



Call To Order

Newsletter of the Illinois Association of Administrative Law Judges

October 2016, Vol. 2 No. 2

IAALJ Officers and Board Members for 2015-2016:

President - Hon. Yolaine Dauphin
Vice President - Hon. Ted Sherrod
Secretary - Hon. Joy Airaudi
Treasurer - Hon. Stanley Cygan

EXECUTIVE BOARD

Hon. Ted Sherrod
Hon. Stan Cygan
Hon. Edward Schoenbaum
Hon. Robbin Perkins
Hon. Claudia Sainsot
Hon. Audrey Wade
Hon. Yolaine Dauphin
EX OFFICIO – Hon. Camela Gardner

IAALJ to Host a Networking Event and Meeting on Wednesday, November 2nd!

Please mark your calendars and join us for a networking event and membership meeting on November 2, 2016 at the Silversmith Hotel Lounge, 10 S. Wabash, Chicago, starting at 5:15pm.

Appetizers will be provided. Drinks are available for purchase.

Hope to see you there!

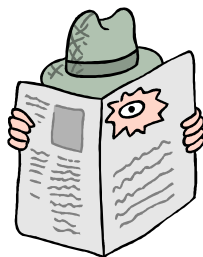
Past Event Highlight – July 28th Architectural Cruise

By Hon. Yolaine Dauphin

I received a text from a guest asking if the cruise would be held as scheduled in light of the impending rain. The answer was yes as Wendella boasts a covered deck. Protected from the elements in my windowless courtroom I soon forgot about the weather, concentrating on the work that I had yet to do before I could leave for the cruise. When I emerged from my cocoon at 5pm, I was faced with rain, not impending rain, and with the reality of Chicago traffic in inclement weather. I counted myself lucky to find a taxi right away, unhappy as the taxi meandered from Orleans to Michigan Avenue via Superior, and miserable as I faced the reality of missing the cruise that Judge Claudia Sainsot had worked so hard to organize. Michigan Avenue being a parking lot, I jettisoned the taxi at Erie in favor of leg power, thinking I had a better shot at making the boat if I ran all the way. And run I did, literally splashing my way through puddles as I lugged my briefcase and sheltered under an all too small umbrella. At 5:29pm, I skidded down the stairs to the boat dock, clearly seeing all the time that the crew was pulling a ramp on board and preparing to untie the rope that held the boat to the dock. As I got to the dock and explained that I was part of a group on board, out emerged Judge Sainsot from the covered deck coming to my rescue with a ticket in hand. The crew was kind enough to extend the ramp, allowing me to come on board. What a beginning for what we had promised was going to be a wonderful cruise on the Chicago River, learning about our great architecture while networking with fellow IAALJ members!

But then again it was a wonderful cruise and networking event on the Chicago River. Our members and guests gathered in the lower deck, sheltered from the rain, and talked of both small and important matters while enjoying some libations. Lest we missed the architectural part of the cruise however, the rain decided to stop fifteen minutes or so after we set sail. While a few stayed in the lower deck, most of us moved outside so we could hear the cruise guide and learn various tidbits about Chicago's architecture. We sailed the South and North branches of the River and ventured on Lake Michigan for the final part of the tour. The sun was coming out of hiding, there was a gentle breeze, and the temperature was ideal as we returned to dock, having soaked in beautiful views of the city. And as we left the boat after our respite from the bustle of the day, we all agreed that we would have missed a wonderful time if we had opted not to go on the cruise. The rain came, but we played undaunted, and the rain left.

Kudos to Judge Claudia Sainsot for organizing this enjoyable evening for our members. See you on the next cruise!



Articles

IAALJ Co-Sponsors Alternative Dispute Resolution Seminar on Police/Community Relations

By Hon. Ann Breen-Greco

IAALJ former Chair, Judge Ann Breen-Greco, organized a second CLE seminar

entitled, "Police/Community Relations: the Role of Restorative Justice in Addressing Conflicts." The Chicago Bar Association hosted the seminar on September 7, 2016, which was co-sponsored by IAALJ. Other co-sponsors were the National Association of Women Judges District 8, Black Women Lawyers of Greater Chicago, and the Illinois State Bar Association Alternative Dispute Resolution Section/Council. Approximately 90 people attended the seminar, in person and online.

Two of the panel members spoke to the different perspectives in police/community conflict – Attorney Steven Borkan, who represents police officers in civil rights cases, and Standish Willis, a civil rights and criminal defense attorney. Judge Sophia Hall, Circuit Court of Cook County, Chancery Division, described the role of restorative justice, and Jay Welsh, Executive Vice President, General Counsel, JAMS, discussed his experience in training police in the use of ADR techniques.

Steven Borkan talked about perception versus reality, noting the perception provided by the media and how difficult it is to change perceptions, and asked audience participants to look at conflict situations from the police view. Stan Willis discussed his years of work in civil rights matters, also talking about one of the critical issues facing the country: the mass incarceration of African-American men. He asserted the importance of repairing the relationship between police and community. Jay Welsh talked about training in New York with police officers about communication and the use of mediation techniques.

Judge Hall described restorative justice in terms of "having, building, and repairing relationships." Justice, she noted, "is people

coming to court to right fractured relationships.” She noted the use of peace circles in bringing people in conflict into relationships with each other, discussing how they have been harmed and their respective obligations to each other. “We are not ‘an other’ when we see ourselves in ‘the other’ There is no ‘other’ only fear of the ‘other’.” Judge Hall emphasized that there “must be a place in the community for restorative justice in ‘bridging the divide’.” Judge Hall has spearheaded a citywide restorative justice initiative for many years and also told the audience that the first restorative justice court in Chicago will open in the North Lawndale neighborhood in April 2017, headed by Judge Colleen Sheehan. Judges Hall and Sheehan participated with the North Lawndale community in developing the court.

The panel was well received, with a number of audience members commenting on the balanced approach to addressing the crisis of police/community relations.

Who can police the police?

By Hon. Darlene Redmond

Mr. Nicholas Sarkozy is the first former president in modern France’s history to be detained and questioned in police custody.¹ He was the President of France from 2007-2012 and is under investigation for illegal overspending during his failed 2012 bid for re-election.² Reportedly, he is also being investigated regarding whether he and his lawyer, Mr. Thierry Herzog, sought to

obtain information from appeals court judge Gilbert Azibert about an inquiry into the financing of Mr. Sarkozy’s 2007 election campaign.³ One accusation lodged against Mr. Sarkozy is that his 2007 presidential campaign received up to 50 Million Euros, or about \$68 million, in illegal funds from Col. Muammar el-Qaddafi, then the Libyan leader.⁴ Although charges were eventually dropped, Jean-Michael Gentil, a Juge d’instruction, investigated whether Mr. Sarkozy illegally financed his 2007 election campaign by accepting envelopes stuffed with cash (up to four million euros or \$5.2 million) from 90-year-old L’Oréal heiress Liliane Bettencourt while she was suffering from mental deterioration.⁵

A French Juge d’instruction conducts investigations into serious crimes, *e.g.*, murder and rape, and complex crimes, such as embezzlement, misuse of public funds, and corruption.⁶ These judges question witnesses, interrogate suspects, and order searches for other investigations.⁷ Their role is not to prosecute the accused, but to gather facts, and as such, their duty is to look for incriminating or exculpatory evidence.⁸ The Juge d’instruction prepares a dossier that is submitted to the examining judge. If the examining judge decides there is a valid case against the suspect, the accused is sent for an adversarial trial by jury.⁹ At an adversarial trial, the prosecution seeks the

¹ Dan Bilefsky and Maia de la Baume, *Accusations ‘Grotesque,’ Nicolas Sarkozy Says of Inquiry*, The New York Times, July 2, 2014.

² Aurelien Breeden, *Nicolas Sarkozy Placed Under Investigation on 2012 French Election Charges*, The New York Times, Feb. 16, 2016.

³ Bilefsky, at 2.

⁴ Dan Bilefsky and Maia de la Baume, *French Ex-Leader Questioned in Graft Inquiry, Imperiling Comeback Hopes*, The New York Times, July 1, 2014 at 3.

⁵ *Police inquiry threatens to derail Sarkozy comeback*, France 24, March 22, 2013.

⁶ Wikipedia.org, *Inquisitorial System*.

⁷ *Id.*

⁸ *Id.*

⁹ *Id.*

conviction of the accused, the defense attempts to rebut the prosecution's claims, and the judge or jury renders a conclusion from the evidence presented.¹⁰ The French are so confident in this system that a bill presented by the government to terminate the role of judges in the investigation phase was almost unanimously opposed, which led to the withdrawal of that bill.¹¹

Unfortunately, some United States citizens do not have the same confidence in the criminal justice system. In Chicago, the Independent Police Review Authority ("IPRA") investigates or reviews all police officer involved shootings, extraordinary occurrences in lock-up, and uses of tasers.¹² After completing its investigation, IPRA can recommend that Chicago's Superintendent of Police fire a police officer or suspend him or her for more than 30 days.¹³ If the Police Superintendent agrees with the authority's recommendation to fire an officer, the matter goes directly before the full Chicago Police Board for a hearing.¹⁴ The Chicago Police Board is led by nine civilians who oversee "certain activities" of the Police Department, including discipline for officers accused of misconduct.¹⁵

Despite being led by civilians, when it comes to investigating and prosecuting the murder of suspects by police, very few officers are disciplined or charged with a crime. Dr. Steven Whitmans, an

expert statistician, testified that the sustained rates for force-related complaints against Chicago Police Officers over the eight years prior to 2007 were statistically significantly lower than the national average sustained rates reported in the Bureau of Justice in its 2006 statistics regarding citizens' complaints about police use of force.¹⁶ Specifically, the average sustained rate within the Chicago Police Department was as low as 0.5% in 2004.¹⁷

In 2015, Chicago residents staged protests after the release of the video of the shooting death of LaQuan McDonald by Police Officer Jason Van Dyke. Chicago Police Superintendent Garry McCarthy was fired by Mayor Rahm Emmanuel in December 2015. Also in 2015, Officer Dante Servin was found not guilty of manslaughter of Reika Boyd; Officers Kevin Fry and Lou Toth were not charged in the death of Cedrick LaMont Chatman; and Officer George Hernandez was not charged in the Ronald Johnson case.

Chicago is not the only American city dealing with issues related to the excessive use of force by police officers. The problem is nationwide and sparked protests over the death of Michael Brown in Ferguson, Missouri, and the death of Tamir Rice in Cleveland, Ohio. Since these issues are occurring throughout the United States, with very few indictments of the police

¹⁰ *Id.*

¹¹ Jacques Terray, *Corruption and the Justice System in France*, Transparency International, October 6, 2011.

¹² www.iprachicago.org.

¹³ Kelly Bauer, *Will Dante Servin be Fired for Killing Reika Boyd? The Process is Long* Bronzeville, September 17, 2015 at 1.

¹⁴ *Id.*

¹⁵ *Id.*

¹⁶ *Obrycka v. City of Chicago*, 07 Civ. 2372, 2378 (N.D.Ill Feb. 23, 2012). The national average for all departments is 8%, and the national average for larger departments like Chicago is 6%. *Id.*

¹⁷ *Id.*

officers, let alone convictions for murder or any other crime, perhaps we need to look to another country for a possible solution.

One solution may be redesigning the criminal system to include the French system of having a Juge d'instruction who investigates the incident and then prepares a report for the trial judge. The trial judge could then use special prosecutors to prosecute the case. Use of the Juge d'instruction could break the force of the blue code of silence and minimize the power of the Office of the State's Attorney, who are the prosecutors in Illinois. Illinois courts already utilize Guardians ad Litem and Court Appointed Special Advocates, ("CASAs"), who are volunteers performing a similar function, and could easily replicate the French system in the state courts.

Breaking the Force of the Blue Code of Silence

Some in United States believe there is a blue code of silence, whereby the police do not report misconduct of other officers, falsify police reports and fail to report evidence that could convict fellow officers. Fear, rather than corruption, may be the rationale behind the blue code of silence. When an officer is in trouble, he or she uses the radio system to call for assistance. But, if the officer is seen as a snitch instead of a team player, fellow officers may deliberately delay or not respond, thereby putting the calling officer in danger.

One critical role of the French Juge d'instruction is the collection of both

incriminatory and exculpatory evidence. As an outsider, that judge is independent and free to investigate, without fear of retaliation. He could therefore contact potential witnesses and confidently collect and review evidence, including videotapes, and medical reports, thereby breaking the blue code of silence.

Deadly Force Not Warranted in Light of the Evidence

On June 4, 1999, Chicago Police Officer Serena Daniels fatally shot Latanya Haggerty following a car chase.¹⁸ Following an investigation, Chicago Police Department Superintendent Terry Hillard filed charges with the Chicago Police Board (the "Board") alleging that Daniels and three other police officers, Carl Carter, Michael Williams and Stafford Wilson, violated police department rules.¹⁹ The Board found Daniels unjustified in her use of deadly force and discharged her.²⁰

This discipline concerned a police chase which began sometime after 5 p.m. when a person named Smith stopped his car to speak to a friend standing on the sidewalk.²¹ Police Officer Daniels and her partner, Williams, pulled up beside Smith's car in their squad car.²² Daniels asked

¹⁸ *Daniels v. Police Board of the City of Chicago*, 789 N.E.2d 424, 428 (1st Dist. 2003).

¹⁹ *Id.*

²⁰ *Id.* The Board also found Carter guilty of making a false report and suspended him from his duties for one year. Finally, the Board found Williams and Wilson guilty of assorted rules violations and ordered that they be discharged from their duties. *Id.*

²¹ *Id.* at 429.

²² *Id.*

Smith for his driver's license and insurance certification at two separate locations.²³ Each time, Smith drove off without producing either document.²⁴ Ultimately, Officers Carter and Wilson removed Smith from the car and subdued him once he stopped at 64th Street and Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Drive.²⁵ Haggerty, the passenger in Smith's vehicle, ignored Daniels' and Williams' repeated orders to put her cell phone down, show her hands and exit the car.²⁶ Daniels later testified that she saw a silver object slowly rising from between the side of the passenger door and Haggerty's thigh and that Haggerty turned toward her.²⁷ Daniels also testified that she thought the silver object was a gun barrel, and she shot Haggerty.²⁸ The bullet pierced Haggerty's lungs, liver, and heart and ultimately killed her.²⁹ No gun was found at the scene.³⁰

The Board found that Daniels was guilty of unlawful or unnecessary use or display of a weapon.³¹ The Board relied on Dr. Shaku Teas' expert testimony that the entry wound showed that Haggerty was sitting in a north-south position when she was shot; she did not move toward Daniels.³² Dr. Teas explained that the slight turn of Haggerty's left shoulder toward Daniels would be consistent with

Haggerty having reached with her right hand slightly forward to the passenger side door handle to open the door, as was testified to by other witnesses.³³

Also, police expert James Marsh testified that no extreme conditions justified the shooting because Daniels had no basis for her belief that Haggerty was armed, given that nothing in the previous stops or chase indicated that either Smith or Haggerty were armed.³⁴ Also, Daniels issued no warnings to Haggerty to drop the alleged weapon and Daniels was not in front of Haggerty but rather was to the rear and side of the car which could have shielded Daniel's position.³⁵ He further noted that, although a suspect turning toward an officer with what could be a weapon might justify shooting, here the alleged weapon was merely being raised, rather than being pointed at anyone, and the shooting was premature.³⁶ However, Daniels did not face criminal charges.

Officer Dante Servin repeated this pattern of claiming deadly force was necessary because he thought the suspect had a weapon in Rekia Boyd's case on March 21, 2012. Servin indicated at approximately 1:00 a.m., while he was off duty, he observed Ms. Boyd walking with a group of three people.³⁷ When the group walked past

²³ *Id.*

²⁴ *Id.*

²⁵ *Id.* at 430.

²⁶ *Id.*

²⁷ *Id.*

²⁸ *Id.*

²⁹ *Id.*

³⁰ *Id.*

³¹ *Id.*

³² *Id.* at 433.

³³ *Id.*

³⁴ *Id.* at 434.

³⁵ *Id.*

³⁶ *Id.*

³⁷ Steve Schmadeke, Trial set for cop charged in woman's death, Chicago Tribune, September 15, 2014.

his car, a male in the group shouted obscenities at him.³⁸ According to Servin, he then fired five rounds from a 9MM Glock into the crowd because he thought Antonio Cross, one of the men in the group, was pulling a gun from his waistband and pointing it at him.³⁹ One of the rounds struck Cross in the hand.⁴⁰ Another round struck Rekia Boyd in the back of the head and killed her.⁴¹ Later, it was determined that what Servin thought was a gun was actually a cell phone. Cross indicated he had the cell phone in his hand the entire time that Servin talked with them.⁴²

A Juge d'instruction could objectively investigate whether deadly force was warranted in light of the evidence in both shootings. The judge could conclude that Daniels was not in danger given that no weapon was pointed at her and given her position to the rear and side of the car. The judge could have filed charges against Daniels. Also, a Juge d'instruction, after reviewing the facts noted above, could conclude that Servin could have ordered Cross to show his hand or simply drive off to protect himself. Additionally, he could examine the location of the bullet in Cross' hand to determine if it is consistent with a raised hand, a hand in the waistband, or a hand at the side, and file appropriate charges.

³⁸ *Id.*
³⁹ *Id.*
⁴⁰ *Id.*
⁴¹ *Id.*
⁴² *Id.*

Concealing Evidence

The strength or weakness of a case depends on the amount of, and credibility of, the evidence presented at trial. A Juge d'instruction gathers incriminating as well as exculpatory evidence. With a judge leading the investigation into police misconduct, police officers may not be able to hide evidence and the blue code of silence may be effectively broken.

Let's turn to some additional cases. On February 19, 2007, Karina Obrycka was a bartender at Jesse's Shortstop Inn, a bar in Chicago.⁴³ Anthony Abbate, a patron at Jesse's Shortstop Inn, was an off-duty Chicago Police Officer.⁴⁴ Abbate left the bar after his friend refused to serve him drinks, but then he returned at approximately 8:00 p.m. and consumed some mixed drinks and shots of brandy.⁴⁵ Abbate went behind the bar to obtain his own liquor, despite Obrycka telling him not to do so.⁴⁶ Abbate then punched and kicked Obrycka, telling her that "nobody tells me what to do."⁴⁷ Obrycka dialed 911 after Abbate left the bar.⁴⁸ After Obrycka learned that Abbate was a police officer, she relayed this information to the 911 operator, as well as Officers Peter Masheimer and Jerry Knickrehm, who responded to the scene.⁴⁹ The manager of Jesse's Shortstop Inn, Martin Kolodziej, and

⁴³ *Obrycka v. City of Chicago*, 07 Civ. 2372 (N.D.Ill Feb. 23, 2012).

⁴⁴ *Id.* at 2373.

⁴⁵ *Id.*

⁴⁶ *Id.*

⁴⁷ *Id.* at 2374.

⁴⁸ *Id.*

⁴⁹ *Id.*

Obyrcka informed the officers that the entire incident was on videotape.⁵⁰ However, the final police report of this incident failed to include the fact that the perpetrator was a Chicago police officer and that the incident was taped by the bar's video cameras.⁵¹ Later, when the Chicago Police Department's Office of Professional Standards ("OPS") investigated the incident, Officers Masheimer and Knickrehm stated that no one told them that the perpetrator was a Chicago police officer.⁵² On February 21, 2007, Kolodziej and Obyrcka told the OPS investigators about the details of the incident and that it was captured on the bar's video surveillance.⁵³ Although Obyrcka signed the misdemeanor battery complaint handed to her by police on February 22, 2007, it appears that the Internal Affairs Division of the Police Department, OPS and the prosecutors took no action until March 14, 2007 when Abbate was charged.⁵⁴ It was only after Obyrcka publicly released the videotape that the State's Attorney approved felony charges for aggravated battery.⁵⁵ After a bench trial, the judge found Abbate guilty of aggravated battery and sentenced him to two years' probation.

Chicago police officers also attempted to hide video evidence in the LaQuan McDonald shooting in 2015.

McDonald was shot and killed by Officer Jason Van Dyke.⁵⁶ Other officers at the scene indicated in their police report that Van Dyke shot McDonald because he was coming toward him with a knife.⁵⁷ However, a police dashboard camera video revealed that McDonald was walking away from Officer Van Dyke with the knife.⁵⁸ Chicago Police Superintendent McCarthy was fired amidst protests after the release of the video of the shooting death of LaQuan McDonald. The State's Attorney fought the release of the video, arguing that its release would compromise the prosecution's case against Van Dyke. Once the video was released, Van Dyke was charged with first degree murder. The other officers were not criminally charged with falsifying a police report.

In the Obyrcka and McDonald cases, a Juge d'instruction would have immediately learned about the video tape and that the perpetrator of the incident was a police officer. Additionally, he would have noted that the information in the police report was incomplete or inconsistent with the video tape and would have the authority to question the police officers about it. Finally, armed with this information, plans to present Obyrcka with a preprinted misdemeanor complaint would have been thwarted

⁵⁰ *Id.*

⁵¹ *Id.*

⁵² *Id.*

⁵³ *Id.*

⁵⁴ *Id.* at 2375.

⁵⁵ *Id.*

⁵⁶ Aamer Madhani, Chicago chief moves to fire five cops in Laquan McDonald case, U.S.AToday.com, August 31, 2016.

⁵⁷ *Id.*

⁵⁸ The video was released after a court ruling in a lawsuit by independent journalist Brandon Smith, who had requested video from the shooting, as had the *Chicago Tribune*.

sooner and the felony charge brought immediately. Similarly, there would not have been a delay in charging Officer Van Dyke in the McDonald case. Further, appropriate charges could have been brought against the officers who falsified police reports either by omission or inaccurately reporting significant information, thus penetrating the code of silence.

Conflict between the State's Attorney and Chicago Police

The Chicago Police Department is the main investigator of crime in Chicago. Without the department, serious crimes, including murders, rapes, and aggravated batteries, would go uninvestigated, resulting in criminals not being punished. Thousands of victims and their families would not receive justice. The State's Attorney's Office could not successfully prosecute cases without the testimony of Chicago police officers and detectives. But, if the State's Attorney's office began to aggressively prosecute police, the officers and/or detectives could retaliate by conveniently losing evidence, forgetting facts on the witness stand, and not following up with witnesses. The State's Attorney's Office needs police testimony for successful prosecution and it is not in its best interest to aggressively prosecute them. A Juge d'instruction would be independent of both the police and the State's Attorney. Consequently, she could prosecute the police without fear of retaliation or impact on her job.

Probate, Child Protection and Magistrate Judges

Several different courts already use independent attorneys or civilians to investigate and report to judges. In civil proceedings, magistrate judges may be assigned to write reports and recommendations to the judge as to dispositive matters. In Chicago, the Circuit Court's Probate Division utilizes attorneys as Guardians ad Litem to investigate the alleged disability of adults and prepare a report of their finding for judges in that division. Judges in the Child Protection Division utilize CASA, which is an organization that investigates and prepares a report regarding allegations of child abuse by parents.

Including a Juge d'instruction to investigate police misconduct will bring an unbiased view to the investigation of police conduct.

We are on the Web!

The IAALJ has established a new website on the Internet which we hope will grow and become a significant vehicle for communication and knowledge about administrative law and adjudication in Illinois.

The IAALJ's website is at **www.iaalj.org**.

The website contains a description of the IAALJ and an application form for new members, along with the names of the IAALJ's Executive Board and its officers. It also contains links to the

National Association of Administrative Law Judiciary (“NAALJ”) website, the IAALJ constitution and bylaws, the NAALJ Model Code of Judicial Conduct for State Administrative Law Judges, access to the Illinois Administrative Code, a calendar of events, notices of new judicial and administrative law opportunities and other valuable information.

Join us at next year’s **National Association of Administrative Law Judiciary’s annual meeting in New York!**

Finally, join us here in **Chicago July 24-27, 2017 at the National Judicial College’s Conference, Administrative Law: Advanced.**

The IAALJ is Accepting Submissions!

The IAALJ Newsletter wants your submissions! If you have an article you would like to submit, events you would like publicized, an IAALJ member you would like to publicly congratulate, or useful practice tips you would like to share, PLEASE contact our editor, Darlene Redmond at iaalj@justice.com. Please include the word “newsletter” in the subject line. Submissions will be reviewed and published in the next upcoming Newsletter.

IAALJ Officers

PRESIDENT

Hon. Yolaine Dauphin

VICE PRESIDENT

Hon. Theodore R. Sherrod, Jr.

Ted.Sherrod@illinois.gov

SECRETARY

Hon. Joy Airaudi

TREASURER

Hon. Stanley J. Cygan

stancyanlaw@gmail.com

IAALJ BOARD MEMBERS

Hon. Stanley J. Cygan

Hon. Yolaine Dauphin

Hon. Robbin Perkins

Hon. Claudia Sainsot

Hon. Edward J. Schoenbaum

Hon. Theodore R. Sherrod, Jr.

Hon. Audrey Wade

Ex. Officio Hon. Camela Gardner

NEWSLETTER COMMITTEE

Hon. Darlene Redmond, Editor

Hon. Stanley Cygan, Co-Editor

Hon. Camela Gardner, Co-Editor

The IAALJ is an Illinois not-for-profit corporation committed to the advancement of administrative justice and the professional status of administrative law judges dedicated to government service in Illinois. The IAALJ is the Illinois affiliate of the National Association of Administrative Law Judges.

We may be contacted at:
Illinois Association of
Administrative Law Judges
P.O. Box A 3505, Chicago, IL,
60690 or iaalj@justice.com

Visit the IAALJ website at
<http://www.iaalj.org>