

THE JUDICIARY

Wisconsin Supreme Court

Justices: Patience Drake Roggensack, *chief justice*; Shirley S. Abrahamson, Ann Walsh Bradley, Annette K. Ziegler, Michael J. Gableman, Rebecca Grassl Bradley, Daniel Kelly

Clerk of the supreme court: Diane Fremgen

Supreme court commissioners: Nancy Kopp, Mark Neuser, Julie Rich, David Runke

Location: Room 16 East, State Capitol, Madison (supreme court); 110 East Main Street, Madison (clerk)

Contact: 608-266-1298 (supreme court); 608-266-1880 (clerk); 608-266-7442 (commissioners); PO Box 1688, Madison, WI 53701-1688

Website: <https://wicourts.gov>

Number of employees: 38.50

Total budget 2015–17: \$10,579,300

The Wisconsin Supreme Court is the highest court in Wisconsin's court system. It is the final authority on matters pertaining to the Wisconsin Constitution and the highest tribunal for all actions begun in the state court system, except those involving federal constitutional issues appealable to the U.S. Supreme Court. In addition, it has supervisory and administrative authority over all courts in the state. In this capacity, it establishes procedural rules and codes of conduct for the courts and for the practice of law, and it regulates and disciplines attorneys, judges, and justices.

The supreme court consists of seven justices elected for ten-year terms. They are chosen in statewide elections on the nonpartisan April ballot and take office on the following August 1. The Wisconsin Constitution provides that only one justice can be elected in any single year. In the event of a vacancy, the governor may appoint a person to serve until an election can be held to fill the seat.

The justices elect one of themselves to be the chief justice for a term of two years. The chief justice serves as administrative head of the court system. Any four justices constitute a quorum for conducting court business.

The court decides which cases it will hear. Decisions of a lower court are not appealable to the supreme court as a matter of right.

The supreme court exercises its appellate jurisdiction to review a decision

of a lower court if three or more justices approve a petition for review or if the court decides on its own motion to review a matter that has been appealed to the court of appeals. It exercises its original jurisdiction as the first court to hear a case if four or more justices approve a petition requesting it to do so.

The majority of cases advance from the circuit court to the court of appeals before reaching the supreme court, but the supreme court can bypass the court of appeals, either on its own motion or at the request of the parties; in addition, the court of appeals may certify a case to the supreme court, asking the high court to take the case directly from the circuit court.

The supreme court does not take testimony. Instead, it decides cases on the basis of written briefs and oral argument. It is required by statute to deliver its decisions in writing, and it may publish them as it deems appropriate.

Wisconsin Court of Appeals

Chief judge: Lisa S. Neubauer

Clerk of the court of appeals: Diane Fremgen

Location: 110 East Main Street, Suite 215, Madison (clerk)

Contact: 608-266-1880; PO Box 1688, Madison, WI 53701-1688

Website: <https://wicourts.gov/courts/appeals/index.htm>

Number of employees: 75.50

Total budget 2015–17: \$21,384,200

DISTRICT I

Kitty K. Brennan, *presiding judge*; Joan F. Kessler, William W. Brash III, Timothy G. Dugan

Contact: 414-227-4680; 330 East Kilbourn Avenue, Suite 1020, Milwaukee, WI 53202-316

DISTRICT II

Paul F. Reilly, *presiding judge*; Lisa S. Neubauer, Mark D. Gundrum, Brian K. Hagedorn

Contact: 262-521-5230; 2727 North Grandview Boulevard, Suite 300, Waukesha, WI 53188-1672

DISTRICT III

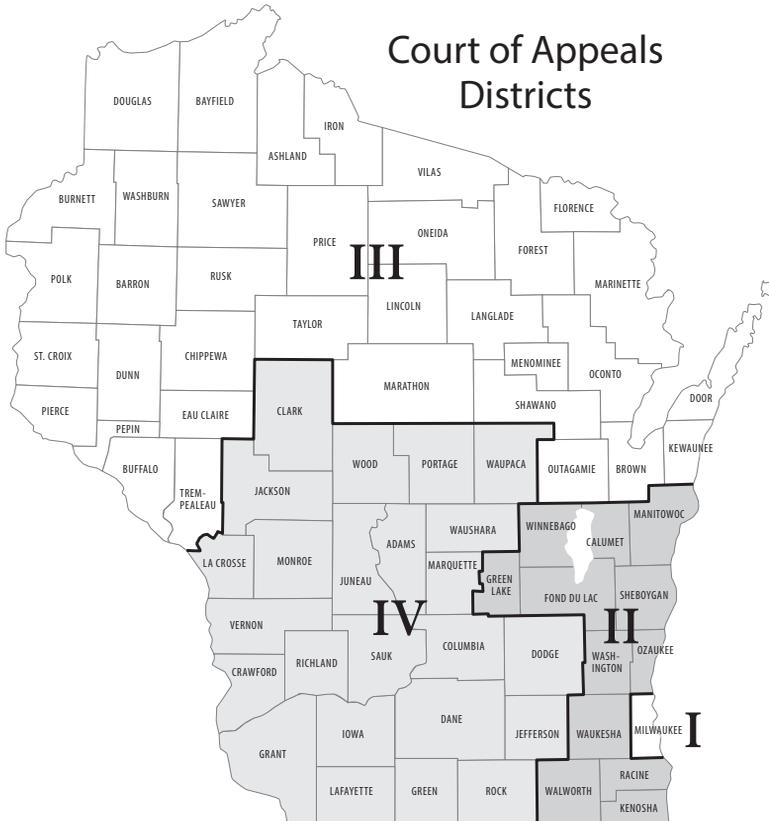
Lisa K. Stark, *presiding judge*; Thomas M. Hruz, Mark A. Seidl

Contact: 715-848-1421; 2100 Stewart Avenue, Suite 310, Wausau, WI 54401-1700

DISTRICT IV

JoAnne F. Kloppenburg, *presiding judge*; Paul Lundsten, Gary E. Sherman, Brian W. Blanchard, Michael R. Fitzpatrick

Contact: 608-266-9250; 10 East Doty Street, Suite 700, Madison, WI 53703-3397



The Wisconsin Court of Appeals consists of 16 judges serving in four districts. The Wisconsin Supreme Court appoints one of these judges to be the chief judge and to serve as administrative head of the court of appeals for a three-year term. The clerk of the supreme court serves as the clerk for the court of appeals.

Court of appeals judges are elected for six-year terms in the nonpartisan April election and begin their terms of office on the following August 1. They must reside in the district from which they are elected. Only one court of



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Wisconsin Supreme Court Chief Justice Patience Drake Roggensack discusses the Judiciary with newly elected legislators in the Supreme Court Hearing Room as Justice Rebecca Grassl Bradley looks on. The visit was part of a broader new legislator orientation program conducted by the Wisconsin Legislative Council on December 6, 2016.

appeals judge may be elected in a district in any one year. In the event of a vacancy, the governor may appoint a person to serve until an election can be held to fill the seat.

The court of appeals has both appellate and supervisory jurisdiction, as well as original jurisdiction to issue prerogative writs. The final judgments and orders of a circuit court may be appealed to the court of appeals as a matter of right. Other judgments or orders may be appealed upon leave of the appellate court.

The court usually sits as a three-judge panel to dispose of cases on their merits. However, a single judge may decide certain categories of cases, including juvenile cases; small claims; municipal ordinance and traffic violations; and mental health and misdemeanor cases. No testimony is taken in the appellate court. The court relies on the trial court record and written briefs in deciding a case, and it prescreens all cases to determine whether oral argument is needed. Both oral argument and “briefs only” cases are placed on a regularly issued calendar. The court gives criminal cases preference on the calendar when it is possible to do so without undue delay of civil cases.

Decisions of the appellate court are delivered in writing, and the court’s publication committee determines which decisions will be published. With certain exceptions, only published opinions have precedential value and may be cited as controlling law in Wisconsin. Unpublished opinions that are authored by a judge and issued after July 1, 2009, may be cited for their persuasive value.

Circuit Court

Website: <https://wicourts.gov/courts/circuit/index.htm>

Number of state-funded employees: 527.00

Total budget 2015–17: \$195,406,000

DISTRICT 1

Maxine White, *chief judge*; Holly Szablewski, *administrator*

Contact: 414-278-5113; Milwaukee County Courthouse, 901 North 9th Street, Room 609, Milwaukee, WI 53233-1425

DISTRICT 2

Jason Rossell, *chief judge*; Louis Moore, *administrator*

Contact: 262-636-3133; Racine County Courthouse, 730 Wisconsin Avenue, Racine, WI 53403-1274

DISTRICT 3

Jennifer Dorow, *chief judge*; Michael Neimon, *administrator*

Contact: 262-548-7209; Waukesha County Courthouse, 515 West Moreland Boulevard, Room 359, Waukesha, WI 53188-2428

DISTRICT 4

Barbara Hart Key, *chief judge*; Jon Bellows, *administrator*

Contact: 920-424-0028; 415 Jackson Street, Room 510, PO Box 2808, Oshkosh, WI 54903-2808

DISTRICT 5

James P. Daley, *chief judge*; Theresa Owens, *administrator*

Contact: 608-267-8820; Dane County Courthouse, 215 South Hamilton Street, Madison, WI 53703-3290

DISTRICT 6

Gregory Potter, *chief judge*; Ron Ledford, *administrator*

Contact: 715-345-5295; 3317 Business Park Drive, Suite A, Stevens Point, WI 54481-8834

DISTRICT 7

Robert VanDeHey, *chief judge*; Patrick Brummond, *administrator*

Contact: 608-785-9546; La Crosse County Law Enforcement Center, 333 Vine Street, Room 3504, La Crosse, WI 54601-3296

DISTRICT 8

James Morrison, *chief judge*; Thomas Schappa, *administrator*

Contact: 920-448-4281; 414 East Walnut Street, Suite 100, Green Bay, WI 54301-5020

DISTRICT 9

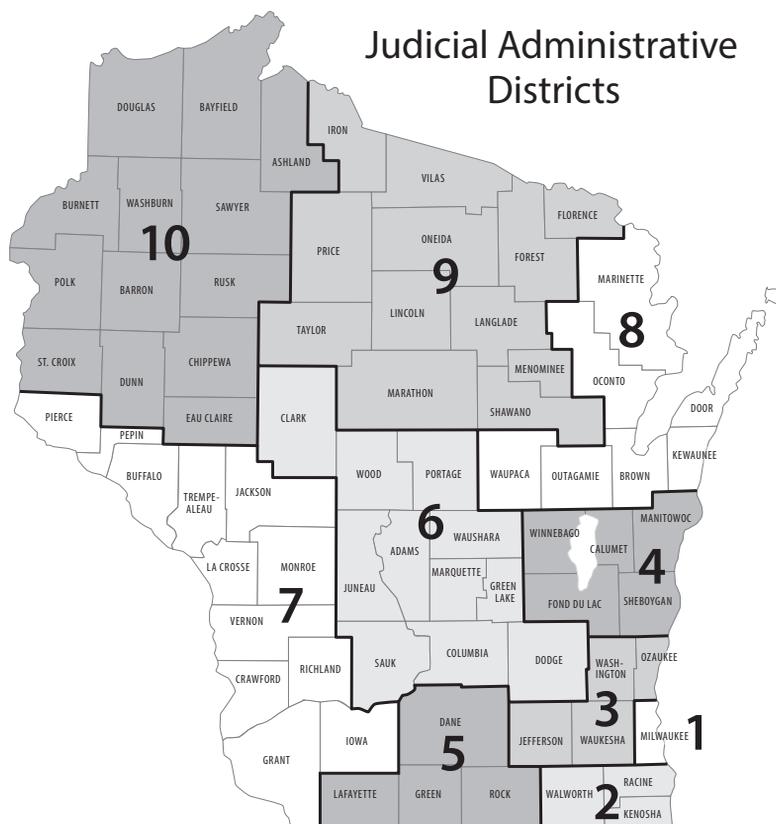
Gregory Huber, *chief judge*; Susan Byrnes, *administrator*

Contact: 715-842-3872; 2100 Stewart Avenue, Suite 310, Wausau, WI 54401

DISTRICT 10

Scott Needham, *chief judge*; Donald Harper, *administrator*

Contact: 715-245-4105; St. Croix Government Center, 1101 Carmichael Road, Suite 1260, Hudson, WI 54016-7708



The circuit court is the trial court of general jurisdiction in Wisconsin. It has original jurisdiction in both civil and criminal matters unless exclusive jurisdiction is given to another court. It also reviews state agency decisions and hears appeals from municipal courts. Jury trials are conducted only in circuit courts.

The circuit court consists of numerous judges serving in 69 circuits. Each circuit consists of the territory of a single county, except for three two-county circuits (Buffalo-Pepin, Florence-Forest, and Menominee-Shawano). Because of the varying size of their caseloads, some circuits have a single judge, while others have multiple judges. Each judge in a circuit holds court separately—circuit judges do not sit as a panel to hear cases—and each judgeship is called a branch of the circuit. Forty circuits had multiple branches as of August 1, 2016, and there were a total of 249 circuit branches in the state.

Circuit judges are elected for six-year terms on a nonpartisan basis in the April election and take office the following August 1. The governor may fill circuit court vacancies by appointment, and the appointees serve until a successor is elected. The state pays the salaries of circuit judges and court reporters. It also covers some of the expenses for interpreters, guardians ad litem, judicial assistants, court-appointed witnesses, and jury per diems. Counties bear the remaining expenses for operating the circuit courts.

The circuit court is divided into ten administrative districts, each supervised by a chief judge appointed by the supreme court from the district's circuit judges. A judge usually cannot serve more than three successive two-year terms as chief judge. The chief judge has authority to assign judges, manage caseflow, supervise personnel, and conduct financial planning.

The chief judge in each district appoints a district court administrator from a list of candidates supplied by the director of state courts. The administrator manages the nonjudicial business of the district at the direction of the chief judge.

Circuit court commissioners are appointed by the circuit court to assist the court, and they must be attorneys licensed to practice law in Wisconsin. They may be authorized by the court to conduct various civil, criminal, family, small claims, juvenile, and probate court proceedings. Their duties include issuing summonses, arrest warrants, or search warrants; conducting initial appearances; setting bail; conducting preliminary examinations and arraignments; imposing monetary penalties in certain traffic cases; conducting certain family, juvenile, and small claims court proceedings; hearing petitions for mental commitments; and conducting uncontested probate proceedings. On their own authority, court commissioners may perform marriages, administer oaths, take depositions, and issue subpoenas and certain writs.

The statutes require the circuit court for Milwaukee County to have full-time family, small claims, and probate court commissioners. In all other counties, the circuit court is required to have a family court commissioner.

Municipal Court

Website: <https://wicourts.gov/courts/municipal/index.htm>

The legislature has authorized cities, villages, and towns to establish municipal courts to exercise jurisdiction over municipal ordinance violations that have monetary penalties. In addition, municipal courts have authority to rule on the constitutionality of municipal ordinances.

Municipal courts can have multiple branches (judges who hold court separately), and two or more municipalities can form a joint court. As of February 2017, there were 232 municipal courts with 235 municipal judges; and there were 70 joint courts, serving a total of 249 municipalities. The cities of Milwaukee and Madison have the state's only full-time municipal courts.

Upon convicting a defendant, the municipal court may order payment of a forfeiture plus costs and surcharges, or, if the defendant agrees, it may require community service in lieu of a forfeiture. In general, municipal courts may also order restitution up to \$10,000. In traffic cases, a municipal court may

Supreme Court Justice Daniel Kelly addresses guests before administering the oath of office to newly elected Wisconsin state senators during a swearing-in ceremony held in the Senate Chambers on January 3, 2017.



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suspend or revoke a driver's license. Municipal courts have the authority to handle first offense Operating While Under the Influence cases.

If a defendant fails to pay a forfeiture or make restitution, the municipal court may suspend the driver's license or commit the defendant to jail. Municipal court decisions may be appealed to the circuit court for the county where the offense occurred.

Municipal judges are elected at the nonpartisan April election and take office on May 1. The term of office is four years, unless the municipality has adopted a charter ordinance designating a two-year term. The governing body determines the judge's salary. There is no state requirement that the office be filled by an attorney, but a municipality may enact such a qualification by ordinance. If a municipal judge is ill, disqualified, or unavailable, the chief judge of the circuit court administrative district containing the municipality may transfer the case to another municipal judge.

Auxiliary entities

Office of the Director of State Courts

Director of state courts: Randy Koschnick

Deputy director for court operations: Sara Ward-Cassady

Deputy director for management services: Brian Lamprech

Location: Room 16 East, State Capitol, Madison (director); 110 East Main Street, Madison (staff)

Contact: 608-266-6828 (director); PO Box 1688, Madison, WI 53701-1688 (director); 110 East Main Street, Madison, WI 53703 (staff)

Website: <https://wicourts.gov>

Number of employees: 147.75

Total budget 2015–17: \$40,766,600

The director of state courts is appointed by the supreme court and is the chief nonjudicial officer of the Wisconsin court system. The director is responsible for the management of the court system and advises the supreme court, particularly on matters relating to improvements to the court system. The director supervises most state-level court personnel; develops the court system's budget; and directs the courts' work on legislation, public information, and information systems. This office also controls expenditures; allocates space and equipment; supervises judicial education, interdistrict assignment of active and reserve judges, and planning and research; and administers the medical malpractice mediation system.

State Bar of Wisconsin

Board of Governors, officer members: Francis W. Deisinger, *president*; Paul G. Swanson, *president-elect*; Ralph M. Cagle, *past president*; Mary Lynne Donohue, *secretary*; John E. Danner, *treasurer*; Amy E. Wochos, *chair of the board*

Board of Governors, district elected members: Eric L. Andrews, Karen M. Bauer, Howard J. Bichler, John A. Birsdall, Daniel J. Blinka, Truscienalyn Brooks, Bruce J. Brovold, Douglas S. Buck, Andrew J. Chevez, Milton L. Childs, Kathleen Chung, Michael J. Cohen, Byron B. Conway, Daniel P. Fay, Martin P. Gagne, Adam Y. Gerol, Jeff Goldman, Anthony J. Gray, Kimberly K. Haines, Steven C. Harvey, Gregg M. Herman, Christopher B. Hughes, Jill M. Kastner, Timothy T. Kay, Deanne M. Koll, Peggy A. Lautenschlager, Amanda J. Ley, Kelly J. Mattingly, Kelly Mould, Randall L. Nash, John R. Orton, Christopher E. Rogers, Charles “Chuck” Stertz, Jeffrey R. Wisnicky, Nicholas C. Zales

Board of Governors, other members: Ryan A. Blay (young lawyers division); Robert G. Barrington (government lawyers division); James J. Casey, Jr., Debra E. Kuper, H. Charles Stahmer, Viet-Hanh Nguyen Winchell, David M. Werwie (nonresident lawyers division); Mark G. Petri (senior lawyers division); James Marshall, Christine Procknow, James Wenzler (nonlawyer members); Makda Fessahaye, Benjamin E. Reyes, Starlyn R. Tourtillott, Amesia Xiong (nonvoting minority bar liaisons)

Executive director: Larry J. Martin

Location: 5302 Eastpark Boulevard, Madison

Contact: service@wisbar.org; 608-257-3838 (general); 800-362-9082 (lawyer referral and information service); PO Box 7158, Madison, WI 53707-7158

Website: www.wisbar.org

The State Bar of Wisconsin is a mandatory professional association of all attorneys who hold a Wisconsin law license. The State Bar works to raise professional standards, improve the administration of justice and the delivery of legal services, and provide continuing legal education to lawyers. The State Bar conducts legal research in substantive law, practice, and procedure and develops related reports and recommendations. It also maintains the roll of attorneys, collects mandatory assessments imposed by the supreme court for supreme court boards and to fund civil legal services for the poor, and performs other administrative services for the judicial system.

Attorneys may be admitted to the State Bar by the full Wisconsin Supreme

Court or by a single justice. The governance and structure of the State Bar are established by the supreme court.

State Law Library

State law librarian: Julie Tessmer

Deputy law librarian: Amy Crowder

Location: 120 Martin Luther King, Jr. Blvd., 2nd Floor, Madison

Contact: wsl.ref@wicourts.gov (reference); 800-322-9755 (toll free); 608-266-1600 (circulation); 608-267-9696 (reference); PO Box 7881, Madison, WI 53707-7881

Website: <http://wilawlibrary.gov>

The State Law Library is a public library open to all citizens of Wisconsin. The library supports the information needs of the justices, judges, and staff of the Wisconsin court system. The library is administered by the supreme court, which appoints the state law librarian and determines the rules governing library access. The library acts as a consultant and resource for circuit court libraries throughout the state. Milwaukee County and Dane County contract with the State Law Library for management and operation of their courthouse libraries (the Milwaukee County Law Library and the Dane County Law Library).

The library's collection features session laws, statutory codes, case reporters, administrative rules, and legal indexes of the U.S. government, all 50 states, and U.S. territories. It also includes legal and bar periodicals and legal treatises and encyclopedias relevant to all major areas of law. As a federal depository library, it selects federal documents to complement the legal collection. The collection circulates to judges and court staff, attorneys, legislators, and government personnel. The library offers reference, legal research guidance, and document delivery services, as well as training in the use of legal research tools, databases, and websites.

Lawyer Regulation System

Office of Lawyer Regulation: Keith L. Sellen, *director*

Preliminary Review Committee: Frank Lo Coco, *chair*

Special Preliminary Review Panel: Robert A. Mathers, *chair*

Board of Administrative Oversight: Charles Dykman, *chair*

Contact: 608-267-7274; 877-315-6941 (toll free); 110 East Main Street, Suite 315, Madison, WI 53703-3383



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Doug Middleton, a state Department of Corrections employee, installs a new sign at the Wisconsin State Law Library in Madison. The facility, located within the Risser Justice Center, was named in honor of former legislator and retired Wisconsin Supreme Court Justice David T. Prosser Jr. on October 19, 2016.

Number of employees: 27,50

Total budget 2015–17: \$6,093,500

The Lawyer Regulation System assists the supreme court in supervising the practice of law and protecting the public from professional misconduct by persons practicing law in Wisconsin. The system includes several entities.

The Office of Lawyer Regulation receives and evaluates all complaints, inquiries, and grievances related to attorney misconduct or medical incapacity. The office is headed by a director who is appointed by the supreme court. The office must investigate any grievance that appears to support an allegation of possible attorney misconduct or incapacity, and the attorney in question must cooperate with the investigation. After investigation, the director decides whether the matter should be forwarded to the Preliminary Review Commit-

tee, be dismissed, or be diverted for alternative action. The director may also obtain the attorney's consent to a private or public reprimand.

If the director does forward a matter to the Preliminary Review Committee and a panel of that committee determines there is cause to proceed, the director may seek disciplinary action, ranging from private reprimand to filing a formal complaint with the supreme court that requests public reprimand, license suspension or revocation, monetary payment, or imposing conditions on the continued practice of law. An attorney may be offered alternatives to formal disciplinary action, including mediation, fee arbitration, law office management assistance, evaluation and treatment for alcohol and other substance abuse, psychological evaluation and treatment, monitoring of the attorney's practice or trust account procedures, continuing legal education, ethics school, or the multistate professional responsibility examination.

Formal disciplinary actions for attorney misconduct are filed by the director with the supreme court, which appoints an attorney or reserve judge to be the referee for each such action. Referees conduct hearings on complaints of attorney misconduct, petitions alleging attorney medical incapacity, and petitions for reinstatement. They make findings, conclusions, and recommendations and submit them to the supreme court for review and appropriate action. Only the supreme court has the authority to suspend or revoke a lawyer's license to practice law in Wisconsin.

If the director receives an allegation of misconduct or incapacity pertaining to an attorney who works in or is retained to assist the Lawyer Regulation System, the director must refer the matter to a special investigator of the Special Investigative Panel. This panel is composed of attorneys who are appointed by the supreme court and who are not currently working in or retained by the Lawyer Regulation System. The special investigator commences an investigation if there is enough information to support the allegation, but otherwise may close the matter. After an investigation, the special investigator can dismiss the matter or submit an investigative report to the Special Preliminary Review Panel. If this panel determines, after receiving an investigative report from a special investigator, that there is cause to proceed, the special investigator can proceed to file a complaint with the supreme court and prosecute the matter personally or may assign that responsibility to counsel retained by the director for such purposes.

The Board of Administrative Oversight monitors and assesses the performance of the Lawyer Regulation System and reports its findings to the supreme court. The board reviews with the supreme court the operation of

the Lawyer Regulation System, proposes for consideration by the supreme court substantive and procedural rules related to the regulation of lawyers, and proposes to the supreme court the annual budget for the Office of Lawyer Regulation, after consulting with the director of that office.

Board of Bar Examiners

Chair: Steven M. Barkan

Director: Jacquelynn B. Rothstein

Contact: bbe@wicourts.gov; 110 East Main Street, Suite 715, PO Box 2748, Madison, WI 53701-2748

Website: <https://wicourts.gov/courts/offices/bbe.htm>

Number of employees: 8.00

Total budget 2015–17: \$1,536,000

The Board of Bar Examiners administers all bar admissions; it writes and grades the bar examination, reviews motions for admission on proof of practice, and conducts character and fitness investigations of all candidates for admission to the bar, including diploma privilege graduates. The board also administers the Wisconsin mandatory continuing legal education requirement for attorneys.

Judicial Commission

Members: Mark Barrette, Eileen Burnett, William E. Cullinan, Frank J. Daily, Brian K. Hagedorn, Kendall M. Kelley, Steve C. Miller, Joseph L. Olson, Robert H. Papke

Executive director: Jeremiah C. Van Hecke

Contact: judcmm@wicourts.gov; 608-266-7637; 110 East Main Street, Suite 700, Madison, WI 53703-3328

Website: <https://wicourts.gov/judcom>

Number of employees: 2.00

Total budget 2015–17: \$603,200

The Judicial Commission conducts investigations regarding allegations of misconduct by or permanent disability of a justice, judge, or court commissioner.

The commission's investigations are confidential. If the commission finds probable cause that a justice, judge, or court commissioner has engaged in misconduct or has a disability that substantially impairs his or her judicial performance, the commission must file a formal complaint of misconduct or a petition regarding disability with the supreme court.

The commission then prosecutes a proceeding against the judge before a three-judge panel or, if the commission so requested when it filed the complaint or petition, before a jury. The panel of judges, or a single judge to preside over a jury proceeding, is selected by the chief judge of the court of appeals. When the proceeding has concluded, the supreme court reviews the findings of fact, conclusions of law, and recommended disposition and determines the appropriate discipline in cases of misconduct or appropriate action in cases of permanent disability.

Judicial Conduct Advisory Committee

Members: D. Todd Ehlers, James Daley, Joan Kessler, William Domina, Daniel P. Koval, Victor Manion, Anton Jamieson, Dan Conley, Randy Morrisette II

Contact: 608-266-6828; PO Box 1688, Madison, WI 53701-1688

Website: <https://wicourts.gov/courts/committees/judicialconduct.htm>

The Judicial Conduct Advisory Committee gives formal advisory opinions and informal advice regarding whether actions judges are contemplating comply with the Code of Judicial Conduct. It also makes recommendations to the supreme court about amending of the Code of Judicial Conduct or the rules governing the committee.

Judicial Conference

Website: <https://wicourts.gov/courts/committees/judicialconf.htm>

The Judicial Conference is composed of all supreme court justices, court of appeals judges, circuit court judges, and reserve judges; three municipal court judges designated by the Wisconsin Municipal Judges Association; three judicial representatives of tribal courts designated by the Wisconsin Tribal Judges Association; one circuit court commissioner designated by the Family Court Commissioner Association; and one circuit court commissioner designated by the Judicial Court Commissioner Association.

The Judicial Conference meets at least once a year to recommend improvements in administration of the justice system, conduct educational programs for its members, adopt the revised uniform traffic deposit and misdemeanor bail schedules, and adopt forms necessary for the administration of certain court proceedings.

The Judicial Conference may create study committees to examine particular topics. These study committees must report their findings and recommenda-

tions to the next annual meeting of the Judicial Conference. Study committees usually work for one year, unless extended by the Judicial Conference.

Judicial Council

Members: Annette Kingsland Ziegler (justice designated by supreme court); Brian W. Blanchard (judge designated by court of appeals); Randy Koschnick (director of state courts); Michael R. Fitzpatrick, Eugene A. Gasiorkiewicz, Robert P. Van De Hey, Jeffrey A. Wagner (circuit court judges designated by Judicial Conference); Senator Wanggaard (chairperson, senate judicial committee); Representative J. Ott (chairperson, assembly judicial committee); R. Duane Harlow (designated by attorney general); Sarah Walkenhorst Barber (designated by Legislative Reference Bureau chief); Steven Wright (faculty member designated by UW Law School dean); Thomas L. Shriner, Jr. (faculty member designated by Marquette University Law School dean); Devon M. Lee (designated by state public defender); Chuck M. Stertz (State Bar member, designated by president-elect); Thomas W. Bertz, William Gleisner, Sherry D. Coley (State Bar members selected by State Bar); Christian Gossett (district attorney appointed by governor); Dennis Myers, Benjamin J. Pliskie (public members appointed by governor)

Contact: 608-261-8290; 110 East Main Street, Suite 822, Madison, WI 53703

Number of employees: 1.00

Total budget 2015-17: \$222,500

The Judicial Council is authorized to advise the supreme court, the governor, and the legislature on any matter affecting the administration of justice in Wisconsin, and it may recommend changes in the jurisdiction, organization, operation, or business methods of the courts that would result in a more effective and cost-efficient court system. The council studies the rules of pleading, practice, and procedure and advises the supreme court about changes that will simplify procedure and promote efficiency.

Judicial Education Committee

Members: Annette Ziegler (designated by supreme court chief justice); Thomas R. Hruz (designated by appeals court chief judge); Randy Koschnick (director of state courts); Steven G. Bauer, Ellen K. Berz, Ellen R. Brostrom, Jennifer R. Dorrow, Thomas J. Gritton, Mark J. McGinnis, Jason A. Rossell, Robert R. Russell (circuit court judges appointed by supreme

court); John C. Moore, Alice A. Rudebusch (circuit court commissioners appointed by supreme court); Jini M. Jasti (designated by UW Law School dean); Thomas Hammer (designated by Marquette University Law School dean), Lisa K. Stark (dean, Wisconsin Judicial College)

Contact: JED@wicourts.gov; 608-266-7807; Office of Judicial Education, 110 East Main Street, Room 200, Madison, WI 53703

Website: <https://wicourts.gov/courts/committees/judicial.htm>

The Judicial Education Committee approves educational programs for the purpose of continuing education requirements mandated for the judiciary by the supreme court. All supreme court justices and commissioners, appeals court judges and staff attorneys, and circuit court judges and commissioners must earn 60 credit hours of continuing education every six years in approved educational programs. Different credit-hour requirements apply to reserve judges and municipal court judges. The committee monitors compliance with the continuing education requirements and refers instances of noncompliance to the supreme court. The committee is assisted in its work by the Office of Judicial Education in the Office of the Director of State Courts, which also plans and conducts educational seminars for judges and tracks credits earned by judges.

Planning and Policy Advisory Committee

Chair: Patience Drake Roggensack (chief justice of the supreme court)

Contact: 608-266-3121; 110 East Main Street, Room 410, Madison, WI 53703

Website: <https://wicourts.gov/courts/committees/ppac.htm>

The Planning and Policy Advisory Committee advises the Wisconsin Supreme Court and the director of state courts on planning and policy and assists in a continuing evaluation of the administrative structure of the court system. It participates in the budget process of the Wisconsin judiciary and appoints a subcommittee to confer with the supreme court and the director of state courts in the court's review of the budget. The committee meets at least quarterly, and the supreme court meets with the committee annually. The director of state courts participates in committee deliberations, with full floor and advocacy privileges, but is not a member of the committee and does not have a vote.