



ATTORNEY REGISTRATION AND DISCIPLINARY COMMISSION
of the
SUPREME COURT OF ILLINOIS

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Chicago
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To the Honorable, the Chief Justice
and Justices of the Supreme Court
of Illinois

The annual report of the Attorney Registration and Disciplinary Commission for 1994 is submitted to the Court, to the members of the Bar of Illinois, and to the public in accordance with Supreme Court Rule 751.

The report is a statement of activities of the Commission for calendar year 1994 and an accounting and audit of the monies received and expended during the twelve-month period which ended December 31, 1994.

Respectfully submitted,

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Mary Robinson, Administrator

I. Registration Report

Beginning on November 1st of each year, the Commission conducts the annual registration process of attorneys licensed to practice law in Illinois. Thus, the registration data reported here is recorded as of October 31, 1994.

The 1994 Master Roll of attorneys contains the names of 65,163 attorneys, reflecting a 3% increase from 1993. That total does not include the 2,123 attorneys who first took their oath of office in November or December 1994.

Chart A reflects the number of attorneys registered by reference to the categories set forth in Rule 756 for determining the annual fee to be paid.

Chart A: Registration Categories

Admitted between 01-01-93 and 10-31-94:	2,960
Admitted between 01-01-91 and 12-31-92:	4,988
Admitted before 01-01-91:	44,341
Serving military duty:	245
Serving as judge:	880
Birthday before 12-31-18:	2,424
Foreign legal consultant:	1
Neither practice, nor reside, nor are employed in Illinois:	<u>9,324</u>
Total attorneys active and currently registered:	65,163

Charts B and C show the distribution by County and by Judicial Circuit of the 50,189 registered attorneys who report a principal business address in Illinois, with Chart B reflecting the registration data for the past 5 years.

Chart B: Registered Attorneys by Judicial Districts and Circuits

	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>	<u>1994</u>
First District					
Cook County	32374	33716	34180	35140	35704
Second District					
15th Circuit	166	167	180	189	189
16th Circuit	839	868	929	984	1009
17th Circuit	569	592	619	647	661
18th Circuit	2178	2243	2590	2763	2858
19th Circuit	<u>1755</u>	<u>1810</u>	<u>2066</u>	<u>2182</u>	<u>2304</u>
Total	5507	5680	6384	6765	7021
Third District					
9th Circuit	200	195	202	202	201
10th Circuit	732	765	782	796	816
12th Circuit	464	485	487	508	525
13th Circuit	280	285	294	299	299
14th Circuit	457	468	487	501	507
21st Circuit	<u>133</u>	<u>138</u>	<u>150</u>	<u>152</u>	<u>156</u>
Total	2266	2336	2402	2458	2504
Fourth District					
5th Circuit	265	269	277	288	285
6th Circuit	722	738	767	776	786
7th Circuit	1003	1054	1086	1120	1129
8th Circuit	178	180	185	186	192
11th Circuit	<u>417</u>	<u>431</u>	<u>448</u>	<u>469</u>	<u>471</u>
Total	2585	2672	2763	2839	2863
Fifth District					
1st Circuit	322	335	355	377	386
2nd Circuit	288	299	294	290	281
3rd Circuit	487	487	508	515	485
4th Circuit	243	242	248	249	253
20th Circuit	<u>694</u>	<u>712</u>	<u>728</u>	<u>744</u>	<u>692</u>
Total	2034	2075	2133	2175	2097
Grand Total	44,766	46,479	47,862	49,377	50,189

In addition to the 9,324 attorneys who pay a reduced fee because they neither practice nor reside nor are employed in the state, another 5,650 attorneys report a business address outside Illinois but register to be able to practice in Illinois. Those 14,974 attorneys are not included in Charts B and C.

Chart C: Registered Attorneys by County

Principal Office	Number of Attorneys		Principal Office	Number of Attorneys	
	1993	1994		1993	1994
Adams	110	113	Lee	38	38
Alexander	11	11	Livingston	51	48
Bond	14	13	Logan	37	37
Boone	32	36	Macon	236	241
Brown	7	7	Macoupin	47	44
Bureau	48	46	Madison	501	472
Calhoun	4	4	Marion	45	50
Carroll	15	15	Marshall	13	13
Cass	12	13	Mason	16	17
Champaign	460	465	Massac	26	21
Christian	44	43	McDonough	50	50
Clark	16	13	McHenry	383	399
Clay	14	14	McLean	345	349
Clinton	22	23	Menard	14	14
Coles	90	94	Mercer	13	13
Cook	35140	35704	Monroe	39	40
Crawford	20	19	Montgomery	39	40
Cumberland	6	6	Morgan	52	50
DeKalb	152	156	Moultrie	18	19
DeWitt	22	21	Ogle	45	50
Douglas	18	18	Peoria	653	674
Du Page	2763	2858	Perry	25	23
Edgar	38	35	Piatt	22	22
Edwards	5	5	Pike	11	10
Effingham	38	38	Pope	4	4
Fayette	18	17	Pulaski	6	8
Ford	18	18	Putnam	6	6
Franklin	53	55	Randolph	26	24
Fulton	38	39	Richland	25	25
Gallatin	8	7	Rock Island	368	366
Greene	14	14	Saline	38	38
Grundy	53	52	Sangamon	982	997
Hamilton	13	11	Schuyler	12	14
Hancock	16	18	Scott	6	6
Hardin	6	7	Shelby	21	21
Henderson	7	8	St. Clair	635	587
Henry	50	54	Stark	14	14
Iroquois	26	28	Stephenson	59	56
Jackson	176	183	Tazewell	110	109
Jasper	8	7	Union	22	22
Jefferson	97	94	Vermillion	138	137
Jersey	19	18	Wabash	18	17
Jo Daviess	32	30	Warren	30	27
Johnson	6	11	Washington	19	18
Kane	792	810	Wayne	13	11
Kankakee	126	128	White	14	13
Kendall	40	43	Whiteside	70	74
Knox	61	59	Will	508	525
Lake	1799	1905	Williamson	88	88
LaSalle	198	201	Winnebago	615	625
Lawrence	18	17	Woodford	18	19

Chart D reports age, gender, and tenure information for Illinois attorneys registered for 1994.

Chart D: Age, Gender and Years in Practice for Attorneys Registered for 1994

<u>Gender</u>	
Male	75%
Female	<u>25%</u>
	100%
<u>Age</u>	
21-29	9%
30-49	64%
50-74	23%
75 or over	<u>4%</u>
	100%
<u>Years in Practice</u>	
Less than 10	40%
10 or More	<u>60%</u>
	100%

II. Report on Disciplinary Matters and Non-Disciplinary Action Affecting Attorney Status

A. Investigations

During 1994, the Commission docketed 6,567 investigations, involving charges against 4,214 different attorneys. Charts 1 and 2 report the classification of investigations docketed in 1994, based on an initial assessment of the nature of the misconduct alleged, if any, and the type of legal context in which the facts apparently arose.

As with prior years, the three areas of practice most likely to lead to a complaint of attorney misconduct are domestic relations, tort, and criminal law. Similarly, the

violations most commonly reported track those for prior years: neglect of the client's cause; dishonest conduct; and failure to communicate with the client. Complaints of neglect showed the highest increase by 300 more complaints, followed by complaints about excessive fees, which rose by more than

100 complaints and moved from sixth to fourth most often alleged. Complaints of dishonest conduct, failure to communicate, and improper management of trust funds decreased an average of 8% compared to 1993. Most other classifications showed little change over 1993.

Chart 1: Classification of Charges Docketed in 1994 by Violation Alleged

<u>Type of Misconduct</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Type of Misconduct</u>	<u>Number</u>
Neglect or lack of diligence	1,628	Threatening criminal prosecution to gain advantage in a civil matter	38
Fraudulent or deceptive activity, including lying to clients, knowing use of false evidence or making a misrepresentation to a tribunal	588	Aiding in the unauthorized practice of law, including sharing fees with nonlawyers	35
Failing to communicate with client, including failing to communicate the basis of a fee	511	Failing to preserve client confidences or secrets	29
Excessive fees, including failing to refund unearned fees	488	Sexual harassment or abuse	21
Improper management of client or third party funds, including commingling, conversion, failing to promptly pay litigation costs or client creditors, or issuing N.S.F. checks	440	Avoiding in bad faith the repayment of an educational loan guaranteed by a governmental entity	20
Incompetence	327	Incapacity due to chemical addiction or mental condition	15
Conduct prejudicial to the administration of justice, including conduct which is the subject of a contempt finding or court sanction	247	Improper communications with or harassment of jurors	11
Conflict of interest, including improperly entering into business transactions with clients	197	Improper <i>ex parte</i> communication	10
Failing to properly withdraw from representation including failing to return client files or documents	146	Improper division of legal fees	9
Failing to treat others with courtesy	95	Failing to pay tax obligation in bad faith	7
Improper commercial speech, including inappropriate written and oral solicitation	91	Failing to register	4
Criminal activity, including criminal convictions, counseling illegal conduct, public corruption	89	Prosecutor's bad faith initiation of criminal charges ..	4
Practicing law in a jurisdiction where not authorized ..	63	Failing to disclose fraud on a tribunal or lawyer misconduct	3
Improper trial conduct, including suppressing evidence where there is a duty to reveal	59	Improper advances or loans to clients	3
Not abiding by a client's decision concerning the representation or taking unauthorized action on the client's behalf	57	Failing to pay child support	3
Filing frivolous or non-meritorious claims or pleadings	52	False statements concerning judicial officials or candidates for judicial office	2
Improper communications with a party known to be represented by counsel	43	Improper extrajudicial statements	2
		Public official misconduct	2
		Failure of lawyer candidate for judicial office to comply with judicial code	2
		Improper agreement restricting the right to practice ..	1
		Investigation of bar applicant	1
		No misconduct alleged, including prisoner complaints where an appellate review of issues would be more appropriate	1,224
		Total	6,567

Chart 2: Classification of Charges Docketed in 1994 by Area of Law

<u>Area of Law</u>	<u>Number</u>
Domestic Relations	1,148
Tort (Personal Injury/Property damage) ..	1,065
Criminal/Quasi-Criminal	754
Real Estate/Landlord-Tenant	489
Contract	414
Probate	325
Labor Relations	255
Bankruptcy	132
Corporate Matters	109
Civil Rights	57
Immigration	33
Local Government Problems	28
Other	23
Tax	15
Adoption	12
Mental Health	10
Patent and Trademark	7
No specific area of law identified	467
No misconduct alleged	1,224
Total	6,567

If an investigation fails to reveal provable misconduct, the Administrator will close the investigation. However, if an investigation produces evidence of misconduct, the case is referred to the Inquiry Board. The Inquiry Board operates in panels of three, composed of two attorneys and one nonlawyer, all appointed by the Commission. An Inquiry Panel has authority to vote a formal complaint if it finds evidence to support a charge, to close an investigation if it does not so find, or to defer the investigation and place an attorney on supervision under the direction of the panel pursuant to Commission Rule 108. The Administrator cannot pursue formal charges without authorization by an Inquiry Panel.

Comparatively few investigations result in the filing of formal charges. Charts 3 and 4

show the number of investigations docketed and terminated during 1994, and the type of action which terminated the investigations.

Chart 3: Trend of Investigations

<u>Year</u>	<u>Pending January 1st</u>	<u>Docketed During Year</u>	<u>Concluded During Year</u>	<u>Pending December 31st</u>
1993	3383	6345	6774	2954
1994	2954	6567	6729	2792

Chart 4: Action Concluding Investigations in 1994

Concluded by Administrator:	
Closed because no misconduct was stated	1,224
Closed after investigation	5,125
Concluded by Inquiry:	
Closed after investigation	133
Complaint or impairment petition voted	247
TOTAL	6,729

B. Hearing Matters

Once an Inquiry Panel authorizes the filing of charges, a formal complaint setting forth all allegations of misconduct pending against the attorney is filed, and the matter proceeds before the Hearing Board. The Hearing Board functions much like a trial court in a civil case and is comprised of three panel members, two lawyers and one nonlawyer, appointed by the Commission. Upon filing and service of the complaint, the case becomes public. In

addition to complaints alleging misconduct filed pursuant to Supreme Court Rule 753, and complaints alleging conviction of a criminal offense under Rule 761 and reciprocal discipline under Rule 763, the Hearing Board also entertains petitions for reinstatement pursuant to Rule 767, petitions for transfer to inactive status because of impairment pursuant to Rule 758, and petitions for restoration to active status pursuant to Rule 759.

Chart 5 shows the number of filings before the Hearing Board and the number of matters resolved by it, both of which increased during 1994.

Chart 5: Trend of Matters Before the Hearing Board

Cases Pending on January 1, 1994	119
New Cases Filed in 1994:	
Disciplinary Complaints Filed:	
Rule 753, 761(d)	100*
Reinstatement Petitions Filed:	
Rule 767	9
Petitions Alleging Impairment:	
Rule 758	3*
Contested Restoration Petitions:	
Rule 759	2
Reciprocal Disciplinary Actions:	
Rule 763	1
Total New Cases:	115
Cases Concluded During 1994	128
Cases Pending December 31, 1994	106

*The number of cases filed at Hearing is significantly lower than the number of matters voted by Inquiry because multiple investigations against a particular attorney in which an Inquiry Panel has voted a complaint are consolidated into a single complaint for purposes of filings at Hearing.

Charts 6A and 6B show the types of misconduct alleged in the 100 disciplinary complaints filed during 1994 and the areas of practice in which the alleged misconduct arose. In large part, the categories most frequently seen in formal charges track the categories most frequently seen in clients' complaints, as reported in Charts 1 and 2.

Chart 6A: Area of Law Involved in Complaints Filed Before Hearing Board in 1994

Area of Law	Number (out of 100 filed)*	% of cases filed*
Tort	27	27%
Domestic Relations	23	23%
Real Estate	20	20%
Probate	12	12%
Criminal	12	12%
Corporate Matters	11	11%
Bankruptcy	11	11%
Contract	9	9%
Criminal Conduct	8	8%
Other Areas	7	7%
Debt Collection	6	6%
Insurance Law	4	4%
Immigration	4	4%
Labor Relations	1	1%

*Totals exceed 100 cases and 100% because many complaints allege several counts of misconduct arising in different areas of practice.

Chart 6B: Types of Misconduct Alleged in Complaints Filed Before Hearing Board in 1994

Type of Misconduct	Number (out of 100 filed)*	% of cases filed*
Neglect Of the 44 cases where neglect was charged, the neglect was accompanied by at least one of the following: Prejudice to client 30 Misrepresentation to client 19 Failure to return unearned fees 15	44	44%
Fraudulent or deceptive activity, including schemes to defraud clients or others, falsifying evidence, false statements to tribunal	37	37%
Improper handling of funds	29	29%
Conflict of interest: Arising from a sexual relationship with client 1 Arising from business transactions with client 9 Representing clients with conflicting interests 8	17	17%
Criminal conduct	16	16%
Incompetence	16	16%
Failure to respond to ARDC request for information	11	11%
Excessive or unauthorized fees	9	9%
Aiding or engaging in unauthorized practice of law	3	3%
Conduct harassing or embarrassing a third person	3	3%
Withdrawing from employment without court approval	2	2%
Violating client privilege	2	2%
Threatening criminal or disciplinary charges to gain an advantage in a civil suit	2	2%
Defamatory judicial criticism	1	1%

*Totals exceed 100 cases and 100% because most complaints allege more than one type of misconduct.

Chart 7 shows the type of action by which the Hearing Board concluded the 128 cases terminated during 1994, as compared to the 114 cases in 1993. The greatest increase was in the number of petitions for discipline on consent, which rose from 19 in 1993 to 33 in 1994.

Chart 7: Actions Taken by Hearing Board in Matters Terminated in 1994

A. Disciplinary Cases: Rules 753 & 761(d)		
Recommendation of dismissal or discharge:	3	
Recommendation of discipline:	54	
Cases closed by disbarment on consent:	18	
Cases closed by filing of petition for discipline on consent:	33	
Motion to withdraw complaint allowed:	1	
Total Disciplinary Cases		109
B. Reinstatement Petitions: Rule 767		
Petition dismissed without prejudice:	1	
Recommend petition be allowed:	1	
Recommend petition be denied:	6	
Petition withdrawn before hearing:	4	
Total Rule 767 Petitions		12
C. Impairment Cases: Rule 758		
Cases closed by voluntary transfer to inactive status:	1	
Respondent allowed to practice, with conditions:	2	
Total Rule 758 Petitions		3
D. Restoration Cases: Rule 759		
Recommend petition be denied:	1	
Petition dismissed as moot:	2	
Total Restoration Cases		3
E. Reciprocal Discipline Cases: Rule 763		
Recommend discipline run concurrently with other jurisdiction's discipline:	1	
Total Reciprocal Discipline Cases		1
TOTAL MATTERS TERMINATED		128

C. Matters Before the Review Board

Either the respondent or the Administrator can file exceptions as a matter of right from the recommendation of the Hearing Board. Those exceptions are heard by the Review Board consisting of nine lawyers appointed by the Supreme Court, which sits in panels of three. The Review Board entertains briefs and oral arguments, and then issues a report and recommendation affirming, modifying or reversing the recommendation of the Hearing Board. The Review Board can also dispose of a case by approving the filing of a petition for discipline on consent pursuant to Rule 762(b). Chart 8 shows a decrease in the number of cases filed before the Review Board in 1994, from 44 in 1993 to 35 in 1994, but a substantial increase in the number of dispositions in 1994, from 41 in 1993 to 54 in 1994, reducing nearly in half the Review Board's docket.

Chart 8: Trend of Matters in the Review Board

Cases pending on January 1, 1994		41
Cases filed during 1994:		
Exceptions filed by Administrator:	7	
Exceptions filed by Respondent:	21	
Exceptions filed by both parties:	1	
Exceptions filed and then withdrawn by Respondent:	4	
Remanded by Supreme Court:	2	
	Total	35
Cases decided in 1994:		
Hearing Board affirmed:	20	
Hearing Board reversed as to findings or sanction:	27	
Exceptions withdrawn, matter presented to Court on motion to approve Hearing Board Report:	3	
Remanded to Hearing Board by Review Board:	2	
Petition for reinstatement withdrawn after exceptions withdrawn:	2	
	Total	54
Cases pending December 31, 1994		22

D. Supreme Court - Disciplinary Cases

Only the Supreme Court has authority to sanction attorneys for misconduct, except for a Board reprimand which can be imposed in a disciplinary case without order of the Court. The Hearing Board and Review Board reports are recommendations to the Supreme Court.

During 1994, the Court entered 109 sanctions against 108 attorneys. Chart 9 reflects the nature of the orders entered, and Chart 10 provides demographic information on the lawyers who were disciplined.

Chart 9: Disciplinary Sanctions Ordered by the Supreme Court in 1994

Disbarred	34
Suspended	48 *
Probation	13
Censured	12
Reprimanded	2
Total	109

* In addition to the 48 suspensions ordered as final sanctions in cases, the Court also ordered 19 interim suspensions during 1994, as reported in Charts 11G and 11J.

Chart 10: Age, Gender and Years in Practice for Attorneys Disciplined during 1994

<u>Gender</u>	
Male	92%
Female	<u>8%</u>
	100%
<u>Age</u>	
21-29	0%
30-49	55%
50-74	40%
75 or over	<u>5%</u>
	100%
<u>Years in Practice</u>	
Less than 10	8%
10 or More	<u>92%</u>
	100%

Disciplinary cases reach the Court in several ways. Chart 11 reflects the actions taken by the Supreme Court in disciplinary matters in the varying procedural contexts in which those matters are presented.

Of the 34 disbarments entered in 1994, 25 were disbarments on consent. The Court also approved another 15 petitions for discipline on consent involving lesser sanctions.

During 1994, the Court heard arguments and issued opinions in two disciplinary cases: In re Chandler, 161 Ill.2d 459 (1994) and In re Discipio, 163 Ill.2d 515 (1994). The attorney in Chandler received a three-year suspension and until further order of the Court for making materially false statements on a mortgage application and deliberately failing to disclose that fraud to the committee on character and fitness. In Discipio, the attorney was suspended for two years for aiding a disbarred attorney in the unauthorized practice of law.

Chart 11: Orders Entered by Supreme Court in Disciplinary Cases

<u>A. Petitions for disbarment on consent: Rule 762(a)</u>	
Allowed	25
Denied	<u>7</u>
Total	32
<u>B. Petitions for discipline on consent: Rule 762(b)</u>	
Allowed:	
Suspended	4
Suspension stayed in part, probation ordered	2
Suspension stayed in its entirety, probation ordered	3
Censured	<u>6</u>
Total	15
Denied	<u>3</u>
Total	18
<u>C. Petitions for leave to file exceptions to report and recommendation of review board: Rule 753(e)(1)</u>	
Allowed, briefs and oral arguments, ordered	2
Allowed, and different sanctions imposed without briefs	9
Denied	<u>10</u>
Total	21
<u>D. Motions to approve and confirm report of review board: Rule 753(e)(6)</u>	
Allowed	14
Denied	<u>0</u>
Total	14
<u>E. Motions to approve and confirm report of hearing board: Rule 753(d)(2)</u>	
Allowed	26
Denied, remanded for further proceedings	<u>2</u>
Total	28
<u>F. Petitions relating to enforcement of subpoenas: Rule 754</u>	
Motion to quash subpoena allowed	0
Motion to quash subpoena denied	<u>1</u>
Total	1

G. <u>Petitions for interim suspension due to conviction of a crime: Rule 761(b)</u>	
Allowed	11
Rule continued	3
Rule discharged	<u>2</u>
Total	16
H. <u>Petitions for reciprocal discipline: Rule 763</u>	
Allowed	10
Denied	0
Petition referred to Hearing Board	<u>1</u>
Total	11
I. <u>Petitions for reinstatement: Rule 767</u>	
Referred to Hearing Board	9
Allowed after hearing	0
Denied after hearing	7
Withdrawn before hearing	3
Withdrawn after hearing	3
Dismissed without prejudice before hearing	<u>1</u>
Total	23
J. <u>Petition for interim suspension: Rule 774</u>	
Allowed	7
Dismissed as moot	<u>1</u>
Total	8

E. Supreme Court - Non-Disciplinary Action

In addition to activity in disciplinary cases, the Supreme Court entertains pleadings in non-disciplinary matters that affect an attorney's status. A record 869 disciplinary and non-disciplinary matters were filed with the Court in 1994, including 629 requests for transfer to inactive status under Rule 770, the highest number ever sought. Chart 12 reflects the orders entered in such cases during 1994.

Chart 12: Non-Disciplinary Actions by the Supreme Court

A. <u>Voluntary motions for transfer to inactive status: Rule 770</u>	
Allowed	629
Denied	<u>0</u>
Total	629
B. <u>Petition for restoration to active status: Rule 759</u>	
Allowed	55
Denied	3
Referred to Hearing Board	1
Withdrawn before hearing	<u>2</u>
Total	61
C. <u>Petitions for transfer to inactive status upon involuntary commitment or upon judicial determination of legal disability</u>	
Allowed	1
Denied	<u>1</u>
Total	2
D. <u>Petitions for involuntary transfer to inactive status due to mental disability or substance addiction: Rule 758</u>	
Allowed	1
Denied	<u>0</u>
Total	1
E. <u>Petition by complainant to require Administrator to further investigate charges or expedite proceedings: Rule 752</u>	
Allowed	0
Denied	<u>23</u>
Total	23
F. <u>Motion for Supervisory order: Rule 383</u>	
Denied	<u>2</u>
Total	2

F. Summary

Chart 13 continues the effort from previous years to show a comparison of data on caseload for a ten year period.

Chart 13: A Comparison

	Number of Registered Attorneys	Investigations Docketed ¹	Investigations Docketed per Attorney ²	Closure by Administrator No Misconduct Alleged	Closure By Administrator After Investigation	Closure by Inquiry After Investigation	Complaint Voted by Inquiry Board
1985	47,400	3,935	est. 4,629	*	1,730	1,239	184
1986	49,177	4,535	est. 5,335	223	2,846	1,094	219
1987	50,635	4,886	est. 5,748	765	4,542	1,275	229
1988	52,611	4,945	est. 5,817	910	4,369	1,167	214
1989	54,866	5,822	est. 6,849	818	5,552	1,266	343
1990	56,896	6,489	est. 7,634	1,023	5,254	1,410	349
1991	58,953	5,969	est. 7,022	608	5,701	839	325
1992	61,107	6,291	7,338	889	5,210	473	277
1993	63,328		6,345	974	5,422	137	241
1994	65,163		6,567	1,224	5,125	133	247

¹ This figure represents the number of complaints received, whether or not they included charges against more than one attorney, as reported through 1992.

² This column represents the number of complaints received counting a separate investigation for each attorney named in each complaint, a tracking method commenced in 1992.

* Not available

	Matters Filed with Hearing Board	Matters Filed with Review Board	Matters Filed with Supreme Court ³	Sanctions Ordered by Court
1985	68	27	211	88
1986	120	49	228	86
1987	103	40	463	103
1988	75	32	390	112
1989	89	23	791	132
1990	105	23	578	100
1991	127	25	604	78
1992	122	37	560	89
1993	106	44	593	114
1994	115	35	869	109

³ The data reported in this column represents both disciplinary and non-disciplinary matters filed with the Court. Non-disciplinary filings account for 684 of the filings reported for 1994.

III. Developments During 1994

A. Supreme Court Rules Changes

1. Client Protection Program

During 1994, the Court adopted Rule 780 creating the Client Protection Program for payment of claims by persons who suffer loss as a result of dishonest conduct by a lawyer. Effective March 28, 1994, Rule 780 directs the Commission to administer the program and to pay claims with sums allocated from the disciplinary fund. The new program, financed by all lawyers' registration fees, replaces the former voluntary Client Security Fund, which was administered by the bar associations and which had been unable to develop funding adequate to address claims.

Under Commission rules adopted pursuant to Rule 780, claims can be paid up to a maximum of \$10,000. Before a claim will be considered, the lawyer who allegedly caused the loss must have been disciplined or must have died. Rule 780 mandates that any lawyer whose conduct results in payment of a claim must reimburse the program before being allowed to resume the practice of law. The procedures for submitting claims under the program are contained in Commission Rules 501 through 512, adopted, effective March 28, 1994, and later amended in part, effective December 1, 1994. Amendments to Supreme Court Rules 754, 766 and 775 were made to include the program.

During the first year of the program, the Commission assumed 55 claims that had been filed with the Client Security Fund, and received an additional 158 claims. Most of the claims received were for amounts significantly below \$10,000. Client Protection counsel, Eileen Donahue, investigated and

recommended action on 66 of the claims. The Commission approved and paid 40 claims totaling \$162,111, while denying 26 claims. The 40 claims paid arose from conduct by 29 different lawyers.

2. Reciprocal Discipline

An amendment to Supreme Court Rule 763, effective October 1, 1994, clarifies that the Court has discretion to allow or deny a lawyer's request for a hearing when a petition for reciprocal discipline is filed. The amendment also eliminates the requirement that any discipline imposed in Illinois run concurrently with the discipline imposed in the foreign state.

3. Confidentiality

Rule 1.6(d), amended February 2, 1994, effective immediately, extends the attorney-client privilege to communications between a law student, who seeks or receives assistance through the Lawyers' Assistance Program (LAP), and the trained LAP intervenor.

4. Group Legal Services

Rule 730, amended September 28, 1994, effective October 1, 1994, eliminates the annual registration fee for a group legal services plan.

B. Educational Programs

1. Client Trust Account Handbook

In December 1994, the Commission published the Client Trust Account Handbook, authored by Administrative Counsel, Mary F. Andreoni, and representing the first formal publication of the Commission. The Handbook was sent to

more than 65,000 Illinois attorneys at the end of 1994. Reports to the Commission of attorneys' mishandling of trust funds were so numerous that the Commission believed that preventative efforts were warranted. The purpose of the Handbook is to provide instruction on the basic requirements of Rule 1.15 and bring to bear the importance of good trust accounting practices. Since the distribution of the Client Trust Account Handbook, the Commission has received requests for more than 2,000 additional copies from attorneys, law firms, accountants and banks. The Commission intends to publish educational materials on other areas of concern.

2. Speeches and Presentations

The Commission continued its efforts to familiarize lawyers with ethics rules and concerns by making over 60 presentations to bar associations, law firms, law schools, continuing legal education seminars, and civic groups.

3. Oversight Review Panel

In March 1994, the Commission created the Oversight Panel, made up of former Hearing Board members, to assist the Commission in its duty under Rule 751 to review a representative sampling of closed investigative matters concluded by the Administrator without referral to the Inquiry Board. The Panel reviewed the actual files in a randomly selected group of cases closed by the Administrator's counsel and in cases where the complaining witness took issue with the Administrator's decision to close an investigation. The Commission uses the oversight process to assure that the Administrator's counsel is conducting thorough and properly focused investigations,

that the reasons for determining not to refer a matter to Inquiry are consistent with Commission goals, and that the reasons for closing the file are clearly and fairly communicated to the complaining witness.

C. Court and Commission Appointments

1. Commissioners

After more than 20 years of service, James H. Bandy resigned as a Commissioner of the Attorney Registration and Disciplinary Commission effective December 1994. Mr. Bandy was a founding member of the Commission, having been appointed by the Supreme Court on February 5, 1973. He served as Chairman of the Commission from March 1982 through March 1993, when personal obligations led him to ask the Court to accept his resignation as Chair. Mr. Bandy practiced as a trial lawyer in Belleville, Illinois since 1947.

During James Bandy's tenure, the ARDC grew from a staff of 9 employees responsible for registration and discipline of a population of 23,959 lawyers, to a staff of 105 full time employees with responsibilities generated by over 65,000 registered lawyers. As Chair, Mr. Bandy presided over implementation of major developments in disciplinary procedures, including the opening of proceedings to the public, the establishment of discipline on consent procedures, and the addition of nonlawyer members to the Commission and the Inquiry Board.

The Court appointed Belleville Attorney Michael J. Reagan to replace Mr. Bandy. Mr. Reagan, a shareholder in the firm of Kassly, Bone, Becker, Dix, Reagan & Young P.C., concentrates in personal injury litigation. He is a member of the Board of Managers of the

Illinois Trial Lawyers Association, and lives in Belleville with his wife, Elaine, and four sons.

2. Review Board

The Review Board also experienced significant transition. James L. Coghlan resigned as Chair after serving for six years. Mr. Coghlan had also served on the Inquiry Board from 1985 to 1986, and the Hearing Board from 1986 to 1988. A partner in the Chicago firm of Coghlan, Joyce, Kukankos and D'Arcy, Mr. Coghlan has practiced law since 1955 and concentrates in civil litigation and ERISA.

The Supreme Court appointed Review Board Member Robert J. Downing, former justice on the Illinois Appellate Court, First District, as the new Chair of the Review Board. Justice Downing joined as "of counsel" to the Glenview firm of Miller, Forest and Downing, Ltd. upon his retirement from the Illinois Appellate Court in 1984. Prior to his tenure on the Appellate Court, Justice Downing was a judge in the Circuit Court of Cook County (1968-1973), a special assistant Attorney General of Illinois (1964-1968), and the Village Attorney of Glenview (1957-1961). He has served on the Review Board since April 1990.

James E. Caldwell was appointed to fill Justice Downing's vacancy. Mr. Caldwell practices in Chicago in his firm, Law Offices of James Edward Caldwell and Associates. He concentrates his practice in federal tax.

3. Adjudication Services

The Commission took additional steps to formalize the separation of an adjudication division by creating the full time position of

Director of Adjudication Services. Vincent Vitullo, who had been serving as director in a part time capacity while continuing teaching and research at DePaul University Law School, tendered his resignation, and the Commission appointed Diane Romaniuk as the new full time Director. Ms. Romaniuk is a 1975 graduate of DePaul, who served as an Assistant Cook County Public Defender from 1975 to 1986, Assistant Counsel for Chicago Title and Trust from 1986 to 1990, and then counsel for the FDIC until joining the Commission.

As Director of Adjudication Services, Ms. Romaniuk supervises adjudication counsel, who assist the Hearing Board panels in research and in drafting of reports. The Director also provides other administrative assistance to the Boards, and makes recommendations to the Commission on appointments of Inquiry and Hearing Board members.

IV. *Financial Report*

The Commission engaged the services of Thomas Havey & Co., Certified Public Accountants, to conduct an independent annual audit as required by Rule 751(e)(7). The audited financial statements for the year ended December 31, 1994 are attached as Appendix 1.

In addition, the Auditor General conducted an audit of the Attorney Registration and Disciplinary Commission for 1994. The Auditor General will prepare a separate report to be presented to the Court independently.

V. *Evaluation and Recommendations*

The Commission saw progress at each level of the caseload during 1994. The

number of pending investigations was reduced despite a rise in the number of files docketed; additional cases were filed at Hearing; and the Hearing Board and the Review Board each concluded more cases than in prior years. Particularly in the investigative cases, concerted efforts were devoted to concluding older files, and those efforts will continue throughout 1995 and until currency is achieved.

At the same time, the Commission is dedicated to continuing educational and other preventative programs to reduce the incidence of serious disciplinary infractions as well as

practices which are less likely to lead to disciplinary charges but which undermine the public's confidence in the legal profession. The publication of the Client Trust Account Handbook was an important first step in formalizing the dissemination of educational materials. Future efforts will include publication of a computerized compilation of Hearing and Review Board reports along with Supreme Court opinions and orders in disciplinary cases, as well as sponsoring educational programs focusing on recurrent disciplinary problems and providing remedial instruction.



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Members of the American Institute of
Certified Public Accountants

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

Commissioners and Administrator
of the Attorney Registration and
Disciplinary Commission of the
Supreme Court of Illinois
Chicago, Illinois

We have audited the accompanying statement of financial position of the Attorney Registration and Disciplinary Commission of the Supreme Court of Illinois as of December 31, 1994, and the related statements of activities and cash flows for the year then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Commission. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Attorney Registration and Disciplinary Commission of the Supreme Court of Illinois as of December 31, 1994, and results of its activities and its cash flows for the year then ended, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.

Thomas Havey & Co. LLP

February 6, 1995

ATTORNEY REGISTRATION AND
DISCIPLINARY COMMISSION OF
THE SUPREME COURT OF ILLINOIS

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

DECEMBER 31, 1994

	1994
<u>ASSETS</u>	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 194,145
Accounts receivable - other than fees	9,606
Accrued interest receivable	169,622
Short term investments (Note 4)	5,114,247
Prepaid expenses and inventory	72,436
Fixed assets net of accumulated depreciation (Note 5)	1,052,605
Long term investments (Note 4)	8,735,316
Total assets	<u>\$ 15,347,977</u>
<u>LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS</u>	
Liabilities:	
Accounts payable and other accruals	\$ 199,937
Accrued compensated absences	110,122
Accrued medicare replacement funding (Note 8)	542,897
Deferred fees	5,154,425
Deferred rent expense	2,092,042
Reinstatement deposits	11,000
Total liabilities	8,110,423
Net assets - unrestricted	7,237,554
Total liabilities and net assets	<u>\$ 15,347,977</u>

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

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ATTORNEY REGISTRATION AND
DISCIPLINARY COMMISSION OF
THE SUPREME COURT OF ILLINOIS

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1994

	1994
<u>Revenues:</u>	
Attorney registration fees and charges earned	\$ 6,979,223
Investment income	677,212
Costs collected	70,724
Miscellaneous income	6,840
Total revenues	<u>7,733,999</u>
<u>Expenses:</u>	
Salaries and related expenses	5,262,096
Travel	92,634
Post retirement benefits	35,539
Library and continuing education	96,595
General	1,649,726
Computer	88,759
Other	453,834
Client protection program	162,111
Depreciation	330,844
Total expenses	<u>8,172,138</u>
(Decrease) in unrestricted net assets before elimination of liability	(438,139)
Elimination of liability for group legal service registration fees	75,058
(Decrease) in unrestricted net assets	<u>(363,081)</u>
<u>Net assets:</u>	
Beginning of year	7,600,635
End of year	<u>\$ 7,237,554</u>

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

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ATTORNEY REGISTRATION AND
DISCIPLINARY COMMISSION OF
THE SUPREME COURT OF ILLINOIS

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1994

	1994
<u>Cash flows from operating activities:</u>	
(Decrease) in unrestricted net assets before elimination of liability for group legal service registration fee	\$ (438,139)
Adjustments to reconcile decrease in unrestricted net assets to net cash provided by operating activities :	
Depreciation	330,844
Post retirement benefits	30,547
(Gain) on disposition of fixed assets	(2,441)
(Increase) decrease in assets:	
Accounts receivable	10,161
Other assets	(19,431)
Increase (decrease) in liabilities:	
Accounts payable and other accruals	75,761
Deferred fees	171,869
Deferred rent expense	533,082
Other liabilities	1,500
Group legal service registration fees received	5,602
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>699,355</u>
<u>Cash flows from investing activities:</u>	
Acquisition of fixed assets:	
Computer equipment	(81,078)
Office furniture and equipment	(84,007)
Library	(15,875)
Leasehold improvements	(9,738)
Purchases of investments - net	(580,672)
Net cash used in investing activities	<u>(771,370)</u>
Net (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(72,015)
<u>Cash and cash equivalents:</u>	
Beginning of year	266,160
End of year	<u>\$ 194,145</u>

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

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ATTORNEY REGISTRATION AND
DISCIPLINARY COMMISSION OF
THE SUPREME COURT OF ILLINOIS

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 1994

Note 1. General Purpose Description

The Commission was appointed by the Illinois Supreme Court under Rules 751 through 756 of the Court effective February 1, 1973, and subsequent additional rules and amendments. The purpose of the Commission and the Office of the Administrator is to maintain the Master Roll of Attorneys and to investigate and prosecute claims against Illinois attorneys whose conduct might tend to defeat the administration of justice or bring the Court or the legal profession into disrepute.

On April 21, 1977, the Illinois Supreme Court adopted Rule 730 effective May 1, 1977. The rule required the registration of group legal service plans in which an attorney participates. This requirement was abolished in October 1994.

On August 9, 1983, the Illinois Supreme Court adopted Rule 773, effective October 1, 1983. The rule provided that an attorney-respondent could be responsible for paying the costs incurred in proceedings which led to the imposition of a disciplinary sanction.

On October 13, 1989, Rule 773 was amended, effective immediately. Attorney-respondents have a duty to pay costs involved in the enforcement of certain Supreme Court rules; costs incurred to compel witness testimony where the lawyer has not cooperated with Commission proceedings; and, costs incurred to obtain records from a financial institution when the institution's production followed a lawyer's failure to provide records.

On October 20, 1989, the Supreme Court adopted Rule 769, effective November 1, 1989. Every attorney has a duty to retain all financial records related to the attorney's practice for a period of not less than seven years.

On March 28, 1994, the Illinois Supreme Court adopted Rule 780 establishing the Client Protection Program to reimburse claimants for losses caused by the dishonest conduct of Illinois lawyers. Pursuant to section (d) of the rule, the Commission annually allocates an amount of money to pay these claims.

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ATTORNEY REGISTRATION AND
DISCIPLINARY COMMISSION OF
THE SUPREME COURT OF ILLINOIS

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 1994

Note 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The accompanying financial statements reflect the financial results of all of the Commission's activities. Effective January 1, 1993, the Commission elected a partial adoption of the provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 117, "Financial Statements of Not-for-Profit Organizations" (SFAS 117). The statement requires a reporting of net assets and a focus on the organization as a whole. The Statement of Activities under SFAS 117 is intended to report expenses by functional classification between program expenses and management and general expenses. This allocation of expenses is not practical for the Commission in these financial statements.

a. Cash and Cash Equivalents

For purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include all deposits in checking and savings accounts. Money market accounts and cash balances held in investment trust accounts are not considered cash equivalents since the Commission intends to reinvest these funds.

b. Investments

Investments are stated at cost.

c. Fixed assets

Fixed assets are stated at cost. Depreciation and amortization are provided over the estimated useful lives of the assets or asset groups principally on the straight-line method. Upon disposal of assets, cost less any proceeds from sale is charged or credited to accumulated depreciation and gains or losses are then included in current income. Leasehold improvements are amortized over the lease period.

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ATTORNEY REGISTRATION AND
DISCIPLINARY COMMISSION OF
THE SUPREME COURT OF ILLINOIS

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 1994

Note 4. Investments

All investment transactions are handled by the Trust Department of the First America Bank - Springfield, N.A. and are held in safekeeping at the bank. Investments consist of the following:

	Cost	Market
U.S. Treasury notes and bills	\$ 11,689,713	\$ 11,119,723
Money market and related funds	2,159,850	2,159,850
Total	<u>\$ 13,849,563</u>	<u>\$ 13,279,573</u>

Short term investments are readily liquid investments that mature within one year. Long term investments are holdings in excess of one year.

Investments are classified in the financial statements as follows:

Short-term	\$ 5,114,247
Long-term	8,735,316
Total	<u>\$ 13,849,563</u>

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ATTORNEY REGISTRATION AND
DISCIPLINARY COMMISSION OF
THE SUPREME COURT OF ILLINOIS

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 1994

Note 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

d. Accrued Compensated Absences

The Commission's vacation policy provides time off for full time salaried employees based on each employee's years of service which are computed from each employee's anniversary date of employment. Employees are not permitted to carry over vacation time from year to year without written approval from the Commission Administrator. An accrual is included in the financial statements representing vacation time earned but unused at December 31, 1994.

e. Deferred Fees

Deferred fees represent the annual registration fees received prior to year end which relate to the subsequent calendar year.

f. Deferred Rent Expense

Deferred rent expense consists of a combination of "free rent" and a lease incentive payment received from the landlord. These rent deferrals and incentive payment are being amortized over the life of the lease on a straight line basis.

g. Income Taxes

The Commission is an exempt organization as determined by the Internal Revenue Service under Section 501(c)(6) of the Internal Revenue Code.

Note 3. Credit Risk of Cash Holdings

The Commission has seven bank accounts spread among three different financial institutions. \$103,000 of the \$194,145 cash balance at December 31, 1994, is insured through the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (F.D.I.C.).

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ATTORNEY REGISTRATION AND
DISCIPLINARY COMMISSION OF
THE SUPREME COURT OF ILLINOIS

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 1994

Note 5. Fixed Assets

Changes in the fixed assets are as the following:

	Balance 1-1-94	Acquisitions	Dispositions	Balance 12-31-94
Computer and related equipment	\$ 719,582	\$ 81,078	\$ 4,417	\$ 796,243
Office furniture and equipment	1,205,952	84,007	26,585	1,263,374
Library	89,478	15,875	48,072	57,281
Leasehold improvements	58,039	9,738	-	67,777
	2,073,051	<u>\$ 190,698</u>	<u>\$ 79,074</u>	2,184,675
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization	882,741			1,132,070
Total	<u>\$1,190,310</u>			<u>\$ 1,052,605</u>

Note 6. Collection of Fees

The Commission is funded by an annual registration fee assessed on Illinois attorneys. The annual fees for the subsequent year is billed on October 31st and is due January 1. The annual fee is sent directly, by registering attorneys, to a lock box located at the U.S. Post Office in Springfield, Illinois. The lock box is under the sole supervision of First America Bank - Springfield, N.A. The contents of the lock box are accounted for solely by the bank and all receipts are deposited to the Commission's account. An accounting for these funds is sent regularly to the Commission's registration department for processing and comparison with the registration and billing records. The system is test checked by our independent auditors and the lock box system is also checked by the internal auditors of the bank and the national bank examiners.

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ATTORNEY REGISTRATION AND
DISCIPLINARY COMMISSION OF
THE SUPREME COURT OF ILLINOIS

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 1994

Note 7. Lease and Maintenance Commitments

The Commission leases its Chicago and Springfield offices under operating lease agreements. The terms of the Chicago office lease, which began in May 1993, are for 15 years and provide for a minimum annual base rent plus related taxes and operating expenses. In addition, the lease provides a period of 32 months "free rent" with the first rent payment due January 1, 1996. Pursuant to the lease, the landlord advanced a sum equal to the present value of estimated taxes and operating costs for the 32 month period, and the Commission makes monthly payments for actual tax and operating cost assessments during that period. This amount and the value of the "free rent" is included in deferred rent. The future minimum lease payments for the Springfield office lease which expires November 1995 are subject to possible escalation based on the operating expenses of the building. Total payments under all lease agreements were \$1,096,290 in 1994.

Future minimum lease payments, including estimated liability for taxes and operating expenses, relating to lease agreements in excess of one year are:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Amount</u>
1995	\$ 521,546
1996	992,216
1997	1,028,648
1998	1,066,486
1999	1,105,953
2000 through 2004	6,197,205
2005 through 2007	5,020,873
Total	<u>\$15,932,927</u>

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ATTORNEY REGISTRATION AND
DISCIPLINARY COMMISSION OF
THE SUPREME COURT OF ILLINOIS

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 1994

Note 8. Medicare Replacement Reserve Trust

On August 9, 1985, the Commission formed a trust to replace the medicare coverage lost by its employees at that time when the Social Security Administration ruled the Commission was ineligible for benefits.

In a prior year, the Commission committed to pay the future cost of medicare premiums for former employees meeting certain criteria who were employed by the Commission before March 31, 1986. Furthermore, the Commission agreed to pay eligible former employees reimbursement credits for supplemental medical and hospitalization insurance coverage beginning at age 65.

Beginning in 1995, the Commission will be required to record the liability connected with the previously described commitment in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 106, "Employers' Accounting for Post Retirement Benefits Other than Pensions" (SFAS 106). In anticipation of this required change in accounting method, the commission has recorded management's estimate of this future obligation by the accrual method of accounting. The Commission booked an estimated liability in 1994 for the present value of the expected future benefits to be paid to employees.

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ATTORNEY REGISTRATION AND
DISCIPLINARY COMMISSION OF
THE SUPREME COURT OF ILLINOIS

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 1994

Note 8. Medicare Replacement Reserve Trust (continued)

In computing the obligations, the Commission made the following assumptions:

- Supplemental insurance coverage will increase at an average of 2% per year.
- Medicare premiums will increase an average of 10% for the period 1994 through 1996 and 5% thereafter.
- Eligible employees will retire at age 65 and live until the last month of age 77.
- 50% of eligible employees will be employed through the Commission's early retirement date.
- Expected future benefit payments have been discounted at 3% to arrive at the current net present value.

The liability will increase or decrease in future years due to changes in eligible employees, benefits paid, and possible changes in assumptions based on experience factors.

Note 9. Group Legal Service Registration Fees

In October 1994, the Commission authorized the transfer of the Group Legal Service registration fees from a separate trust fund, previously reported as a liability of the Commission, to the general assets of the Commission. The amount transferred was \$75,058.

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ATTORNEY REGISTRATION AND
DISCIPLINARY COMMISSION OF
THE SUPREME COURT OF ILLINOIS

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 1994

Note 10. Employee Benefit Plan

On October 15, 1977, the Commission established a defined contribution Retirement Plan and Trust for the benefit of all eligible employees. The Plan and Trust was effective January 1, 1977, and required both employee and Commission contributions.

Effective January 1, 1985, the Plan was amended and restated to improve retirement benefits based on the decision of the Social Security Administration that employees of the Commission are not covered by Social Security benefits. Employee contributions are no longer permitted under the Plan.

The Commission contributes 18% of compensation for eligible employees, which totalled \$676,312 in 1994. The Commission also pays the administrative expenses of the Plan which totalled \$23,070 in 1994.

Note 11. Litigation

Various complaints and actions were filed against the Commission in 1994. Several of these matters have been dismissed. Those pending are not perceived as presenting any serious prospect of financial consequences.

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1994 COMMISSIONERS

David M. Hartigan, Chairperson, Chicago
James H. Bandy, Belleville
John P. Clarke, Springfield
Eldridge T. Freeman, Jr., Ph.D., Chicago

Watts C. Johnson, Princeton
James J. McDonough, Chicago
Benedict Schwarz II, West Dundee

1994 BOARD MEMBERS

Review Board

James L. Coghlan, Chairperson
William F. Costigan
Robert J. Downing
Robert J. Egan
Gary V. Johnson

Martin H. Katz
Timothy R. Neubauer
Albert S. Porter
Neil K. Quinn

Hearing Board

Robert A. Adams
Michael R. Albert
William E. Arnold
Thomas A. Ascher
Jack O. Asher
Donn F. Bailey
Albert C. Baldermann
Charles T. Beckman
Stephen P. Bedell
Robert Bell
Carolyn Berning
Charles C. Bingaman
Robert M. Birndorf
Terrence M. Burns
Sherry Clifford
Barbara J. Casey
Joseph P. Condon
William M. Cox, Jr.
Champ W. Davis, Jr.
Philip A. Doran
Stuart B. Dubin
Albert O. Eck, Jr.
Matthew J. Egan

Thomas L. Feehan
Joseph E. Fitzgerald
Mark Fitzgerald
Hartman H.R. Friederici
William E. Gabbard
Melvin Gaines
William R. Galliani
William Geister
William T. Gotfryd
Janet L. Grange
Richard A. Green
Harry M. Hardwick
Paul C. Hendren
Terence M. Heuel
William H. Hooks
Edward W. Huntley
Allen E. Kanter
Mark L. Karasik
Leo H. Konzen
Kenneth T. Kubiesa
Richard A. Makarski
Nicholas C. Merrill
Edward J. Miller

James L. Palmer
Roberta Parks
John S. Pennell
Joseph C. Polito
Lon M. Richey
David F. Rolewick
Marshall R. Rowe
Jean Rudd
Eddie Sanders, Jr.
Carolyn Sartor
Jason S. Sharps
Geraldine C. Simmons
Arthur B. Smith, Jr.
Ernest Summers, III
Paula S. Tillman
Candice Trees
Gary Vanek
Valerie C. Wells
John B. Whiton
Raymond G. Wigell
E. Kenneth Wright
Connie Yavitz

Inquiry Board

Robert Beckner, Jr.
Orley O. Betcher, Jr.
Howard H. Braverman
Susan L. Brody
Robert A. Cooke
Lallie J. Coy
Anthony E. Cascino, Jr.
Nathaniel Friedman

Phyllis C. Friedman
Michael S. Harley
Pamela E. Hill
Harold I. Levine
Paul M. Lisnek
John J. Lowery
J. William Lucco
Lee B. McClain

Richard Roberts
Kaarina Salovaara
Lee J. Schoen
Lute Smith
John C. Taylor
James D. Wascher
Richard W. Zuckerman

1994 OVERSIGHT REVIEW PANEL

Louis T. Ascherman
William F. Carmody
Patrick T. Driscoll, Jr.
Michael C. Greenfield
Burton S. Hochberg

Jaimee H. Levin
Dennis S. Nudo
James D. Parsons
John M. Steed, III
Henry P. Wolff