform legislation. The committee anticipates publication of the *Benchbook* during 1999. Members of the committee continued to serve as faculty for juvenile law education programs during 1998.

Study Committee on Juvenile Justice
Judge John P. Freese
11th Circuit
Chair

Members of the Executive Committee of the Illinois Judicial Conference During 1998

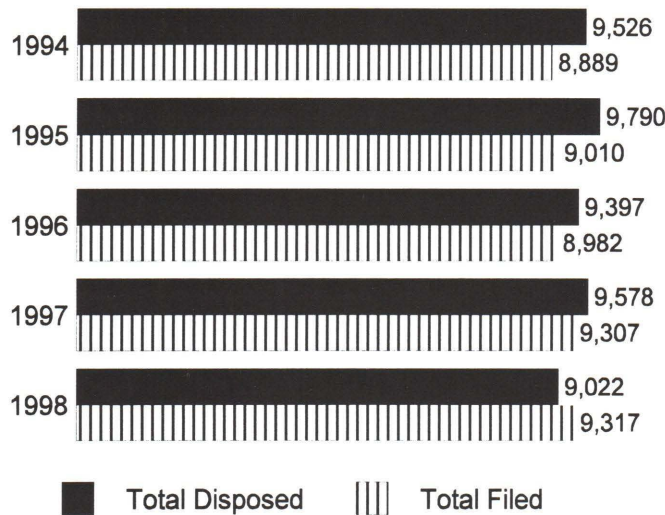
Chief Justice Charles E. Freeman, Chair

Judith M. Brawka, Associate Judge, 16th Circuit
Fred S. Carr Jr., Circuit Judge, 21st Circuit
William Cousins Jr., Appellate Judge, 1st District
Rita B. Garman, Appellate Judge, 4th District
Fred A. Geiger, Appellate Judge, 2nd District
Charles E. Glennon, Circuit Judge, 11th Circuit
Albert Green, Circuit Judge, Circuit Court of Cook County

Mariam Ellen Harrison, Associate Judge, Circuit Court of Cook County
Thomas E. Hoffman, Appellate Judge, 1st District
William E. Holdridge, Appellate Judge, 3rd District
Daniel M. Locallo, Circuit Judge, Circuit Court of Cook County
Donald P. O'Connell, Chief Judge, Circuit Court of Cook County
Philip J. Rarick, Appellate Judge, 5th District
William G. Schwartz, Circuit Judge, 1st Circuit

Total Caseload

All Case Categories



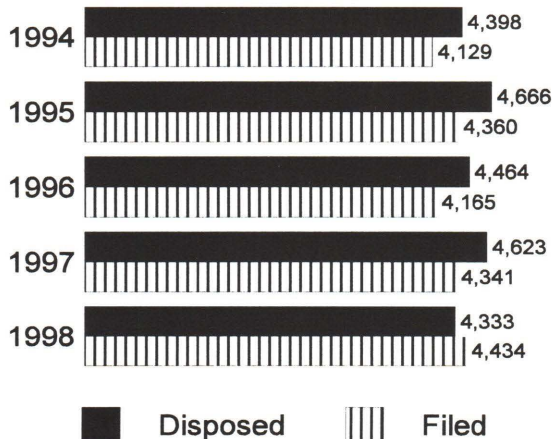
Except for those cases appealed directly to the supreme court, a person has the right to request a review of a circuit court judge's decision by the appellate court.

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

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

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

Criminal Caseload



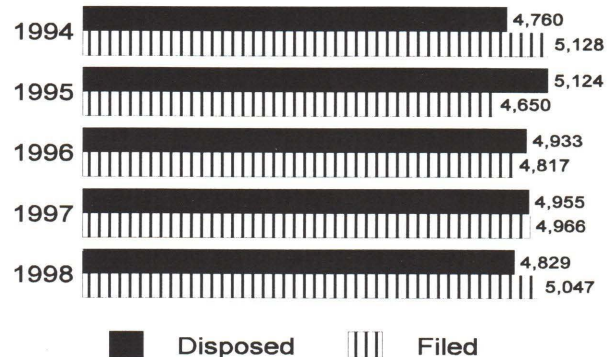
Judges are elected by voters in each district for ten-year terms, and may be retained for additional ten-year terms. Each judge has a support staff of two law clerks and a secretary.

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.

Appellate Court Administrative Matters

Annual Meeting. Supreme Court Rule 22(e) provides for a meeting of all judges of the appellate court. The appellate court held its annual meeting in December with Judge Michael J. Colwell presiding as chair. Forty-six appellate judges attended the meeting. Justices Michael A. Bilandic, Moses W. Harrison, James D. Heiple, Mary Ann McMorrow, and John L. Nickels also attended. Pursuant to amended section 15(e) article VI of the Illinois Constitution, the Illinois Appellate Court selects two appellate judges to serve as regular members and three appellate judges to serve as alternate members on the Illinois Courts Commission. Judges Philip J. Rarick and Thomas R. Rakowski were elected as regular members. Judges Peg Breslin, James A. Knecht, and Robert D. McLaren were elected as alternate members. Judge Alan J. Greiman was selected to be the next chair of the Illinois Appellate Court.

Civil Caseload



Administrative Committee. The Appellate Court Administrative Committee, created by order of the supreme court, studies and recommends methods by which the appellate court might improve the processing of appeals. The committee sponsored the 1998 Appellate Court Seminar. Fifty judges attended the one and one-half day seminar. Additionally they met during the year to consider various matters and plan the 1999 Appellate Court Seminar. Members of the committee include Judges James A. Knecht (Chair), Robert P. Cahill, Richard P. Goldenhersh, Alan J. Greiman, Joseph Gordon, Lawrence D. Inglis, and Judith E. Koehler. Justice John L. Nickels served as the supreme court liaison.

FIRST DISTRICT

Circuit: Circuit Court of
Cook County

District Population:
5,189,689 (1998 est)



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

*Gilbert S. Marchman, Clerk
George Cenar, Research
Director*

APPELLATE JUDGES

DIVISION I

**Sheila M. O'Brien,
Presiding Judge**

Margaret O'Mara Frossard *
Michael J. Gallagher
John P. Tully

DIVISION II

**Joseph Gordon,
Presiding Judge**

William Cousins Jr.
Jill K. McNulty
Thomas R. Rakowski

DIVISION III

**Robert P. Cahill,
Presiding Judge**

Anne M. Burke
David Cerda*
Margaret S. McBride

DIVISION IV

**Leslie E. South,
Presiding Judge**

Thomas E. Hoffman ++
Daniel J. McNamara
Warren D. Wolfson *

DIVISION V

John N. Hourihane, *
Presiding Judge

Alan J. Greiman **
Allen Hartman
Mary Jane Theis

DIVISION VI

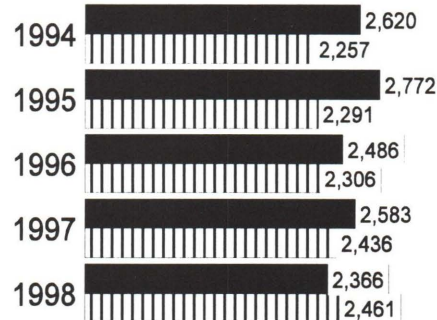
**Calvin C. Campbell,
Presiding Judge**

Robert C. Buckley
Patrick J. Quinn
Morton Zwick *



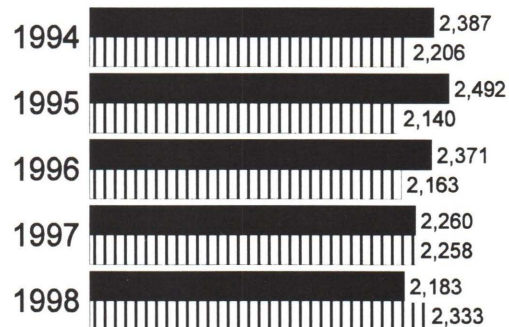
State of Illinois Building
Completed 1924; remodeled 1992
(Holabird & Root/CDB photo)

Criminal Caseload



■ Disposed ▨ Filed

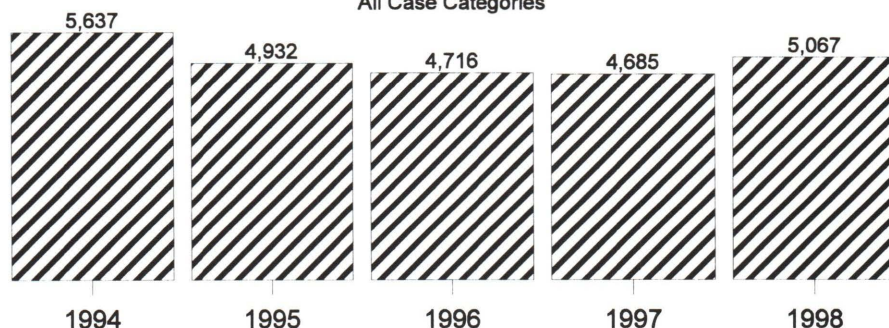
Civil Caseload



■ Disposed ▨ Filed

Total Pending Caseload

All Case Categories



+ = chair ++ = vice-chair: Executive
Committee; *circuit judge assigned to
appellate court

SECOND DISTRICT

55 North Street
Elgin, IL (60120)
(847) 695-3750

Loren J. Strotz, Clerk
Francis Lenski, Research Director



Circuits (Counties):

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

District Population:

2,734,055 (1998 est)

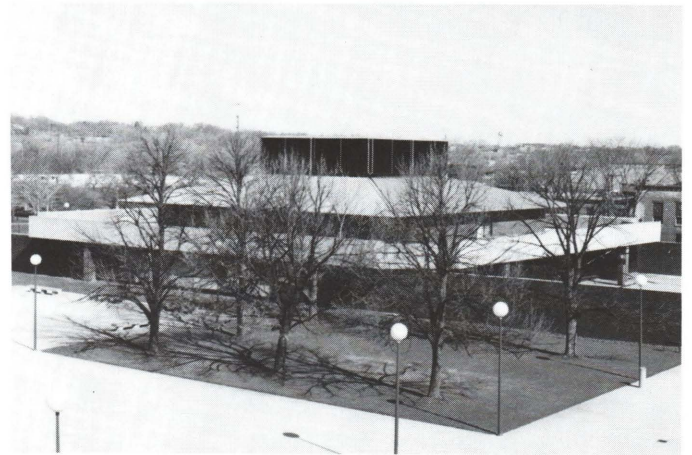
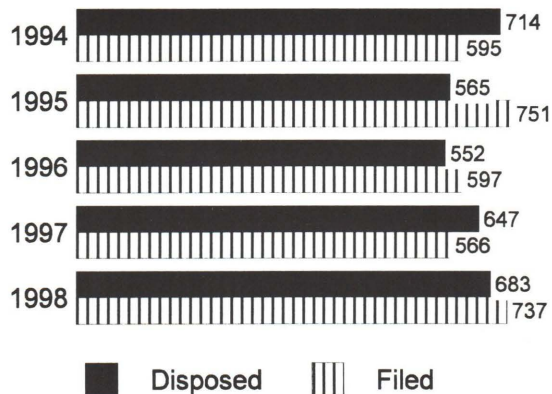
APPELLATE JUDGES

Fred A. Geiger, * Presiding Judge

John J. Bowman Michael J. Colwell *
Susan F. Hutchinson Lawrence D. Inglis
Robert D. McLaren John W. Rapp Jr. *
S. Louis Rathje Robert R. Thomas

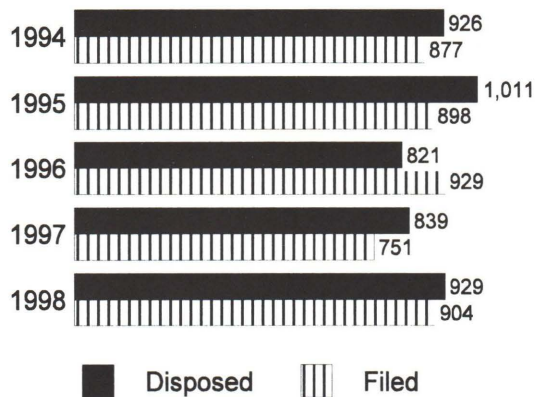
*circuit judge assigned to appellate court

Criminal Caseload



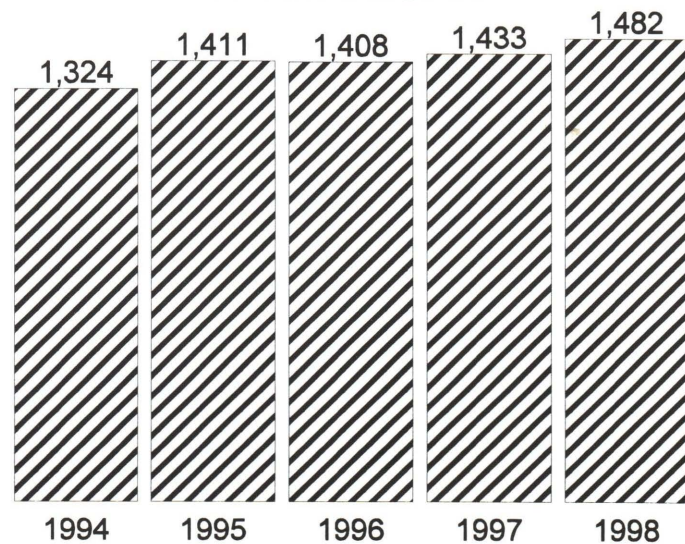
Second District Courthouse - Elgin
Completed in 1966 (C. Jane Bradley photo)

Civil Caseload



Total Pending Caseload

All Case Categories



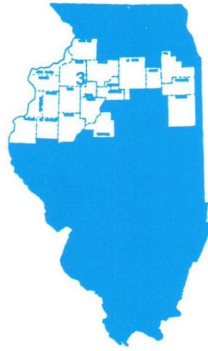
THIRD DISTRICT

Circuits (Counties):

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

District Population:

1,562,696 (1998 est)



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

*Gist Fleshman, Clerk
 Gerald Ursini, Research
 Director*

APPELLATE JUDGES

**Thomas J. Homer,
 Presiding Judge**

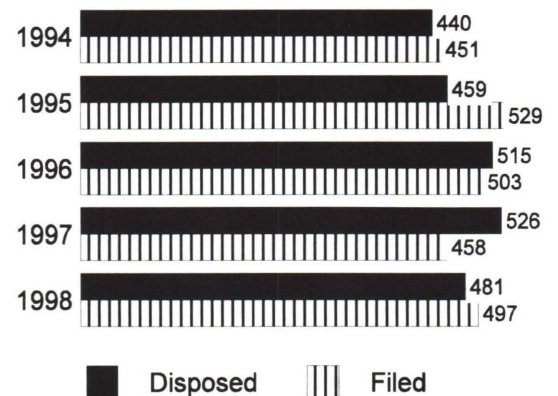
Peg Breslin William E. Holdridge
 Judith E. Koehler** Tom M. Lytton
 Kent F. Slater

** appointed to appellate court



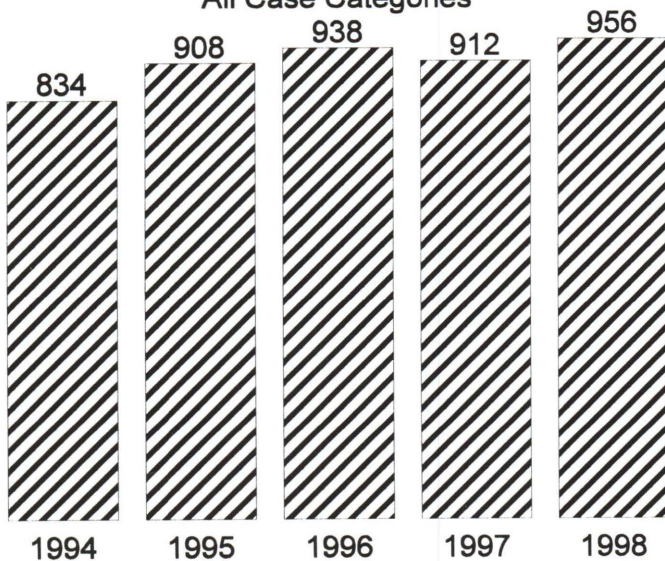
Third District Courthouse - Ottawa
 Completed in 1860 (Gist Fleshman photo)

Criminal Caseload

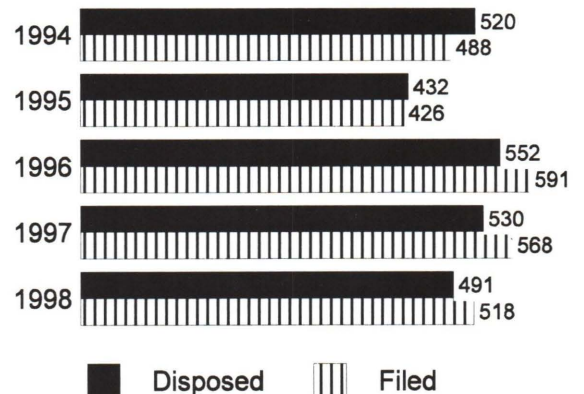


Total Pending Caseload

All Case Categories



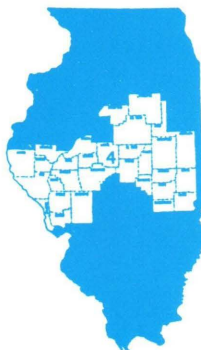
Civil Caseload



FOURTH DISTRICT

**Supreme Court
Building
Springfield, IL (62701)
(217) 782-2586**

*Darryl Pratscher, Clerk
Shirley Wilgenbusch,
Research Director*



Circuits (Counties):

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

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

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

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

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

District Population:

1,259,218 (1998 est)

APPELLATE JUDGES

James A. Knecht, Presiding Judge

Robert W. Cook Rita Garman

John T. McCullough Sue E. Myerscough

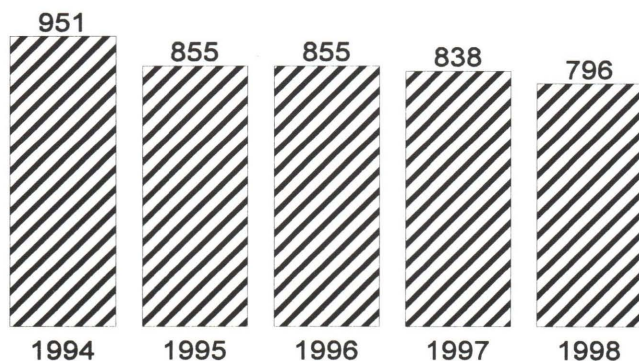
Robert J. Steigmann



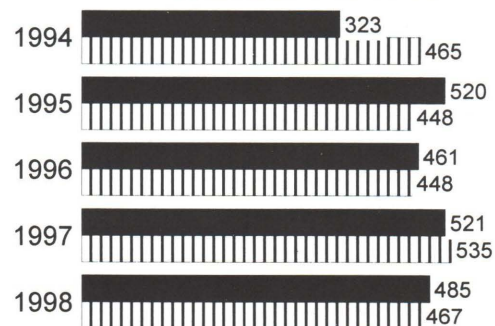
Fourth District - Supreme Court Building
Completed in 1908 (Robert McCracken photo)

Total Pending Caseload

All Case Categories

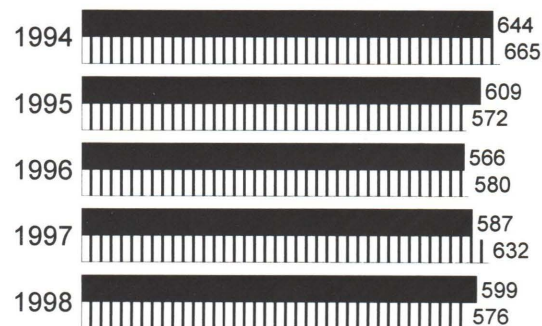


Criminal Caseload



■ Disposed ▨ Filed

Civil Caseload



■ Disposed ▨ Filed

FIFTH DISTRICT



Circuits (Counties):

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

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

3rd (Bond & Madison)

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

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

District Population:

1,299,668 (1998 est.)

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

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

APPELLATE JUDGES

**Philip J. Rarick
Presiding Judge**

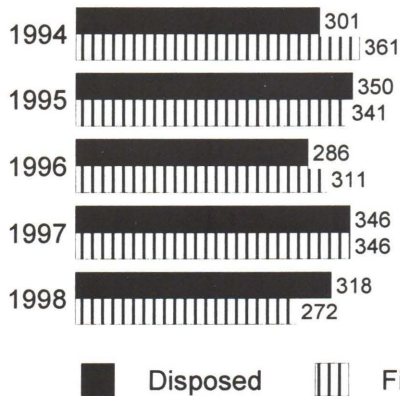
Charles W. Chapman
Richard P. Goldenhersh
Terrence J. Hopkins
Clyde L. Kuehn*
Gordon E. Maag
Thomas M. Welch

*circuit judge
assigned
to the
appellate
court

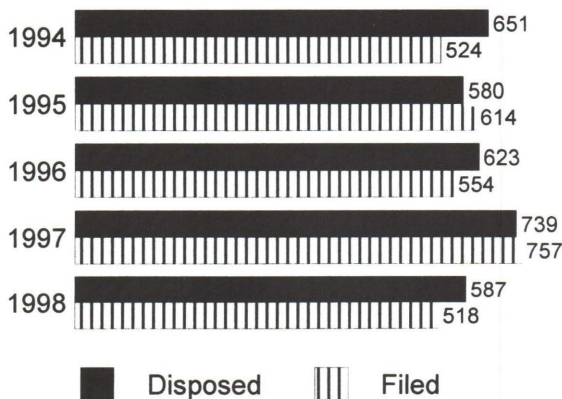


Fifth District Courthouse - Mt. Vernon
Completed in 1857 (John J. Flood photo)

Criminal Caseload

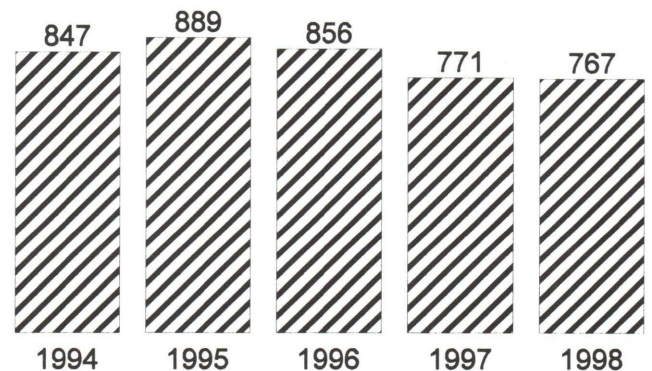


Civil Caseload



Total Pending Caseload

All Case Categories



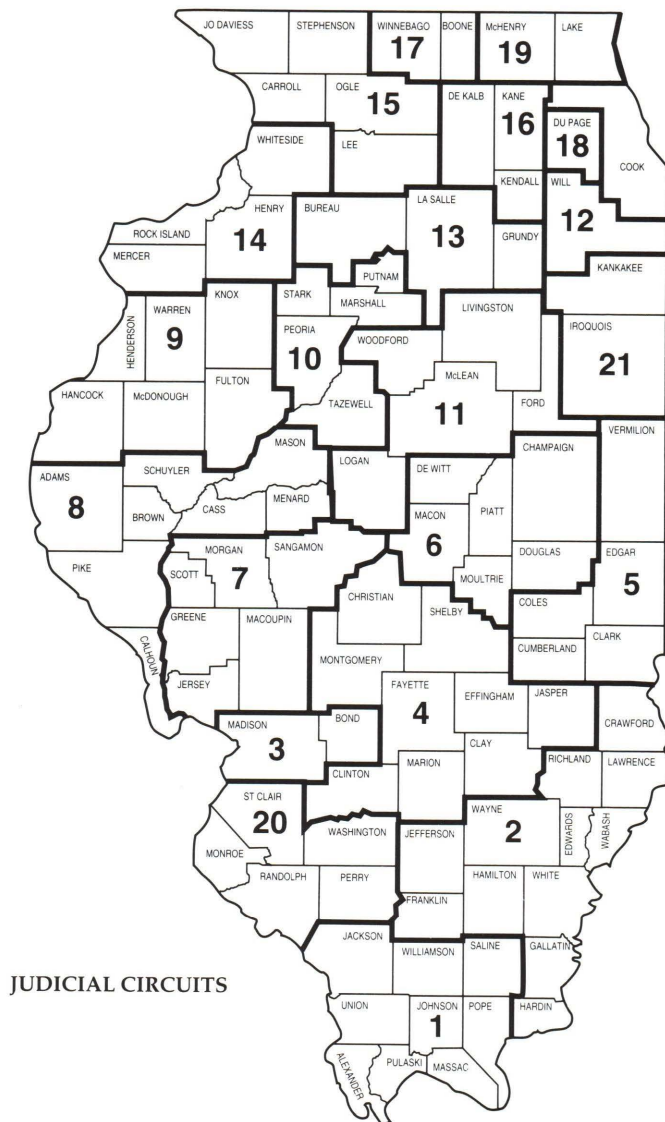
The court of "original jurisdiction" is the circuit court. There are twenty-two circuits in the state, three of which are single county circuits (Cook, Will, and Du Page). The remaining nineteen circuits contain two to twelve counties per circuit.

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

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

When needed, the supreme court has the authority to assign a circuit or associate judge temporarily to a different circuit. A retired judge who agrees can be assigned by the supreme court to hear cases. At the end of 1998 there were 847 judges in the circuit courts -- 494 circuit judges and 353 associate judges.

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



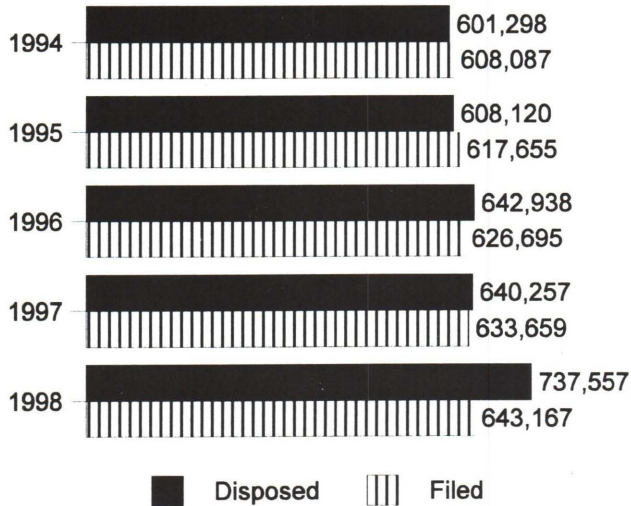
JUDICIAL CIRCUITS

CIRCUIT COURT ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS

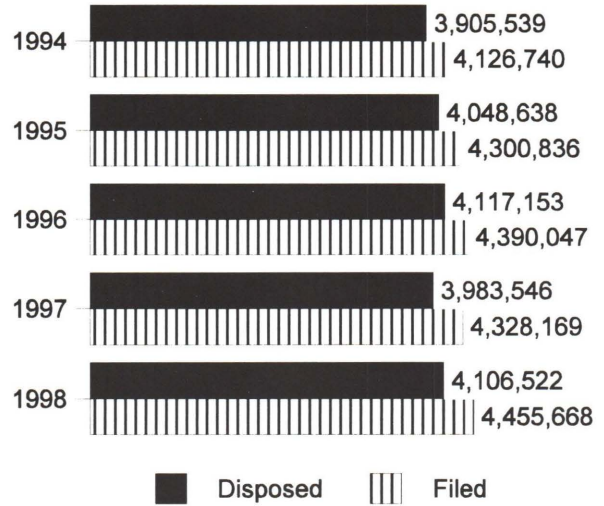
Conference of Chief Circuit Judges. The conference meets regularly to consider problems relating to the administration of the circuit courts and other matters referred to the conference by the supreme court. The twenty-two chief judges are members of the conference. In 1998, Michael R. Weber, chief judge of the fourth circuit, was elected to serve the remainder of John W. Rapp Jr.'s term as chair upon Judge Rapp's appointment to the appellate court. Jeffery W. O'Connor, chief judge of the fourteenth circuit, was elected to serve as vice-chair.

Conference Committees: Article V Committee; Court Reporting Committee; Juvenile Committee; Prison Committee; and Probation Committee. Among the conference's many activities during the year were the approval of six new traffic safety programs, the distribution of a handbook on habeas corpus and mandamus, and the monitoring of the impact of the federal mandates regarding child support and other related family matters on the courts. The conference participated in the drafting of the Juvenile Justice Reform Provisions of 1998. The Prison Committee was requested by the Illinois Department of Corrections to design a sentencing order for juveniles. Additionally, the Article V Committee submitted a report on Alternative Citations and "P" Tickets and the Probation Committee submitted a report on Community Corrections.

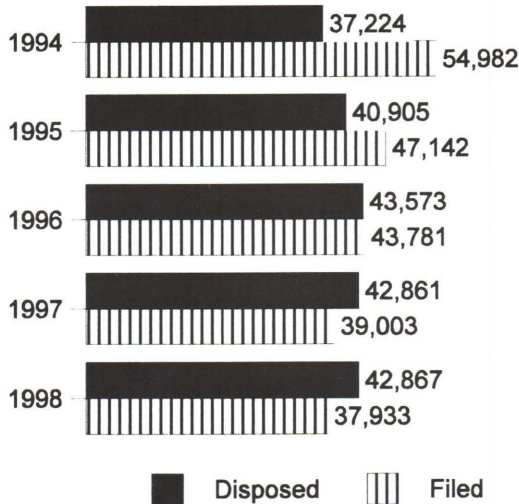
Civil Cases



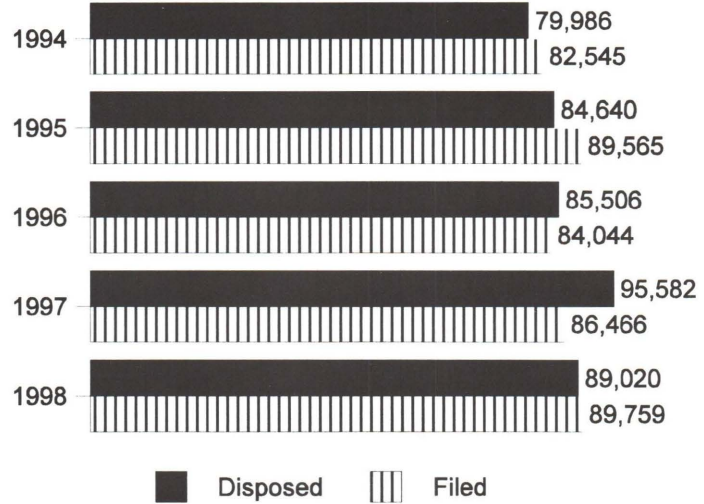
Total Cases



Juvenile Cases



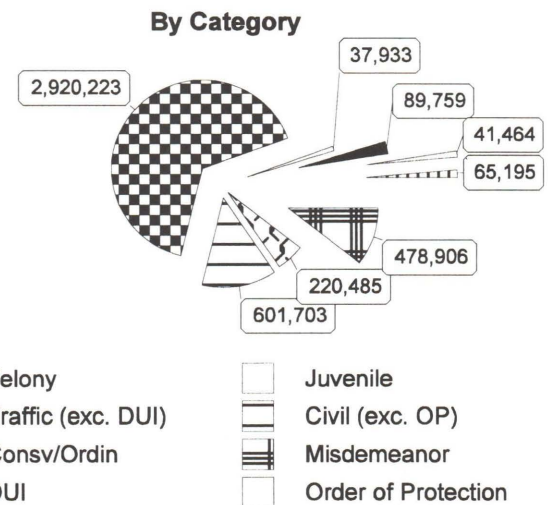
Felony Cases



CASE CATEGORIES

CIVIL: lawsuits for monetary damages; arbitration; small claims (amounts up to \$5,000); chancery (e.g., title to real property and injunctions); miscellaneous remedy (e.g., review of decisions of administrative bodies, habeas corpus matters, and demolition); probate (estates of deceased persons and guardianships); order of protection (petition for order of protection filed separately from an existing case); dissolution (divorce, separate maintenance, and annulment); mental health (commitment and discharge from mental facilities); eminent domain (compensation when property is taken for public use); municipal corporation and tax (matters pertaining to the organization of municipalities and collection of taxes at the local level); adoptions; family (e.g., proceedings to establish parent-child relationship and actions relating to child support). **CRIMINAL:** felony (a criminal case in which the offense carries a penalty of at least one year in prison) and misdemeanor. **OTHER:** ordinance, conservation, traffic (excluding parking tickets), and DUI. **JUVENILE:** abuse and neglect, delinquent, and other (e.g., a minor who requires authoritative intervention).

1998 Total Cases Filed



Donald P. O'Connell
Chief Judge
2600 Daley Center
Chicago, IL 60602

Circuit Population
5,189,689 (1998 est)

Circuit Judges:

Martin S. Agran
 Nancy J. Arnold
 Peter Bakakos
 Patricia Banks
 Ronald J. P. Banks
 Francis Barth
 Ronald F. Bartkowicz
 Carole K. Bellows
 Gerald C. Bender
 Richard B. Berland
 Andrew Berman
 Robert W. Bertucci
 Paul P. Biebel Jr.
 Janice L. Bierman
 Richard J. Billik Jr.
 Robert V. Boharic
 Michael B. Bolan
 Everette A. Braden
 Cynthia Brim
 Philip L. Bronstein
 Rodney Hughes Brooks
 Clarence Bryant
 Henry A. Budzinski
 Charles Burns
 Edward R. Burr
 Bernetta D. Bush
 Diane Gordon Cannon
 Thomas F. Carmody Jr.
 Robert L. Cepero
 Thomas R. Chiola
 Evelyn B. Clay
 Mary Ellen Coghlan
 Judith Cohen
 Melvin J. Cole
 Sharon Johnson Coleman
 Claudia G. Conlon
 Maureen E. Connors
 Joan M. Corboy
 Jacqueline P. Cox
 Clayton J. Crane
 Wilbur E. Crooks
 Robert E. Cusack
 Michael F. Czaja
 Daniel P. Darcy
 Thomas M. Davy
 David Delgado
 Donald M. Devlin
 Barbara J. Disko
 Christopher J. Donnelly
 David Donnersberger
 Deborah M. Dooling
 Loretta C. Douglas
 Jennifer Duncan-Brice
 Arthur L. Dunne
 Thomas P. Durkin
 James D. Egan
 Lynn M. Egan
 Glynn J. Elliott Jr.
 Richard J. Elrod
 Timothy C. Evans
 Candace J. Fabri
 Thomas P. Fecarotta Jr.
 Raymond A. Figueroa
 Denise K. Filan

Thomas R. Fitzgerald
 Kathy M. Flanagan
 Thomas E. Flanagan
 James P. Flannery Jr.
 Philip A. Fleischman
 John J. Fleming
 Susan G. Fleming
 Nicholas R. Ford
 Lester D. Foreman
 Allen A. Freeman
 Raymond Funderburk
 Rodolfo Garcia
 Sheldon Gardner
 Vincent M. Gaughan
 James J. Gavin
 Adrienne M. Geary
 Michael B. Getty
 Kenneth L. Gillis
 Francis W. Glowacki
 Allen S. Goldberg
 Francis X. Golniewicz Jr.
 Robert E. Gordon
 Leonard R. Grazian
 Albert Green
 Llwellyn L. Greene-Thapedi
 Patrick S. Grossi
 Susan Ruscitti Grussel
 Catherine M. Haberkorn



Richard J. Daley Center

(Courtesy of the Chicago Architecture Foundation)

Shelvin L. Hall
 Sophia H. Hall
 La Quetta J. Hardy
 Marsha D. Hayes
 Curtis Heaston
 James F. Henry
 Thomas A. Hett
 Ronald A. Himel
 Michael J. Hogan
 Thomas L. Hogan

Leo E. Holt
 Vanessa A. Hopkins
 Garritt E. Howard
 Nathaniel R. Howse Jr.
 Arnette R. Hubbard
 Cheyrl D. Ingram
 Moshe Jacobius
 Aaron Jaffe
 Raymond L. Jagielski
 Dorothy F. Jones
 Rickey Jones
 Sidney A. Jones III
 Daniel E. Jordan
 Edward R. Jordan
 Michael S. Jordan
 James J. Jorzak
 Aubrey F. Kaplan
 Themis N. Karnezis
 Joseph G. Kazmierski Jr.
 Michael R. Keehan
 Daniel J. Kelley
 Carol A. Kelly
 Michael J. Kelly
 James W. Kennedy
 Kathleen G. Kennedy
 Dorothy K. Kinnaird
 John P. Kirby
 James B. Klein

Herman Knell
 Robert J. Kowalski
 Walter J. Kowalski
 Robert W. Krop
 William G. Lacy
 Bertina E. Lampkin
 Joanne L. Lanigan
 Diane Joan Larsen
 Jeffrey Lawrence
 Marjorie C. Laws

CIRCUIT COURT (First Appellate)

Marvin Leavitt
 Leonard L. Levin
 David G. Lichtenstein
 Daniel M. Locallo
 Gay-Lloyd Lott
 Michele F. Lowrance
 Stuart F. Lubin
 Marvin P. Luckman
 Daniel Lynch
 Daniel J. Lynch
 John K. Madden
 William D. Maddux
 William O. Maki
 Patricia M. Martin
 Veronica B. Mathein
 Carol Pearce McCarthy
 James P. McCarthy
 Barbara A. McDonald
 Susan J. McDunn
 Patrick E. McGann
 Janice R. McGaughey
 Kathleen M. McGury
 Paddy H. McNamara
 Judy I. Mitchell-Davis
 Anthony S. Montelione
 Colleen McSweeney
 Moore
 John J. Moran Jr.
 Dennis J. Morrissey
 John E. Morrissey
 Mary A. Mulhern
 Lisa Ruble Murphy
 Michael J. Murphy
 Sheila M. Murphy
 Elliott Muse Jr.
 Marya T. Nega
 Richard E. Neville
 Benjamin E. Novoselsky
 Julia M. Nowicki
 Thomas E. Nowinski
 Stuart A. Nudelman
 Donald J. O'Brien Jr.
 Edward P. O'Brien
 Ronald W. Olson
 Denise M. O'Malley
 James P. O'Malley
 William P. O'Malley
 William D. O'Neal
 Frank Orlando
 Stuart E. Palmer
 Thomas P. Panichi
 Kathleen M. Pantle
 Sebastian T. Patti
 William M. Phelan
 Edward N. Pietrucha
 Edmund Ponce de Leon
 William P. Prendergast
 Lee Preston
 James S. Quinlan Jr.
 Robert J. Quinn
 Thomas P. Quinn
 Ellis E. Reid
 Ralph Reyna
 James L. Rhodes
 Barbara A. Riley
 Daniel A. Riley
 James G. Riley
 Ronald C. Riley
 D. Adolphus Rivers
 Maureen Durkin Roy
 James T. Ryan
 Nancy S. Salyers
 Richard L. Samuels
 Leida J. Gonzalez Santiago
 Drella C. Savage
 Stephen A. Schiller
 Kevin M. Sheehan
 Nancy Drew Sheehan

OF COOK COUNTY District)

Lon W. Shultz
Richard A. Siebel
Henry R. Simmons Jr.
Shelvin Singer
Frank M. Siracusa
George J. W. Smith
James F. Smith
Irwin J. Solganick
Cheryl A. Starks
David P. Sterba
Victoria A. Stewart
Paul Stralka
Jane Louise Stuart
Daniel J. Sullivan
Harold W. Sullivan
Sharon M. Sullivan
Fred G. Suria Jr.
Donald J. Suriano
Shelley Sutker-Dermer
William Taylor
Lawrence Terrell
Mary A. Thomas
Karen Thompson Tobin
Amanda S. Toney
Michael P. Toomin
Dean M. Trafelet
Charles M. Travis
Edna M. Turkington
John D. Turner Jr.
Joseph J. Urso
James M. Varga
Kenneth J. Wadas
Richard F. Walsh
John A. Ward
Cyril J. Watson
Daniel S. Weber
Alexander P. White
Willie M. Whiting
Shelli D. Williams
Camille E. Willis
Gregory J. Wojkowski
E. Kenneth Wright Jr.
Stephen R. Yates
Anthony L. Young
Frank G. Zelezinski
Susan F. Zwick

Associate Judges:

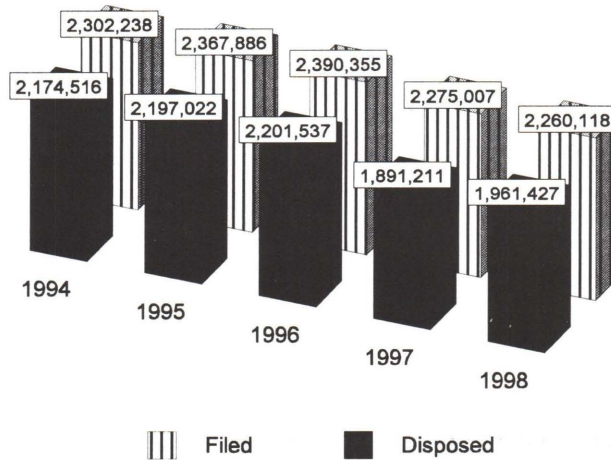
Sam L. Amirante
William J. Aukstik
Reginald H. Baker
Mark J. Ballard
Robert P. Bastone
Consuelo E. Bedoya
Helaine L. Berger
J. Martin Berry
Samuel J. Betar III
Preston L. Bowie Jr.
William Stewart Boyd
Stephen Y. Brodhay
Gary L. Brownfield
Dennis J. Burke
Eugene C. Campion
Lawrence W. Carroll
Joseph N. Casciato
Frank B. Castiglione
Donna L. Cervini
Timothy J. Chambers
Carl J. Cipolla
Joseph M. Claps
Gloria G. Coco
George W. Cole
Susan M. Coleman
Thomas J. Condon
Abishi C. Cunningham
Joy V. Cunningham
Ronald S. Davis
Frank DeBoni
Dennis A. Dernbach

Grace G. Dickler
John J. Divane
James G. Donegan
Richard E. Dowdle
James P. Etchingham
Fe' Fernandez
Edward M. Fiala Jr.
Howard L. Fink
Lawrence P. Fox
Nello P. Gamberdino
Sheldon C. Garber
Edwin A. Gausselin Jr.
Marvin E. Gavin
Francis A. Gembala

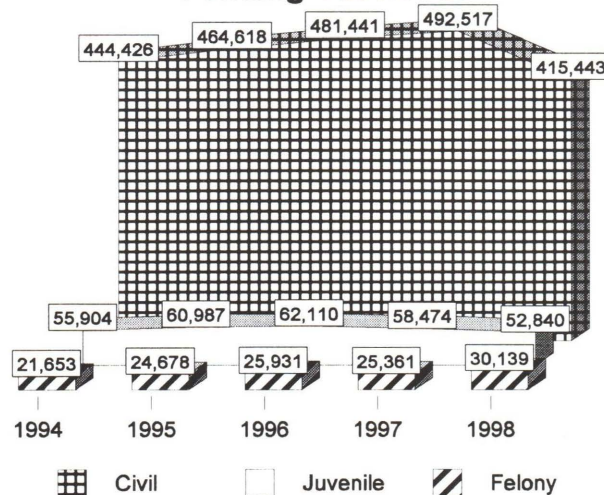
William J. Hibbler
Earl B. Hoffenberg
Patricia B. Holmes
Ann Houser
Marianne Jackson
Arthur L. Janura Jr.
Sandi G. Johnson-Speh
Jordan Kaplan
Pamela G. Karahalios
Richard A. Kavitt
Lynne Kawamoto
Richard S. Kelly
Carol A. Kipperman
Randy A. Kogan

Neil J. Linehan
James B. Linn
Clarence S. Lipnick
Joseph M. Macellaio
Jeffrey A. Malak
John J. Mannion
Wendell P. Marbly
Charles M. May
Brendan J. McCooley
Martin E. McDonough
Clifford L. Meacham
Frank W. Meekins
Daniel R. Miranda
George M. Morrissey
J. Patrick Morse
James V. Murphy II
Michael J. Murray
Paul J. Nealis
Gregory M. O'Brien
Thomas J. O'Hara
James M. Obbish
Jerome M. Orbach
Marcia B. Orr
Alfred J. Paul
Arthur C. Perivolidis
William G. Pileggi
Nicholas T. Pomaro
Michael J. Pope
Charles E. Porcellino
Dennis J. Porter
Joan M. Pucillo
Robert R. Retke
Jesse G. Reyes
Wayne D. Rhine
Elizabeth Loreda Rivera
Mary K. Rochford
Gerald T. Rohrer
Joseph H. Romano
James J. Ryan
Stanley J. Sacks
Marcus R. Salone
James M. Schreier
John J. Scotillo
Michael F. Sheehan Jr.
Karen G. Shields
Robert M. Smierciak
Susan Snow
John M. Sorrentino
Oliver M. Spurlock
James F. Stack
Marjan P. Staniec
John O. Steele
Eddie A. Stephens
Michael W. Stuttlery
Thomas R. Sumner
John D. Tourtelot
Thomas M. Tucker
John A. Wasilewski
Daniel G. Welter
LaBrenda E. White
Walter M. Williams
Gerald T. Winiecki
William S. Wood
Willie B. Wright
Michael C. Zissman

Total Caseload



Pending Caseloads



Daniel T. Gillespie
John B. Grogan
Gilbert J. Grossi
Perry J. Gulbrandsen
Calvin H. Hall
R. Morgan Hamilton
Miriam E. Harrison

Thaddeus L. Kowalski
Joan M. Kubalanza
Lambros J. Kutrubis
Richard A. LaCien
John G. Laurie
Mitchell Leikin
Philip S. Lieb

FIRST CIRCUIT (Fifth Appellate District)

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

Circuit Judges: Donnie D. Bigler,
 Mark H. Clarke, Ronald R. Eckiss,
 Terry J. Foster, Donald Lowery,
 Paul S. Murphy,
 George M. Oros, Phillip G. Palmer Sr., William G. Schwartz,
 Stephen L. Spomer, Bruce D. Stewart, David W. Watt Jr.,
 James R. Williamson
Associate Judges: Rodney A. Clutts,
 Kimberly L. Dahlen, Thomas H. Jones, Everett D. Kimmel,
 C. David Nelson, John A. Speroni, William H. Wilson

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

Circuit Population:
 215,997
 (1998 est)

SECOND CIRCUIT (Fifth Appellate District)

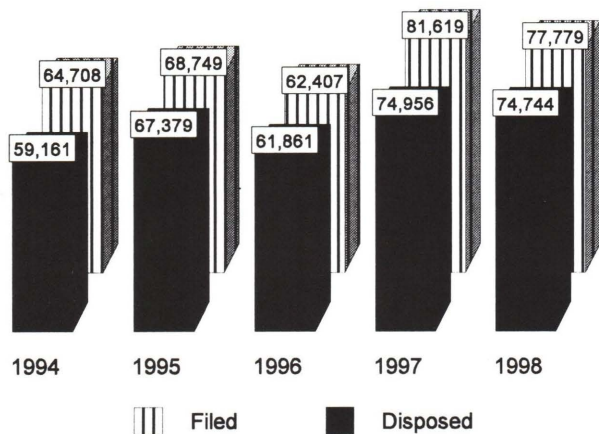
COUNTIES (seats):
Crawford (Robinson)
Edwards (Albion)
Franklin (Benton)
Gallatin (Shawneetown)
Hamilton (McLeansboro)
Hardin (Elizabethtown)
Jefferson (Mount Vernon)
Lawrence (Lawrenceville)
Richland (Olney)
Wabash (Mount Carmel)
Wayne (Fairfield)
White (Carmi)

Terry H. Gamber
 Chief Judge
 Jefferson County
 Courthouse
 P.O. Box 1197
 Mt. Vernon, IL 62864

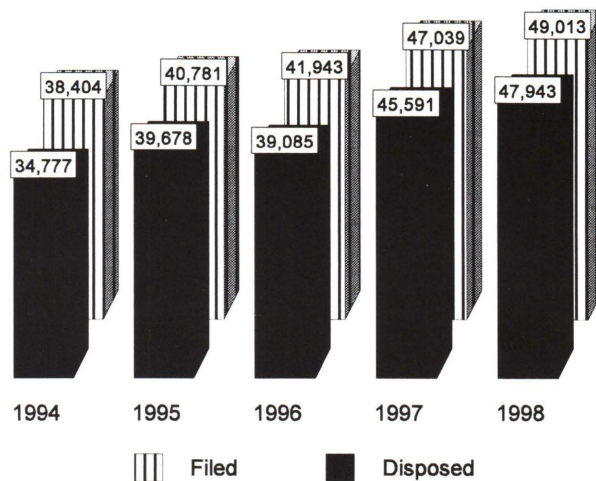
Circuit Population:
 203,285
 (1998 est)

Circuit Judges: Larry O. Baker,
 David M. Correll, Larry D. Dunn, Don A. Foster, David K. Frankland,
 Joe Harrison, Robert M. Hopkins, Robert M. Keenan Jr.,
 Loren P. Lewis, Charles L. Quindry, Thomas H. Sutton,
 David L. Underwood, E. Kyle Vantrease, James M. Wexstten
Associate Judges: Kathleen M. Alling, Leo T. Desmond,
 James V. Hill, Stephen G. Sawyer, George W. Timberlake

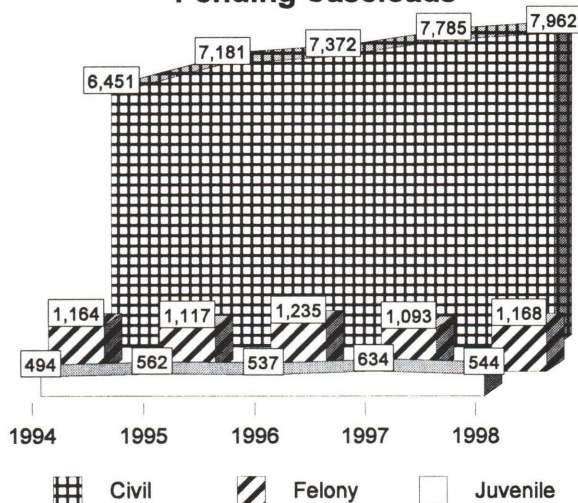
Total Caseload



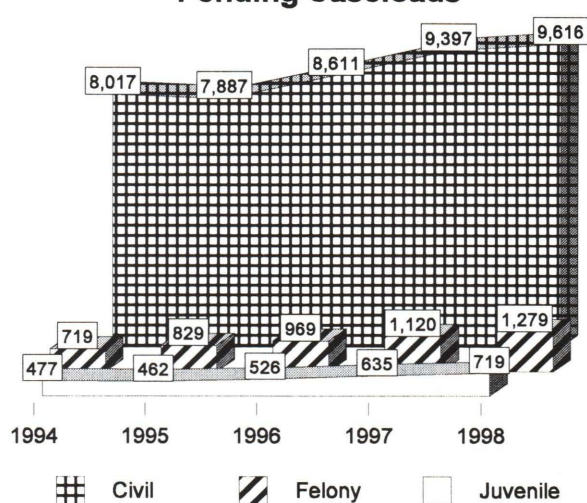
Total Caseload



Pending Caseloads



Pending Caseloads



THIRD CIRCUIT (Fifth Appellate District)

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

Circuit Judges:

Nicholas G. Byron,
 John L. DeLaurenti,
 Edward C. Ferguson,
 Phillip J. Kardis,
 J. Lawrence Keshner,
 George J. Moran Jr., P. J. O'Neill,
 Charles V. Romani Jr.

Associate Judges:

Randall A. Bono, Ann Callis,
 Ellar Duff, Wendell Durr,
 James Hackett, Robert P. Hennessey,
 Lola P. Maddox, Lewis E. Mallott,
 Michael J. Meehan, Daniel J. Stack

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

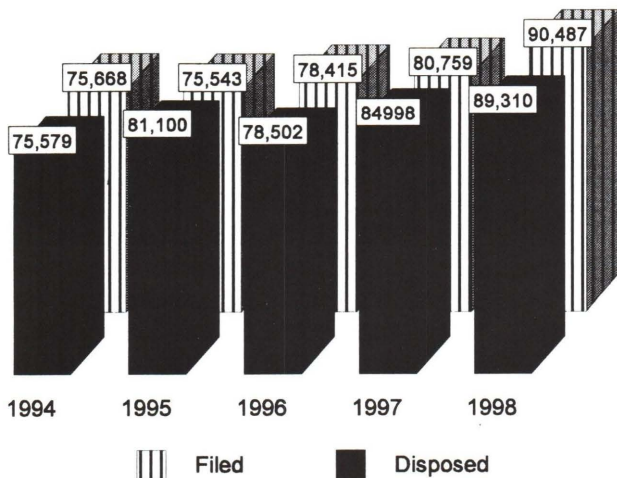
Circuit Population:
275,209
 (1998 est)



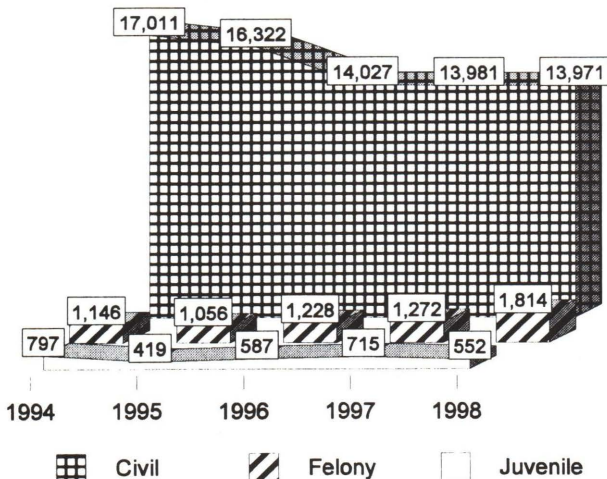
Alexander County
Cairo

Established in 1819 with America as the county seat, it is named for Dr. William Alexander, a physician in America who served as a state representative from 1820 to 1824. In 1833, Unity became the county seat with a log courthouse built in 1835. The courthouse was set afire by two escaping prisoners and the structure burned to the ground. In 1845 the county seat moved to a place known as Sparhawk's Landing, renamed Thebes. The contractor for the Thebes courthouse was Henry Barkhausen who, prior to settling in the area, was reported to be the King of Prussia's architect. This two-story, neo-Grecian temple of justice situated on a bluff overlooking the Mississippi River was made of materials obtained in the area and completed in 1848. Renovated in 1976, it is recognized as a Historic Site. Cairo became the fourth county seat in 1859. The first Cairo courthouse, a three-story brick building, was completed in 1865. It was razed in 1963 and the present courthouse (shown above) was completed in 1964. (William G. Bohn photo)

Total Caseload



Pending Caseloads



Edwards County
Albion

Established in 1814 with the county seat at Palmyra, the county is named for Ninian Edwards the first governor of the Illinois Territory and the state's third governor. Court was first held in private residences. A frame courthouse was planned in July 1818. However, when proprietors in Albion offered materials and labor to build a courthouse in their town, the county seat moved to Albion in 1821. Circuit Clerk Jesse Browne helped the effort by absconding with the court records and bringing them to Albion. In 1823 a one story brick building was started and a year later a second story was added; this first courthouse was completed in 1825. The second floor contained the courtroom and a debtor's prison. The second courthouse, another two story brick building, was built in 1852. By 1887 a third courthouse was needed but the measure failed to pass. After a threat to move the county seat to Browns, officials in Albion were moved to "remodel" the second courthouse, with all but part of the west and south walls torn down. "Remodeling" was completed in 1888 and the present and third courthouse (shown above) is the result. In 1911 electricity was brought in and additions were added in 1940 and 1997.

FOURTH CIRCUIT (Fifth Appellate District)

COUNTIES (seats):

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

Circuit Judges:

Richard H. Brummer,
John P. Coady, Patrick L. Duke, Patrick J. Hitpas,
Dennis M. Huber, Michael P. Kiley, Kathleen P. Moran,
David L. Sauer, S. Gene Schwarm, Steven P. Seymour,
Ronald D. Spears **Associate Judges:** James R. Harvey,
Mark M. Joy, John W. McGuire, Dennis Middendorff,
Harold H. Pennock III, David W. Slater, Sherri L.E. Tugate

Michael R. Weber
Chief Judge
Montgomery County
Courthouse
120 N. Main St., #231
Hillsboro, IL 62049

Circuit Population:
246,746
(1998 est)

FIFTH CIRCUIT (Fourth Appellate District)

COUNTIES (seats):

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

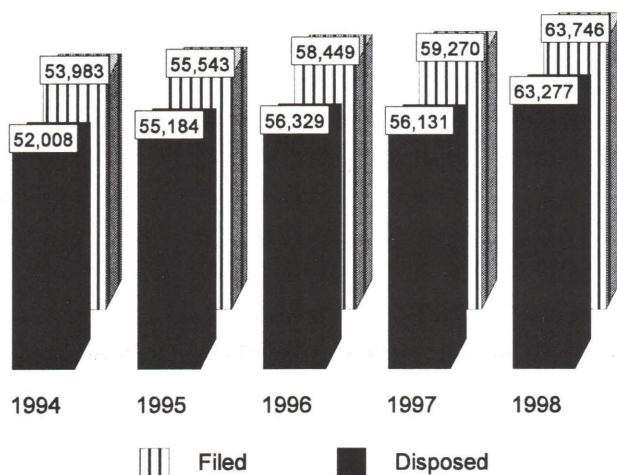
Richard E. Scott
Chief Judge
Edgar County
Courthouse
Paris, IL 61944

Circuit Population:
182,617
(1998 est)

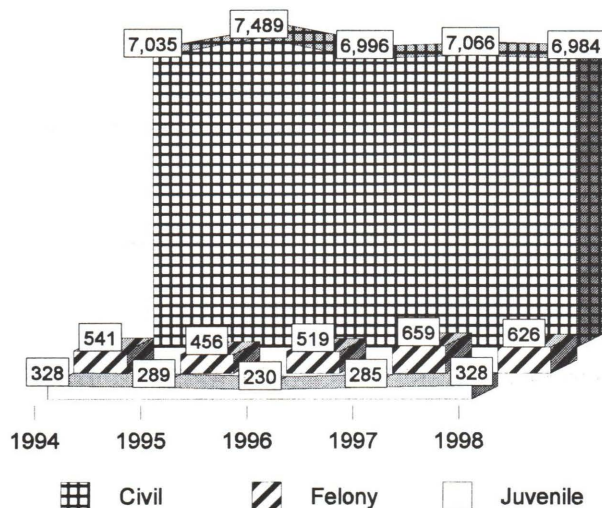
Circuit Judges:

Claudia J. Anderson, Dale A. Cini,
Michael D. Clary, Robert B. Cochonour, Thomas J. Fahey,
James R. Glenn, Gary W. Jacobs, Paul C. Komada, John P. O'Rourke,
Tracy W. Resch, Ashton C. Waller **Associate Judges:**
H. Dean Andrews, James K. Borbely, Teresa K. Righter,
Joseph P. Skowronski Jr., Gordon R. Stipp

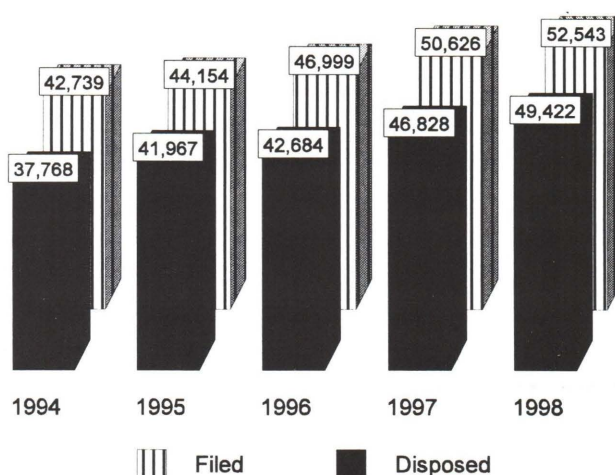
Total Caseload



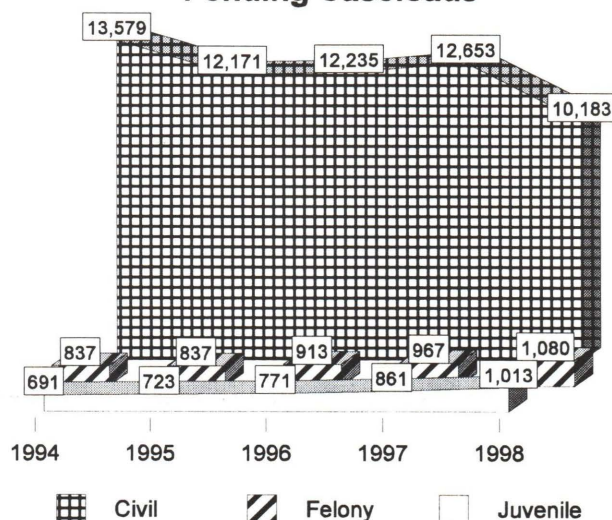
Pending Caseloads



Total Caseload



Pending Caseloads



SIXTH CIRCUIT (Fourth Appellate District)

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

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

Circuit Population:
349,081
 (1998 est)

Circuit Judges:

Arnold F. Blockman, Harry E. Clem,
 John L. Davis, John R. DeLaMar,
 Thomas J. Difanis, Dan L. Flannell,
 John K. Greanias, James A. Hendrian,
 Frank W. Lincoln, George S. Miller,
 Jerry L. Patton, Stephen H. Peters, John G. Townsend

Associate Judges: Holly F. Clemons, Scott B. Diamond,
 Ann A. Einhorn, Jeffrey B. Ford, Paul M. Francis, Michael Q. Jones,
 Theodore E. Paine, Donald R. Parkinson, Arthur F. Powers Jr.,
 Timothy J. Steadman

SEVENTH CIRCUIT (Fourth Appellate District)

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

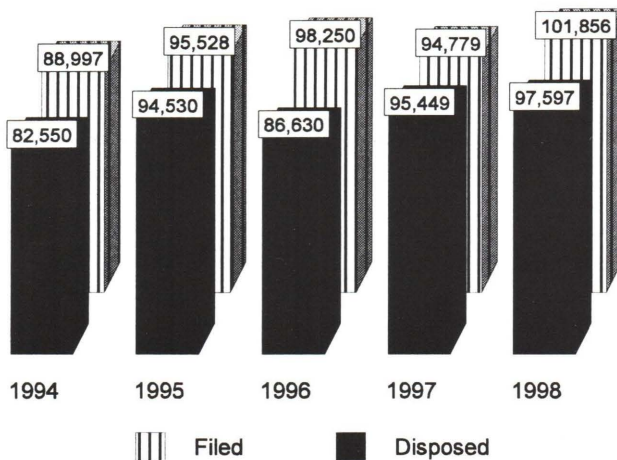
Thomas G. Russell
Chief Judge
Sangamon County
Complex
200 S. 9th Street
Springfield, IL 62701

Circuit Population:
318,128
 (1998 est)

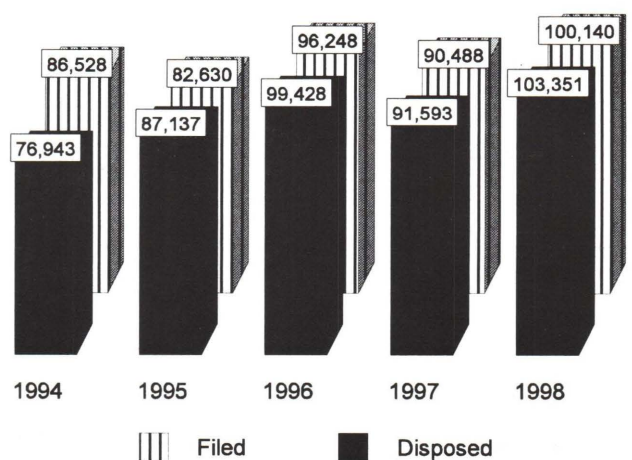
Circuit Judges: Thomas R. Appleton,
 J. David Bone, Donald M. Cadagin,
 Thomas P. Carmody, James W. Day,
 Robert J. Eggers, Joseph P. Koval,
 Ronald F. Robinson,
 Leo J. Zappa Jr.

Associate Judges: Diane L. Brunton, Robert T. Hall,
 Roger W. Holmes, Theodis P. Lewis, John A. Mehlick,
 Steven H. Nardulli, Tim P. Olson,
 George H. Ray, Dennis L. Schwartz, Stuart H. Shiffman

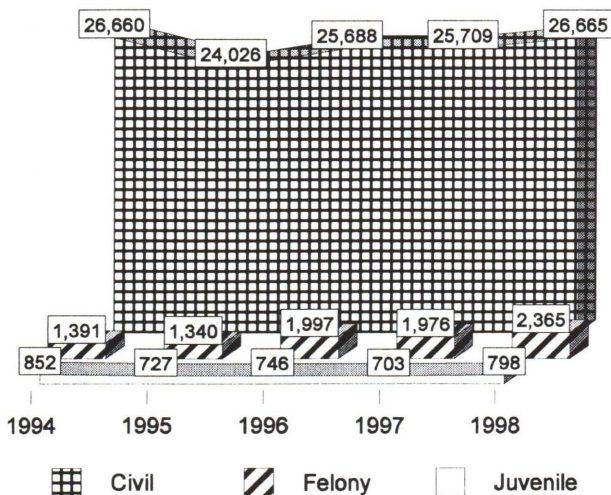
Total Caseload



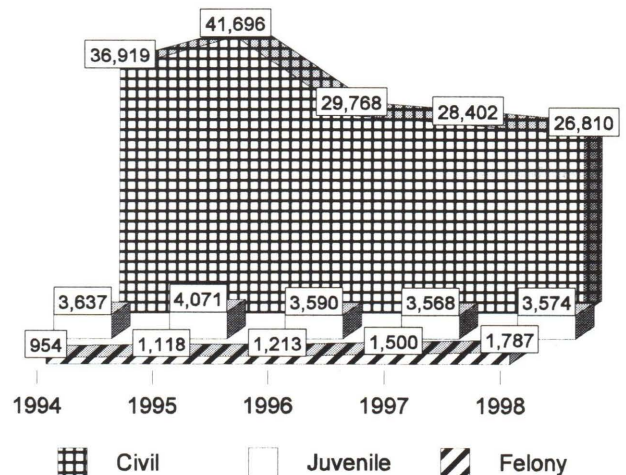
Total Caseload



Pending Caseloads



Pending Caseloads



EIGHTH CIRCUIT (Fourth Appellate District)

COUNTIES (seats):

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

Circuit Judges:

Thomas L. Brownfield,
 Dennis K. Cashman,
 Richard D. Greenlief,
 Alesia A. McMillen, M. Carol Pope,
 Fred W. Reither, Michael R. Roseberry, Mark A. Schuering,
 David K. Slocum, Scott H. Walden
Associate Judges: Paul A. Kolodziej, Loren E. Schnack, Arthur R. Strong, Chet W. Vahle, John C. Wooleyhan

Robert L. Welch
 Chief Judge
 Adams County
 Courthouse
 521 Vermont St.
 Quincy, IL 62301

Circuit Population:
146,453
 (1998 est)

NINTH CIRCUIT (Third Appellate District)

COUNTIES (seats):

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

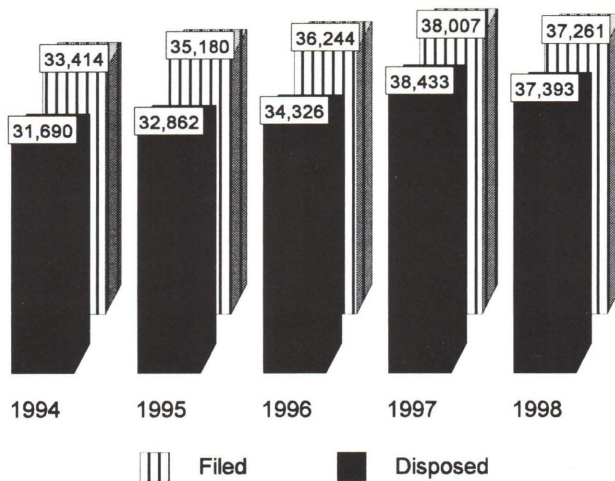
Circuit Judges:

Harry C. Bulkeley,
 William D. Henderson,
 David R. Hultgren,
 Stephen C. Mathers,
 James B. Stewart, David F. Stoverink,
 Ronald C. Tenold, Charles H. Wilhelm
Associate Judges: Steven R. Bordner, John R. Clerkin, Larry W. Heiser, Gregory K. McClintock, Patricia A. Walton

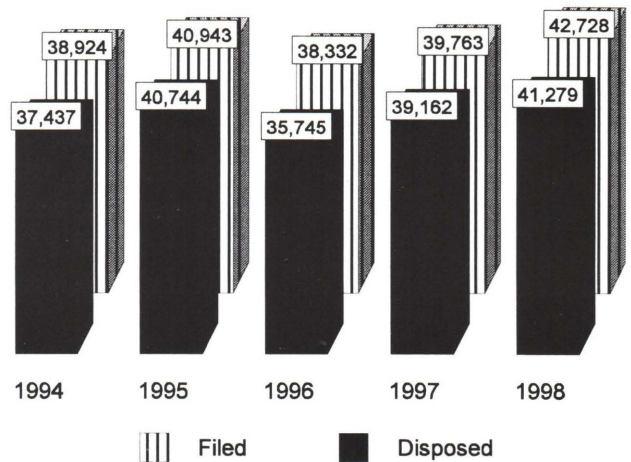
Stephen G. Evans
 Chief Judge
 130 S. Fayette Street
 Suite 30
 Macomb, IL 61455

Circuit Population:
176,702
 (1998 est)

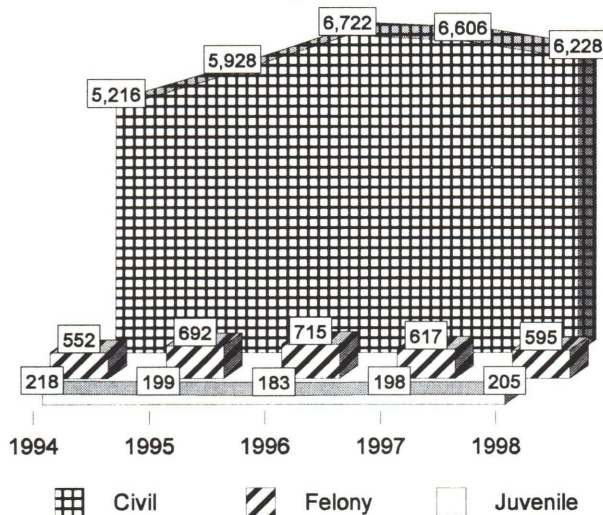
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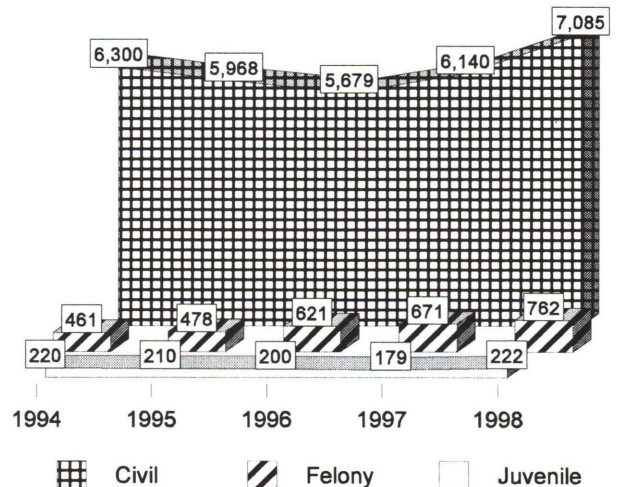
Total Caseload



Pending Caseloads



Pending Caseloads



TENTH CIRCUIT (Third Appellate District)

COUNTIES (seats):

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

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

Circuit Judges:

Robert A. Barnes Jr.,
 John A. Barra, Bruce W. Black,
 Michael E. Brandt,
 Robert J. Cashen,
 Donald C. Courson,
 Richard E. Grawey,
 Scott A. Shore, Joe R. Vespa

Associate Judges: J. Peter Ault, Erik I. Blanc, C. Brett Bode,
 Stuart P. Borden, Glenn H. Collier, Thomas G. Ebel,
 Chris L. Fredericksen, Jerelyn D. Maher, Brian M. Nemenoff,
 E. Michael O'Brien, Rebecca R. Steenrod

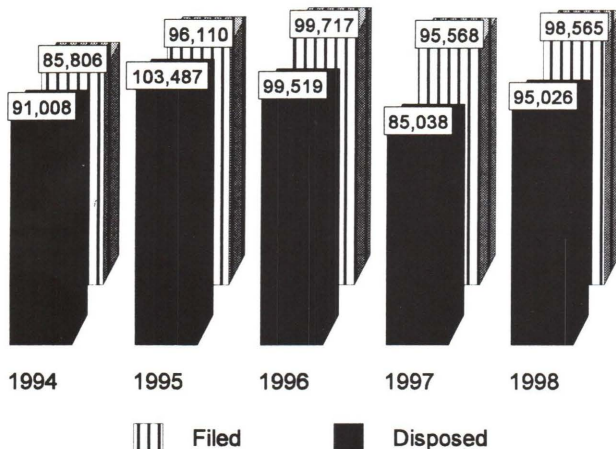
Circuit Population:
334,565
 (1998 est)



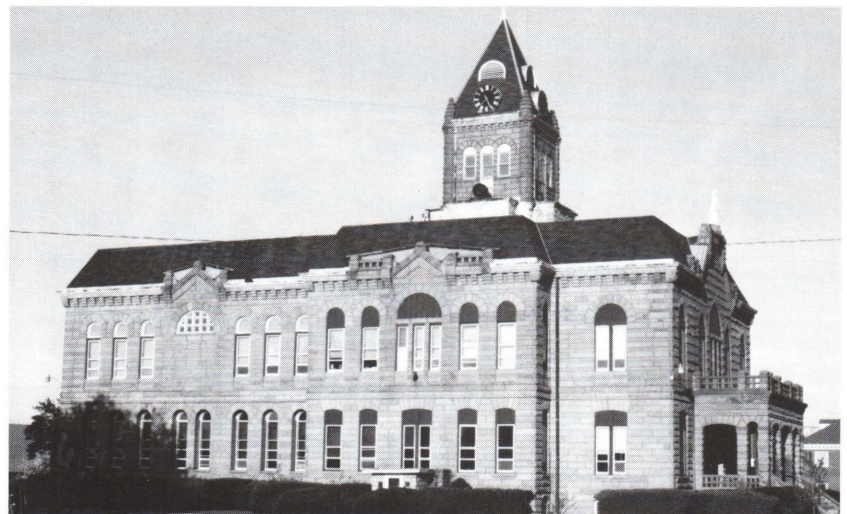
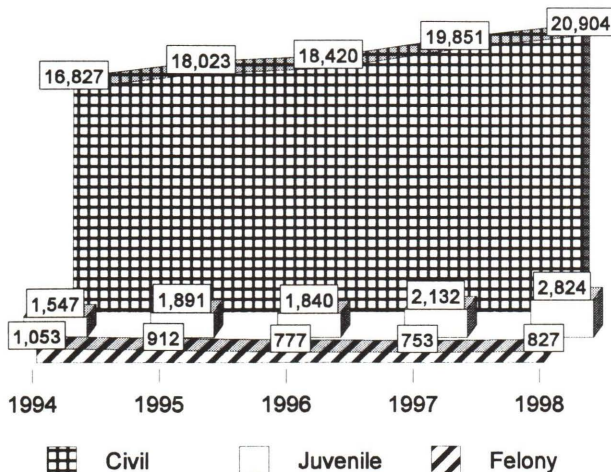
Piatt County
 Monticello

The county was established in January 1841 and is named for James A. Piatt, Sr. who settled in the area in 1829. Initially court was held in the Devore House, a log hotel. The first courthouse, a one-story frame building, was completed in 1845; it was destroyed by fire in 1875. The second courthouse was completed in 1856 and cost almost \$11,000. It was a two-story brick building with court held on the second floor. Abe Lincoln visited the courthouse often. The courthouse gained national fame during the Civil War as the site where 1,055 men signed up for service in the Union Army. This amounted to 17% of the county's population, the largest per capita representation of any county in the nation. At the turn of the century, a proposition to finance a new courthouse failed by 900 votes, but passed by 167 votes two years later. The third and present courthouse (shown above) was occupied by county officials in 1905. At the time, it had all the modern conveniences, including a telephone in each office. The building was renovated in 1996. (Alan Winder photo)

Total Caseload



Pending Caseloads



Greene County
 Carrollton

Named for General Nathaniel Greene of Revolutionary War fame, the county was formed in 1821. The first courthouse, a frame structure, was completed in 1822. The second courthouse, completed in 1832, was a two-story brick building -- at the time, considered the "pride of the county...the finest in the state." In 1872, the governing body spent money to build a fireproof building near the courthouse for official records. Angered by that, voters changed the form of county government three times (County Court, Board of County Commissioners, and Board of County Supervisors) hoping to escape taxes for a new courthouse. When one of the supervisors was asked how he stood on the courthouse issue, it is reported he said "Well, I have several friends who are in favor of building a new courthouse and I have several friends who are against the building of a new courthouse. My good man, I want you to know that I am for my friends." Emotions ran so high that there was talk of shooting the county commissioners, burning the courthouse, and then seceding the county to the State of Kansas. Finally, in the general election of 1890, voters, by a 77 vote majority, approved the construction of a new courthouse. The third courthouse (shown above) was built in 1891 and is still in use today. (Jerry Wolfley photo)

ELEVENTH CIRCUIT (Fourth Appellate District)

COUNTIES (seats):

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

Circuit Judges:

Donald D. Bernardi, David L. Coogan,
Ronald C. Dozier, John P. Freese,
Harold J. Frobish, John B. Huschen,
Stephen R. Pacey, G. Michael Prall,
W. Charles Witte

Associate Judges: William D. DeCardy, Scott D. Drazewski,
Charles H. Frank, Joseph H. Kelley, Elizabeth A. Robb,
James E. Souk, Randolph R. Spires

Luther H. Dearborn
Chief Judge
McLean County
Law & Justice Center
104 W. Front St., #511
Bloomington, IL 61701

Circuit Population:
262,939
(1998 est)

TWELFTH CIRCUIT (Third Appellate District)

Rodney R. Lechwar
Chief Judge
Will County
Courthouse
14 W. Jefferson, #439
Joliet, IL 60431

Circuit Population:
459,189
(1998 est)

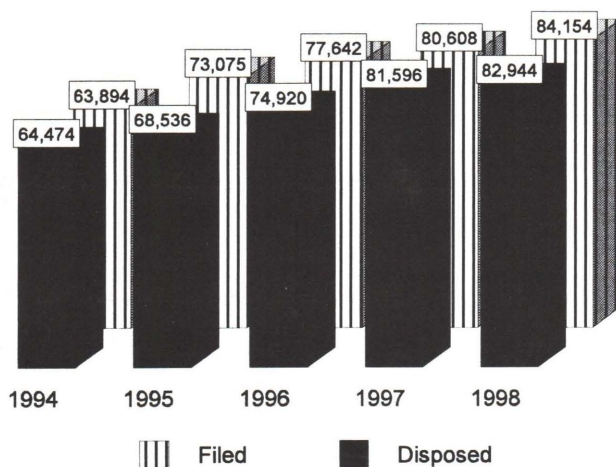
COUNTY (seat):
Will (Joliet)

Circuit Judges:

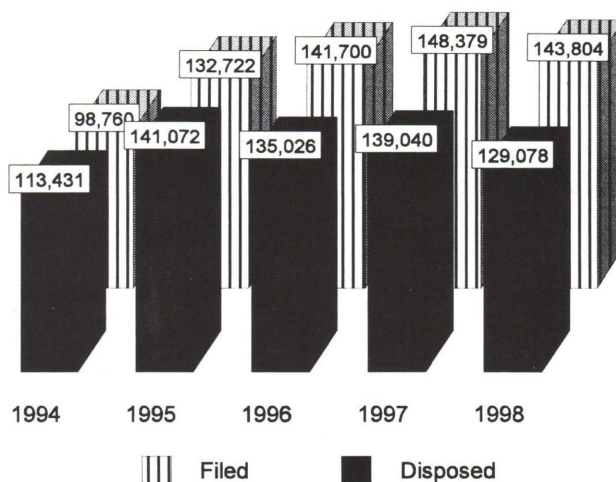
Amy M. Bertani-Tomczak,
Herman S. Haase, Gerald R. Kinney,
William R. Penn, Stephen D. White

Associate Judges: Barbara J. Badger,
Raymond A. Bolden, Vincent J. Cerri,
John F. Cirricione, Thomas A. Dunn,
Thomas M. Ewert, Thomas Feehan,
Edwin B. Grabiec, Lawrence C. Gray, Kathleen G. Kallan,
Ludwig J. Kuhar Jr., Robert C. Lorz, William G. McMenamin,
Gilbert L. Niznik, Daniel J. Rozak, Martin Rudman

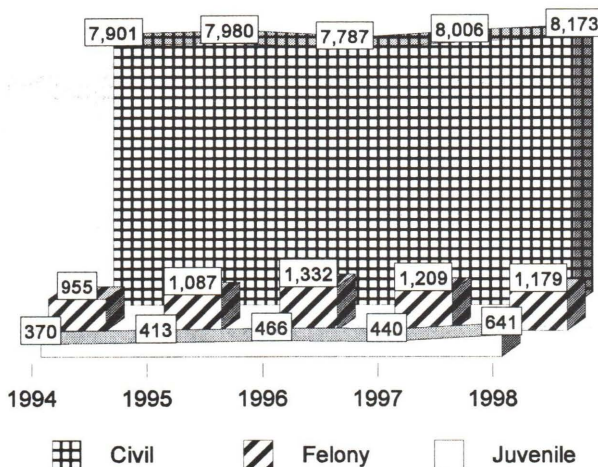
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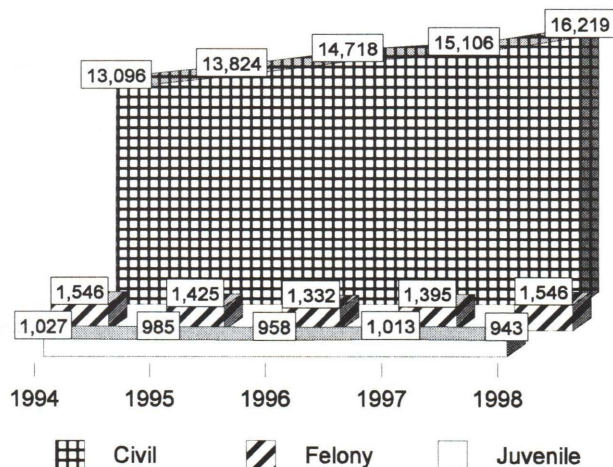
Total Caseload



Pending Caseloads



Pending Caseloads



THIRTEENTH CIRCUIT (Third Appellate District)

COUNTIES (seats):

Bureau (Princeton)

Grundy (Morris)

LaSalle (Ottawa)

Robert L. Carter

Chief Judge

LaSalle County

Courthouse

119 W. Madison, #204

Ottawa, IL 61350

Circuit Population:

182,4051,402

(1998 est)

Circuit Judges:

Robert H. Adcock,

Marc Bernabei,

James A. Lanuti,

Louis J. Perona,

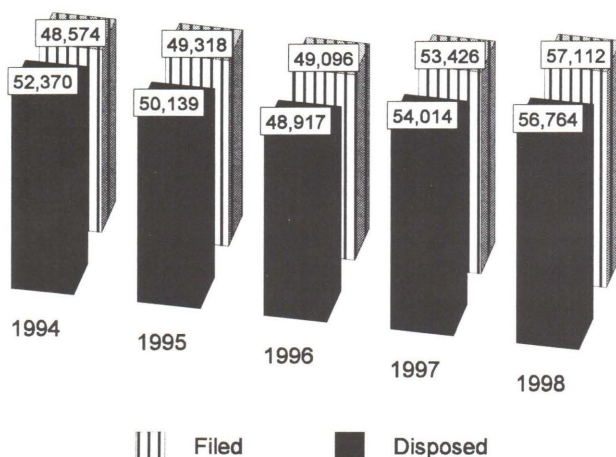
Cynthia M. Raccuglia,

Howard C. Ryan Jr., **Associate Judges:** William P. Balestri,

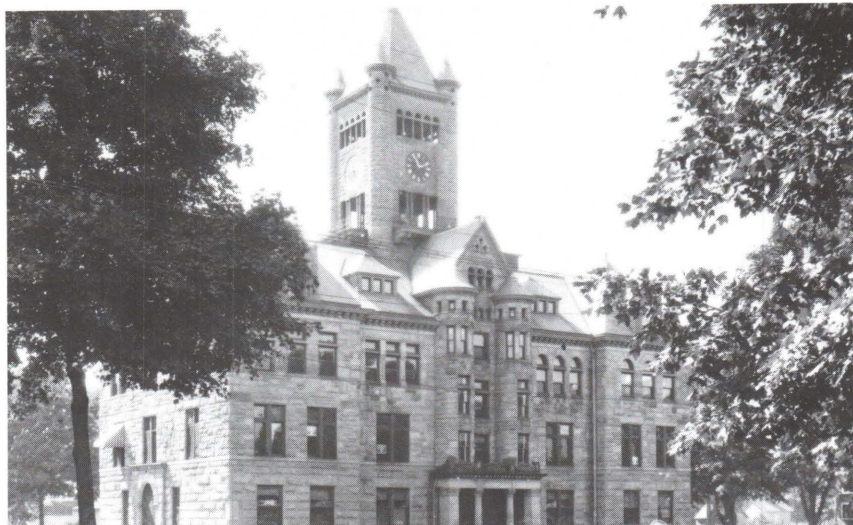
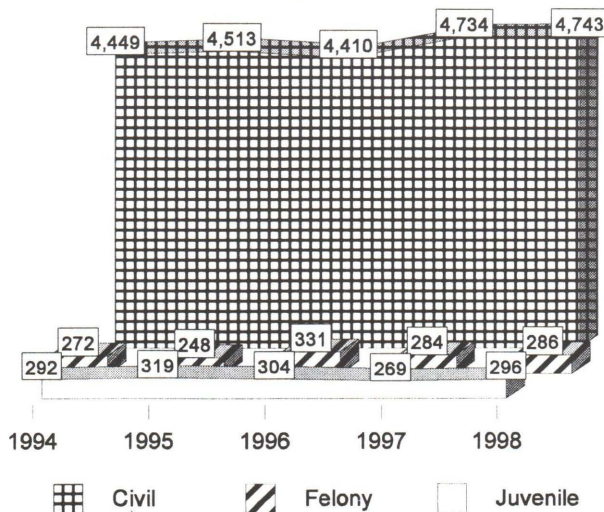
William R. Banich, James L. Brusatte, A. Scott Madson,

Robert C. Marsaglia

Total Caseload

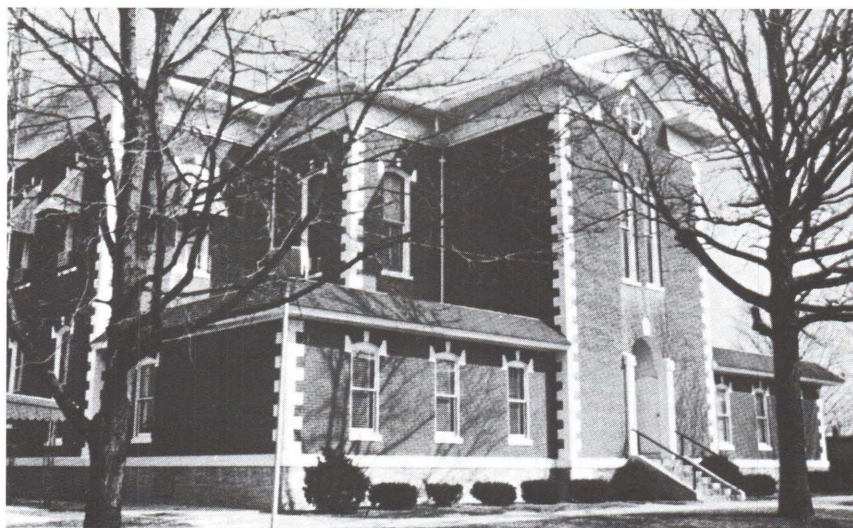


Pending Caseloads



Mercer County
Aledo

Carved out of Warren County in 1835, the county is named for Gen. Hugh Mercer who died at the Battle of Princeton during the Revolutionary War. The legislature selected New Boston as the first, temporary county seat. A year later the county board voted to move the county seat to Millersburg. In 1839, a two-story frame courthouse was completed and used until 1847. In that year, voters selected Keithsburg to be the third county seat. Two years later, a one-story courthouse was built and used for ten years. In 1857, the county seat moved again, this time to Aledo. Here, court was held in a rented school house -- classes upstairs, court downstairs. In 1863, two years after a bond issue to build a new courthouse failed, the county purchased the schoolhouse for use as a courthouse after a new schoolhouse had been built at the site of the current Northside Junior High. A few months later, the county set up a County Courthouse Fund to collect the money to pay for a new courthouse (the people of Aledo donated \$12,292 to the cause). But it would be over 30 years before the new courthouse would be built. In 1890 a grand jury described the need for a new courthouse as "imperative." So in 1894 the long-awaited courthouse was completed. Shown above in a 1900 photo, this courthouse is still in use today. (Mercer County Historical Society photo)



Washington County
Nashville

Established by the legislature of the Illinois Territory in January 1818, the county's area included what is now Clinton County. A three-member commission selected Covington, at the center of the county, as the county seat in March of that year. Since Covington was also near the center of the state's population at the time, a delegate to the Constitutional Convention later that year introduced a resolution naming the town as the new state capital. However, in August the convention selected Vandalia. In 1824, the state legislature carved Clinton County out of Washington County. Seven years later county commissioners, all from Tennessee, selected "New Nashville" as the county seat (the "New" was later omitted). During that summer, a frame courthouse was built. A second courthouse was built on the site of the first in 1840 and destroyed by fire in 1883. A year later the present courthouse (shown above) was built using bricks made in the area. The two wings next to the entrance were added in 1965. (Historical Society of Washington County photo)

FOURTEENTH CIRCUIT

(Third Appellate District)

COUNTIES (seats):

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

Circuit Judges: Clarke C. Barnes,
Joseph F. Beatty,
Martin E. Conway Jr.,
Danny A. Dunagan, Lori R. Lefstein,
John D. O'Shea, Timothy J. Slavin,
Charles H. Stengel, Ronald C. Taber,
James T. Teros, Larry S. Vandersnick

Associate Judges: John L. Bell,
Thomas C. Berglund, Alan G. Blackwood, Michael P. Brinn, Dennis
A. DePorter, John L. Hauptman, John R. McClean Jr.,
Dana R. McReynolds, James J. Mesich, Vicki R. Wright

Jeffrey W. O'Connor
Chief Judge
Rock Island County
Courthouse
210 15th Street, #408
Rock Island, IL 61201

Circuit Population:
276,485
(1998 est)

FIFTEENTH CIRCUIT

(Second Appellate District)

COUNTIES (seats):

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

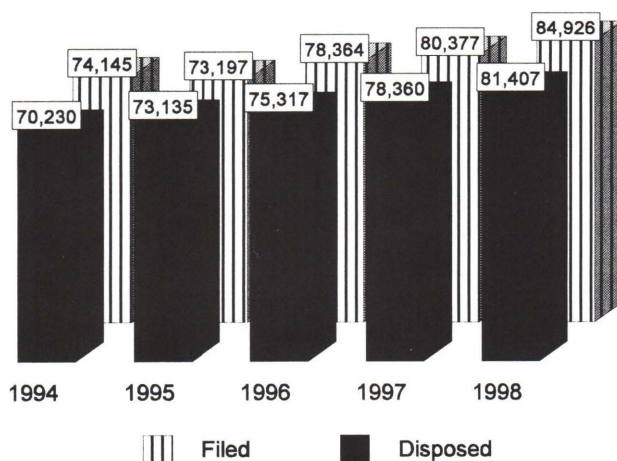
Circuit Judges: Barry R. Anderson,
David T. Fritts, Charles R. Hartman,
Tomas M. Magdich,
Stephen C. Pemberton, John B. Roe

Associate Judges:
Richard E. DeMoss, Martin D. Hill,
David L. Jeffrey, Michael Mallon,
Robin A. Minnis, John E. Payne,
Victor V. Sprengelmeyer

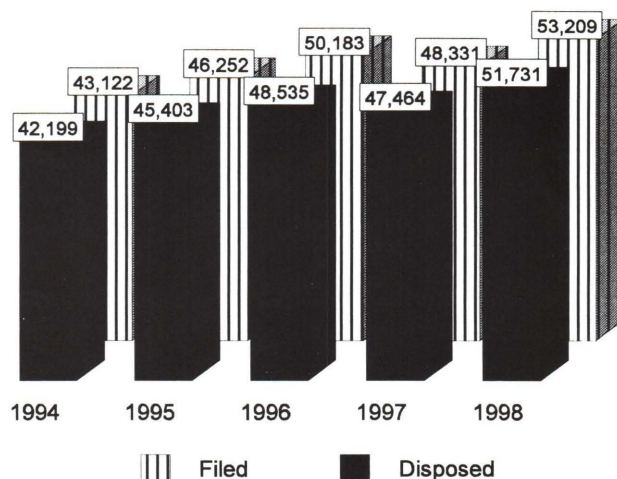
William A. Kelly
Chief Judge
Carroll County
Courthouse
301 North Main Street
Mt. Carroll, IL 61053

Circuit Population:
173,892
(1998 est)

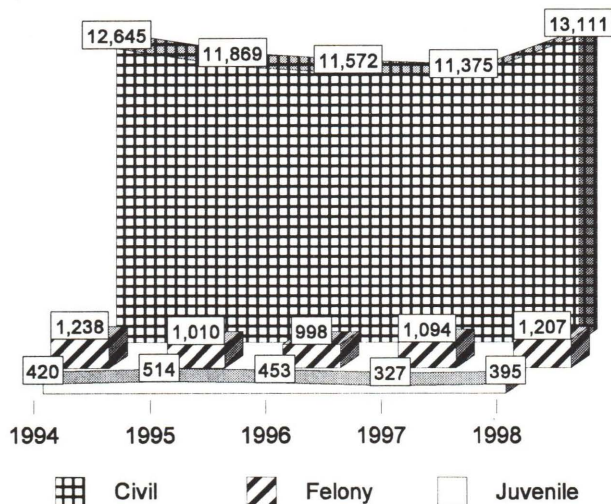
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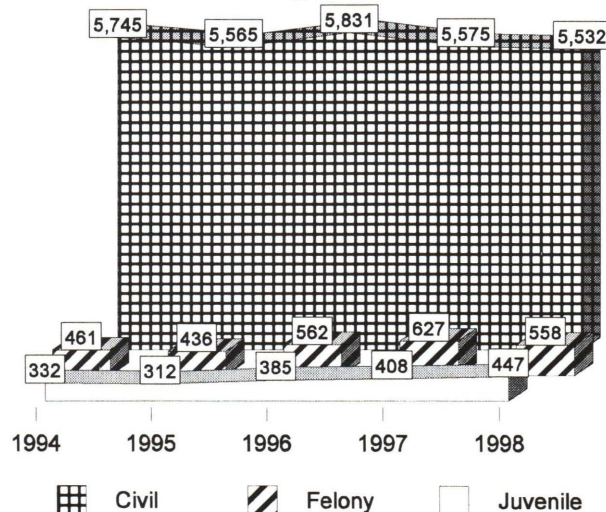
Total Caseload



Pending Caseloads



Pending Caseloads



SIXTEENTH CIRCUIT (Second Appellate District)

COUNTIES (seats):

DeKalb (Sycamore)

Kane (Geneva)

Kendall (Yorkville)

Circuit Judges: F. Keith Brown, John W. Countryman, Philip L. DiMarzio, Patrick J. Dixon, James T. Doyle, Douglas R. Engel, Donald J. Fabian, R. Peter Grometer, Thomas E. Hogan, Pamela K. Jensen, Gene L. Nottolini, Barry E. Puklin, Timothy Q. Sheldon, James M. Wilson **Associate Judges:** Judith M. Brawka, Franklin D. Brewe, James Donnelly, Wiley W. Edmondson, Roger W. Eichmeier, Patricia Piper Golden, James C. Hallock, Donald C. Hudson, Robert L. Janes, Kurt P. Klein, Richard J. Larson, Thomas E. Mueller, John L. Petersen, Mary Karen Simpson

Grant S. Wegner
Chief Judge
Kane County
Judicial Center
37 W. 777 Rte. 38,
#400A
St. Charles, IL 60175

Circuit Population:
527,235
(1998 est)

SEVENTEENTH CIRCUIT (Second Appellate District)

COUNTIES (seats):

Boone (Belvidere)

Winnebago (Rockford)

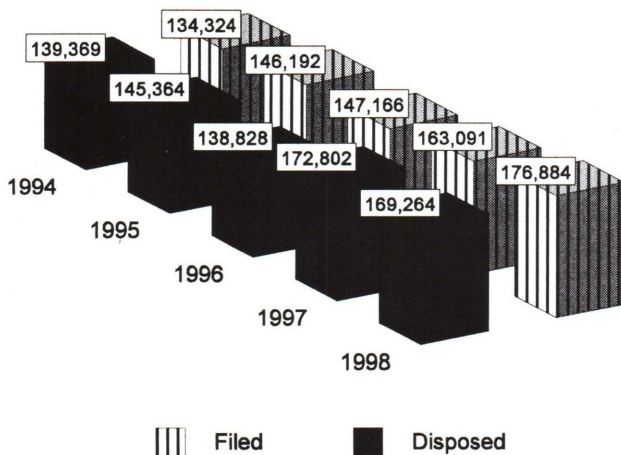
Michael R. Morrison
Chief Judge
Winnebago County
Courthouse
400 West State Street
Rockford, IL 61101

Circuit Population:
306,376
(1998 est)

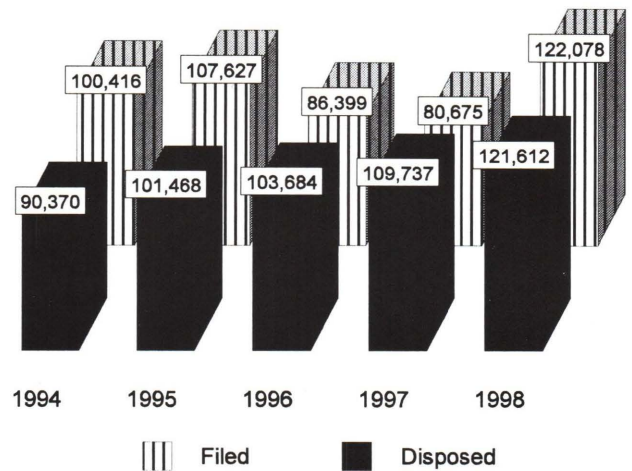
Circuit Judges:
Gerald F. Grubb,

Janet R. Holmgren, Frederick J. Kapala, Galyn W. Moehring, K. Craig Peterson, Ronald L. Pirrello, Richard W. Vidal, Kathryn E. Zenoff **Associate Judges:** Rosemary Collins, Timothy R. Gill, Patrick L. Heaslip, John Todd Kennedy, Angus S. More Jr., Steven M. Nash, Steven L. Nordquist, J. Edward Prochaska, R. Craig Sahlstrom, Brian Dean Shore, Steven G. Vecchio, Ronald J. White

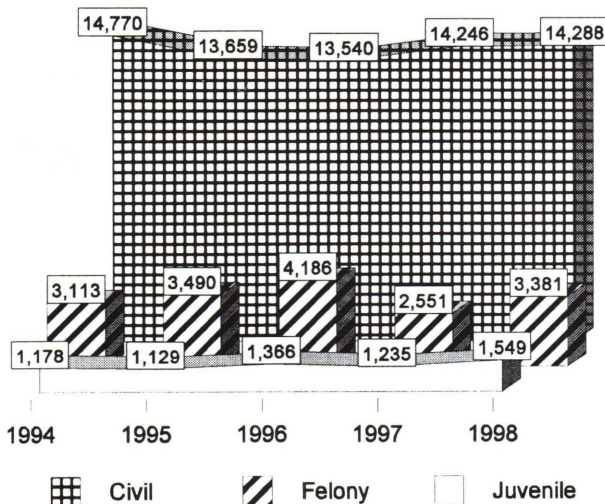
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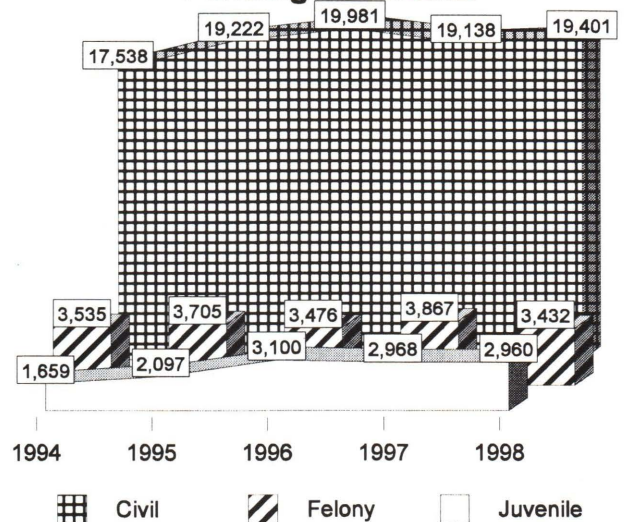
Total Caseload



Pending Caseloads



Pending Caseloads



EIGHTEENTH CIRCUIT (Second Appellate District)

COUNTY(seat):

Du Page (Wheaton)

Circuit Judges: Robert J. Anderson, George J. Bakalis, Robert E. Byrne, Thomas E. Callum, John W. Darrah, Edward R. Duncan Jr., Rodney W. Equi, Ann Brackley Jorgensen, Robert K. Kilander, Ronald B. Mehling, Kenneth Moy, Perry R. Thompson, Hollis L. Webster, Bonnie M. Wheaton **Associate Judges:** Kenneth A. Abraham,

C. Stanley Austin, Edmund P. Bart, Joseph S. Bongiorno, Michael J. Burke, Kathryn E. Creswell, Stephen J. Culliton, John W. Demling, Peter J. Dockery, Thomas C. Dudgeon, Mark W. Dwyer, John T. Elsner, William I. Ferguson, Nicholas J. Galasso, C. Andrew Hayton, James W. Jerz, Patrick J. Leston, Richard A. Lucas, Jane Hird Mitton, Cary B. Pierce, Kenneth L. Popejoy, Thomas J. Riggs, Elizabeth W. Sexton, Terence M. Sheen, Kenneth W. Torluemke, Eugene A. Wojcik

Michael R. Galasso
Chief Judge
DuPage County
Courthouse
505 N. County Farm Rd.
Wheaton, IL 60187

Circuit Population:
880,491
(1998 est)

Henry C. Tonigan III
Chief Judge
Lake County Courthouse
18 N. County St.
Waukegan, IL 60085

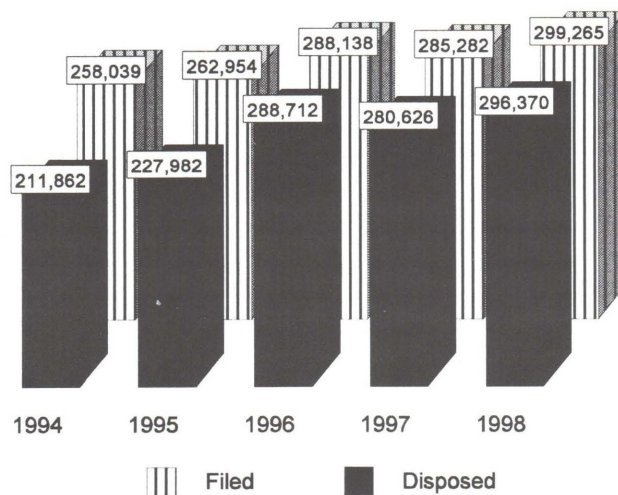
Circuit Population:
846,061
(1998 est)

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

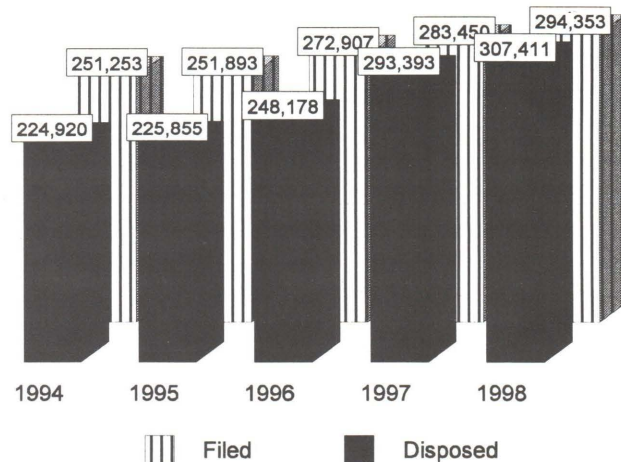
Circuit Judges: Ward S. Arnold, Bernard E. Drew, John R. Goshgarian, Jack Hoogasian, Barbara Gilleran Johnson, Raymond J. McKoski, Margaret J. Mullen, Haskell M. Pitluck, Sharon L. Prather, Thomas A. Schermerhorn Sr., Charles F. Scott, Michael J. Sullivan, Jane D. Waller, Stephen E. Walter **Associate Judges:** Thomas F. Baker,

John D. Bolger, James K. Booras, Terrence J. Brady, George Bridges, Michael T. Caldwell, Valerie Boettke Ceckowski, Joseph P. Condon, Wallace B. Dunn, Helen Rozenberg Franks, Michael J. Fritz, Donald H. Geiger, Gordon E. Graham, David M. Hall, E. Thomas Lang, Patrick N. Lawler, Victoria L. Martin, Maureen P. McIntyre, Gary G. Neddenriep, John T. Phillips, John G. Radosevich, Victoria A. Rossetti, Emilio B. Santi, Mary S. Schostok, Thomas R. Smoker, Christopher C. Starck, Joseph R. Waldeck, Gerald M. Zopp Jr.

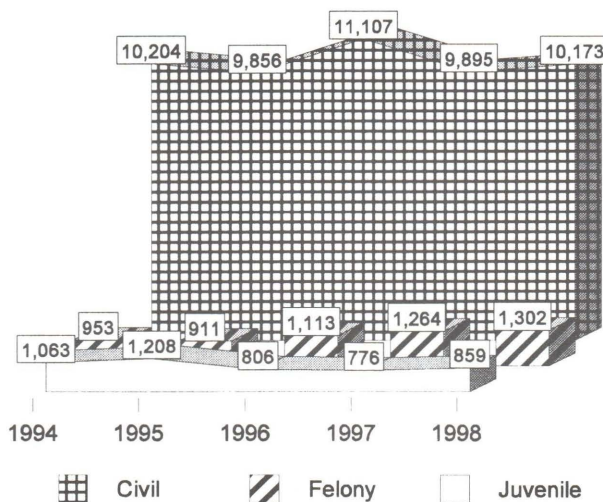
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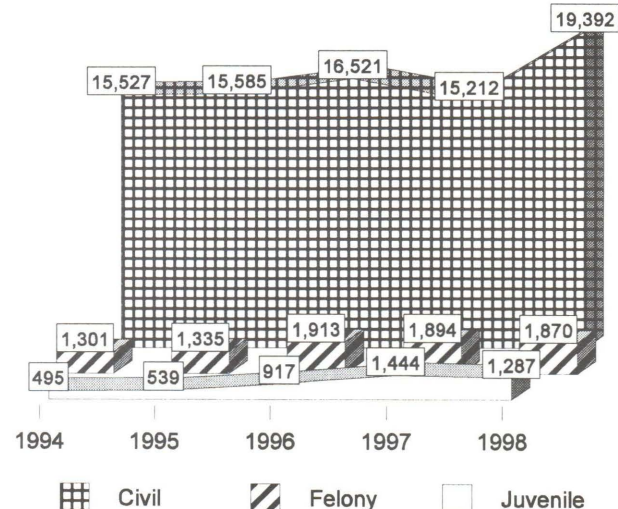
Total Caseload



Pending Caseloads



Pending Caseloads



TWENTIETH CIRCUIT (Fifth Appellate District)

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

Circuit Judges: James W. Campanella,
 Lloyd A. Cueto, Jan V. Fiss,
 Jerry D. Flynn, Dennis J. Jacobsen,
 Lloyd A. Karneier, Robert P. LeChien,
 Michael J. O'Malley, Roger M. Scrivner,
 Milton S. Wharton

Associate Judges: Richard A. Aguirre, Walter C. Brandon Jr.,
 Ellen A. Dauber, Annette A. Eckert, John M. Goodwin Jr., Dennis Hatch,
 Robert J. Hillebrand, Scott Mansfield, Alexis Otis-Lewis, James M.
 Radcliffe III, William A. Schuwerk Jr., Patrick M. Young

Stephen M. Kernan
 Chief Judge
 County Building
 10 Public Square
 Belleville, IL 62220

Circuit Population:
358,431
 (1998 est)

TWENTY-FIRST CIRCUIT (Third Appellate District)

COUNTIES (seats):
Iroquois (Watseka)
Kankakee (Kankakee)

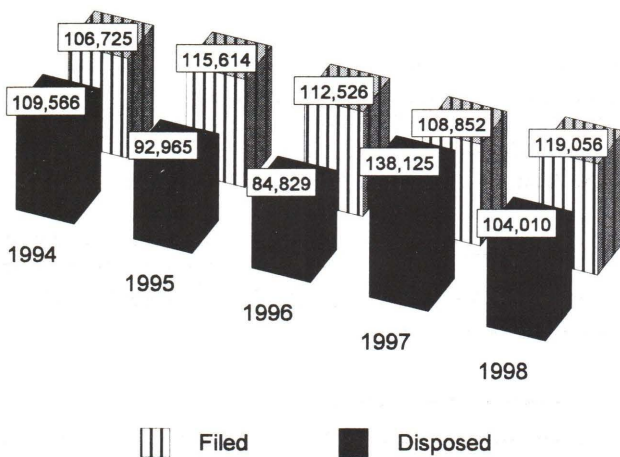
Circuit Judges:
 Fred S. Carr Jr.,
 Kathy S. Elliott,
 Clark E. Erickson,
 Daniel W. Gould,
 J. Gregory Householter,
 Gordon Lee Lustfeldt

Associate Judges:
 Duane J. O'Connor,
 Sheldon W. Reagan,
 Susan Sumner Tungate,
 David A. Youck

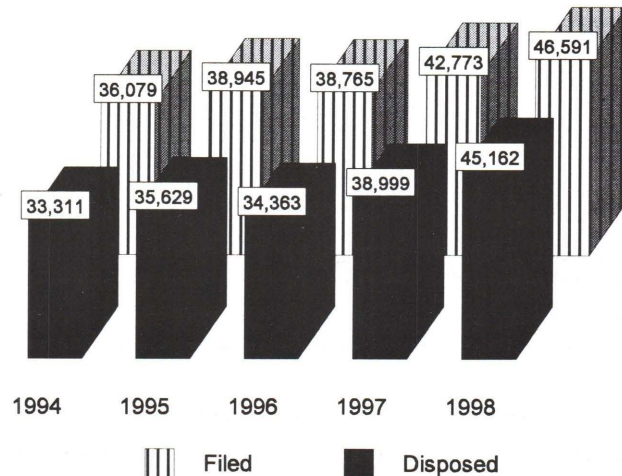
Kendall O. Wenzelman
 Chief Judge
 Kankakee County
 Courthouse, Suite 101
 450 East Court St.
 Kankakee, IL 60901

Circuit Population:
133,350
 (1998 est)

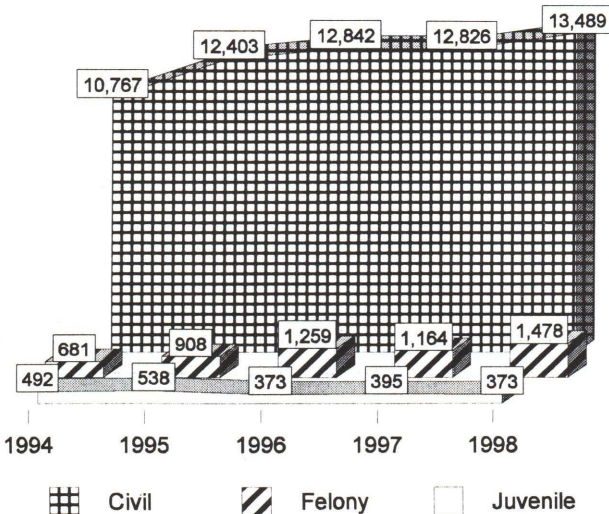
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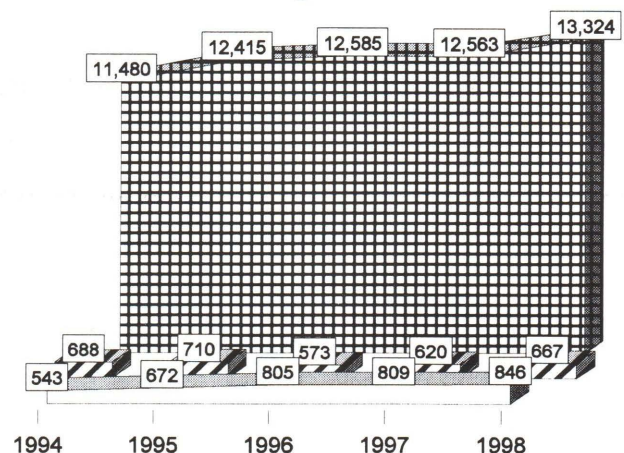
Total Caseload



Pending Caseloads



Pending Caseloads



The **Executive Office** has as its primary role the coordination of Administrative Office staff support of the Supreme Court and the Court's committees. In this capacity, the Executive Office is responsible not only for overseeing the activities of all divisions of the Administrative Office but for serving as the clearing-house for all issues and matters presented to the Administrative Office. The Executive Office is also directly responsible for the performance of a number of administrative functions. Included among those functions is the preparation of the Supreme Court's administrative agenda. Prior to each term of the Court, the Director, in collaboration with the Chief Justice and the Office staff, prepares the agenda for distribution and presentation. Agenda items approved by the Court for action are then implemented by the Director through the Executive Office. The Office also bears responsibility for the administration of certain Supreme Court Rules. Pursuant to Rule 39, Executive Office staff prepares, distributes and tallies ballots for the election and reappointment of all Associate Judges. Applications filed pursuant to Rule 295, which concerns the assignment of associate judges to felony jurisdiction, as well as applications of law students seeking to provide limited legal representation under Rule 711, are processed by the Office. Additionally, the Office receives all Rule 64 teaching certifications for judges throughout the state who intend to engage in teaching activities. The Executive Office has responsibility for a broad range of additional administrative duties. Such duties include securing, through the Office of the Attorney General, legal representation for members of the judicial branch named in a case or controversy arising out of the performance of his or her official duties. Executive Office staff also manage office leases and contracts for the Supreme and Appellate Courts, mandatory arbitration programs, and the Administrative Office. Finally, the Executive Office provides secretariat services to the Courts Commission, preserving the records of the Commission and performing all such duties as are ordinarily performed by a clerk of a court of record.



The **Administrative Services Division** consists of four units that provide technical and support services to the judicial branch: Budget, Vouchering, Payroll, and Human Resources. The Budget Unit works closely with the Director of the Administrative Office to develop the judicial branch budget, as well as to provide daily accounting of expenditures and projected operating costs. This unit also provides procurement and inventory control, maintains contracts and leases, and carries out all other fiscal reporting requirements. Ad hoc reports are generated concerning these and related services for the Director and Supreme, Appellate and Circuit Courts and their support units. The Vouchering Unit processes all payment vouchers for the Supreme Court, the Appellate Court, the state-paid functions of the Circuit Courts, and the Administrative Office. At the conclusion of the most recent fiscal year, the Administrative Services Division processed in excess of 48,000 payment vouchers for the judicial branch. The Vouchering Unit also maintains all accounting records for the expenditure of resources appropriated by the General Assembly. The Payroll Unit maintains all payroll records for current state-paid judicial branch employees and limited records of previous employees. The unit works with the Office of the Comptroller in processing the payroll for over 2,200 current judicial branch employees. The Human Resources Unit provides personnel services to the judicial branch employees by coordinating employee benefit programs with the Department of Central Management Services. These benefits include health, dental and life insurance, as well as workers' compensation. The Human Resources Unit also works with judicial branch employees and managers in administering the judicial branch classification and compensation plan and the sick and vacation leave benefits.



The **Court Services Division** is involved in a wide range of activities and projects affecting judges, circuit clerks, court reporters, and the judicial branch of government generally. Ongoing responsibilities include staffing Supreme Court, Judicial Conference and Conference of Chief Judges committees; production of the *Judicial Conference Report*; and the production of this report. The division also provides ongoing legislative support services to the Supreme Court, and prepares summaries of pending and enacted legislation for the chief circuit judges and circuit clerks. During 1998, division labor relations attorneys represented judicial employers in collective bargaining in approximately 40 counties. Areas of

service to circuit clerks include guidance and technical support to the circuit clerks and their staffs. During the year, relevant changes were made to the *Manual on Recordkeeping* and the *Manual on Fines and Fees*. The Automated Disposition Reporting Program was expanded to include 21 new counties. The division supplied merged jury lists to 89 counties which requested them. It also supplied 118,775 petit juror handbooks and 8,052 grand jury handbooks to 58 counties requesting them. The activities in 1998 regarding court reporters included collection and input of surveys from the circuits, development of procedures and questionnaires for field visits to the circuits requesting additional court reporters, attendance at various vender demonstrations of electronic court reporting systems, a trip to Kentucky to view an audio-visual system, a survey of court reporting schools, and preparation of a survey information instrument for distribution to the circuits. Activities of the Illinois Family Violence Coordinating Council during 1998 included the development of new resources to enable the family violence coordinating councils program to build the capacity and enhance the capability necessary to achieve its goals. These new resources included legislative funding, the development of a network of part-time local council coordinators, five new local councils, the creation of a Judicial Ethics Advisory Committee, the promulgation of Ethics Guidelines for judges and coordinators involved in the councils, and the establishment of a fiscal infrastructure to ensure accountable financial practices. Also in 1998, the Supreme Court decided to join the National Consortium for State Court Interpreters. The division took the lead on the new Statewide Court Interpreter Program and division staff attended the Consortium's national meeting in Chicago in July to begin the certification process for the Illinois program. Finally, the division assisted the Director in monitoring the progress of the repair and renovation of state owned facilities used by the judicial branch. These facilities included the Supreme Court Building in Springfield, the three court houses of the Second, Third and Fifth Appellate Districts, and the Waterways Building in Springfield, which was being renovated for use by the Fourth District Appellate Court.



The **Judicial Education Division** provides administrative oversight of continuing education programs for new and experienced judges and court personnel. The division staffs the Committee on Education of the Illinois Judicial Conference which, with Supreme Court approval, selects judicial faculty and topics for approximately 18 seminars held annually around the state. The division also provides staff support to faculty members who plan and execute the seminars. In addition, the division offers administrative support for a week-long New Judge Seminar held each year in Chicago and a faculty development seminar that enables judges to hone their teaching skills. Working with the Court Services Division, the division plans and conducts training programs for circuit clerks, court reporters, and court administrators. This year these activities included the annual Official Court Reporter Seminar held in three different locations in the state, a two-day seminar for trial court administrators and administrative assistants, and regional training for 276 circuit clerks and staff on the recently revised *Manual on Fines and Fees*. In addition, the division

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staffs the Oversight Board for Continuing Education of the Illinois Association of Court Clerks which sponsored two full-day educational programs for circuit clerks and their staff. The division operates the Resource Lending Library for judges and other court personnel. The library makes available, through loans and contributions to permanent personal libraries, videotapes, audiotapes, reading materials from past seminars, and other publications of interest on a wide variety of topics. The division also assists staff from other AOIC divisions by providing meeting planning services throughout the year. In 1998, the division provided administrative support in developing a New Judge Mentoring Program initiated by the Supreme Court. Division staff are also assisting the Committee on Education in implementing the Comprehensive Judicial Education Plan adopted by the Supreme Court in September of 1998. A major component of the plan involves planning and coordinating Education Conference 2000 which over 900 judges in the state are expected to attend.



The **Judicial Management Information Services Division** provides computer technology to the offices and staff of the Supreme and Appellate Courts, the Supreme Court support units, and all divisions within the Administrative Office. The objective of the division is to introduce technology to improve procedures and efficiency to meet needs of court personnel. JMIS responds to the needs of the judicial branch for information processing by analyzing processes, designing applications and/or procuring computer technology, and leveraging existing investments with an overall goal of improving organizational benefits to office procedures. JMIS also provides ongoing support and maintenance for computer hardware, software and related equipment. In 1998, the Supreme Court continued to upgrade the desktop computing platform for the judicial branch offices. This project includes implementing a standard desktop configuration, Year 2000 compliance, and advancement of technology that continues to provide economies of scale in the existing client/server platform. In addition, the Supreme Court has directed the Administrative Office to implement and maintain a judicial branch web page. The primary objective is to continue to improve the administration of the court system by improving the flow of information to court personnel as well as the general public.



The **Probation Services Division** provides services to chief judges and their probation staffs in all circuits. The division sets statewide standards for hiring and promoting probation officers; maintains a list of qualified applicants for probation positions; develops training programs for new and promoted probation officers; develops and monitors operational standards for probation departments; monitors the development of annual plans in each probation department; gathers statewide statistics and publishes reports; and establishes standards for probation department compensation plans. The division also develops and monitors innovative probation programs to enhance the services and sanctions for offenders supervised in the community and to provide effective alternatives to imprisonment. In 1998, the General Assembly passed the Juvenile Justice Reform Provisions (Public Act 90-590). This legislation represents a major shift in state policy regarding juvenile justice, and includes a comprehensive revision of the delinquency article of the Juvenile Court Act. The General Assembly also approved a multi-year funding plan for implementation of the reform provisions; a significant portion of these funds was allocated for new juvenile probation and detention resources. The Probation Division administered the distribution of these new resources in the circuit courts, and provided substantial training and technical assistance in preparation for implementation of this legislation.

Bruce Miller, 1951-1999. Staff of the Administrative Office were saddened by the untimely death of Bruce Miller, Senior Attorney in the Executive Office. In recalling Mr. Miller's many contributions to the Administrative Office during his years of service, Director Schillaci noted that the office had lost a dedicated professional and a good friend.

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SPECIAL 4TH CLASS RATE - BOOKS