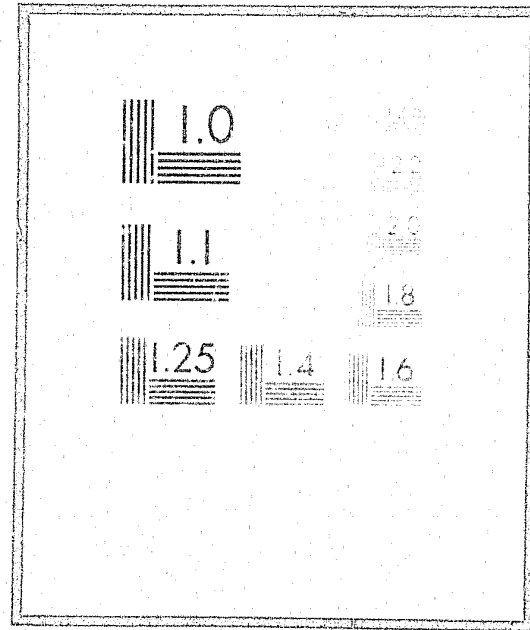


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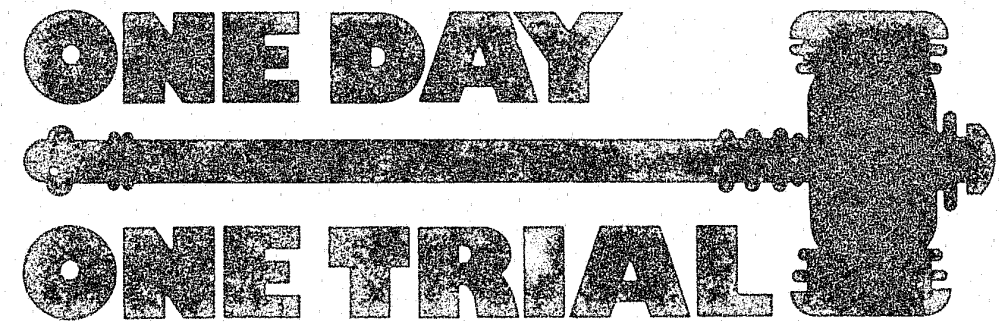
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## SEQUENTIAL PLAN OF IMPLEMENTATION

OF THE



### JURY SYSTEM

### WAYNE COUNTY, MICHIGAN

39454  
45463

Requestor: WSS

This manual was originally drafted as a working guide for the various departments and personnel that were involved in the conversion to the One-Day/One-Trial Jury System in the Wayne County, Michigan, courts. Its purpose was to explain the changes in detail, to clarify particular duties and to provide necessary general information.

After evaluation of a six-month test study, the Court formally adopted this new jury term on April 21, 1975, and this handbook was subsequently edited to reflect any modifications made during this test period.

Its publication now is intended to ease the transition for other courts which desire to institute a similar plan. Certainly, everything included will not have exact wide-spread applicability because of varying circumstances in other jurisdictions, but the points are mentioned to serve as an example. While references to data processing are made throughout, the very specialized systems documentation is not contained herein but will be the subject of a future publication.

We acknowledge the generous cooperation and advice of the Harris County, Texas courts, which first conceived and installed the One-Day/One-Trial approach. In turn, by recording and sharing our experience through this manual, we hope that it will be unnecessary for others to "re-invent the same wheel". We will all benefit as this system continues to improve through the insight and further refinements of those who follow our lead.

June 14, 1976

David E. Kasunic  
Project Coordinator  
Jury Reorganization Plan  
Third Judicial Circuit of Michigan

*This project was supported by Grant No. 18454-2 awarded by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, U.S. Department of Justice, through the Michigan Office of Criminal Justice Programs under the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as amended. Points of view or opinions stated in this document are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position or policy of the U.S. Department of Justice.*

SEQUENTIAL PLAN OF IMPLEMENTATION  
\*\*\*\*\*

ONE-DAY/ONE-TRIAL  
JURY SYSTEM

NCJRS

MAR 1 1977

ACQUISITION

\*\*\*\*\*  
EFFECTIVE SEPTEMBER 22, 1975

THIRD JUDICIAL CIRCUIT COURT OF MICHIGAN

WAYNE COUNTY PROBATE AND JUVENILE COURTS

COMMON PLEAS COURT OF DETROIT

WAYNE COUNTY JUDGES  
\*\*\*\*\*

As of September 22, 1975

CIRCUIT COURT

James N. Canham, Presiding Judge  
Neal Fitzgerald  
Theodore R. Bohn  
Joseph G. Rashid  
Horace W. Gilmore  
Victor J. Baum  
George E. Bowles  
Joseph A. Sullivan  
John M. Wise  
Joseph A. Moynihan, Jr.  
James Montante  
Benjamin D. Burdick  
Charles Kaufman  
Blair Moody, Jr.  
Thomas J. Foley  
Charles S. Farmer  
Harry J. Dingeman, Jr.  
James L. Ryan

George T. Martin, Pres. Judge Pro Tem  
John D. O'Hair  
Thomas Roumell  
Roland L. Olzark  
Michael L. Stacey  
Peter B. Spivak  
John R. Kirwan  
Thomas J. Brennan  
Roman S. Gribbs  
Joseph B. Sullivan  
William Leo Cahalan  
Richard D. Dunn  
Andrew DiMaggio  
Irwin H. Burdick  
Myron H. Wahls

PROBATE COURT

Joseph J. Pernick, Presiding Judge  
Ernest C. Boehm  
Ira C. Kaufman  
Frank S. Szymanski  
James H. Lincoln (Juvenile Division)  
Willis F. Ward  
Y. Gladys Barsamian (Juvenile Division)  
Thomas A. Maher (Juvenile Division)

COMMON PLEAS COURT

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John W. Connolly  
George D. Kent  
Julian P. Rodgers, Jr.  
Henry J. Szymanski  
Daniel J. Van Antwerp  
Ricardo J. Lubienski  
Donald L. Hobson  
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Paul Zimmerman

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- Auditor's Office - Systems
- Sheriff's Court Division
- Friend of the Court - Operations
- Wayne County Jury Commission
- Common Pleas Court
- Friend of the Court - Systems
- Circuit Court Assignment Clerk
- Friend of the Court - Family Support Div.
- Treasurer's Office
- Jury Clerk

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- Register, Probate Court
- Deputy County Treasurer
- Public Information Coordinator - Board of Commissioners
- Friend of the Court
- Circuit Court Administrator
- Planner, Detroit-Wayne County Criminal Justice Coordinating Council
- Court Executive
- Director, Detroit-Wayne County Criminal Justice Coordinating Council
- Grant Accountant, Auditor's Budget Division
- Referee, Juvenile Court
- Chief Deputy County Clerk
- Director, Auditing & Accounting
- Deputy Director, Detroit-Wayne County Criminal Justice System Coordinating Council

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FOREWORD

Effective January 1, 1975, the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) of the U.S. Department of Justice, through the Michigan Office of Criminal Justice Programs, awarded a Grant under the Omnibus Crime Control Act of 1968 to the Wayne County Circuit Court to study and institute the One-Day/One-Trial Jury System on a pilot basis to determine its feasibility.

The purpose of this project was to streamline caseload through better juror utilization. Previously, jurors summoned to duty through the Wayne County Jury Commission at Circuit, Probate, Juvenile and (Detroit) Common Pleas Courts served for a term of 30 days. This lengthy period caused many to seek excuse and resulted in jury panels which essentially lacked professional and executive types and were not truly representative of a cross-section of the community.

Those who served were paid a fee of \$15.00 per day plus ten cents per mile. For most jurors this compensation was not adequate to sufficiently offset loss of their earnings (only some employers make up the difference between jury fees and regular job wages).



Occasionally, over the course of the term, the "professional juror" syndrome was evident and jurors became legal "experts" comparing arguments and strategy from other cases with the one they were currently hearing.

A major source of irritation often expressed was the waiting-time wasted and not actually sitting on trials. In essence, the jurors did not mind being of service - they did resent the many hours of not serving.

A dramatic contrast to these objections was achieved, with outstanding results, by the Harris County Courts in Texas, which includes Houston. In 1971 the One-Day/One-Trial System was pioneered there and according to even the most critical appraisal the "Houston Plan" was a huge success. Jurors overwhelmingly approved of this new concept, the courts disposed of considerably more cases and the county saved in excess of \$100,000 in one year for juror fees ( based on only \$5.00 per day and no mileage fee).

Wayne County was fortunate in having this existing model to study, thanks especially to the gracious Harris County officials who explained the inner-workings of the "Houston Plan". District Clerk Ray Hardy particularly extended himself in detailing the step-by-step operations, District Judge Shearn Smith spent considerable time providing background considerations, and District Judge Thomas J. Stovall, Jr. generously travelled to Detroit to

meet with members of the Bench to discuss the concerns of jurists working with the One-Day/One-Trial method.

Although Wayne County was able to take advantage of the Harris County experience, some distinctions were introduced in the Wayne County jury plan because of differences in locales and court structure.

It was determined that the major variances are these:

- 1) Wayne employs a reusable jury pool, Harris does not. Even though a pool should bring at least one-third more savings, Harris County places more value in having "non-contaminated" jurors.
- 2) Wayne added a dual-slide presentation with narrative, in order to present a standardized orientation. Harris County has a Judge conduct this indoctrination.
- 3) Another addition in the Wayne plan was the use of a group of "phone stand-by" jurors who are informed, by a recorded message on the evening before they are to report, if they actually will be needed the next day.
- 4) Harris makes jury-box seating assignments in the Assembly Area but Wayne must use courtroom drawings because of General and Local Court Rules.
- 5) Harris was able to capitalize fully on the advantages of the One-Day/One-Trial term through earlier legislative amendments. Because

this was a pilot study in Wayne, all proposed statutory and court rule changes would depend upon final adoption and this project was designed to operate within existing regulations.

- 6) A formal public information effort, including radio and TV spot announcements, was part of the overall program in Wayne County. This was not as essential in Harris County because citizen awareness was aided by media coverage of legislative activity during the change of the jury laws.

Phase I (study and planning period) concluded June 30, 1975, and Phase II (implementation and evaluation stage) terminates on June 30, 1976. Total funding of \$252,996 included \$227,696 (90%) of federal monies, \$12,650 (5%) from the State of Michigan and another \$12,650 (5%) of Wayne County cash-match.

SYNOPSIS OF THE PLAN

By its very nature, the One-Day/One-Trial Jury System involves a large number of jurors. Selection and management of such a sizable group is only possible with the aid of data processing. Without LEAA funding to underwrite the initial conversion of Wayne County voter names from manual lists to computer tapes, along with the necessary one-time computer programming, this data-processing assistance would have been impossible. Because of the LEAA funds and the computer usage, it is possible to increase the number of petit jurors annually from approximately 2,800 to over 20,000 without any increase in administrative personnel.

Once completed, the annual updating costs for maintaining the voter lists are comparatively small and within the regular jury operating budget.

Increased juror participation assures a more representative cross section of citizens and, regardless of occupation, most people should be able to serve their government for the dramatically shortened period. Few can expect to be excused on the claim of hardship as there is far less likelihood of individuals suffering personal disruption or economic setback because of lost income, as previously under the thirty-day service.

Also of major importance is the fact that the Wayne County taxpayers

should save a substantial amount in jury fees through more efficient juror usage. This economy results from the variable juror call possible under this new system, whereby only a sufficient number for each particular day's use is summoned. Formerly, the call for the entire month was based on the level of the single day which required the most jurors.

The distinguishing features of the Wayne County One-Day/One-Trial System in comparison to the former 30-day term are these:

- \* Juror Personal History Questionnaires, addressed by computer, are mailed to prospective jurors rather than the Notice to Appear to complete a questionnaire and be interviewed.
- \* Interviews are now required only of those who seek excuse from service.
- \* Drawing of the Second Jury List (i.e., acceptable jurors - the "Jurat") is now done with computer assistance whereby a print-out replaces individual typing of names, and the time of drawing is reduced from two hours (for 200 names) to fifteen minutes (for 3,200 names). The drawing has changed from a manual method to a computerized random selection.
- \* The summons is now addressed by computer and no longer requires individual date-stamping, stuffing and sealing. "Instructions for Jurors" are now printed and enclosed with the summons so that the jurors are given advance information for reference.

- \* To capitalize on the benefits of the variable call, without creating a shortage of jurors, "phone stand-by" jurors are designated. They are directed to telephone on the evening prior to their service date, at which time they will be advised by recorded message which of them, if any, are to report the next day. The decision to have these jurors report for service is dependent upon last-minute verification of cases ready for trial.
- \* Each day, a half-hour orientation is given to new jurors in the Jury Assembly Area. This program features a 16-minute dual-slide presentation which familiarizes the juror with court settings and procedures.
- \* Up-to-date juror information is disseminated daily to the courts by print-outs which replace the monthly printed Panel Lists.
- \* Jury "boxes" (courtroom juror groupings for trial selection) have been reduced from 30 to 15 to provide greater flexibility and usage. Jurors who are challenged at voir dire (preliminary courtroom competency exam of jurors) return immediately to the jury pool rather than waiting for the completion of voir dire. Once returned to the jury pool, the jurors are available for call to other courtrooms.
- \* An expanded Juror Attitudinal Survey form not only collected



objective data on jury composition, but it also sought subjective opinions regarding jury management and courtroom operations. A comparison was made between reactions of 30-day jurors and those serving under the One-Day/One-Trial System.

- \* Jurors are now paid weekly rather than bi-weekly, and a specially designed check-stub serves as verification of service for employers requiring date and pay information.
- \* Through use of the Juror Usage Form, completed daily by the court clerks, primary caseflow information is obtained which is most useful for compilation of the court's comprehensive management statistics.
- \* Introduction of this new jury plan in Wayne County provided an appropriate opportunity to employ a public information program that: (1) announced the shortened term so that requests for excuse would be reduced, and (2) reinforced the basic concept of the American jury system. This publicity included radio and television public service spots and also newspaper releases and feature articles.

The plan was designed so that most of the innovations would be applicable regardless of the final evaluation of the project and without any adverse effects to the overall jury operation.

No regular employees were eliminated but, in order to operate the new system, some were assigned other duties within the same department. The project staff was hired only for the term of the grant, primarily to perform one-time start-up functions and to facilitate the conversion to this new method. It was anticipated that, as this system becomes totally operable and "de-bugged", the project staff will be phased out and any continuing duties will be assumed by permanent employees.

DEFINITION

WAYNE COUNTY COURTS ONE-DAY/ONE-TRIAL JURY SYSTEM

- A. Jurors complete their obligation when the trial to which they have been sworn has concluded. This is true regardless of length of the trial (e.g., 10 minutes or 10 days) or the manner in which the case is disposed (e.g., the jury comes to a decision, the case is settled out of court, or a mistrial is declared). Such jurors do not return to the jury pool.
  - B. Challenged jurors return to the pool and are subject to voir dire in other cases for the remainder of the day.
  - C. Jurors remaining unseated and unchallenged at voir dire are normally excused at the end of the day. Under extraordinary circumstances they may be held over for continuation of voir dire.
- For example:
- 1. A sensitive case that requires lengthy general voir dire questioning and where this would be doubly time-consuming to repeat these group interrogatories the next day.
  - 2. When it is learned that there will be a heavy demand for jurors on the next day and the supply may fall short.

IMPLEMENTATION IN DETAIL

I. COMPILATION OF WAYNE COUNTY MASTER VOTER REGISTRATION LIST FOR DATA PROCESSING

The successful implementation of the One-Day/One-Trial Jury System is dependent on use of the computer to process the increased volume of jurors that are involved. An average of eight (8) hours of computer time is required weekly for this jury program. The conversion from manual processing to data processing was done in the following manner:

- A. (Between April 15 and May 1 of each year all municipal clerks in the county are required to supply a copy of their entire voter registration list to the Wayne County Clerk who forwards same to the Jury Commission.<sup>1)</sup>
  - 1. Six cities (Dearborn, Detroit, Highland Park, Livonia, Plymouth, Wyandotte) already had their list on computer and each delivered a magnetic tape copy. This amounted to a total of 1,089,000 names. (Cost - \$107.00 for computer runs.)

<sup>1</sup>Jury Commission, Commission or Commissioners herein all refer to the Wayne County Board of Jury Commissioners, composed of seven members appointed by the Governor.



2. Match of zip codes with master (valid) zip code list.
3. Elimination of blank cards.
4. Elimination of duplicate cards.
5. Elimination of deleted voters.
6. Printing first 100 voters from each district to verify accuracy.
7. Printing every 100th and 101st voter in a district as a precinct check.

E. Available Statistical Information

1. Total voters in entire system.
2. Total voters in a district.
3. Total voters in a precinct.
4. Total precincts in a district.
5. Total precincts in the system.
6. Total districts in the system.

Print-out of the above statistics is done on a request basis and may be of particular interest to municipal clerks.

This conversion to computer is essentially a one-time function replacing the annual collection of County Voter's names.

Hereafter the municipalities will only have to submit the names of new voters, new addresses or those to be deleted (moved, deceased). Yearly maintenance is estimated to be approximately fifteen per cent (15%) of the total voters names.

II. GENERATING  
THE FIRST  
VOTERS LIST

As was formerly the practice, each of the five distinct groups was arranged by voting district, voting precinct and last name in ascending alphabetical sequence. Starting at District 03, Precinct 001, Voter 002, every 26th name was printed until the entire list was exhausted. (The key number<sup>2</sup> for the jury year commencing September 1975 was determined to be 26). The Commission is then provided with a print-out of those selected by the key number.

Using the voter list from the previous year, the last voter selected in each district was located on the new master voter registration list. This provided the starting point for the current year.

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<sup>2</sup>Key number is derived by dividing the number of names on the voter registration list by the number of jurors estimated to be needed after subtraction of the estimate of those who will be unacceptable.

III. ADDRESSING  
AND MAILING  
OF JUROR  
PERSONAL  
HISTORY  
QUESTION-  
NAIRES

In the past, the questionnaires were not sent, but a Notice to Appear to fill out a questionnaire and be interviewed was mailed. This was done by the commission staff who affixed address-labels, stamped dates, folded the notice and stuffed them into envelopes. The County Mail Room sealed and stamped the envelopes. This manual operation was possible when the quantity was no more than one thousand per month. Because the new system uses considerably more jurors it is virtually impossible for the Commission to interview each prospective juror. The present procedure is as follows:

(EXHIBIT A)

A. The Personal History Questionnaire, which must be completed by all prospective jurors, as specified in Michigan General Court Rules, was printed on continuous-form and packaged along with an envelope, a cover letter and a return envelope (Cost - \$3,915 for 60,000 sets or \$65.00 per thousand for the initial purchase. On reorder the price was reduced to \$53.00 per thousand. This compares to a cost of \$55.00 per thousand for the Notice Letter, envelope, labels and questionnaire.) Questionnaires should be mailed at least three months prior to the time those jurors are actually needed.

(EXHIBIT B)

B. A Questionnaire Transmittal form must be completed by the Commission indicating how many questionnaires are to be mailed and to which voting districts. The initial quantity of approximately 10,000 per month was selected according to a "jurat" composition. A "jurat" is the designation used for "accepted" jurors (called the Second Jury List in the Michigan Statutes) determined according to a proportional representation from municipalities, districts and precincts. The Commission had used a grouping of 273 in order to arrive at an all-inclusive representation. The breakdown is as follows: Allen Park 4; Belleville 1; Brownstown Twp. 2; Canton Twp. 3; Dearborn 10; Dearborn Hgts. 8; Detroit 143; Ecorse 2; Flat Rock 1; Garden City 4; Gibraltar 1; Grosse Ile. Twp. 1; Grosse Pointe City 1; Grosse Pointe Farms 1; Grosse Pointe Park 2; Grosse Pointe Shores 1; Grosse Pointe Woods 2; Hamtramck 3; Harper Woods 2; Highland Park 3; Huron Twp. 1; Inkster 4; Lincoln Park 5; Livonia 12; Melvindale 1; Northville 1; Northville Twp. 1; Plymouth 1; Plymouth Twp. 2; Redford Twp. 7; River Rouge 2; Riverview 1; Rockwood 1; Romulus 3; Southgate 4; Sumpter Twp. 1; Van Buren Twp. 2; Wayne 2; Westland 10; Woodhaven 1; Wyandotte 4.

Accordingly, in order to follow the same formula and yet provide for increased volume, the representations have been tripled and 819 comprise a jurat.

Subsequent selections were reduced in quantity but still allowed for enough questionnaires to be mailed so that a number of jurats can be built sufficient for six weeks use, precluding a shortage before the next drawing. Regardless of the quantity, approximately five and one-half hours of computer time are required for selection and addressing.

C. Information from the Transmittal is then sent to Data Processing<sup>3</sup> for keypunching so that the computer can address the questionnaires (normally this is done on a monthly basis). The computer then generates the following three outputs:

1. Addressed Questionnaire Package with juror number, name, address, date mailed. When the new system was first introduced, the phrase "Term of Jury

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<sup>3</sup>Data Processing herein refers to the Systems department of the Friend of the Court, which operates the computer used by the Circuit Court.

Service is now One-Day/One-Trial" was also computer-printed on each envelope. (Because the new system received considerable publicity and became established, this message was subsequently deleted.) The purpose of this message, which is also printed on the cover letter, is to emphasize that the new term of service has been shortened so that requests for excuse will be minimized. If the prospective juror phones the Commission office a more adequate explanation is given. However, because of the possible time-consuming demand, calls are not encouraged and, therefore, no phone number is listed on the cover letter.

2. A print-out of the names of those who receive questionnaires for Commission records.
  3. A print-out showing what the Commission requested to be selected and what was actually selected. Possible discrepancy could be caused by keypunch error or shortage of registered voters in a particular precinct.
- D. A back-up copy of the updated Master Voter List is then generated and stored with the Jury Commission for security against fire, misplacement, etc. In addition, two working copies are maintained for regular use.



IV. MAILING OF

QUESTIONNAIRES

The continuous-form questionnaires are bursted after they have been printed by the computer. To comply with Post Office regulations, they are bundled into convenient handling size and placed in mailing sacks. The first-class permit does not require zip-code packaging but a minimum of three hundred pieces is necessary. Also required is a check in the amount of the postage, or funds on deposit in this sum, along with a postal form showing the sender, number of pieces being mailed and the date.

This permit mail is taken from the Computer Room to the Main Post Office on W. Fort. Street by a van provided by the Buildings Division.

V. PUBLICITY

Prior to the time of mailing the Questionnaires a public information program was developed. While the cover letter and envelope to prospective jurors announced the One-Day/One-Trial term, it was expected that this new concept would create confusion initially, unless the public were made aware of the new system.

Since it was anticipated that the number of jurors required under the new plan would be increased seven-fold, it was vital to the success of the plan that requests for excuse be minimized.

In the past, approximately one-third of jurors summoned had sought to avoid jury service because of the real or imagined hardships that attended the 30-day term. Absence during service also occurred because of boredom from long periods of idleness and other unavoidable frustrations.

Under the shortened term of duty it was expected that such deterrents would be minimized. Excuses would be obtained only with difficulty and usually only after appearing for an interview, which involves almost as much effort as appearing to serve. An exception would be for health reasons when a medical form signed by their doctor could be returned by mail.

The intensive publicity campaign was needed to educate the public to the dramatic new changes in jury service and to insure citizen acceptance by stressing the One-Day/One-Trial service.

The first effort included a press conference, which was held on August 25, 1975, for the public announcement. Press releases were mailed to all media for general publicity and also to convey effectively that the One-Day/One-Trial

was distinctive to Wayne County Circuit, Probate, Juvenile and Common Pleas Courts, and did not apply to other counties, Federal Court or Detroit Recorder's Court.

In order to take advantage of free public service broadcast time, it was necessary to commission a media production company to produce two 30-second TV spots and three 60-second and two 30-second radio spots at a cost of \$3,775. These public service announcements began to run in early September, during which period the first group of prospective jurors to serve under the new plan had received their summons.

A reinforcement phase followed using feature articles in newspapers and periodicals (legal journals, etc.) and through radio and TV interview shows, detailing judicial and juror reaction to the abbreviated jury service.

In publicizing the jury service change through public service announcements and the methods above, an excellent opportunity was afforded to enhance, subliminally, the entire concept of the jury system in this country and the American juror's unique civic responsibility and opportunity to participate directly in the administration of justice.

VI. PRE-SCREENING,  
SCREENING AND  
CLASSIFICATION  
OF RETURNED  
QUESTIONNAIRES

A. After questionnaires have been returned by prospective jurors, the Commission staff opens and pre-screens, by separating the questionnaires into the following categories:

1. Those prohibited, entitled to statutory exemption, claiming automatic exemption, and not qualified.
2. Those who request an excuse.
3. Those who are apparently qualified and acceptable.
4. Non-deliverables (i.e., P.O. return).

B. A Commissioner reviews the categories, takes appropriate action and then initials the questionnaire. Each category is keypunched to indicate the juror number, the initials of the Commissioner who reviewed the individual questionnaire, and the following particular information:

1. Accepted, showing the code "AC" and the date accepted. Additional information also entered on a magnetic diskette and stored in the computer for possible future use is: juror's name, year of birth, sex, marital status, occupation, spouse's name and occupation.

If name and/or address changes occur while the person is at the Accepted stage, the computer notes the changes and, where necessary, switches the person to a new district. Persons who move within the same municipality retain their original juror number; those who move to a different municipality within the county are assigned a new juror number.

2. Exclusions, would be designated with the proper coding (e.g., "PR" -prohibited; "SE" - statutory exemptions) and date of such exclusion.
3. Requests for Excuse, indicated by the code "E1" and showing the date of review and date of scheduled examination. The computer then generates an examination notice which is sent to the Commission for mailing to the person making the request.

(EXHIBIT C )

(EXHIBIT D )

Those who request an excuse and report on an assigned examination date are interviewed by a Commissioner, and the recommendation is made to the Presiding Judge either to accept or reject the request. The Presiding Judge makes the final ruling and advises the Commission.

This decision is keypunched, and if the excuse is granted, the code indicating the reason for excuse (e.g., "CH" - young children, "TR" - no transportation, etc.) is shown. When a request has been denied, a follow-up summons issues; when approved, a notice is mailed, so advising.

This procedure represents a change from the former practice whereby every prospective juror was examined by the Commissioners.

4. Post Office Returns, indicated by "PO", and showing reason for return: BA(bad address), MV (moved).

These keypunched diskettes are routed to Data Processing and the master records are updated daily by the computer. Questionnaires are then microfilmed and stored by the Commission for the three-year statutory period. The Commission is responsible for verifying that all information fed to the computer is processed correctly.

VII. JUROR  
PREDICTION;  
STAND-BY  
JURORS

A major advantage of the One-Day/One-Trial system is that it allows for a variable (i.e., different number) call of jurors each day, rather than a constant number each month as in the past. The effectiveness of the variable

(EXHIBIT E )

call, and accordingly the resultant monetary savings, depends upon an accurate estimate of future jury requirements.

A. Methods considered in the computation of juror needs:

1. An analysis was made of the number and length of civil (6-person juries) and criminal (12-person juries) trials from January 1974 through August, 1975. (This had to be adjusted for the addition of five new judges in January 1975.)

Knowing that a specified number of judges are assigned to hear criminal cases, a calculation was possible for the number of jurors and the average length of such trials. Allowing for a certain number of judges who would not be hearing cases because of illness or vacation, the remainder would be trying civil cases and the number of these jurors needed could be estimated. However, there is no way that the starting time of all trials could be determined, and this information is essential in arranging for voir dire availability.

2. The personal knowledge of the Jury Clerk and the Circuit Court Assignment Clerk, both experienced, also provided valuable initial guidance.

Furthermore, by checking the Assignment Room each afternoon, the number of judges which likely will be available to begin a trial the following day can be ascertained. After this information is obtained, a decision is made regarding the number of "phone stand-by" jurors that are needed.

3. Because it is extremely difficult to predict the exact number of jurors which will be required two weeks ahead, when the summons are mailed, a sufficient number of "stand-bys" are directed by their summons to phone the Commission Office after 5 p.m. of the day preceding their service date. A recorded message prepared by the Jury Clerk advises which of them, if any, are to report for service the next day. (The special phone number is printed by computer on only the summons for stand-bys.)

Use of "phone stand-bys" provides more flexibility and greater juror usage. The number of "stand-bys" anticipates that a few of these jurors will also be "no-shows".

"Stand-bys" are not paid unless they report.

Unused "stand-bys" are automatically deferred for 56 days, at which time they are re-summoned as a regular juror, and are so advised in the recording. This group provides a safeguard that there will not be a shortage of jurors, without risking any expense. A possible problem, however, would occur if the Jury Clerk neglected to make the record. Care should be taken not only to assure that the message is recorded daily but also that this equipment is not inadvertently disconnected. (One-time cost for the two phone answering units was \$760.00. There is no line charge as two existing phone lines are used.)

4. Determination of the needs for Common Pleas Court is based on the experience of its Assignment Clerk along with its records of the number and average length of trials. Because of its jurisdiction (Civil cases where the amount claimed is under \$10,000), this court has a high settlement or nonsuit factor and cannot predict the number of new trials that will begin on a given day.

5. Lastly, thought was given to other means of estimating juror usage, such as suggestions by court consultants.

B. The best way to gauge these daily needs is from juror time-study records which show the times and numbers of jurors who were available for voir dire on each day of the week. Because such records were not kept by the Wayne County Courts until July 1, 1975, it was felt that the two-month period prior to the September implementation of the Pilot Study was not in itself sufficient to provide for a realistic approximation and, therefore, the methods referred to above were depended upon.

With the inception of this project, a Jury Room Check-In form was used to record the movement of jurors to and from the courtrooms on a minute-by-minute basis.

At the end of each week this information is sent to Data Processing for keypunching and processing. Two print-outs are produced. One shows a log of daily activity including the number of jurors sent to voir dire, questioned, impanelled, and excused as well as the length of juror waiting time and length of the voir dire. (From the Daily Juror Usage Form other courtroom activity is also made available.) The other print-out is a graphic depiction of juror availability at any point during the day.

(EXHIBIT F )

(EXHIBIT G )

(EXHIBIT H )

VIII. JURAT  
DRAWING

A. The Commission sends Data Processing the request form to build the number of jurats required for the next period. A Group Number is then assigned by the computer to each person (Jurat No. and Sequence No. - 1 to 819). This group number also serves as the Payroll Number. At this point a Payroll record is created so that compensation can be processed on a payroll-by-exception basis (i.e., all jurors will be paid unless the computer is notified otherwise. See Payroll Section XIII following).

B. Sufficient jurats are accumulated to accomodate drawing needs. The official Court Order for drawing of jurors for Circuit Court, prepared by the Jury Commission, is issued in advance of a drawing by the Presiding Judge. The Summons Schedule attached thereto includes:

1. Date and time jurors are to report.
2. Quantity to select per day.
3. Quantity of "phone stand-bys" per day.

C. According to the Compiled Laws of Michigan, a jurat drawing (i.e., the Second Jury List) requires the presence of a majority of the Commissioners (i.e., 4 of 7), a judge designated by the Presiding Judge and the County Clerk or his deputy.

(EXHIBIT I)

D. Previously, these drawings, were held in the Commission Board Room and the names were drawn manually and recorded individually by typewriter. Two hours were required to draw 200 names.

Now the selection of accepted voters for jury service, both in the District Courts and in the Circuit Court of Wayne County, is processed completely with the aid of the computer. Initially, data processing cards containing the names and addresses of accepted voters were put into a box, and shaken up and then drawn out. The new approach now utilizes a computer program to accomplish this random drawing of names.

The day prior to a District Court or Circuit Court drawing, a "file" of accepted voters (for the appropriate type drawing) is generated and stored on computer tape. A print-out is also provided at this time showing the name and addresses of all the voters to be drawn.

On the day of the drawing, this "file" of accepted voters is read into the computer and a special-type program (a random number generator) assigns a random sequential number to the file of names, one number per name. Based on the number of voters needed



for jury service, only enough names to satisfy this quota are selected.

In a District Court drawing, those voters not selected for service are returned to the computer as accepted voters so that they will be available for another drawing at a future date.

In a Circuit Court drawing, the voters not selected for service are segregated onto a separate "file" so that they go first into the next Circuit Court drawing.

Following the computerized assignment of a random number, a print-out is generated which becomes the minutes of the meeting for permanent record when signed by those officials present. Two other copies of the print-out are used by the commission staff as working copies. This process takes approximately 15 minutes for 3,200 names.

The drawings are now held in the Computer Room on the fourth floor of the Old County Building, and can be as often as bi-weekly, if needed.

E. There are also eleven District Courts serviced by the Commission and jurors are drawn quarterly for this purpose.

( EXHIBIT J )

The drawing of jurors for District Court service is held each week during the last month of a quarter with two, three or four district courts being drawn at one time.

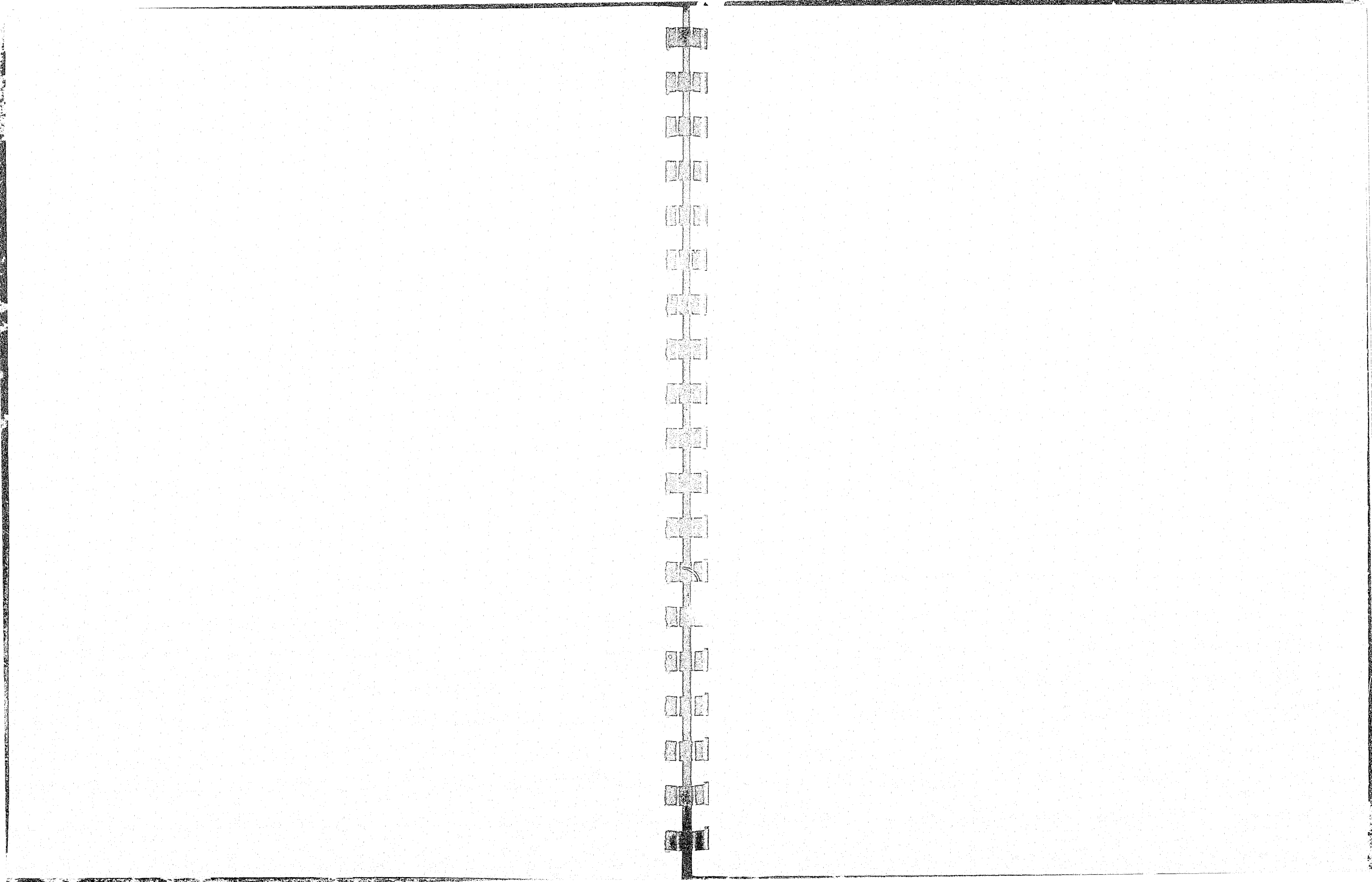
IX. SERVICE  
OF  
SUMMONS

(EXHIBIT K )

A. A revised Summons was printed on continuous-form (for computer mailing) and packaged along with an envelope, an envelope tear-sheet which is used as the Sheriff's return, and "Instructions for Jurors".

The "Instructions" cover topics that used to be mentioned at the monthly orientation sessions, e.g., when and where to report, where parking is available, pay procedure, etc. These subjects refer to the mechanics of jury service and in no way comment on legal or courtroom procedures.

B. Following the Circuit Court Jurat Drawing, (and no later than that same night) summons for the next period are addressed in the same order in which the random number was assigned. The envelope tear-sheets are sent to the Sheriff's Court Division in date order. The Sheriff's Court Division then segregates each according to date and mails the summons on a daily basis, approximately two weeks prior to service. Tear-sheets are filed in date sequence and then sent to the Commission after the summons have been mailed.



- C. If jurors phone for permanent excuse, because of newly-validated grounds for exemption or recent cause for excuse, their requests are processed similar to responses to questionnaires (VI, B.3), and the tear-sheet is coded accordingly.
- D. Jurors not appearing on their initial date of service are automatically deferred for at least 28 days. The Jury Clerk checks the attendance records daily and advises the Jury Commission staff of the jurors not appearing. The tear-sheets of the absent jurors are coded "NS" (no-show) and marked with the new service date, and follow-up summons will then issue. A print-out of those who ignored this second summons is done on an "as needed" basis but at least quarterly.<sup>4</sup>
- E. On service day, if jurors phone to say there was an emergency or they had forgotten, etc., they are rescheduled. The tear-sheet is coded DF (deferred) and dated with the new service date and filed under that date.

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<sup>4</sup> Those who fail to appear twice (less than 3% of those summoned) are phoned by a Commissioner to determine the reason and to obtain a firm commitment for another date. Three-time no-shows (less than one per month) are sent a personal letter threatening court action unless they respond.

- F. Jurors appearing, but still requesting excuse, are directed to the Commission Office where they will be processed similar to other excuse requests (see VI, B.3).

In each of the Responses to Summons above, the information is keypunched and the diskette sent to Data Processing at the end of the day.

Following each service date, the tear-sheets of those jurors who served are kept as evidence of the Sheriff's return.

On Friday a print-out is produced showing all the new jurors, alphabetically, who are expected on each day of the following week. It gives the juror number, name, occupation, and spouse's occupation. "Phone stand-bys" will also be included at the end of the print-out list and designated accordingly.

This print-out list replaces the former monthly Panel List and is produced in sufficient quantity so that each judge, clerk, court reporter, and counsel, who will be commencing trial, has a copy (e.g., if there are 12 new trials, 65 copies are run for that purpose, plus enough for administrative needs - usually five). If there are multiple defendants, each defendant's counsel is entitled to a copy.

(EXHIBIT N)

71. CHECK-IN  
AND  
ORIENTATION

The following instructions apply to all personnel who are assigned to the check-in and orientation duties. These instructions are intended to ensure that all personnel are properly oriented to the project and that all necessary information is provided to them. The check-in process should be completed as soon as possible after the personnel arrive at the site. The orientation should cover the following items:

- 1. Project objectives and goals.
- 2. Roles and responsibilities of each personnel.
- 3. Safety procedures and protocols.
- 4. Site layout and key locations.
- 5. Communication methods and procedures.
- 6. Reporting requirements and procedures.
- 7. Any other relevant information.

Personnel should be instructed to report to the check-in point as soon as they arrive. They should be provided with a check-in sheet to complete and a map of the site. The check-in sheet should include the following information:

- Name and title.
- Department or organization.
- Assigned duties.
- Signature and date.

The orientation should be conducted by the project manager or a designated representative. It should be held in a suitable location, such as a meeting room or a designated area on the site. The orientation should be held as soon as possible after the personnel arrive. The orientation should be held in a suitable location, such as a meeting room or a designated area on the site. The orientation should be held as soon as possible after the personnel arrive.

who forgot theirs (about one per day).

The Jury Clerk takes the summons at the counter and checks it against the Panel Print-Out to make sure the person has reported on the correct day, and writes in the number of the panel to which the juror is assigned. The summons are then collected, in the order in which jurors report, in groups of fifteen. Local Court Rule 7.5 directs that the number of jurors shall be divided equally into "boxes" (i.e., panels). The number is left to the discretion of the Presiding Judge. In the past there have generally been thirty jurors per panel; however, this has now been reduced to fifteen to allow for more flexibility<sup>5</sup>

Fifteen usually provides a sufficient voir dire panel for most civil trials. Criminal trials and cases with multiple defendants can utilize two or more panels. A significant juror availability was gained when these additional needed panels could be obtained by increments of 15. For example, in a trial requiring 45 jurors, three panels of 15 can now be used, whereas under the old system 60 (two panels of 30) would have had to be sent.

The summons are put into an envelope, marked with the

<sup>5</sup>A study is currently being made to determine if further reduction of panel numbers is feasible for even greater efficiency.

appropriate panel number, for use in courtroom drawings. Use of this form eliminates the need for special typing of a name slip.

- D. Those who are not listed on the Daily Panel Print-Out are asked to step aside and meet with the Jury Clerk to determine why they are there. If possible, an attempt is made to accommodate these unexpected jurors (about one per day).

All non-routine incidents (e.g., person coming in ill) are also directed to the Jury Clerk for disposition.

- E. The Jury Clerk's assistant at the check-in counter hands jurors an information sheet, a slip designating by number which panel they have been assigned, and a stick-on juror badge, and advises them to be seated.

The conversion from a metal pin-on to a stick-on type badge was made primarily so that the badges would not have to be collected at the end of a day or a trial. This collection responsibility would have to be widely delegated in view of the number of courtrooms and court locations and would almost be cost-defeating.

(EXHIBIT O )

(EXHIBIT P )

Further, it would be an imposition to have all jurors return to the Jury Assembly Room simply to return a badge. Formerly, several jurors forgot their badges; many jurors kept them as a souvenir; others complained that the pin-on badge left holes in their clothing. With the stick-on badge, the risk of holes is eliminated and everyone can have a souvenir. (Cost - \$1,235 for 60,000.)

F. The Jury Clerk then mounts the rostrum and gives a brief introduction to the dual-slide orientation program. The assistant dims the room lights and runs the projectors. (It is desirable for spare bulbs to be kept on hand.)

G. The Jury Clerk then follows with a ten-minute familiarization talk covering the following points:

1. Location of Jury Clerk's office
2. Restroom locations
3. Coffee machines - locations and problems
4. Cafeteria location
5. Lunch hours
6. Elevators - problems
7. Smoking areas
8. Rules - no drinking or gambling

9. Restrictions regarding jury trial discussions
10. Explanation of the call to the courtroom,
  - a) Take coats etc.
  - b) Lockers available in assembly area
11. When excused from voir dire
  - a) Report back to Room 301
  - b) Bring summons back
  - c) No pay without return of summons
  - d) Check in and out with attendant (time records)
12. Second and subsequent days of trial - report directly to courtroom
13. Badges - second day of trial will be given by the deputy
14. Pay information,
  - a) Checks mailed within a week
  - b) Stub - use as verification for employer
  - c) Mileage computed on distance from voting precinct.

If panels are not requested immediately, the Jury Clerk answers any questions which may have arisen.

Because of limited space, the use of Room 301 for the orientation posed some concerns. Should an especially large group of jurors be needed on a particular day, it is possible to have a portion of



them report at a later hour (the time on the summons is entered by computer) and conduct a second orientation, thus offering a solution to the space dilemma.

Further, to avoid congestion, it is highly desirable that return traffic to the Jury Assembly area be minimized. For that reason the jurors are instructed to take their coats to the courtrooms when they are called for voir dire, since they do not have to report back to Room 301 if they are selected to hear a trial.

XII. PANELS

- A. As the panels are requested, the Jury Clerk verifies attendance of that panel and gives their previously collected summons to the deputy to transport to the courtroom.
- B. In order to comply with Rule 511 of Michigan General Court Rules, the slips (summons) are now folded in half and placed in a box (which is permanently kept in each courtroom) for drawing by the court clerk.
- C. As jurors are challenged and excused, the court clerk writes the time on the summons, initials it, and hands the summons back to the juror to turn in at the Jury Assembly Area. The juror is excused

immediately and not at the conclusion of the voir dire and, therefore, provides for greater juror usage by quicker availability to other courts. Jurors returning to the Assembly Area give their summons to the attendant and are immediately assigned to a new panel and handed another panel slip so indicating. (For time study purposes, the attendant notes the time of return.) Jurors were advised at orientation that their summons must be returned for them to be paid.

- D. Re-grouped panels do not go to a courtroom until all original panels have been called.

XIII. PAYROLL

In the past, jurors had received paychecks every two weeks. These checks were processed through the "M" (Miscellaneous) account by the Auditor's Payroll Division on the County computer. Now, because of the increase in number of jurors, a separate "J" (Jury) account was justified and with the special account these checks can be processed weekly.

Payroll information is now run on the court's computer, which furnishes a tape and payroll register to the Auditors. The checks are then printed on the county computer.

(EXHIBIT Q)

A. Data Processing obtains the necessary payroll information from the Jury Usage Report, which is completed daily by each clerk in a courtroom having a jury trial in progress or just concluded. This form is forwarded to the Jury Clerk who sends same to Data Processing for keypunching and tape production.

It should be noted that this usage form also captures important case-management data such as length of a voir dire, number of jury cases in each court, average length of jury trials, etc.

(EXHIBIT R)

The weekly pay further justified the addition of a payroll stub which qualifies as proof-of-service for those employers who reimburse their employees for lost wages while on jury service. This stub is issued automatically to everyone and replaces the need for a letter to employers, which previously was issued manually by the Jury Clerk. The new procedure also eliminates the need for jurors to return to the Jury Assembly Area to obtain such proof-of-service.

B. The payroll sequence consists of two parts, namely, payroll preparation and payroll verification.

1. Payroll preparation

- a) Whenever summons are ready to be drawn, jurors' information is automatically entered in the computer for their initial day of service. Their names then appear on the Daily Panel Print-out. If there are no exceptions, such persons receive payment for one day of service. Exceptions are:
  - 1) Continued service on a jury or in voir dire
  - 2) Non-appearance (No-show)
  - 3) Deferment to a later date
  - 4) Excusal by Jury Commission
  - 5) Removal because of ineligibility to serve.
- b) As the result of exceptions 2,3, 4 or 5 above, the person's payroll record is deleted from the computer.
- c) The payroll is then based on two documents, the Daily Panel Print-out used as a check-in list, and the Daily Juror Usage Report.
  - 1) The Daily Panel Print-out is used for recording the initial attendance of the jurors; at the end of the day all jurors who are in the pool have their summons checked against the Panel List and are recorded present for one day.

- 2) The Daily Juror Usage Report controls the attendance reporting of jurors serving more than one day. These forms are keypunched by Data Processing and the information is stored for pay calculation by the computer.
- 2. The payroll clerk retains the Daily Panel Check-in List to verify payment for persons serving one day, and monitors the Juror Usage Forms for attendance and verification of payment for persons serving more than one day.
- 3. Payroll verification
  - a) Upon completion of the pay period (each Tuesday), a preliminary print-out of the payroll is requested.
  - b) Data Processing generates a payroll tape and a print-out of total service as stored in the computer for the week.
  - c) The payroll print-out is checked for accuracy against the Daily Panel List and juror usage summary.
  - d) If no errors are found, the tape is sent to the Payroll Division for the processing of a check register; if errors are found, an adjustment form is submitted to Data Processing along with a request for a second print-out of the payroll. Upon verification of the second run, the new tape is sent to the Payroll Division for the printing of a check register.

(EXHIBIT S)

- 4. Payroll processing
  - a) After printing the check register, a working copy is sent for certification by the Circuit Court Administrator.
  - b) The certified payroll is returned to the Payroll Division, whose staff initiates a request for a payroll warrant number.
  - c) Upon receiving the warrant, the checks are processed by the Payroll Division, and are sent to the County Treasurer.
  - d) The County Treasurer's staff runs the checks through its signature and dating machine and then verifies that the checks equal the check register total.
  - e) Checks are then sent to the jury payroll clerk for manual stuffing and mailing.
  - f) Checks are mailed the same day that they are received from the County Treasurer's office.

XIV. ATTITUDINAL  
SURVEY

(EXHIBIT T)

Under a grant contract, Patrick C. Easto, Ph.D. Assistant Professor of Sociology at Eastern Michigan University, was retained (Cost - \$4,100) to develop a revised Juror Attitudinal Survey form and to analyze responses submitted by jurors.

An earlier survey, initiated in January of 1972,

also attempted to learn what the juror's personal reactions are to various facets of his jury service. In addition, important information on jury composition, such as age, sex, race, job, economic status, is also obtained.

Further, a comparison of these individual views and the characteristics will be made between the 30-day jurors and the One-Day/One-Trial jurors.

In the past, these surveys were distributed in the morning of the last day of the term, and the greatest percentage of responses was from people in the pool who were then not assigned on a case. Returns averaged between 45% and 55% per month.

However, responses to this survey under the One-Day/One-Trial system were surprisingly high also. The surveys were distributed by the deputy in the courtroom at the end of a trial, when the jurors had completed their service and were excused, but concluding comments of the trial judge, emphasizing the importance of responding to the survey, were instrumental in overcoming the inconvenience of remaining and completing it.

The Jury Clerk distributed the surveys to anyone remaining in the pool at dismissal.

Because of the value of juror feedback to the courts, it was decided, after the termination of Dr. Easto's project, that some form of questionnaire should be prepared which could be analyzed on a continuing basis by the regular staff.

(EXHIBIT U)

A one-page Juror Service Exit Questionnaire was devised, which is a simplified version of the former four-page survey but which elicits much of the same demographic and attitudinal data.

Inasmuch as this opportunity is provided for a direct channel of communications with the courts, the jurors have offered not only criticisms but many positive observations as well. Opinions are freely expressed since the form does not have to be signed.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

Official adoption of the One-Day/One-Trial Plan, at the conclusion of this pilot study, should stimulate further improvements in the system. Initially, prior to the introduction of any new features, consideration was given, as well, to possible rejection of the plan, so that necessary modifications would be minimal for a return to the 30-day term.

During the course of the experimental period it became apparent that through further sophistication greater benefits could be realized. In particular, full advantage of the One-Day/One-Trial system can be gained by a statutory change which would eliminate the prohibitions and exemptions for jury service.

Other efficiencies can be gained through changes in Michigan General Court Rules. A revision of the Personal History Questionnaire form that would simplify the screening of prospects and recognize the elimination of exemptions, if such an amendment were introduced and passed by the legislature, is desirable. Also, a provision which would allow jurors to be assigned a panel "seat number" through random selection would eliminate the courtroom drawing giving more time for trials and possibly more juror usage.

Accordingly, certain Local Court Rules would have to be changed in order to provide specific designation of the jury term being for one day or one trial. If the General Court Rules are amended to dispense with courtroom drawings, the local rules should also reflect this change.

Furthermore, in view of the continued success of the jury operation in Harris County, Texas, the feasibility of (1) reviewing Michigan's entire juror qualification process and (2) utilizing juror selection by random number generator rather than by key-number, should be weighed.

Nearly five years experience in Harris County shows that it has been able to attain an exceptionally high juror yield with but one combined questionnaire-summons mailing. Through advanced data processing programming it has insured a geographic representation as part of the random selection, thereby obviating the necessity of a jurat-type drawing. Utilization of both of these concepts has resulted in substantial monetary savings.

Considering the adaptability and positive results in the diverse areas of Texas and Michigan, it is apparent that the One-Day/One-Trial system is worthy of consideration by any jurisdiction in the country concerned with court efficiency and improved juror attitude.

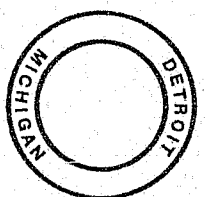
EXHIBITS



WAYNE COUNTY JURY COMMISSION

313 CITY-COUNTY BUILDING  
DETROIT, MICHIGAN 48226

**JURY SERVICE**  
*is a most vital  
function of  
CITIZENSHIP*



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**FIRST CLASS MAIL**

-54-

IMPORTANT DOCUMENT INSIDE

EXHIBIT A

UARCO BUSINESS FORMS - PATENT NO. 3,104,799 OTHER PATENTS PENDING DATA-MAILER®  
↓ TO OPEN TEAR ALONG THIS PERFORATION ↓  
USE THUMB NOTCH TO REMOVE CONTENTS ↓



609570



WAYNE COUNTY JURY COMMISSION

Dear Citizen:

In accordance with the law, Public Act 326 of 1968, as amended, the Jury Commission has applied a Key Number to the registered voters list and has arrived at your name. We ask that you read this letter carefully and act in accordance with it.

This is not a summons for jury duty, but merely a method whereby your qualifications for FUTURE jury service\* can be determined. The answers you provide on the enclosed questionnaire will help the Board of Jury Commissioners in this determination. If the answers are not adequate, you may be required to appear before a member of the Jury Commission for an interview.

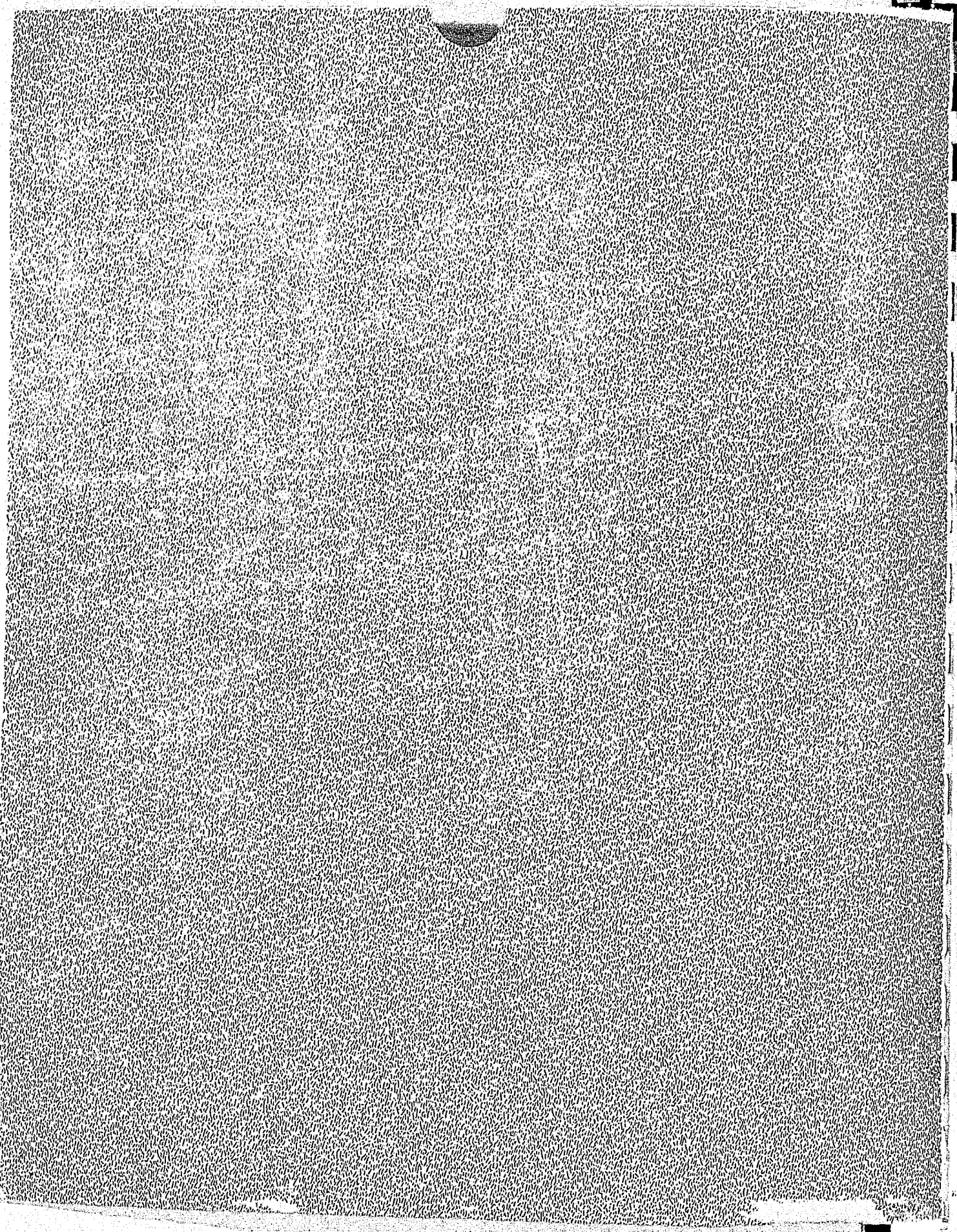
YOU MUST WRITE OR PRINT THE ANSWERS TO THE QUESTIONNAIRE YOURSELF AND RETURN THE COMPLETED QUESTIONNAIRE WITHIN TWO (2) WEEKS OF THE DATE PRINTED AT THE BOTTOM OF THE FORM. Failure to return the questionnaire or to answer the questionnaire completely and honestly will cause you to be called in for a personal interview and possibly will result in Contempt of Court charges being filed against you (punishable by a fine, imprisonment in the County Jail, or both).

If you are selected for jury duty, a summons will be mailed notifying you as to time, place and date of service.

EXHIBIT B

\*TERM OF JURY SERVICE IS NOW ONE DAY OR ONE TRIAL IN WAYNE COUNTY CIRCUIT, PROBATE AND COMMON PLEAS COURTS AND SOME DISTRICT COURTS. (Length of trials in Wayne County courts varies but the average is approximately three days.)

(OVER)



**QUALIFICATIONS FOR JURY SERVICE. PERSONS MUST:**

- a) be residents of Wayne County.
- b) be conversant with the English language.
- c) be in possession of their natural faculties, not infirm or decrepit.
- d) not have served as a petit or grand juror in Wayne County during the preceding one year.

**PERSONS PROHIBITED FROM JURY SERVICE:**

- a) state elected and appointed officers (not employees)
- b) county officers (not employees)
- c) employees of a policy agency of the state or any political subdivision thereof.
- d) attorneys and counselors at law.
- e) persons convicted of a felony or who have a felony charge pending.

**PERSONS EXEMPT FROM JURY SERVICE:**

The following persons are eligible to serve; however, they will be excused, if they choose to claim exemption, by notifying the Jury Commission in writing.

- a) all persons more than 70 years of age.
- b) any physician, dentist or pharmacist licensed to practice in this state.
- c) active members of the Armed Forces.

Those who require excuse or postponement for medical reasons must submit a detailed statement from their doctor about their medical condition and the expected date of recovery.

Excuse from jury service for any reason other than the prohibitions and exemptions mentioned above may be given only by the Presiding Judge of the Wayne County Circuit Court. Anyone seeking excuse will be scheduled for a personal interview with a Jury Commissioner.

Notification of prohibitions and exemptions, and requests for excuse, should be submitted immediately, in writing, to: Wayne County Jury Commission, 313 City-County Building Detroit, Michigan 48226



JR-2b

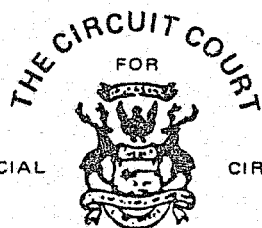
**JUROR PERSONAL HISTORY QUESTIONNAIRE**

TO THE JUROR: In order to determine whether you possess the necessary qualifications to serve as a Juror you must answer the following questions: The questions asked in the questionnaire are questions which could be asked of you in open court. You are therefore given more privacy by having you answer them in this questionnaire. You are required by the rules of the Supreme Court to answer the questions truthfully. Refusal to answer, or the giving of a false answer, subjects you to fine or imprisonment, or both, for contempt of court. As you answer the questions it will become obvious to you why such questions must be asked.

**ANSWERS MUST BE WRITTEN OR PRINTED BY THE JUROR HIMSELF**

1. Print name plainly: Last Name \_\_\_\_\_ First Name \_\_\_\_\_ Middle Name \_\_\_\_\_  
a. State any legal changes of name including maiden and previous married names. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
Street Address \_\_\_\_\_ City or Township \_\_\_\_\_ Zip Code \_\_\_\_\_
3. Telephone Number: Home \_\_\_\_\_ Office \_\_\_\_\_
4. Date of Birth: (Give exact date) \_\_\_\_\_ Age: \_\_\_\_\_ Place: \_\_\_\_\_
5. Sex: \_\_\_\_\_ Social Security Number: \_\_\_\_\_
6. Marital status (check one): Single ( ) ; Married ( ) ; Divorced ( ) ; Separated ( ) ; Widow or Widower ( ) .
7. Name of Spouse: \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Occupation of Spouse: \_\_\_\_\_
9. Spouse employed by: \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Ages and number of children at home: \_\_\_\_\_
11. Have you any defects in your hearing? \_\_\_\_\_ 12. Have you any defects in your vision? \_\_\_\_\_ 13. Is your general health good? \_\_\_\_\_
14. Have you any physical infirmity? (Explain) \_\_\_\_\_
15. State briefly the extent of your business or professional experience or other employment: \_\_\_\_\_
16. What is your present occupation? \_\_\_\_\_ 17. Employed by: \_\_\_\_\_
18. If not employed, state your present means of livelihood (for example, housewife; pension; etc.) \_\_\_\_\_
19. What duties do you perform on your present job? \_\_\_\_\_
20. State what other occupations you have been in during the past 10 years and what duties you performed: \_\_\_\_\_
21. Are you, or have you ever been an office-holder for any state, county, or municipality? (Specify) \_\_\_\_\_
22. Are you, or have you ever been, a law enforcement officer? (Specify) \_\_\_\_\_
23. Are you an employer, landlord, or tenant? (Specify) \_\_\_\_\_

(over)



THE THIRD JUDICIAL

CIRCUIT OF MICHIGAN

STATE OF MICHIGAN  
COUNTY OF WAYNE

DATE MAILED

EXHIBIT B

JR-11

WAYNE COUNTY JURY COMMISSION

-55-

UABCO BUSINESS FORMS - PATENT NO. 3,104,799 OTHER PATENTS PENDING DATA-MATIER ©  
TO OPEN TEAR ALONG THIS PERFORATION  
USE THUMB NOTCH TO REMOVE CONTENTS



24. How long have you lived in Wayne County? \_\_\_\_\_ 25. Have you ever studied law? (Explain) \_\_\_\_\_
26. Have you ever studied medicine? (Explain) \_\_\_\_\_
27. How far did you go in school? Indicate highest grade completed or degrees received) \_\_\_\_\_
28. Have you ever served as a juror? \_\_\_\_\_ 29. If so, when and in what courts? \_\_\_\_\_
30. Have you ever been discharged (not excused) from jury service? \_\_\_\_\_ 31. If so, for what cause? \_\_\_\_\_
32. Do you drive a car? \_\_\_\_\_ 33. Do you (or your spouse) own a car? \_\_\_\_\_
34. If so, is it insured? \_\_\_\_\_ 35. With what company? \_\_\_\_\_
36. Have you ever been in an accident? (Explain) \_\_\_\_\_
37. Were you injured? \_\_\_\_\_ 38. Was anyone else injured? (Explain) \_\_\_\_\_
39. Has any member of your family, or a close friend ever been in an accident? If so, explain: \_\_\_\_\_
40. Are you a director of, or do you own stock in, any insurance companies? \_\_\_\_\_
41. What companies? \_\_\_\_\_
42. Were you ever an inmate in a state or county institution? (Explain) \_\_\_\_\_
43. Have you ever been convicted of a crime or misdemeanor (other than for a non-moving traffic violation)? \_\_\_\_\_
44. If so, explain: \_\_\_\_\_
45. Have you ever been arrested and charged with any crime? (Explain) \_\_\_\_\_
46. If so, is that charge pending? \_\_\_\_\_
47. Have you ever been a party to any suit, either civil or criminal? \_\_\_\_\_
48. If so, state the nature and number of each suit and in what court? \_\_\_\_\_

I certify that I have answered the above questions fully and truthfully. I realize that a false answer subjects me to the penalties for contempt of court.

FOR USE BY JURY COMMISSION ONLY

AC \_\_\_\_\_  EX \_\_\_\_\_

EI \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
JURY COMMISSIONER

(SIGN HERE) \_\_\_\_\_

*Fold here to fit return envelope*

**WAYNE COUNTY JURY COMMISSION**

313 CITY-COUNTY BUILDING  
DETROIT, MICHIGAN 48226

PLACE  
STAMP  
HERE

FROM: \_\_\_\_\_

TO SEAL FLAP.  
MOISTEN OTHER SIDE  
AND FOLD ON SCORE

WAYNE COUNTY JURY COMMISSION  
-55-  
JARCO BUSINESS FORMS - PATENT NO. 3,104,799 OTHER PATENTS PENDING DATA-MATILIER ©  
↑ TO OPEN TEAR ALONG THIS PERFORATION ↓  
↑ USE THUMB NOTCH TO REMOVE CONTENTS ↓

QUESTIONNAIRE SELECTION TRANSMITTAL

(Page 1 of 4)

DATE

C C  
5 0  
1 2

3					

DISTRICT  
NO.

CITY

TOWNSHIP

JUDICIAL  
DISTRICT

TAPE

QUANTITY

1 8

Detroit-18

2

9 10

11

31

32

36

1 9

Detroit-19

3

2 0

Detroit-20

3

2 1

Detroit-21

3

2 2

Detroit-22

3

2 3

Detroit-23

3

2 4

Detroit-24

3

2 5

Detroit-25

3

2 6

Detroit-26

3

4 4

Livonia

1 6

4

6 6

Redford Twp.

1 7

4

5 6

Westland

1 8

4

2 9

Dearborn

1 9

4

3 0

Dearborn Heights

2 0

4

3 3

Garden City

2 1

4

4 2

Inkster

2 2

4

5 5

Wayne

2 9

4

JURY COMMISSION - STATUS CODES

AC - ACCEPTED

DE - DECEASED

PS - PREVIOUS SERVICE W/IN ONE YEAR

NQ - NOT QUALIFIED

MOVED FROM COUNTY  
NOT CONVERSANT W/ ENGLISH LANGUAGE  
NOT IN POSSESSION OF NATURAL FACILITIES  
INFIRM OR DECREPIT (INCLUDING DEFEC, VISION & HEARING)

PR - PROHIBITED

COUNTY OFFICERS  
STATE ELECTED AND APPOINTED OFFICERS  
POLICE AGENCY EMPLOYEES  
ATTORNEYS  
CONVICTED FELONS OR PENDING FELONY CHARGES  
REQUESTED JURY SERVICE

SE - (CLAIMED) STATUTORY EXMEPTIONS

PHYSICIANS  
DENTISTS  
PHARMACISTS

OA - OVER 70 YEARS OF AGE

(EXCUSES)

FH FINANCIAL HARDSHIP  
SB SMALL BUSINESS  
CH MINOR CHILDREN  
TR NO TRANSPORTATION  
NC NOT CAPABLE  
MI MILITARY  
PD PRESIDER'S DISCRETION

EXHIBIT C

WAYNE COUNTY JURY COMMISSIONERS  
313 City-County Building  
Detroit, Michigan 48226

EXHIBIT D  
(Front)

Examination Date	Time
------------------	------

JR-6

Dear Citizen:

Please be advised that your return of the Juror Personal History Questionnaire mailed to you by this office has either:

Not been completed in full, or

You have indicated a desire to be excused from jury service

Accordingly, you are required to appear before the Board of Jury Commissioners, Room 301, City-County Building, Woodward and Jefferson Avenues, Detroit, on the date and time indicated on the reverse side of this card for the purpose of being interviewed.

Sincerely,  
Board of Wayne County Jury Commissioners

NOTE: Term of Jury Service is now one day or one trial.

EXHIBIT D  
(Back)

Dear Citizen:

Your request to be excused from jury service has been approved.

EXHIBIT E

By order of:  
JAMES N. CANHAM  
Presiding Judge  
Wayne County Circuit Court

JR-7

JURY ROOM ACTIVITY

COURT ROOM ACTIVITY

MONDAY 04/19/76

SEQ.	TIME	JUDGE	BLDG.	ACTION	QTY.	POOL	*	JUDGE	CASE NUMB	CASE TYPE	ACTION	QTY.	HOLDOVERS	
1	9 00	SOD	301	START OF DAY	102	102	*							
2	9 30	# 69	301	LATE SHOW	1	103	*							
3	9 40	CSFARM	1511	PANEL REQ AND SENT	15	88	*							
4	10 00	CSFARM	1511	VOIR DIRE RETURN	1	89	*							
5	10 01	# 88	301	LATE SHOW	1	90	*							
6	10 10	CSFARM	1511	VOIR DIRE RETURN	4	94	*							
7	10 20	RLDLZA	1921	PANEL REQ AND SENT	45	49	*							
8	10 21	JPRODG	901	PANEL REQ AND SENT	15	34	*							
9	10 22	CSFARM	1511	RETURNED--NOT QUEST	2	36	*							
10	11 00	JPRODG	901	VOIR DIRE RETURN	4	40	*							
11	11 01	JPRODG	901	RETURNED--NOT QUEST	5	45	*							
12	11 02	RLDLZA	1921	VOIR DIRE RETURN	4	49	*							
13	11 10	RAWOOD	1821	PANEL REQ AND SENT	15	34	*							
14	11 20	RLDLZA	1921	VOIR DIRE RETURN	2	36	*							
15	11 30	JHHAUS	406LB	PANEL REQ AND SENT	37	1-	*							
16	11 31	PECUNN	1719	PANEL REQUEST	15	16-	*							
17	11 32	RLDLZA	1921	VOIR DIRE RETURN	2	14-	*							
18	11 40	RAWOOD	1821	VOIR DIRE RETURN	1	13-	*							
19	11 41	RLDLZA	1921	VOIR DIRE RETURN	1	12-	*							
20	11 42	RECUNN	1719	PANEL REQ CANCELED	15	3	*							
21	11 43	RLDLZA	1921	VOIR DIRE RETURN	1	4	*							
22	11 44	RAWOOD	1821	RETURNED--NOT QUEST	6	10	*							
23	11 45	RLDLZA	1921	VOIR DIRE RETURN	2	12	*							
24	11 46	# 91	301	JUROR RELEASED	1	11	*							
25	12 00	RLDLZA	1921	VOIR DIRE RETURN	3	14	*							
26	12 01	# 12	301	JUROR RELEASED	1	13	*							
27	12 05	RLDLZA	1921	VOIR DIRE RETURN	3	16	*							
28	12 10	RLDLZA	1921	VOIR DIRE RETURN	2	18	*							
29	12 15	RLDLZA	1921	RETURNED--NOT QUEST	3	21	*							
30	12 17	RLDLZA	1921	VOIR DIRE RETURN	2	23	*							
31	12 20	JJACK	1807	PANEL REQ AND SENT	15	8	*							
32	12 21	RLDLZA	1921	VOIR DIRE RETURN	6	14	*							
33	12 30	JHHAUS	406LB	VOIR DIRE RETURN	2	16	*							
34	12 50	JHHAUS	406LB	VOIR DIRE RETURN	1	17	*							
35	3 00	EOD	301	JURORS EXCUSED	17	17	*							
						7	*	NUMBER OF TRIALS STARTED		0				
JURORS SENT TO VOIR-DIRE						157	*	JURORS SENT TO VOIR-DIRE		0				
LOWEST POINT IN JUROR AVAILABILITY						11 31	16-	*	NUMBER OF TRIALS FINISHED		0			
JURY UTILIZATION FACTOR						36 %	*							

[NOTE: This side of the form was designed to incorporate data and furnish certain caseflow information from a program not yet completely developed.]

EXHIBIT C

-59-

JURY-ROOM-CHECK-IN

PAGE

DAY	DATE

NOTES	TIME	JUDGE	ROOM	ACTION	OUT IN	POOL SIZE

ACTION CODES:

- SOD START OF DAY
- PR PANEL REQUESTED
- PS PANEL SENT
- PRS PANEL REQUESTED & SENT
- LAT LAT SHOW
- EX EXCUSED
- JRQ VOIR DIRE RETURN
- JEX JUROR RELEASED
- JRN RETURNED--NOT QUESTIONED
- PNU PANEL RETURNED--NOT USED
- JR JURORS RETURNED

NOTE: POOL SIZE IS DECREMENTED AT TIME OF PANEL REQUEST AND NOT AFFECTED AT TIME PANEL IS ACTUALLY SENT

EXHIBIT F



**INFORMATION FOR JURORS**

1. IF YOUR NAME OR ADDRESS HAS CHANGED OR IS INCORRECT ON YOUR SUMMONS, PLEASE BE SURE TO INFORM THE JURY CLERK OR ATTENDANT. THEY ARE AVAILABLE, ALSO, TO HELP YOU IF YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS OR PROBLEMS REGARDING JURY DUTY.
2. KEYS FOR THE RESTROOMS ARE KEPT AT THE ASSEMBLY AREA COUNTER. THE MEN'S ROOM IS THE FIRST DOOR ON THE RIGHT JUST OUTSIDE ROOM 301; THE LADIES' ROOM IS AT THE FAR END OF THE HALL ON THE RIGHT.
3. PLEASE WEAR YOUR JURY BADGE AT ALL TIMES WHILE IN THE COURT BUILDINGS.
4. YOU WILL BE GROUPED AND CALLED TO THE COURTROOM BY YOUR PANEL NUMBER. IF NOT SELECTED FOR A TRIAL, YOU SHOULD OBTAIN YOUR SUMMONS FROM THE COURTROOM CLERK AND REPORT BACK WITH IT TO THE ATTENDANT IN ROOM 301.
5. THERE ARE COAT RACKS AND LOCKERS IN THE ASSEMBLY AREA. HOWEVER, WHEN YOU LEAVE FOR A COURTROOM, YOU MUST TAKE YOUR COAT AND ALL OTHER PERSONAL ARTICLES (UMBRELLAS, BOOTS, ETC.) WITH YOU.
6. JURORS WHO ARE SELECTED FOR A CONTINUING TRIAL SHOULD REPORT DIRECTLY TO THE COURTROOM ON THE SECOND AND SUBSEQUENT DAYS, NOT TO ROOM 301. DEPUTIES IN THE COURTROOM WILL HAVE BADGES AVAILABLE, IF NEEDED.
7. THE READING ROOM IS RESERVED FOR NON-SMOKERS AND JURORS WHO WISH TO SPEND THEIR TIME QUIETLY (READING, DOING PERSONAL PAPER WORK, ETC). THE MAIN LOUNGE IS AVAILABLE FOR CONVERSATIONAL ACTIVITIES AND SMOKING -- EXCEPT DURING THE ORIENTATION SESSION. JURORS ARE ASKED NOT TO SMOKE DURING THE ORIENTATION TALK OR SLIDE PRESENTATION.
8. COFFEE AND POP VENDING MACHINES ARE LOCATED IN ROOM 301 FOR YOUR CONVENIENCE. IF YOU WISH TO GO TO THE CAFETERIA IN THE BASEMENT TO BUY COFFEE, GIVE YOUR NAME AND PANEL NUMBER TO THE JURY ROOM ATTENDANT. PLEASE RETURN IMMEDIATELY, HOWEVER. BRING YOUR COFFEE BACK TO ROOM 301 AND INFORM THE ATTENDANT OF YOUR RETURN.
9. ABSOLUTELY NO ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES OR GAMBLING ARE ALLOWED.
10. IF YOUR PAYCHECK DOES NOT INCLUDE ALL DAYS SERVED (CUT-OFF PAYROLL DAY IS TUESDAY OF EACH WEEK), AN ADDITIONAL CHECK WILL BE ISSUED FOR THE NEXT PAY PERIOD. YOUR TRAVEL ALLOWANCE IS COMPUTED AUTOMATICALLY, BASED ON DISTANCE FROM YOUR VOTING PRECINCT.

\*\*\*\*\*

*We would like jurors to understand that even in the most efficiently run jury system there are unpredictable events which affect the disposition of legal disputes and number of jury panels needed from hour to hour on any given day. There are days when every juror is called immediately to a courtroom. But there are also days when last minute postponements or settlements of cases, varying length of trials, and countless other legal and human factors result in delays and waiting. Yet the jury trial is so essential to our legal system that citizens must be available and ready to be impanelled on short notice, although some may not be called to sit on a case.*

*Our goal and hope is that the One-Day/One Trial system will help us to achieve maximum efficiency in administering justice and in utilizing jurors. Please be assured that even if you do not serve on a trial, by being available you have made it possible for our system of justice to work.*

EXHIBIT 0

05/18/76 04 Aug/76  
 5 00 12  
 MONDAY  
 WAYNE COUNTY JURY COMMITTEES  
 JUROR USAGE BY DATE AND TIME

PAGE 1  
 JCB750A

TIME	80--	70--	60--	50--	40--	30--	20--	10--	0--	10--	20--	30--	40--	50--	60--	70--	80--	90--	100--	110--	120--	130--	140--	150--	160--	170	
9 00																											
9 10																											
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11 20																											
11 30																											
11 40																											
11 50																											
12 00																											

**SUMMONS TO APPEAR FOR JURY SERVICE**

BY ORDER OF HONORABLE CHIEF JUDGE OF THE WAYNE COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT, YOU ARE HEREBY SUMMONED TO APPEAR FOR JURY SERVICE AT ROOM 301, CITY-COUNTY BUILDING, AT THE CORNER OF WOODWARD AND JEFFERSON AVENUES, DETROIT, MICHIGAN, TO BEGIN AT THE DATE AND TIME SHOWN BELOW.

IF THIS BOX CONTAINS AN "X", PLEASE TELEPHONE THE NUMBER BELOW AFTER 5:00 P.M. OF THE DAY PRECEDING YOUR SERVICE DATE, TO BE INFORMED BY RECORDED MESSAGE, WHEN YOU ARE TO REPORT.

PHONE:

JUROR NUMBER	GROUP NUMBER	SERVICE DATE	TIME

FAILURE TO OBEY THIS SUMMONS MAY BE PUNISHABLE BY FINE AND/OR IMPRISONMENT.  
 BRING THIS SUMMONS WHEN YOU REPORT

JR-3a (5/76)

Sheriff of Wayne County

FILE COPY

EXHIBIT H

BEGINNING POOL SIZE 102  
 LOWEST POINT IN JUROR AVAILABILITY 11 31 16-



EXHIBIT P

COUNTY OF WAYNE  
**LOUIS H. FUNK, TREASURER**

JUROR'S STATEMENT OF COMPENSATION

GROUP	JUROR	DATE	DAYS	RATE	JURY FEE	MILEAGE

THE PERSON NAMED SERVED AS A JUROR FOR THE WAYNE COUNTY COURTS  
ON THE DATE INDICATED AND WAS COMPENSATED AS SHOWN ABOVE.

PLEASE DETACH AND RETAIN AS RECORD OF YOUR JURY SERVICE

EXHIBIT R

**WAYNE COUNTY DAILY JUROR USAGE**

5 6  
1 2

CASE NUMBER							
1	CIRCUIT COURT						
2	PROBATE COURT	0	0				
3	JUVENILE	0	0				
4	COMMON PLEAS	0					

DATE

M	M	D	D	Y	Y
12					17
20					25

CASE TYPE

18	19
----	----

JUDGE'S CODE

26	28
----	----

CLERKS NUMBER AND NAME

5 7  
1 2

JUROR NUMBER	JUROR NAME (LAST/FIRST INITIAL)
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	
11	
12	
13	
14	

5 8  
1 2

STATUS/REASON/CODE			TIME	AM OR PM
J	E	S	EMPANEL-START	
J	E	F	EMPANEL-FINISH	
D	L		DELIBERATIONS	
E	D		END OF DAY	
J	V		VERDICT GIVEN	
J	N		NO VERDICT	
M	S		MIS-TRIAL	

TRIAL DAYS (TOTAL)

18	21
----	----

ADJOURNMENT TO DATE

5 9 1 2	A	J	M	M	D	D	Y	Y
	22	23	24					29

(USE ONLY IF ADJOURNMENT IS FOR MORE THAN ONE DAY)

5 9  
1 2

B	L	BY LOT								JUROR # 1									JUROR # 2
22	23	24	32	33	41														

5 9  
1 2

B	N	NOT PRESENT								JUROR # 1									JUROR # 2
22	23	24	32	33	41														

EXHIBIT Q  
USE THIS SIDE FOR COMPLETELY EMPANELLED JURORS (J E F) ONLY

### JURORS RETURNING FOR VOIR DIRE

5 6  
1 2

1	CIRCUIT COURT
2	PROBATE COURT
3	JUVENILE
4	COMMON PLEAS

DATE

M	M	D	D	Y	Y

12 17

\*\* Instructions follow - See JR-4a

20					25

JUDGE'S CODE

26		28

CLERKS NUMBER AND NAME

JUROR NUMBER

JUROR NAME (LAST/FIRST INITIAL)

5 7  
1 2

1									
2									
3									
4									
5									
6									
7									

5 7  
1 2

8									
9									
10									
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12									
13									
14									

5 7  
1 2

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21									

5 7  
1 2

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23									
24									
25									
26									
27									
28									

18

26

DEPUTY CIRCUIT COURT CLERK

EXHIBIT Q  
USE THIS SIDE FOR NAMES BEFORE JURY IS COMPLETELY EMPANELLED.

### INSTRUCTIONS - DAILY JURY USAGE REPORT

This is a dual purpose form used primarily as the source document for juror payrolls and secondly as a record of the progress of the jury trial. Payment of juror fees is based on this form as it is the only record indicating jurors actually assigned to the jury trial or returning on a subsequent day for continuation of a voir dire.

Statistical Information includes:

- 1) Length of voir dire
- 2) Jurors used
- 3) Length of trial, etc.

Usage

Usage forms must be submitted daily by court clerk. Usage forms for those cases assigned in the Old County Building or Lafayette Building must be ready for pickup at the designated pickup point by 10:00 a.m. of the following day, i.e. Monday's sheet must be ready at 10:00 a.m. Tuesday.

- 1. Case Number - Circle court and indicate case number using only one digit per box.

1	Circuit Court	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
---	---------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

- 2. Date - Indicate by placing one numeral in each of the six boxes - the first two indicating the month, the next two the day and the last two, the year. June 12, 1976 would be indicated -

0	6	1	2	7	6
---	---	---	---	---	---

- 3. Case Type - Indicate by placing one letter in each of the two boxes, e.g.,

A	N
---	---

Auto Negligence

M	I
---	---

Mental Incompetency

- 4. Judge's Code- Indicated by placing one letter in each of the 6 boxes. The first box is the first name initial, the second box is the middle initial, and boxes 3 thru 6 consist of the first 4 letters of the judges last name. (Please note:

EXHIBIT Q (cont)

if the judge has no middle initial, leave the second box blank!!!)

5. Clerk's Number and Name - Print the clerk's name clearly and if a computer number has been assigned, please indicate it by placing one number in each of the 3 boxes preceding the name. (Note: Circuit Court Clerks are the only clerks with appropriate numbers assigned to them.)

6. Juror's Number and Name - This information must be printed clearly and accurately as an error will result in a juror not being paid and/or another juror erroneously receiving compensation. To insure the necessary accuracy, please record this information by referring to the jury summons.

7. Status Codes -

(a) Empanel Start - Circle the code and indicate the actual time the judge began empanelling the jury, e.g. 9:00 a.m. This entry must not be repeated as an entry on any subsequent days.

J E S | Empane - Start | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | A

(b) Empanel Finish - Circle the code and indicate the actual time the jury was sworn to hear the case, e.g., 10:00 a.m. This entry must not be repeated on any subsequent days.

J E F | Empanel - Finish | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | A

(c) Deliberations - Circle the code and indicate the actual time the jurors started their deliberations, e.g., 12:05 p.m. This entry must not be repeated on any subsequent days.

D L | Deliberations | 1 | 2 | 0 | 5 | P

(d) End of Day - Circle this code and indicate the time at the end of any day on which the jury was present and the case adjourned to another day, e.g., 1:00 p.m.

E D | End of Day | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | P

(e) Verdict Given - Circle this code and indicate the time only when a jury delivers a verdict and is discharged by the court. Attach summons to the back of the usage form.

J V | Verdict Given | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | P

(f) No Verdict - Circle this code and indicate the time only when a jury is discharged without delivering a verdict because the case has been resolved, i.e. settlement, dismissal, or plea etc. Attach summons to back of usage form.

J N | No Verdict | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | P

(g) Mis-trial - Circle this code and indicate the time when a jury is discharged because of a mis-trial, e.g., cannot reach a verdict, improper statement in jury's presence, etc. Attach summons to back of usage form.

M S | Mis-trial | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | P

8. (a) By Lot - Anytime that a juror appears for jury service, is excused from the trial and is to be paid for that day of jury service, the code (BL) must be circled and the juror's number indicated. Refer to the juror's summons for the number and attach the summons to the usage form.

B L | By Lot | 5 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 6

(b) Not Present - Anytime that a juror does not appear for service or is excused by the judge without pay for that day, the code (BN) must be circled and juror's number indicated. Refer to the summons for the number and attach the summons to the back of the usage form.

B N | Not Present | 5 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 2 | 5

9. Trial Days - Whenever you have JV, JN, or MS circled, using the last box to indicate 1/2 days, indicate the total trial time, i.e.: 2 1/2 days.

Trial days (TOTAL) | 0 | 0 | 2 | 5

10. Adjournment to date - Use this only to indicate when a jury will not be reporting back on the court's next regularly scheduled day, e.g., Monday's trial is adjourned to Thursday.

A J | M M D D Y Y | 0 6 1 0 7 6

Do not use this box when a case is adjourned from Friday to Monday, Monday to Tuesday etc.

11. Jurors Returning for Voir Dire - This side of the form is to be completed only when a voir dire has not been completed and jurors are returning the next day to continue the jury selection. All jurors must be listed including those seated in the box and those yet to be called.

Complete ONLY one side of this form — NEVER BOTH. The side titled "Wayne County Daily Juror Usage" is to be used only if jury selection is completed. The side titled "Jurors Returning for Voir Dire" is to be used only if jury selection has not been completed.

WAYNE COUNTY JURY COMMISSION  
JCA600

PAYROLL ADJUSTMENTS: \_\_\_\_\_

1 2  
4 4  
C C

JUROR	DATE	D CODE	A CODE	MILES	M CODE	GROUP	DELETE
	11 12						35

EXHIBIT S

D CODE  
F = FULL DAY  
H = HALF DAY

A CODE  
A = ADD THE DAY  
S = SUBTRACT THE DAY  
M = MILEAGE ONLY

MILES  
ROUND TRIP

M CODE  
NUMBER OF DAYS

JUROR SERVICE EXIT QUESTIONNAIRE

Your opinions and answers to the questions below will help us to improve jury service in Wayne County. The statistical data, which will insure that we are providing a good cross section of jurors, is personal so we ask that you DO NOT SIGN your name. All responses are voluntary and confidential.

- 1. When you were first called to be a juror, what was your reaction?
2. If you were called again, what would your reaction be?
3. How many times were you called to be on a case?
4. Did you serve on a case?
5. How would you rate the following factors?
6. Did you think the length of jury service was?

STATISTICAL INFORMATION

- 7. Age at your last birthday:
8. Sex:
9. Race:
10. Educational level.
11. Occupation:
12. What is your boss's title?
13. What is your total income:
14. A. What Impressed you most about jury service?
B. What disappointed you most about jury service?
C. In what ways do you think jury service can be improved?

DO NOT SIGN YOUR NAME TO THIS QUESTIONNAIRE

Please return to: JURY CLERK OR DEPUTY SHERIFF OR WAYNE COUNTY JURY COMMISSION, 313 City-County Bldg. Detroit, Michigan 48226 EXHIBIT U

JUROR SURVEY

PLEASE TAKE A FEW MOMENTS TO COMPLETE THIS SIMPLE SURVEY

We are interested in learning how to improve jury service in Wayne County. Therefore we have developed this survey. The first part asks questions that allow us to learn whether you have enjoyed your jury service; but more importantly, your opinions about how we can improve jury service.

REMEMBER: DO NOT SIGN YOUR NAME TO THIS SURVEY!

Part I The Role of the Juror

- 1. When you were first called to be a juror what was your reaction?
2. If you were called again, what would your reaction be?
3. If your attitude has changed, what would you say caused the change?
4. Sometimes jurors tell us that BEFORE they were called to be a juror they had one idea of the job of juror. Then AFTER their service, they discovered that their first idea was different than the actual job of being a juror.
5. How did your idea of being a juror change?
6. Some jurors tell us that they learned a great deal while on jury duty, still others say they learned little.
7. What impressed you most about jury service?
8. What disappointed you most about jury service?
9. How about the length of jury service?
10. How long should jury service be?
11. What would be a good reason to be excused from jury service?

EXHIBIT T



Part II Your service as a Juror

1. Did you serve on a case?  Yes  No
2. How many times were you called to be on a case? \_\_\_\_\_ times.
3. How many times were you excused by a judge or lawyer? \_\_\_\_\_ times.
4. Thinking about the cases where the judge or one of the attorneys asked you to step down, have you any idea why you were excused? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. How did you spend your time waiting to be called for a case? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. If you sat on a case, how many days were you a juror? Was it 1 day, 2 days, 2 and 1/2 days or what? \_\_\_\_\_ days.
7. Was your case a: Criminal case  or Civil case
8. Were you jury foreperson?  Yes  No
9. Thinking about the case you decided, which of the following seemed to have the most influence on your decision? Please give the rank 1 to the most important influence, the rank 2 to the next most important influence and so on.  
 Judge             Defendants             Exhibits  
 Attorneys         Jury foreperson         Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_  
 Expert witnesses    Other jurors            \_\_\_\_\_
10. When you were deliberating a case in the jury room, what impressed you most about the way the discussion went? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
11. Again, when you were deliberating a case did every juror in the room give his or her opinion, did only a few give their opinion or what? \_\_\_\_\_
12. As a juror, how important is the appearance of a plaintiff or defendant when their case is being tried?  
 Very important     Somewhat important     Unimportant
13. What part of a defendant's or plaintiff's appearance seemed to affect the jury you sat on? Was it their age or income level or what? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
14. If a jury knows that a defendant in a criminal case has a record, do you think the jury is more likely to find him innocent or guilty?  More likely to find innocent  More likely to find guilty
15. Speaking as a juror, do you think the kind or length of sentence that COULD be imposed affected your or your jury's final decision?  Yes  No
16. In a civil case, what do you suppose most strongly affects the decision and the amount of money awarded?  
\_\_\_\_\_
17. Speaking as a juror, what do you think of the caliber of justice in Wayne County? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

18. Now that you have been a juror, what can we do to improve the present jury system? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
19. Were you called for jury duty when jurors served a 30-day term?  Yes  No
20. If yes, speaking as a juror which plan do you think is best?  
 30 day jury service or  1 day/1 trial
21. If you served on the 30-day plan, how would you compare the two plans?  
\_\_\_\_\_
22. When you first reported for jury duty, we explained what would be expected of you as a juror. Now that your service is over, were you:  
 Excellently prepared     Well prepared     Somewhat prepared     Poorly prepared
23. Specifically, how well did the color slide show prepare you for jury service?  
 Excellently     Very well     Adequately     Poorly

Part III Questions about the people jurors work with at the Court

1. In the case you actually served on, do you feel the judge instructed you clearly about the law?  
 Very Clear     Somewhat Clear     Very Unclear     Somewhat Unclear
2. In your opinion, how can judges improve their instructions to jurors?  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Sometimes juries call for more instructions from the judge, and sometimes they do not. Did your jury call for more instructions from the judge?  Yes  No
4. Did you feel uneasy about asking for more instructions AFTER the jury had begun deliberating? If so, Why?  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. Attorneys have many "styles" when they present a case to you and your jury. Sometimes they raise or lower their voices. Some lawyers stand close to the jury box and some remain at the podium. Some bring charts and pictures and some do not. Thinking about the kinds of things that lawyers sometimes do, what do you think is the best "style" for lawyers to use when they present their case to you? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. Speaking as a juror, can you think of anything a lawyer did while presenting a case that you or your jury did not like?  
\_\_\_\_\_



Part IV The Statistical Information

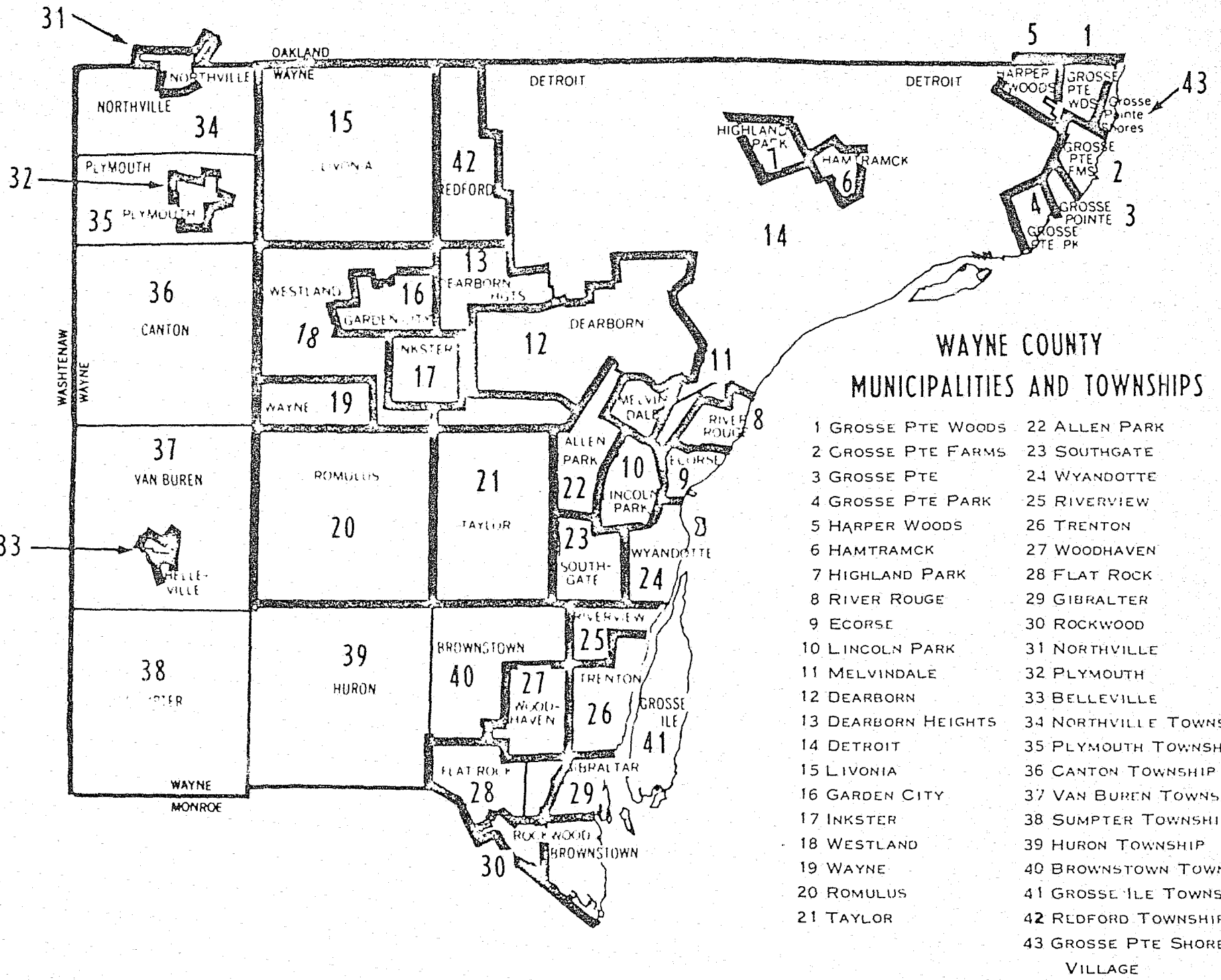
As we said before, we can learn how good a cross-section of Wayne County voters we are getting for juries if you will tell us about your age, income level, job and so forth. As you fill out this last part remember that there is no way to know who you are from your answers.

DO NOT SIGN YOUR NAME TO THIS QUESTIONNAIRE

1. How old were you at your last birthday? \_\_\_\_\_ years old.
2. What is your total income?  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Less than \$5,000    \_\_\_\_\_ \$ 9,000 - \$10,999    \_\_\_\_\_ \$15,000 - \$17,999    \_\_\_\_\_ \$24,000 or more  
 \_\_\_\_\_ \$5,000 - \$6,999    \_\_\_\_\_ \$11,000 - \$12,999    \_\_\_\_\_ \$18,000 - \$20,999  
 \_\_\_\_\_ \$7,000 - \$8,999    \_\_\_\_\_ \$13,000 - \$14,999    \_\_\_\_\_ \$21,000 - \$23,999
3. How about your education level? Circle the number of years of school you have completed.  
 Elementary and high school    College    Graduate school  
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12    1 2 3 4    1 2 3 4 5 6
4. Did you attend a technical school (civilian or military)? If YES, what kind of school did you attend? \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
5. What is your current job called? \_\_\_\_\_
6. What is your boss's title? \_\_\_\_\_
7. Is your race    Black \_\_\_\_\_    White \_\_\_\_\_    Other \_\_\_\_\_ (specify) \_\_\_\_\_
8. Are you a    Female \_\_\_\_\_    Male \_\_\_\_\_
9. Do you suffer from hypertension (high blood pressure)?    \_\_\_\_\_ Yes    \_\_\_\_\_ No
10. If yes, how do you feel your condition affected your jury service?  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
11. Was your case tried in the:  
 City-County Building \_\_\_\_\_    Old County Building \_\_\_\_\_    Lafayette Building \_\_\_\_\_
12. If you were sent to a case in the Old County Building, is there anything you would like to see changed?  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
13. If you were sent to the Lafayette Building, is there anything you would like to see changed? \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

APPENDICES

Please return to: JURY CLERK, DEPUTY SHERIFF or  
WAYNE COUNTY JURY COMMISSION  
313 City-County Building  
Detroit, Michigan 48226



**CONTINUED**

**1 OF 2**

POPULATION AND REGISTERED VOTERS  
IN WAYNE COUNTY

<u>MUNICIPALITIES</u>	<u>POPULATION</u> (as of July 1, 1974)	<u>REGISTERED</u> <u>VOTERS</u>
Allen Park	38,800	21,682
Belleville	3,500	1,497
Brownstown Twp.	15,000	4,914
Canton Twp.	29,600	9,120
Dearborn	97,800	64,201
Dearborn Heights	75,800	39,540
Detroit	1,362,500	716,694
Ecorse	16,400	8,996
Flat Rock	6,300	2,620
Garden City	40,200	19,196
Gibraltar	4,310	1,918
Grosse Ile Twp.	8,500	5,057
Grosse Pte.	6,350	4,308
Grosse Pte. Farms	10,900	9,552
Grosse Pte. Park	14,500	9,341
Grosse Pte. Shores	2,810	2,031
Grosse Pte. Woods	20,700	13,667
Hamtramck	24,400	13,611
Harper Woods	18,900	12,299
Highland Park	31,900	14,511
Huron Twp.	8,100	2,736
Inkster	39,000	16,637
Lincoln Park	50,000	25,101
Livonia	109,500	55,698
Melvindale	13,000	5,782
Northville	2,900	1,716
Northville Twp.	12,400	5,117
Plymouth	11,200	6,029
Plymouth Twp.	19,400	9,617
Redford Twp.	67,400	38,913
River Rouge	14,900	9,473
Riverview	12,500	6,605
Rockwood	3,320	1,326
Romulus	25,800	11,880
Southgate	35,300	16,383
Sumpter Twp.	8,500	4,330
Taylor	86,400	34,516
Trenton	24,700	13,888
Van Buren Twp.	17,500	6,893
Wayne	21,500	9,131
Westland	93,600	38,027
Woodhaven	7,500	3,068
Wyandotte	38,200	21,053
TOTALS -	2,551,800	1,318,674

JURY REORGANIZATION PROJECT  
BUDGET

PERSONNEL (including wages and fringe benefits)  
Project Coordinator (16 mos.), Systems Analyst  
(16 mos.), Project Expediter (12 mos.), Communications  
Manager (12 mos.), Project Statistician (11 mos.),  
Secretary (11 mos.).

\$137,376

CONTRACTUAL SERVICES

Computer Programmers, coders, key punchers;  
secretarial service; printing of final reports;  
attitudinal research; audio-visual orientation  
package; production of radio and TV spots.

\$ 87,631

TRAVEL

Interstate; Houston, Texas; Cleveland, Ohio.

\$ 1,283

OPERATING EXPENSE

telephone; printing; supplies; postage; e.d.p. supplies;  
stick-on badges; installation of e.d.p. lines.

\$ 15,239

EQUIPMENT

telephone answering equipment; slide-projectors, projection  
table, screen, tape recorder, synchronizer; e.d.p. terminals;  
dictation equipment; desks, chairs, tables, bookcases and  
file cabinets.

\$ 16,207

CONSTRUCTION

Installation of phone and electrical outlets; minor  
remodelling.

\$ 260

TOTAL - \$252,996



The Circuit Court  
for the Third Judicial Circuit of Michigan

1201 CITY-COUNTY BUILDING  
DETROIT, MICHIGAN 48226

TELEPHONE 224-5190

JAMES N. CANHAM  
PRESIDING JUDGE

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: ALL WAYNE COUNTY JUDGES  
FROM: JAMES N. CANHAM, PRESIDING JUDGE  
WAYNE COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT  
RE: ONE-DAY/ONE-TRIAL JURY SYSTEM  
DATE: SEPTEMBER 17, 1975

On THIS COMING Monday, September 22, 1975, the Circuit, Probate, and Common Pleas Courts begin operation under the One-Day/One-Trial jury system. After months of planning we believe we are ready. Judge Stovall of the Harris County Court in Houston, Texas, was extremely impressed with our inclusive preparations.

However, for this method to be truly effective, it is necessary that we have your cooperation and, at times, your indulgence. At first, some "bugs" are inevitable. If you will advise us in such cases, necessary adjustments will be made immediately. With your assistance, we are confident that the One-Day/One-Trial system will be most successful.

Specifically your direct involvement in this new plan is as follows:

- 1. VOIR DIRE - The orientation color-slide show does not involve legal procedures and distinctions. Therefore, your introductory comments can be directed to the specific type of case to be tried.

Jurors are under the impression that most trials do not last longer than three days. If a particular trial is expected to be lengthy, the panel should be advised of this fact during the voir dire in case the longer service will pose genuine problems (not merely inconvenience).

2. Challenges - As you excuse jurors they should be instructed to obtain their summons from your clerk (the summons is now used for the courtroom drawings) and report immediately back to the jury assembly area (Room 301). Jurors should not be held until the conclusion of the voir dire. Those excused after 4 P.M. may be allowed to go home and the clerk will indicate the time on the summons and return these forms to the Jury Clerk.

3. Request for Panels - The size of the panel sent to the voir dire has been predetermined according to the type of case and number of parties. Please do not request a larger group from the Jury Clerk, except in extraordinary circumstances. Do not hesitate to begin a voir dire late in the afternoon as it is better to attempt to make use of those jurors rather than dismiss them after one day. However, so that we can benefit from maximum jury-usage, you should not order panels until you feel that the presence of jurors will motivate last minute settlement attempts. If possible, we would like to prevent the long waits in the hallways.

From a utilization standpoint, it is desirable that voir dire begin at different times and, therefore, give consideration to avoiding the morning rush.

4. Attitudinal Survey - Previously, this questionnaire was distributed during the Farewell session at the conclusion of the monthly term. Now, because jurors are dismissed directly by you at the termination of the trial, the only opportunity to urge them to complete the survey is while they are still in your court. The deputy will distribute and collect these forms but the returns will be far greater if you would impress upon them the desirability of staying for a few moments to give us the benefit of their reactions.

These forms can be completed in the court or back in the deliberation room, or though it is not preferable, can even be taken home and mailed back.

5. Personal Awareness - The "Definition" of the Wayne County One-Day/One-Trial system was previously sent to you as part of the plan "overview". Note that when jurors are held over a second day for completion of a voir dire, if they are not then seated, they are immediately dismissed and not sent back for a second day in the jury pool.

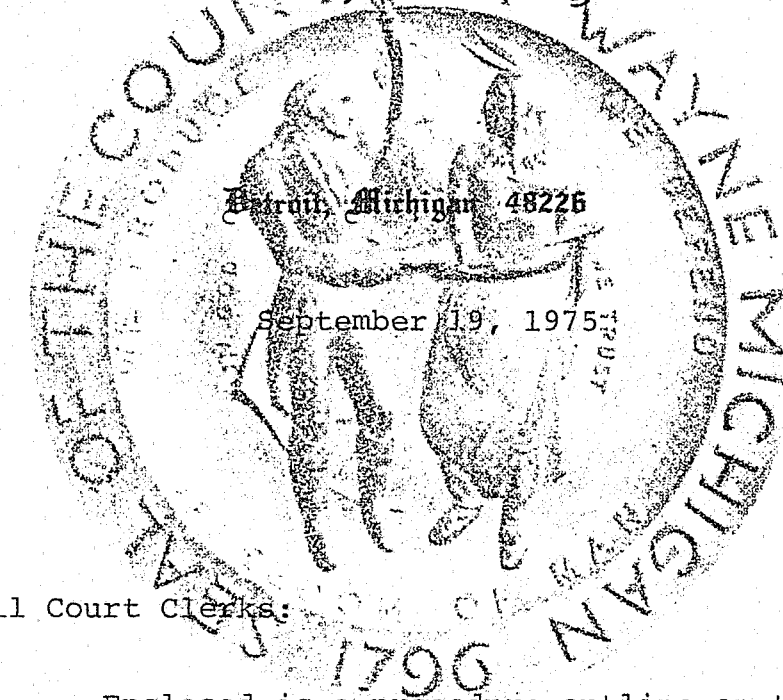
Contact the following for further information:

Dave Kasunic (Project Coordinator)	224-7017
Paul Zimmerman (Jury Clerk)	224-5547
L.M. (Pat) Jacobs, IV (Circuit Court Administrator)	224-5439

# Office of the County Clerk

JAMES R. KILLEEN  
COUNTY CLERK

ORVILLE L. TUNGATE  
CHIEF DEPUTY COUNTY CLERK



To All Court Clerks:

Enclosed is a procedure outline on the NEW JURY SYSTEM which begins Monday, September 22, 1975. Needless to say, this change will cause you some strain as you adjust; but you are all professionals, and I am sure you will work hard to make this change. As you get into this program, I expect to hear from you with suggestions that will make this system work smoothly.

With regard to the attached memo, referred to in Items 6, 7, 8, and 9 should normally be by use of the Jury Clerk's Mail Tray in the Assignment Room. If you prefer, the completed forms may be brought to the Jury Clerk's Office. Runners will make pick-ups in the Old-County Building and the Lafayette Building.

I would like to thank you in advance for your cooperation on this program.

Respectfully,

JAMES R. KILLEEN  
WAYNE COUNTY CLERK

Orville L. Tungate  
Chief Deputy County Clerk

OLT:cb

- 10. When the trial has concluded, the Judge will request the Deputy to distribute a Juror Attitudinal Survey to each of the jurors. Hopefully, the jurors will remain and complete this survey. After they have done so, you should collect the surveys and send them to the Jury Clerk.
- 11. For your information, the juror stick-on badges for the second and subsequent days of trial will be distributed by the Deputy.
- 12. Attached for your information and guidance is a copy of the Definition of the Wayne County One-Day/One-Trial Jury System. Please be aware of the special circumstances, referred to therein.

Contact the following for further information:

Dave Kasunic (Project Coordinator).....224-7017  
 Paul Zimmerman (Jury Clerk).....224-5547

WAYNE COUNTY COURTS  
 ONE-DAY/ONE-TRIAL JURY SYSTEM  
 PROCEDURES FOR DEPUTY SHERIFFS

Effective September 22, 1975

- 1. Juror capsules will no longer be used and generally you will not have to transport jury drawing-boxes to the courts. As before, go to the jury assembly area (Room 301) to gather the panel which you will escort to the courtroom. At that time the Jury Clerk will hand you an envelope containing the summons of the people on that panel. Give this package to the Clerk as soon as you arrive in the courtroom.
- 2. The Jury Clerk will also give you at least five (5) copies of a computer print-out listing all the new jurors who were expected to report that day. You are also to give these print-outs to the Court Clerk.
- 3. On the second and subsequent days of a trial, you are to give jurors their stick-on badges. Keep a supply on hand. You may obtain additional badges directly from the Jury Clerk or from the Sheriff's Court Division Office.
- 4. At the conclusion of the trial, the Judge will request you to distribute a Juror Survey form to each juror. When these forms have been completed by the jurors, they are to be collected and given to the Clerk, or forwarded directly to the Jury Clerk.

For further information contact:

Dave Kasunic (Project Coordinator).....224-7017  
 Paul Zimmerman (Jury Clerk).....224-5547  
 Caroline Ghiringhelli (Sheriff's Court Division).....224-2260



# AMERICAN FILM HOUSE, INC.

Educational and Commercial Motion Pictures  
237 N. Woodward, Birmingham, Michigan 48011 • 313/642-7050

WAYNE COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT

60 second announcement - The American Jury System

Narrator: David Kasunic

(opening - 3 bangs of gavel)

Throughout the world, the American jury system is unique, allowing citizens to participate in the administration of justice.

This involvement has now been made more convenient for people like you through the One Day/One Trial system, a new jury process within the Wayne County Courts.

With One Day/One Trial, if you are called to serve you will be placed on a jury panel that day or you'll be excused.

If you are selected for jury duty, you'll serve only for 1 trial, usually not more than 3 days.

Because of the shorter length of jury service, there is no reason for anyone to be excused. One Day/One Trial improves a great jury system, allowing more people to serve.

One Day/One Trial...something new that makes jury service worth looking forward to.

(close - bang of gavel)

VERIFIED  
"AS RECORDED"  
9/18/75

# AMERICAN FILM HOUSE, INC.

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WAYNE COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT

60 second announcement

Narrator: David Grummon

(Phone rings twice)

Hello?...Oh, hello, Phil...

Monday? Oh, I was on jury duty.

Yes, just for the day...

Well, not anymore. You see Wayne County Courts have a new system, Phil. It's called One Day/One Trial.

So when you report for jury duty, they either assign you that same day or they excuse you right then.

And, when you are assigned, you serve for just one trial... mine only lasted a day.

No, no I didn't, no reason to. Hardly anyone gets excused now.

Yes, it certainly is an improvement. It really helps people like me who want to serve but are afraid of so much lost time.

Yes, Phil...and money.

Yeah, One Day/One Trial. It is new...and it really will help people with their civic duty, without all that inconvenience.

(change of tone)  
Well, anyway, Phil...what can I do for you?

VERIFIED "AS RECORDED"  
9/18/75

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WAYNE COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT

60 second announcement

Narrator: Liz Weiss

(Phone rings once)

Hello...oh, hi Connie.

Oh when, yesterday? Oh, I was on jury duty!

Yes, it was really interesting...and just for two days.

No, not anymore. You see, the Wayne County Courts have a new system...It's called One Day/One Trial.

Well, when you report for Jury Duty you're assigned that day or excused. No waiting.

Well if you're assigned, you'll only serve the length of one trial...usually not more than 2 or 3 days.

Mine lasted two days. No, hardly anyone gets excused. My jury had a fireman, a nurse, a student, a company president, a couple of salesmen, a woman who's an architect, and - ah - even a bartender, I think.

Yes, I'm really enthusiastic about One Day/One Trial.

Maybe you'll be called soon...you'd enjoy it.

(change of tone)

Well, you called, how was your trip?....

VERIFIED "AS RECORDED"  
9/18/75

# AMERICAN FILM HOUSE, INC.

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WAYNE COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT

30 Second Announcement - The American Jury System

Narrator: David Kasunic

GAVEL W/ REVERB

OUR JURY SYSTEM NEEDS PEOPLE FROM EVERY WALK OF LIFE TO MAKE IT WORK. AND NOW, WITH WAYNE COUNTY COURT'S NEW ONE-DAY/ONE-TRIAL PLAN, IT'S EASY FOR YOU TO BE A VITAL PART IN OUR SYSTEM OF JUSTICE.

WHEN YOU REPORT AS A JUROR, YOU'LL BE ASSIGNED THAT DAY, OR YOU'LL BE DISMISSED. IF YOU ARE ASSIGNED, YOU'LL SERVE FOR JUST ONE TRIAL--USUALLY NOT MORE THAN THREE DAYS.

JURY DUTY IS A UNIQUE PRIVILEGE--AND ONE-DAY/ONE-TRIAL MAKES IT EASY FOR EVERYONE TO SERVE.

GAVEL W/ REVERB

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WAYNE COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT

Final Script Revision, Sept. 2, 1975

### Grocery Store VIDEO

Exterior shot of grocery.  
Move in on sign "Closed for jury duty."

Dissolve to new sign, still exterior, "Closed for jury duty, back tomorrow".

Dick Hamilton enters scene, takes sign off, unlocks door, enters.

Dissolve to Dick Hamilton serving customer, camera moving in. Camera moves to limbo setting, dissolve on logo "One Day/One Trial".

### Grocery Store AUDIO

Until recently, stores and businesses like Dick Hamilton's often closed for weeks because of jury duty...causing considerable loss of time and money.

But that's changed with Wayne County Court's new One Day/One Trial system. When you report for jury duty you'll be assigned that day or be excused.

If assigned, you'll only serve for one trial...usually not more than 3 days.

Jury duty is a unique privilege... One Day/One Trial made it easy for Dick to serve...as it will for you.

VERIFIED  
"AS RECORDED"  
9/18/75

# AMERICAN FILM HOUSE, INC.

Educational and Commercial Motion Pictures  
237 N. Woodward, Birmingham, Michigan 48011 • 313/642-7050

WAYNE COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT

Final Script Revision, Sept. 2, 1975

### Jury Scene VIDEO

Scene opens with individual jurors filing past camera, medium shot. Limbo setting.

As last juror enters, camera pulls back to reveal all 12 jurors.

As they are seated, the logo "One Day/One Trial" dissolves on, lower frame.

### Jury Scene AUDIO

Our jury system needs people from every walk of life to make it work.

And now, with Wayne County's One Day, One Trial plan, it is easy for you to take part in our American system of justice.

When you report as a juror, you'll be assigned that day, or you'll be dismissed.

If you are assigned, you will serve for just one trial -- usually not more than three days.

Jury duty is a unique privilege! And One Day, One Trial makes it easy for everyone to serve.

VERIFIED  
"AS RECORDED"  
9/18/75

NARRATION: DUAL-SLIDE JUROR PRESENTATION

While court buildings, procedures, fashions, technology and laws have undergone fantastic changes in America's two hundred year history, the basic concept of legally judging a citizen in the United States has not:

No, the concept of trial by jury has remained the same. The reason is simple: it works. It works because you, the American juror, have always served honestly, conscientiously, and with plain good old common sense.

This year, over 120,000 trials will be judged by close to a million citizens across our country; accounting for more than ninety percent of all the jury trials in the world.

Here in Wayne County, the court is employing what is felt to be the most efficient jury service approach yet devised. Called the "One-Day/One-Trial" system, a juror no longer must serve for a fixed minimum period of thirty days. But, rather, for one day or one trial.

Here's how it works. If by the end of the day you are not selected to hear a case, you will be dismissed. On the other hand, if you are selected to sit on a jury, you will hear that

particular case until a verdict has been reached regardless of its length and then be dismissed. In either event, you will have completely fulfilled your civic and legal jury obligation for the year.

If this is the first time you've been called for jury service, you may be unfamiliar with the jobs of the various people who work every day in a courtroom. Centered at the end of the courtroom is, of course, the judge. Each judge is an attorney, and is responsible for the conduct of the trial according to law. In jury trials, the judge instructs the jury on the law as it applies to each particular case.

The Wayne County Sheriff's Deputy acts as the judge's Sergeant of Arms. It is his responsibility to maintain order in the court.

Seated to the side of the judge is the clerk, a Wayne County employee who is responsible for any documents or physical evidence which is entered into the trial. Also seated near the judge is a court reporter. The court reporter produces a certified word-for-word, written record of the trial.

Seated in the front part of the courtroom are the attorneys and the litigants they represent. In a criminal trial, the prosecuting

attorney is sitting nearest the jury. In a civil trial, the plaintiff and his or her attorney would be sitting nearest the jury. The plaintiff is the party who has filed the lawsuit which is to be tried.

Opposite is the Defense Attorney, who represents the defendant. In a criminal case, the defendant is being tried to determine whether or not he or she has violated a state law. In a civil case, the defendant and the plaintiff are parties who have come to the court to have the court settle a disagreement between them.

Persons who may have some knowledge of the facts pertaining to either a civil or criminal case may be called upon by either of the attorneys to testify under oath as witnesses.

And then there is you: the juror. Your responsibility is the protection of our rights and liberties in handing down the verdict of the court.

A fair and impartial and a just verdict depends upon the joint efforts of the jury as finders of the facts, the judge as presiding officer and authority of the law and the lawyers as examiners and advocates.

A jury trial begins with the selection of jurors, a process called voir dire. Let's go back to the courtroom and watch.

Clerk: Rhonda Alexander  
Mrs. Alexander: Here, sir. (Mrs. Alexander takes a seat in the jury box.)

Clerk: Charles McGill

Charles McGill: Yes, sir. (Mr. McGill also takes a seat and is the last juror.)

Judge: Ladies and gentlemen, this is a criminal case in which the defendant has been accused of violating the law of the State of Michigan. In selecting a jury for this case, this court and the litigants in this case have a right to select the most impartial jury possible to hear the case. In order to do this, I must ask you some questions concerning any possible relationship you may have to the parties involved or any prior knowledge you may have concerning the facts of this case. Now the charge that has been brought against the defendant accuses him of violating the criminal code of the State of Michigan;;;;;;;;;;;;;;  
(fade out voice of judge.)

Narrator: The judge is now explaining in detail the exact nature of the charge brought against the defendant and will then ask the jurors some questions; the judge is entirely dependent on the candidness of the jurors' responses.

Judge: Do any of you know the defendant in this case? If so, please raise your hand.

(Jurors shake heads)

Narrator: The law authorizes the judge to excuse individual jurors from service in a particular case for various reasons. To establish these reasons, the judge will ask you specific questions. This process "challenges" the juror's impartiality. The questions asked will be based upon the questionnaire you filled out prior to receiving your summons. Each attorney is allowed a certain number of peremptory challenges and an unlimited number of challenges for cause.

A peremptory challenge is one for which no reason for a juror's excuse must be given to the judge. On the other hand, if an attorney wishes to excuse you for cause, he must state his cause to the judge who will then rule on whether the attorney's challenge is proper.

Judge: Mrs. Alexander, I see that you work for the Juvenile Services Commission.

Mrs. Alexander: Yes, that's correct.

Judge: In your capacity, do you ever have contact with the Juvenile Division of the police department?

Mrs. Alexander: Yes, as a caseworker I often have occasion to speak with officers.

Judge: Detective Daniel Williams is the officer in charge of the case before us today. Do you know him?

Mrs. Alexander: Yes, I have worked on a number of cases with him.

Defense Atty.: Your Honor, I move to have Mrs. Alexander excused for cause. In addition, Your Honor, I would like to exercise one of my peremptory challenges and ask that Mr. McGill be excused.

Judge: Mrs. Alexander, Mr. McGill you may be excused. Clerk, will you call two more jurors please.

Narrator: The defense attorney has successfully exercised a challenge for cause because he feels that Mrs. Alexander's working relationship with the officer may make her sympathetic to the prosecutor's case. The peremptory challenge of Mr. McGill was unexplained as are all peremptory challenges. When a juror is excused, it is in no way a

reflection upon him nor does it question his competence in any way. The process of questioning and challenging continues until twelve persons are accepted as jurors. When the selection of the jury is completed, the judge orders the clerk to swear the jury to try the case.

Clerk:

Do you and each of you solemnly swear or affirm that you will well and truly try the issues joined in the case now here pending, and unless discharged by the court, a true verdict render; and that you will do so solely on the evidence introduced and in accordance with the instructions of the court, so help you God?

Jury:

I do.

Narrator:

As the trial begins, the prosecutor or the lawyer for the plaintiff usually makes an opening statement, telling you what he or she claims and outlining the evidence that he or she expects to present to prove that case. The defendant's lawyer then may present the other side of the case in a similar statement. These statements are merely to organize the case in your minds and

not to be regarded as evidence by you.

Evidence is that body of statements and objects used to establish the facts of a case. Evidence may be an article such as a document, a gun, a tool, a photograph or some other tangible thing supported by sworn witness testimony. Testimony itself may be evidence. In fact, most of the evidence in most cases is in the form of witness testimony.

Pay close attention to each witness as he or she testifies, not only to hear what is said, but also to watch his or her manner and expressions. It is your sole responsibility to sift the facts of the case from all of the evidence presented.

During the course of the trial, especially prior to a recess, the judge will advise you that it is your duty not to speak with anyone about anything that has gone on in the courtroom. Even speaking to your husband or wife about the case can be an act of contempt punishable by fine or imprisonment. A wise policy for you to follow is to avoid even the appearance of an improper discussion.



As a matter of fact, if you believe that someone has purposely tried to talk to you concerning the case, it would be your duty to relate the incident to the judge immediately. Make sure that while you are in the courtroom, elevators, corridors, lunchroom or anywhere else that you do not talk with lawyers, their clients or any other person interested in any way in the trial of the case.

You should also know that it would be a violation of your duty as a juror to conduct your own investigation of the case. For instance, you should not visit the scene of an accident or crime or make any attempt to question witnesses on your own.

The lawyers in the trial bear the complete responsibility for describing the entirety of their cases to you.

There will be times during the course of the trial, when the lawyers will step up close to the judge's bench to hold a private conversation. Such conversations are not for the trial record nor for the jury to hear. They concern technical points of law and courtroom procedure and,

APPENDIX F (cont)

in the judge's opinion, are not relevant to the facts of the case.

After all the evidence has been introduced, the lawyers will sum up their cases for you. This final or closing argument is not evidence just as the opening statement was not evidence. However, you should still listen to these arguments carefully because each lawyer will attempt to describe what he or she thinks has been proved by the evidence he or she presented. Each lawyer will also ask you to reach a verdict in favor of his or her client.

At the conclusion of the final arguments, the judge will instruct you on the law that applies to the case you have just heard. Pay close attention to the instructions because you, in turn, will have to apply the law to the facts that you have determined to be true. You must accept the law exactly as given to you by the judge. For the purposes of the case which you are hearing, the judge is the final authority on the law.

After the judge has instructed you on the law, the deputy will then take you to the jury room for your deliberation. Your first duty  
APPENDIX F (cont)



in deliberation will be to elect a foreperson. The foreperson acts as the chairperson of the jury. It is that person's duty to see that discussion is carried on in a free but orderly manner, and will provide every juror an opportunity to express himself or herself. The foreperson will also manage the balloting.

In weighing evidence, there is a difference between the degree of proof required to establish a criminal case and that required to establish a civil case.

The judge will explain to you, in the instructions, the degree of proof required in the case you are hearing. You are to decide the facts solely upon the testimony given under oath in court and the exhibits admitted in evidence. This is the most important part of your duty. Each lawyer has a duty to present the best possible case.

The lawyers' arguments naturally are conflicting. If they were not in conflict with each other, there would have been no need for a trial in the first place.

Your job is to listen to the lawyers' opinions in their opening and closing arguments, listen to all the testimony, look at the exhibits, and then decide the facts.

In your deliberations, there will be differences of opinion and arguments. Listen to the opinions, form your own opinions, state them, and then vote the way your intellect and your conscience tell you to. By all means, keep your minds open to the arguments and opinions of others.

When a verdict has been reached, the foreperson will instruct the deputy sheriff that you have arrived at a decision. Do not tell him or anyone else what the verdict is until the judge requests it. To transmit the verdict through a facial gesture is highly improper. When delivering the verdict, the foreperson speaks for the jury.

Unless you are a witness in a trial, jury duty is about the only place that a citizen may take part in the administration of justice. And jury duty is the most important citizen duty of all. America is one of just a handful of

countries left in the world that respects its citizens so highly that it calls upon them to sit in judgment of other citizens. This is one of the major differences between our government and the many other forms of government the world has known.

If you should feel for a moment that jury duty is inconvenient, stop to picture yourself as a litigant in a trial. And be secure in the knowledge that, in this country at least, your case may be heard not by a soldier or policeman in a barracks or stationhouse, but in open court, on the record, by someone just like you, a citizen, an honorable man or woman, a juror.

MESSAGES FOR JURY COMMISSION  
PHONE ANSWERING DEVICE

I. DAYTIME MESSAGE

You have reached a special phone for the Wayne County Jury Commission. This number is to be called only after 5 p.m. on the day before the service date as shown on your Jury Summons. If you require any further information please phone 224-5650 during business hours.

II. NONE TO REPORT

This message from the Wayne County Jury Commission applies only to those jurors whose summons has an X in the box directing them to call this number and whose Service Date is \_\_\_\_\_.

All such jurors do not have to report tomorrow, you will be rescheduled and summoned for definite jury service on \_\_\_\_\_.

I repeat, all such jurors do not have to report tomorrow, but will be summoned for \_\_\_\_\_. Thank you for calling.

III. ALL TO REPORT

This message from the Wayne County Jury Commission applies only to those jurors whose summons has an X in the box directing them to call this number and whose Service Date is \_\_\_\_\_.

All such jurors must report tomorrow \_\_\_\_\_ at 8:30 a.m. to Room 301, City-County Bldg.

I repeat, all such jurors must report tomorrow for jury service. Thank you.

IV. SOME TO REPORT

This message from the Wayne County Jury Commission applies only to those jurors whose summons has an X in the box directing them to call this number and whose service date is \_\_\_\_\_. Any jurors whose last name begins with the letters \_\_\_\_\_ through \_\_\_\_\_ must report for service as scheduled. All others do not have to report and will be rescheduled and summoned for definite jury service on \_\_\_\_\_.

I repeat, if your last name begins with the letters \_\_\_\_\_ through \_\_\_\_\_ you must report as scheduled. All others do not have to report but will be summoned for \_\_\_\_\_.

JURY REORGANIZATION PROJECT  
FORM NUMBERS

<u>Form Title</u>	<u>Form Number</u>
Information for Jurors	JR - 1
Juror Questionnaire - Package	JR - 2
Juror Letter Instructions	JR - 2a
Juror Letter Questionnaire	JR - 2b
Juror Questionnaire Return Envelope	JR - 2c
Juror Questionnaire Status Coding	JR - 2d
Juror Summons Package	JR - 3
Juror Summons File Copy	JR - 3a
Juror Summons Envelope	JR - 3b
Juror Summons-Notice	JR - 3c
Juror Summons Instructions	JR - 3d
Juror Summons - Replacement Form	JR - 3e
Juror Daily Usage Report	JR - 4
Juror Daily Usage Report-User Instructions	JR - 4a
Jury Room Check-in List	JR - 5
Jury Room Check-in List (cont)	JR - 5a
Check-in List Instructions	JR - 5b
Notice of Examination	JR - 6
Excuse Approval	JR - 7
Summons Schedule	JR - 8
Data Processing Job Scheduling Log	JR - 9a-p
Miscellaneous File Status Report	JR - 10
Questionnaire Selection Transmittal	JR - 11
Questionnaire Selection Transmittal Users	JR - 11a
Juror Service Exit Questionnaire	JR - 12
Summons Status Report	JR - 13

WAYNE COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT  
(Friend of the Court)

COMPUTER EQUIPMENT

IBM #370/135 Computer with 512K core storage

Disk Drives #3330-1 7 spindles with capacity of 100,000,00

storage positions (bytes) each. Total capacity 700,000,000 bytes.

2 - Tape drives #3410

1 - Printer #1403-NI 1100 LPM

1 - Card Reader #2501

1 - Diskette I/O unit #3540-1

4 - Data Station #3741

1 - Control Unit #3271

1 - Display Station #3277\*

\* This item is most helpful but not essential

NOTE - One Data Station, the Control Unit and the Display  
Station were leased by grant funds.

WAYNE COUNTY JURY COMMISSION  
DATA PROCESSING - JOB SCHEDULING LOG

Requested by \_\_\_\_\_

Job  
Priority

Job  
Code

Job Name/Comments

Date to  
be Run \_\_\_\_\_

JCA100 PRINT QUESTIONNAIRES: a)Mailing Date \_\_\_\_\_ b)Approx.Volume \_\_\_\_\_

JCA200 MAINTENANCE (DAILY) : Diskette Number(s) \_\_\_\_\_

JCA300 JURAT BUILD: a)Number to Build \_\_\_\_\_ b)Dates:From \_\_\_\_\_ To \_\_\_\_\_

JCA350 DRAWN-JURORS LIST: Date:From \_\_\_\_\_ To \_\_\_\_\_ (Room # \_\_\_\_\_)

JCA400 PRINT SUMMONS: Approximate Volume \_\_\_\_\_

JCA450 DEFERRED SUMMONS PRINT: Dates: From \_\_\_\_\_ To \_\_\_\_\_

JCA480 PANEL LISTINGS (DAILY): Number Copies \_\_\_\_\_

JCA485 PANEL LISTINGS (SPECIAL): No.Copies \_\_\_\_\_ From \_\_\_\_\_ To \_\_\_\_\_

JCA500 DISTRICT JURORS SELECT: District #1 \_\_\_\_\_ #2 \_\_\_\_\_ #3 \_\_\_\_\_

JCA510 DISTRICT JURORS DRAWN: \_\_\_\_\_ Quarter (Room Number \_\_\_\_\_)

JCA520 DISTRICT JURORS UPDATE: Cards (Volume) \_\_\_\_\_ Diskette # \_\_\_\_\_

JCA550 NO RESPONSE FROM MAILINGS  
A) Summons: Date \_\_\_\_\_ List \_\_\_\_\_ Forms \_\_\_\_\_  
B) Questionnaires: Date \_\_\_\_\_ List \_\_\_\_\_ Forms \_\_\_\_\_  
C) Examinations: Date \_\_\_\_\_ List \_\_\_\_\_ Forms \_\_\_\_\_

JCA590 DAILY JUROR USAGE FORMS: Number of Forms \_\_\_\_\_

JCA600 JURY PAYROLL: A) Dates: From \_\_\_\_\_ To \_\_\_\_\_ B)Adjustments \_\_\_\_\_  
C) Preliminary \_\_\_\_\_ Final \_\_\_\_\_ D)Tape Volume # \_\_\_\_\_

JCA \_\_\_\_\_ OTHER - (Describe) \_\_\_\_\_ Volume \_\_\_\_\_  
(Job Code must be indicated)

APPENDIX I-2

E.D.P. PRINT-OUTS  
(in addition to those included as exhibits)

DETAIL JURY STATUS REPORT - contains Voter District and precinct totals, current jurat number and quantity, Key Number and voter year. (Printed on request)

DETAIL ACCEPTED STATUS REPORT - contains juror no., status and status date for each accepted juror. (Printed on request)

DETAIL DJOR STATUS REPORT - contains juror no., status and status date of all jurors drawn for service in District Courts. (Printed on request)

DETAIL PRECINCT STATUS REPORT - contains total voters, no. of voters used, next juror sequence no. and mileage. (Printed on request)

DETAIL DISTRICT STATUS REPORT - contains counts and dates on questionnaire and summons mailings, judicial district information, last voter and precinct selected, quota, ratio, current accepted quantity, and judicial district number. (Printed monthly)

DETAIL SUMMONS STATUS REPORT - contains status and date for each juror who has been mailed a summons. (Printed on request)

DETAIL JUROR STATUS REPORT - contains juror no., name, address, birth year, occupation, sex, marital status, spouse's name and occupation, status, when and where served, mileage, case no. and information. (Printed on request)

DETAIL CALENDAR STATUS REPORT - contains counts and dates of all questionnaires, summons, and judicial district activity. (Printed on request)

SUMMONS FILE STATUS REPORT - contains juror no., name, occupation, status and date, and summons no. of each juror who has been summoned. (Printed on request)

DISTRICT SELECTION OF REGISTERED VOTERS - contains the District, jurat quota, quantity selected, starting precinct and voter, ending precinct and voter, no. of voters remaining, and last name used. (Printed on request)

APPENDIX I -3

REGISTERED VOTERS RECEIVING QUESTIONNAIRES - contains the juror no., name, street, and city address and the district. (Printed following each addressing of questionnaires)

JURORS RECEIVING SUMMONS - NUMERIC SEQUENCE is a listing in juror no. order and also contains name and address of jurors who have been summoned. (Printed following each addressing of summons)

JURORS RECEIVING SUMMONS - NAME SEQUENCE is an alphabetical listing of jurors who have been summoned and also contains address, and juror no. (Printed following each addressing of summons)

CHECK REGISTER - is processed weekly and is a listing in summons no. sequence containing the juror no., name, address, service dates, jury fee, no. of miles and mileage amount, total amount and check no. for each juror serving during the particular pay period. The JURY PAYROLL LIST follows and is in alphabetical order and contains the same information. (Printed weekly)

DAILY USAGE - contains case no., judge, no. and name of each juror, showing times of case activity of each trial. (Printed daily)

MAINTENANCE TO JUROR MASTERFILE - contains juror no., name, address and status action (i.e. excuse, defer, P.O. return etc.). (Printed daily)

INVENTORY - ACCEPTED VOTERS - contains accepted voters by district as well as the total no. of voters, precincts and jurat quota per district. (Printed daily)

SPECIAL REDEPOSIT LISTING - contains no., name, and address, of accepted jurors in a district who were not selected in a particular jurat drawing and who will be used in the next drawing. (Printed quarterly)

JUROR REPORT (General Data) - contains juror no., name, address, status, of those who have failed to respond to questionnaire mailings. (Printed quarterly)

JURAT NUMBER SELECTED - contains sequence no., juror no., name, address and district of voters for each jurat drawn. (Printed following each jurat drawing)

EVERY REGISTERED VOTER (BY-CITY) - contains name and address of every voter in each municipality within the county. (Printed annually)

EXAMINATION NOTICES TO BE MAILED - contains juror no., name, address and date of examination. (Printed on request)

ACCEPTED VOTERS ELIGIBLE FOR JUDICIAL DISTRICT DRAWINGS - contains juror no., name, address by judicial district. (Printed before each District drawing)

VOTERS SELECTED FOR JUDICIAL DISTRICT SERVICE - contains juror no., name, and address. (Printed following each District drawing)

JUDICIAL DISTRICT SELECTED STATUS REPORT - contains juror no., name, address and status (served, redeposit or excused). (Printed quarterly)

DEFERRED JURORS RECEIVING SUMMONS - contains juror no., name, address, summons no., status and deferred date. (Printed semi-monthly)

PILOT STUDY STATISTICS

A. Citizen Involvement

Questionnaires Mailed	53,072
Post Office Returned (incorrect Address)	7,251 (13.7%)
No Response	11,383 (21.5%)
ACCEPTED (qualification yield)	22,095 (41.6%)
Awaiting Examination	233 ( 0.4%)
Exclusions	12,110 (22.8%)
SUMMONED	12,299
Jurors Served (summons yield)	9,272 (75%)
No-shows	518 (4%)
Stand-bys not called-in	703 (6%)
Deferals	761 (7%)
EXCLUSIONS	1,036 (8%)
Drawn for District Courts	2,196
Total Yield	31.38%

B. Juror Usage

Total Juror Days (number of jurors serving for the 99 days)	20,258
Average number of jurors per day	205
No. of jurors for Oct.-Mar. '75-76 less than Oct.-Mar for '74-75	1,290
No. of jurors impanelled	4,779 (51.5%)
No. of days when less than 100% sent to Voir Dire	12
No. of days when percentage sent to Voir Dire was within optimum range 125-175%	55
Jurors responding to Attitudinal Survey	56%
Jurors favoring One-Day/One-Trial term	92.3%

C. Jury Trials

No. of jury trials during Oct. '75 - Mar. '76	530
No. of jury trials during Oct. '74 - Mar. '75	428
Increase in jury trials over similar period previous year	102
No. of jury trial <u>days</u> during Oct. '75 - Mar. '76	1,768
No. of jury trial <u>days</u> during Oct. '74 - Mar. '75	1,290
Increase in jury trial days over similar period previous year	478

STATISTICS (Continued)

No. of trials lasting One Day	50
No. of trials lasting Two Days	169
No. of trials lasting Three Days	137
No. of trials lasting Four Days	77
No. of trials lasting Five Days	41
No. of trials lasting Six Days	18
No. of trials lasting Seven Days	8
No. of trials lasting over Seven Days	30

D. Financial Benefits

SAVINGS

Jury Payroll Oct.1,'74-Apr. 1, '75	\$368,869
Jury Payroll Oct.1,'75-Apr. 1, '76	<u>342,154</u>
Actual Savings - Juror fees for the period	\$ 26,715
Elimination of Certificates of Recognition	\$ 240
Equivalent savings due to additional jury trials during Oct.1,'75 - Apr. 1, '76 compared to similar period of previous year (at \$17.50 ave. daily juror fee & mileage)	\$ 60,088
Total Savings for the period	\$ 87,043
PROJECT ANNUAL SAVINGS	\$174,083

ADDED COSTS

Printing of increased number of E.D.P. Personal History Questionnaires, Summons, examination postcards, paychecks and paycheck envelopes, Daily Juror Usage Forms, Exit Questionnaires, Juror Information sheets, Panel Slips; Juror badges; panel list print-outs, other print-out paper; wages (payroll clerk and 1/2 Systems Analyst). (less) \$ 41,913

Total Annual Savings Potential \$132,170

**END**

*7/11/1911*