

1 Day/1 Trial

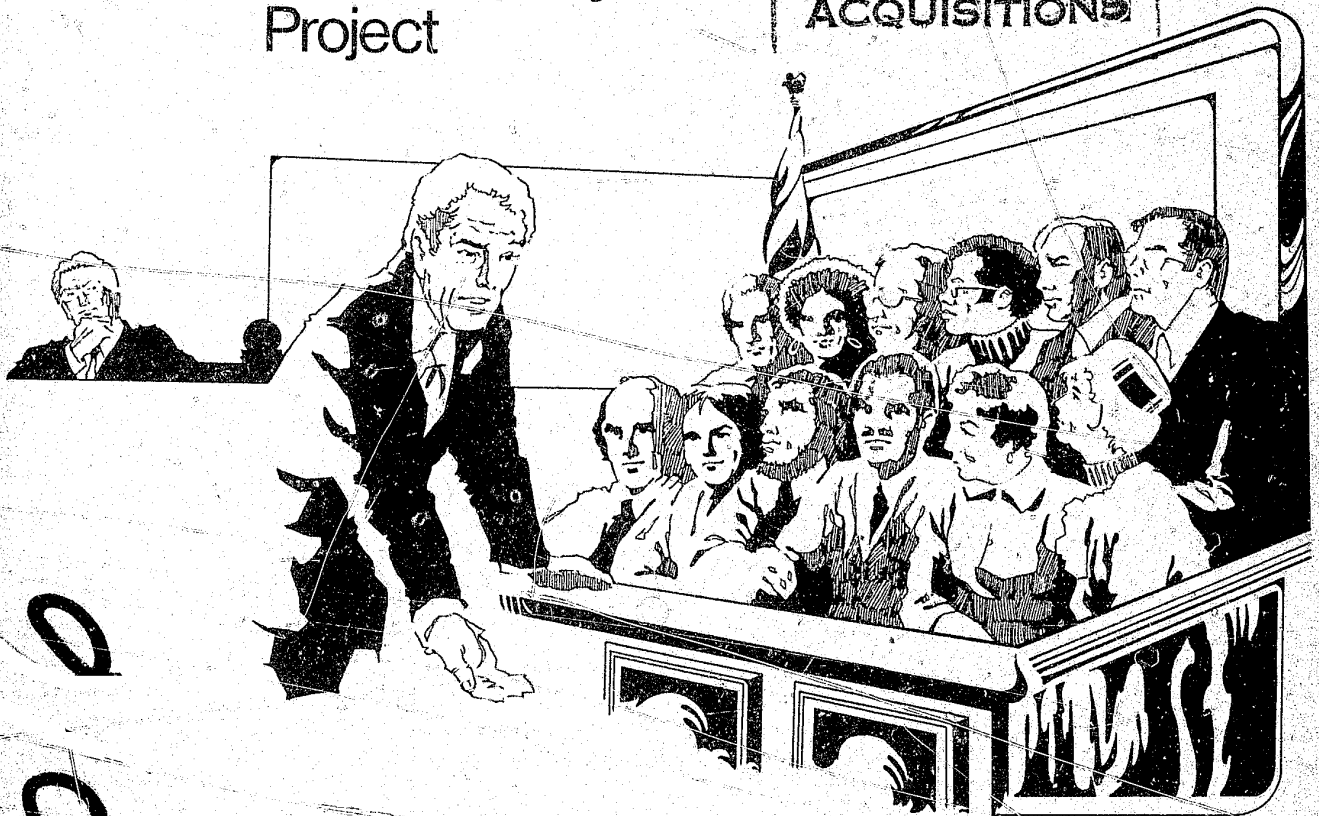
Jury System
Wayne County, Michigan

An Exemplary
Project

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AN EXEMPLARY PROJECT

One Day/One Trial Jury System

Wayne County, Michigan

by
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July 1977

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FOREWORD

Many citizens have come to perceive jury service as an onerous duty to be avoided whenever possible. Under the conventional 30-day term, a prospective juror is required to put aside personal responsibilities for a month to be entirely at the disposal of the court. In practice, much of that time is spent idly waiting. Moreover, individual juror fees are low, providing an economic hardship to the individual.

In Wayne County, Michigan, the courts have adopted a promising alternative to the lengthy jury term: One Day/One Trial. As the name implies, jurors are eligible for service for only one day. If they are selected for a jury, they serve for the duration of that trial. If they are not selected by the end of the day, they have fulfilled their obligation for a year. The system taps seven times as many citizens for jury duty, makes better use of their time, and saves money for the courts.

Other jurisdictions already have adopted this approach. By designating One Day/One Trial as an Exemplary Project, the Institute hopes to encourage more courts to examine the Wayne County approach and adapt it to their own special needs.

Gerald M. Caplan, Director
National Institute of Law Enforcement
and Criminal Justice

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 The Problem	1
1.2 A Solution	3
1.3 From the Jurors' and the Jurists' Point of View	8
1.4 The Results	9
1.5 Guide to the Manual	11
CHAPTER 2: HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT	13
2.1 Wayne County: The Way It Was	14
2.2 From the Jurors' Point of View	16
2.3 Harris County's Program	18
2.4 Development in Wayne County	20
2.4.1 Transition to the New System	20
2.4.2 Media Coverage	22
2.4.3 The Future	23
CHAPTER 3: OPERATIONS	25
3.1 Eligibility	25
3.2 Notification	27
3.3 Juror List	29
3.4 Stand-By List (Code-A-Phone)	30
3.5 Reporting and Orientation	30
3.6 Panel Assignment	34
3.7 From the Jurors' Point of View	35
CHAPTER 4: REPLICATION ISSUES	39
4.1 Computerization	39
4.2 Citizen Participation	40
4.2.1 Master Jury List	42
4.2.2 Exemptions	42
4.2.3 The Professional Juror Syndrome	43
4.3 Jury Management	43
4.3.1 Orientation of Jurors	43
4.3.2 Daily Management of Jurors	45
4.4 Legal Issues	46
4.5 Implementation	47
4.5.1 Cost Factors	47
4.5.2 Publicity	49

CHAPTER 5: RESULTS	51
5.1 Juror Utilization	52
5.2 Costs	54
5.3 Citizen Participation	55
5.4 Representativeness	57
5.5 Juror Attitudes	60
5.6 Conclusion	64
CHAPTER 6: EVALUATION DESIGN	65
6.1 Monitoring Efficiency	65
6.2 Monitoring Yield	71
6.3 Measuring Representativeness	71
6.4 Measuring Attitudes	73
6.5 Conclusion	76
APPENDICES	
Appendix A: Sequential Plan of Implementation of the One Day/One Trial Jury System	77
Appendix B: Related Readings	191

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

Despite the dramatic changes that have occurred in nearly every aspect of American life, the concept of trial by jury has remained intact for over 200 years. Its very longevity attests to the importance of this institution of American democracy.

This year, over 200,000 trials will be judged by nearly two million citizens across the country. In the face of such massive caseloads, traditional procedures for selecting and utilizing jurors must be revamped if we are to maintain the integrity of our jury system.

1.1 The Problem

A recent survey of 3,000 jurors in 18 courts across the country revealed the three things they disliked most about jury service:

- long periods spent waiting in the jury assembly room;
- not being selected as a sworn juror in at least one trial;
- long terms of jury service.

Indeed, the very characteristics of jury service that jurors find discomforting are at the same time inefficient for the courts and detrimental to the American justice system.

Problems for the jurors stem from the traditional 30-day term of service. Citizens who receive summonses look forward to a prolonged absence from home, school, or business. The personal costs involved are hardly compensated by the nominal fee paid to jurors



in most jurisdictions. Then there is the boredom and frustration of jurors who wait for days to be called or who must sit through long voir dire sessions (questioning and impaneling of a jury) even though they have already been rejected for actual service.

Courts and courtroom personnel face the problem of calling and maintaining a large enough jury pool to meet the heaviest possible jury need over a 30-day period. Although some days in court see the need for only a relatively small number of jurors, an entire pool might be present in the courthouse for the full period. While individual juror fees are low, the total paid to large pools is quite high, and a substantial amount of personnel time is spent in dealing with large jury panels.

Perhaps the most damaging of all are the costs to our system of justice. Many citizens are unwilling to accept the personal costs and seek excuses from jury duty. Aware of the hardship to jurors, court personnel often grant such excuses for less than urgent reasons. With fewer citizens participating in the jury system, juries may not be representative of the communities they serve. And our Constitutional guarantee of trial by a jury of one's "peers" may be undermined.

1.2 A Solution

In 1975, the courts in Wayne County (Detroit), Michigan, responded to the need for reform. With the help of advisors from a successful jury management program operating in Harris County (Houston), Texas, and a grant from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, Michigan's Third Judicial Circuit initiated a major overhaul of its jury system.

The Wayne County courts instituted a One Day/One Trial jury system, in which jurors serve either one day or for the duration of one trial. Prospective jurors who are either challenged at voir dire or not called to a courtroom are dismissed at the end of their first day. They have fulfilled their jury duty for the year. Those who are accepted to serve on a jury are required to complete the duration of that trial, usually about three days.

But Wayne County did more than slash the term of jury service to a single day or trial. To further streamline the processes of juror selection and utilization, Wayne County implemented several recommendations of research* on jury system management, sponsored by the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice.

(1) Computerization. A One Day/One Trial system requires a large number of prospective jurors, since the members of the jury pool will change daily. Consequently, the entire jury selection process was computerized in order to handle the sheer volume of names required to fill the courts' daily needs. A master list of registered voters is stored in the computer for easy access when jury pools are drawn. All mailings to prospective jurors are performed by computer, as well as the preparation and maintenance of comprehensive daily records.

(2) Eliminating the Qualification Interview. A Personal History Questionnaire sent to all prospective jurors "pre-qualifies" them by classifying them as follows:

- those unqualified to serve, prohibited from doing so by statute, or claiming exemption;
- those requesting an excuse;
- those apparently qualified and acceptable; and
- post office nondeliverables.

Only those citizens who request an excuse for reasons other than statutory exemptions must appear for an interview with the Jury Commission. Such excuses are rarely granted; indeed, under the One Day/One Trial program, appearing for an interview may be no less time-consuming than actually reporting for jury duty. Jurors who request postponements are readily accommodated and rescheduled to serve at a later date.

(3) "Stand-By" Juror Pool. Success in improving juror utilization rests on the ability to anticipate accurately the number of prospective jurors that will be needed to fill the courts' trial schedules. Experience with court operations and reliable figures on the number of trials held in prior periods form the basis of this determination. But even with the best information it can be hard to avoid calling too many jurors--just to be on the safe side. Wayne County stays on the safe side--without needlessly inconveniencing prospective jurors--by maintaining a pool of stand-by

* A Guide to Jury System Management, NILECJ, 1975.



jurors.

As many as half of the prospective jurors summoned to serve on any given day are identified as "stand-bys." Their summons packets include a telephone number to call the evening before their scheduled appearance date. A late afternoon determination by the Jury Clerk of the following day's needs results in the preparation of a recording which will tell stand-by jurors if they must report for duty.

(4) Juror Orientation via Slide Presentation. Every morning, as new jurors are convened in the assembly area, a 16-minute slide program introduces them to the legal process and their role as jurors. This slide presentation provides a quick, uniform overview of fundamental issues and precludes the need for a judge to address the jurors at this early phase of their service.

(5) Recycling Jurors. As the Jury Clerk receives calls for jurors from the various judges, he determines the number of panels he must assign to each courtroom depending on the kind of trial. Jurors who are challenged during voir dire return immediately to the assembly area where they are re-assigned to another panel to answer later calls for jurors.

This procedure is unique to Wayne County's One Day/One Trial program. Under the previous 30-day term, challenged jurors were required to remain in the courtroom until a full jury was impaneled, even though they would not be able to serve. Under the new system, they are immediately "recycled," thereby increasing their chances of acceptance in another trial. To further enhance this flexibility, the standard jury panel was reduced from 30 to 15 jurors, and then subsequently to 14.

Those who are accepted to serve must report to the appropriate courtroom every day until their trials are concluded. At that time they have fulfilled their jury duty for that year. Those who are not accepted are released at the end of the day. They have also met their responsibilities and cannot be called again for at least another year.



A color slide presentation introduces jurors to their responsibilities and court procedures.

1.3 From the Jurors' and the Jurists' Point of View

The general consensus among jurors, judges, and administrators alike is that One Day/One Trial is a substantial improvement over the previous 30-day term of service.

Judges and administrators praise One Day/One Trial from two standpoints: (1) efficiency in jury system management, and (2) improved administration of justice.

Chief Judge James N. Canham was the prime mover in encouraging other judges, court officials, the bar, and the public to accept the new jury system. His main concern was that the administration of justice required juries that were more representative of the community. He desired a system that made possible service by those who could not spend 30 days on jury duty. Given the terrible problems that courts face, Judge Canham sees One Day/One Trial as a "ray of sunshine in a very bleak picture."

L.M. Jacobs IV, the Circuit Court Administrator, assumed overall responsibility for the introduction of the One Day/One Trial system to the Wayne County courts. Acting as a facilitator within the court structure, he was able to eliminate the pitfalls that may beset the introduction of change. Referring to the administrative directive that established the One Day/One Trial system in Wayne County, he feels that it is proof that "you can do things administratively within a legal setting without disturbing the legal framework."

"Just because we've been doing things one way doesn't mean it's the only way" was the feeling of David E. Kasunic, the Project Director. The actual implementation of the new system was his responsibility.

Jury Clerk Paul Zimmerman, one court official who works directly with the jurors, sees the value of One Day/One Trial from both points of view. "It's easier for them to serve and gives us a lot more flexibility," he is quick to point out.

One juror who had been called under the old system but was excused because it was impossible for him to serve 30 days, commented that "It (the new system) pleased me because it gave me an opportunity to serve." Another juror who had served under the 30-day system and had just been released for the day thus completing his term under One Day/One Trial, agreed. "I appreciate it," he said with a smile and a nod. "Under the old system, if you had anything personal to do, you might as well forget it. Now, you can continue your business as usual." Additional juror reactions are provided in Chapter 4 of this report.

1.4 The Results

Although some of the project's original objectives are difficult to measure, Wayne County's first six months under One Day/One Trial are encouraging.

Jurors' time is used more efficiently. Two numerical indices have been developed to measure the system's use of juror time.

- JDPT--juror days per trial--number of juror days served divided by the number of trials.
- JUI--juror usage index--number of juror days served divided by the number of trial days.

Where the number of juror days served greatly exceeds the number of trials or the number of trial days, much of the jurors' time is spent "sitting and waiting" to be impaneled on a jury. In Wayne County both ratios decreased substantially under the new system--25 percent and 32 percent respectively. In fact, Wayne County's JUI ratio of 11.1 compares very impressively with the national average of 19.3. (See Chapter 6 for more detailed discussion.)

The courts are saving money. Jurors are not the only beneficiaries of the more efficient use of their time. Over the first six months of the project's operation, Wayne County courts enjoyed a substantial savings on the jury payroll. Although the number of jury trials increased 24 percent over the previous year, there was no accompanying increase in juror trial days. Juror costs per trial were thus cut from \$862 to \$646--projected over a year's time, savings on the total jury payroll should approach \$330,000. Even



Circuit Court Judge Richard D. Dunn

when the increased annual operating costs (estimated at \$47,174 for One Day/One Trial as opposed to \$6,168 for the 30-day term) are deducted, projected annual savings will still approximate \$288,000.

More people are experiencing the burdens and benefits of jury duty. Jury service is too important a right and too critical a responsibility to vest in only a few. Under the new system, the Personal History Questionnaire (mailed to eligible jurors drawn from the master voter registration list) yielded nearly 42 percent "qualified and acceptable" jurors, as opposed to only 29 percent under the earlier system. In addition, by replenishing the jury pool on a daily basis, the responsibility of jury duty is widely distributed--in Wayne County, summonses were sent to seven times as many citizens as in a comparable period the previous year. Three-fourths of those summoned actually served, compared with 45 percent under the 30-day system.

Spreading jury service across a wider segment of the population has a beneficial by-product. People who serve on juries tend to react favorably toward their experience, regardless of the length of their term of service. Since the One Day/One Trial system involves seven times as many citizens, it follows that an equal proportion of citizens will form a positive attitude toward judicial and court procedures--a valuable benefit for the criminal justice system.

1.5 Guide to the Manual

This manual is intended primarily for judges, court administrators, and other criminal justice officials who wish to improve the systems of juror selection and utilization in their jurisdictions. Consequently, the manual documents the history, operations, results and costs of the Wayne County One Day/One Trial system. It also addresses specific concerns involving the replicability of the system.

Chapter 2 describes the history and development of One Day/One Trial in Wayne County, including a brief summary of the prototype project operating in Harris County (Houston), Texas. Narratives

of fictitious jurors illustrate the problems associated with a 30-day term of service.

Operations of One Day/One Trial in Wayne County are discussed in Chapter 3. Processes are traced chronologically, from preparation of the master jury list to final juror selection. Examples further demonstrate the process from the juror's point of view.

Chapter 4 probes various issues involved in replicating One Day/One Trial elsewhere. Specific considerations include the transferability of Wayne County's computer software, the accessibility of computer hardware, and the legal and practical aspects of converting to a new system.

Chapter 5 presents the results of One Day/One Trial as applied in Wayne County. Efficiency--both in time and money--citizen participation, juror attitudes, and representativeness of jury composition are discussed.

Chapter 6 is devoted to future evaluations of One Day/One Trial, in Wayne County and elsewhere. Methods of monitoring costs, efficiency, and yield are presented and carefully explained, and improved measures of representativeness and attitudes are suggested.

Attached as an appendix to this manual is a document prepared by Wayne County and intended as an aid to other jurisdictions: A Sequential Plan of Implementation is a detailed, step-by-step discussion of the One Day/One Trial system. The second appendix is a bibliography of selected readings on the subject of jury management. Of special note (and available through the National Criminal Justice Reference Service) are A Guide to Juror Usage and A Guide to Jury System Management, both published by the National Institute.

CHAPTER 2: HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT *

The determination of guilt or innocence can be a relatively simple matter. In Burma, for instance, opposing parties are given candles of equal size that are lit at the same time. The one whose candle burns the longest wins the case.

In Borneo, Dyak disputants are represented by two shellfish on a plate. After some lime juice, an irritant, is poured on the plate, the first shellfish to move determines the guilt or innocence of its owner.

It was the practice in several cultures for an accused person to prove his innocence by carrying a hot iron for a prescribed distance, or by walking over a number of glowing hot ploughshares.

America was not spared these primitive "trials by ordeal." In Salem witchcraft trials a suspect's thumbs were tied to the opposite toes before she was "dunked," headfirst, into a neighborhood pond. If she drowned, she was deemed innocent. If she survived--why, then, she had to be a witch, and later hanged.

Our modern justice system has come a long way since those days. No longer can a person be pronounced guilty because he could not perform a Houdini-like trick. Today, evidence of guilt must be pertinent to the crime. Trials have lost their "circus" ambience, and are now conducted according to formal procedures.

* Encyclopedia Britannica, 11th ed., s.v. "Ordeal," by Edward Burnett Tylor (source document for historical anecdotes).

2.1 Wayne County: The Way It Was

The immediate precursor to our present system of trial by jury was trial by assize in England.* To settle a dispute, the local sheriff summoned four knights, who, in turn, chose 12 other knights thought to be aware of the facts in the case. Any dissenting "jurors" would be replaced by other knights until some set of 12 could reach a unanimous decision.

Until as recently as 1968, many courts used a system of selecting jurors closely resembling the trial by assize. The Jury Commission maintained a list of keymen--bank presidents, mayors, Chamber of Commerce members, PTA officers--who were, in turn, asked to prepare source lists of people who, in their opinions, would make "good" jurors. Thus, juries were blue-ribbon panels of well-respected community residents. Being selected for jury duty was considered a privilege, a recognition of one's standing in the community. It was not likely, however, that the typical criminal suspect--low-income, undereducated--would be tried by a jury of his peers as required by the United States Constitution.

Congress set out to resolve the inequities inherent in this method of jury selection. The Jury Selection and Service Act of 1968 mandated that Federal courts replace the keyman system with random selection from voter registration lists, in hopes of obtaining a more accurate cross-section of their communities. Most state and local court systems followed suit.

Prior to the adoption of One Day/One Trial in Wayne County, the "master" list of eligible jurors was compiled from voter registration lists submitted by municipal clerks within the county--each using a unique definition of "eligible" and a unique schedule for updating their lists.

Based on the estimated number of jurors needed throughout the coming year, a "First Voters List" was drawn from the master list by selecting every 'nth' name. Each citizen whose name appeared

* Encyclopedia Britannica, 11th ed., s.v. "Jury," by William Feilden Craies.



on this list was required to appear for an interview with the Jury Commission. From those persons accepted as candidates for jury service, names for the monthly jury pools were drawn manually and recorded individually by typewriter. Two hours were required to draw 200 names. All official documents mailed to prospective jurors were manually addressed, dated, and stuffed in envelopes by Jury Commission staff.

Jurors were called for 30-day terms of service. During this time, the typical juror heard at least three trials, each lasting about three days. The remainder of the time was spent waiting--first, waiting to be called to a courtroom and then waiting through the long voir dire sessions even after having been challenged for cause or peremptorily.

2.2 From the Jurors' Point of View

Certainly the method of determining guilt or innocence has evolved from a seemingly barbaric "sacrifice" to a highly technical procedure. But as the trial system has become more and more stylized, it has lost one positive element of the circus atmosphere--the citizen's desire to participate.

Donna received her Notice to Appear one morning as she was getting her six-year-old ready for school. She was somewhat surprised, since she had generally thought of jury duty as the kind of thing that "always happens to someone else."

As the day went on and she busied herself with household chores, Donna recalled that some friends had been called for jury duty in the past, but she was sure that none had actually served. Her next-door neighbor was an attorney and was legally prohibited from serving on a jury. Her brother, a Lieutenant Colonel in the Army, was granted a personal excuse on grounds of military service. A friend at the PTA also got off on a personal excuse because she operated a small florist shop.

Donna concluded that no one she knew had served on a jury. And no wonder--30 days was a long time to interrupt one's daily

responsibilities. True, she could leave the children with their grandmother for one or two days, but it would be quite an imposition to leave them for an entire month. A babysitter, charged with the care of two toddlers and one lively first-grader, would command a high price, probably more than a juror's fee of \$15/day.

In addition, Donna had no reliable means of transportation to and from the courthouse. Her husband was a route salesman and needed their only car. There was no direct bus service, and the cost of a taxi would exceed by far the mileage allowance she would be paid.

Equipped with two very plausible reasons (minor children and transportation problems), Donna requested--and was granted--a personal excuse. She was pleased--by reporting for a brief interview with the Jury Commission one afternoon, she had relieved herself of the burden of jury duty.

Harry was called for jury duty in August 1973. He appeared at the courthouse on the specified date, completed a personal history form and was interviewed by a member of the Jury Commission. Harry was judged acceptable for jury duty, and was subsequently summoned to serve for the entire month of October. Although the time away from work would represent a significant hardship, Harry did not attempt to use one of the common excuses and agreed to appear on the appointed day.

On the Monday preceding his first day of service, Harry attended an orientation session at the courthouse. This session lasted all afternoon because requests for excuses and deferments were also heard at this time. No one could leave until all these interviews were concluded.

On the first morning of actual service, Harry was ushered into a crowded jury assembly room. It soon became apparent that many more jurors were called than needed. Harry waited in the assembly room all day, but was not called for service.

Early the next morning, he became one of a panel of 30 prospective jurors called to the courtroom for a voir dire. Although Harry was rejected early during the questioning, he was not permitted

to leave the courtroom until the voir dire was completed late in the day.

During his month of jury duty, Harry actually served on only three juries. By the end of the month, he was fatigued from the late evenings he spent taking care of his regular business duties; too tired, in fact, to pay attention during the last trial.

So it seems that jury duty has become a burden to many Americans. In today's complex, mobile, "on-the-go" society, a one month "time-out" to participate in one of the American citizen's most fundamental rights and obligations is, to say the least, an inconvenience.

In 1974, the year preceding initiation of One Day/One Trial in Wayne County, a total of 2,241 persons served jury duty. Less than one-third of the citizens who received a Notice to Appear were classified as "accepted" (or qualified) for jury service. Forty-two percent were excluded from duty for various reasons (partly due to Michigan's extensive list of statutory exemptions). About one-third of those summoned sought to avoid jury service.

The total yield--i.e., the proportion of those citizens who received the Notice to Appear and did, ultimately, fulfill their jury duty--was 13 percent.

2.3 Harris County's Program

In Harris County (Houston), Texas, a One Day/One Trial system was developed in response to a 1971 law* setting a one-panel limit for jurors. This is an attempt to insure that all cases are tried by fresh jurors (not contaminated by previous voir dire). Once a prospective juror is challenged, whether peremptorily or for cause, he cannot be called on another jury panel until his name appears in the normal selection process. An impaneled juror is dismissed at the conclusion of his trial.

* Title 42, Texas Civil Statutes, Article 2094a.

According to the most recent figures available, Harris County uses about 74,000 jurors each year. Almost three times that number of citizens must be summoned to yield a sufficient pool of qualified jurors. Fortunately for Harris County, a 1969 law* had required the institution of an automated jury selection system; handling the vastly increased number of jurors was therefore not a problem.

There are only two statutory exemptions--over age 65 and custody of a child under ten. Although the jury fee is only \$5/day, personal excuses for financial reasons are not allowed, but requests for postponements are liberally granted. There is no separate qualification phase; such matters are handled on the first day of service after an orientation conducted by the Presiding Judge.

Prospective jurors are assigned to either the criminal jury pool or the civil jury pool; the two pools may borrow from each other if their supplies of jurors should become exhausted by calls for jury panels. Panels for criminal trials are set by statute at 36; civil panels are set at 24 to 26 by rules of court.

Harris County reserves one day each week for "overflow" cases that could not be heard at their scheduled times. Jurors who end their day of service without being called for a voir dire are occasionally asked to serve on these days. Jurors who are challenged during voir dire are returned to the assembly area and immediately dismissed; those who are impaneled on a jury must complete the duration of that trial.

Under Harris County's version of One Day/One Trial, about 800 different people are called in every day, for an average time of about five hours.

* Title 42, Texas Civil Statutes, Article 2100a.

2.4 Development in Wayne County

2.4.1 Transition to the New System

The initial impetus for reorganizing Wayne County's jury system came from the then Chief Judge Joseph A. Sullivan and Circuit Court Administrator L.M. Jacobs IV. They began a correspondence with Judge Thomas J. Stovall, Jr. of the Harris County court system and invited him to explain One Day/One Trial to Wayne County jurists. In July 1974, Wayne County applied to the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration for funds to implement a One Day/One Trial system in Wayne County that would serve as a model for other jurisdictions. One Day/One Trial was officially introduced in 1975 via an administrative directive from the now Chief Judge James N. Canham.

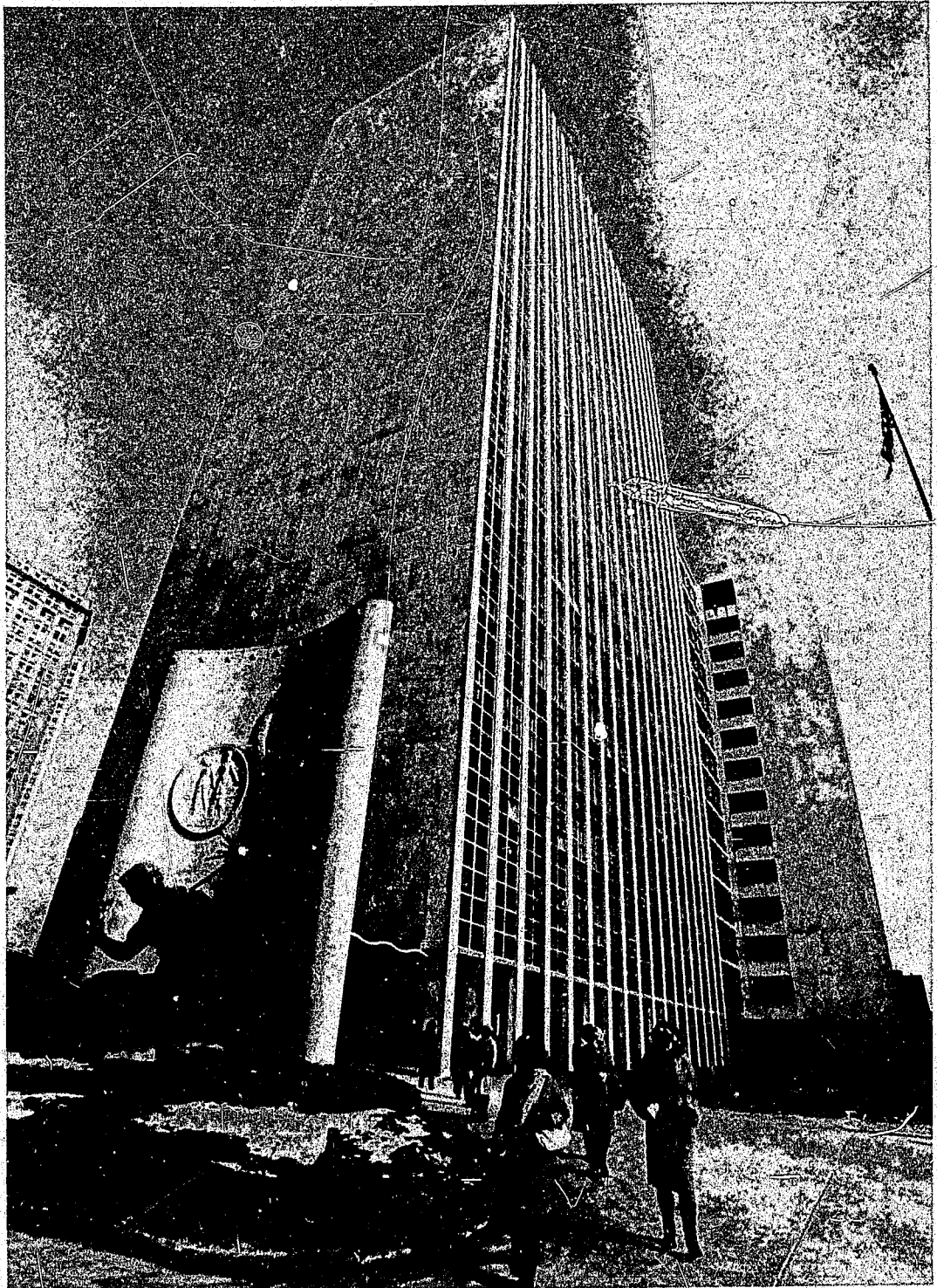
Total funding over an 18-month period was \$252,996, broken down as follows:

\$227,696	(90%)	-	LEAA
12,650	(5%)	-	State funds
12,650	(5%)	-	County matching funds

The grant proceeded in two phases. The first six months were a study and planning period during which the computerized juror selection system, the audio-visual orientation presentation, and the Juror Attitudinal Survey form were developed. The grant's second phase was implementation and evaluation of the new system in three Wayne County courts for one year.

To develop and administer the new program in Wayne County, a staff of six was hired solely for the duration of the grant; permanent employees would assume responsibility for any continuing duties. The six new positions were project coordinator, systems analyst, project expeditor, communications manager, project statistician, and a secretary.

The special project staff worked directly with an "Action Group" of representatives of the various court or court-related offices that would be involved in the conversion to One Day/One Trial.



City-County Building, Detroit, Michigan

During the early phases this Action Group met weekly to incorporate changes and to coordinate the tasks of all departments. Tables and charts of procedures and responsibilities were distributed to every staff member and office whose function related to juror selection and utilization.

One week before the courts began operating under One Day/One Trial, Chief Judge James N. Canham sent a memorandum to all County judges briefing them on pertinent facets of the new system. Similar memoranda on procedures were sent to court clerks and deputy sheriffs.

The first Juror Personal History Questionnaires were mailed August 8, 1975; the first jurors to serve under One Day/One Trial were scheduled to report on September 22.

Once the project was implemented and operational, several materials were published under the grant to facilitate replication of One Day/One Trial in other jurisdictions. These materials include A Sequential Plan of Implementation (Appendix A), Computer Documentation Manual, Case Study: One-Day/One-Trial System, and Peers, Venires and Juries: An Attitudinal Evaluation of the One-Day/One-Trial Pilot Project. Federal funding terminated September 30, 1976.

2.4.2 Media Coverage

Wayne County residents were also alerted to the impending changes in the jury system. With the assistance of project communications manager Athene C. Grabow, a public information program was developed. The first effort included a press conference on August 25, 1975, one month before the commencement of the program. Later, free public broadcast time was secured and a media production company was hired to produce two 30-second TV spots and three 60-second radio spots. These public service announcements began in early September 1975 and continued throughout initial assignment of jurors under One Day/One Trial. The public service spots were followed by feature articles in newspapers and periodicals. Radio and TV interview shows also provided coverage.

Since the project's inception, Chief Judge James N. Canham and Project Coordinator David E. Kasunic have spoken to a number of state and local bar associations, in Michigan and in other localities. Court officials, attorneys, legislators, and media representatives have requested copies of the project's publications. The Wall Street Journal, Christian Science Monitor, National Observer, Reader's Digest and Newsweek magazines have drawn national attention to the One Day/One Trial systems operating in Wayne and Harris Counties. As a result, the Wayne County courthouse has welcomed observers from all over the country.

2.4.3 The Future

One Day/One Trial was officially adopted by the Wayne County Bench on April 28, 1976. The success of Wayne County's experiment is reflected in four bills* recently introduced in the Michigan State Legislature, and supported by both political parties. This legislation has two major thrusts: first, a mandate that all Judicial Circuit Courts in Michigan adopt a One Day/One Trial system within three years. One Day/One Trial is left as an option for other State Courts (e.g., District and Probate).

The other three parallel bills deal with the statutory exemptions that currently limit Wayne County's ability to reach certain segments of the population. If the new legislation is passed, the only exclusions will be:

- inability to read or speak English,
- physical or mental incapacity,
- under sentence for felony crime,
- record of jury service within the past 12 months, and
- a voluntary exemption for persons over 70.

Of primary importance is the elimination of all occupational exemptions. (The legislation doing away with statutory exemptions applies only to courts adopting One Day/One Trial.)

* House Bills No. 4135-4138, introduced February 16, 1977.

Representative Jeffrey D. Padden, sponsor of the bills, expects that once enacted, Michigan's enabling legislation will serve as a model for other states interested in instituting One Day/One Trial in their courts.

CHAPTER 3: OPERATIONS

All courts of general jurisdiction and many courts of limited jurisdiction adjudicate a portion of their cases by a jury trial. In these approximately 3,000 courts, usually less than ten percent and often as few as one percent of the cases go to jury trial. Yet these relatively few cases involve a great portion of the courts' time at a high cost to the criminal justice system as well as citizen jurors.

The intent of this chapter is to give the reader a general overview of the operations of Wayne County's improved system of jury utilization. For those who are interested in a systematic, step-by-step discussion of the procedures, A Sequential Plan of Implementation, originally produced by Wayne County under the LEAA grant, is included as Appendix A. Table 1 on the following page is a flow chart depicting the process as described in this chapter.

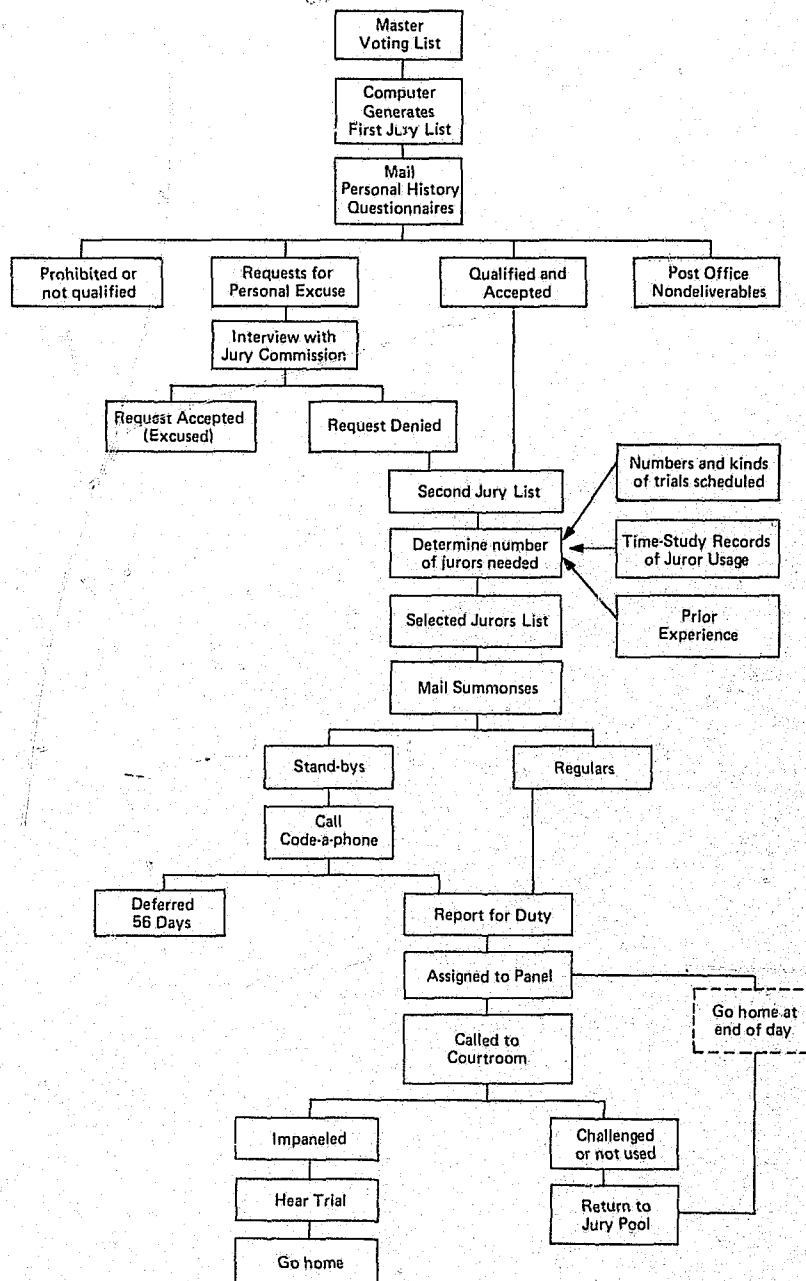
3.1 Eligibility

The first task of the new juror utilization system was to develop a master list of eligible jurors. In the past, municipal clerks within the county would submit lists of eligible jurors to the Jury Commission. The procedure had low priority and was conducted haphazardly, some clerks' lists being more complete than others, some submitted with statutory exemptions already excised,* and

* Under Michigan law, the following individuals are exempted or prohibited from jury duty: state elected and appointed officers, County officers, law enforcement officials, attorneys, persons convicted of a felony, physicians, dentists, pharmacists, active members of the Armed Forces and persons over the age of 70.

TABLE 1

**Juror Selection and Utilization
One Day/One Trial**



some regularly updated. The entire operation was handled manually. In order to develop a complete and easily accessible eligibility list, municipal clerks were asked, during the pilot phase of the program, to submit entire voter registration lists which were then computerized. Since implementation, the municipal clerks are required to update these lists regularly between April 15 and May 1 of each year. The basic information for each registrant contained on the tape is: name; house number; street number; zip code; voter's district; voter's precinct; district court number and selection code (when served previously and whether exempted). Once this is completed, a determination is made as to the number of jurors that will be required for the year following and names are generated by computer.

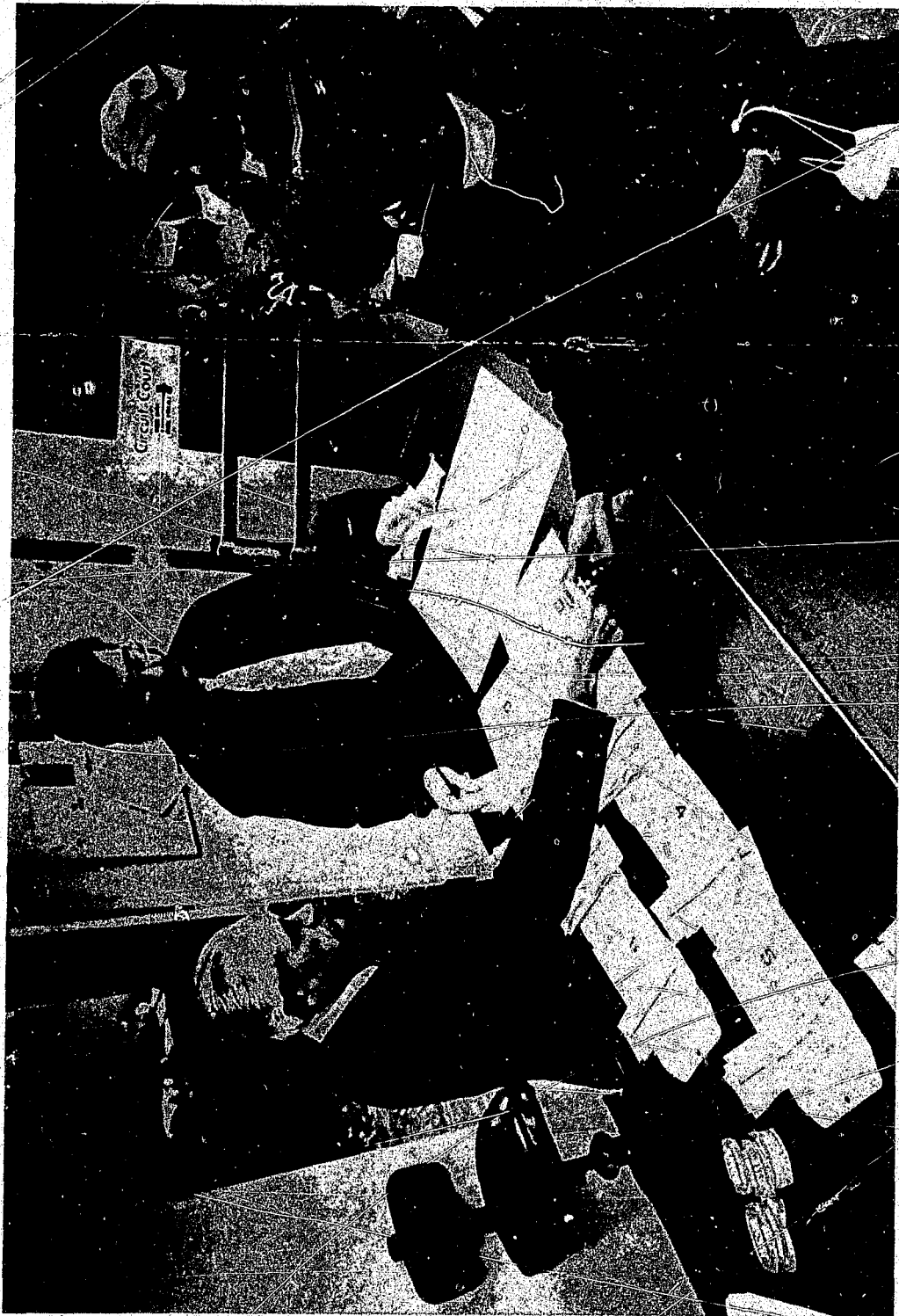
3.2 Notification

Under the previous system, prospective jurors were sent a notice to appear at the Jury Commission offices to fill out a qualifying questionnaire and be interviewed. However, with daily calls substantially increasing the number of jurors needed, it was determined that a new system of notification was necessary.

Under the One Day/One Trial program, the initial mailing is sent approximately two months prior to the date the juror might expect to serve. The mailing consists of a Personal History Questionnaire and a letter to the prospective juror describing the new program and providing information on exemptions and possible reasons for being excused. It also points out the sanctions of contempt of court for failure to respond. The final enclosure is a return envelope addressed to the Wayne County Jury Commission.

The returned questionnaires are then categorized as follows:

- Those prohibited by reasons of entitlement to statutory exemption, or not qualified;
- Those requesting an excuse;
- Those apparently qualified and acceptable;
- Post Office nondeliverables.



As jurors arrive at the courthouse, Jury Clerk Paul Zimmerman (center) checks their names against his computer printout.

Interviews with the Jury Commission* are scheduled for those prospective jurors requesting excuse, after which a recommendation is made to the Chief Judge at the Third Judicial Circuit Court of Michigan who makes the final decision. Unlike the former system, when requests for excuse were numerous and a large percentage were granted, excuses are now rarely permitted and are limited to reasons of poor health or lack of public and private transportation. If the excuse is not granted, that person's name is then refiled with the "qualified and acceptables."

3.3 Juror List

A major advantage of the new One Day/One Trial jury system is that it allows for the call of jurors on a day-to-day basis based on the predictable number of jurors needed on a particular day. Obviously, the success of the new system depends upon the accuracy of predicting future juror requirements. This is done in several ways:

- By an analysis of prior experiences in Wayne County courts, taking into account variables such as the average length of jury trials and the number of available judges;
- Through the collective knowledge and experience of the Jury Clerk and the Circuit Court Assignment Clerk;
- By examination of the juror time-study records which show the times and number of jurors who were previously available for the voir dire in prior periods; and
- By the creation of a stand-by list (see below).

Once an estimate is made, a second drawing is held as required by Michigan law, in the presence of a majority of the Jury Commissioners and representatives of the judiciary and the County Clerk. This drawing, also computerized and lasting approximately 15

* The Wayne County Board of Jury Commissioners is composed of seven members appointed by the Governor and charged with the responsibility of providing jurors for the appropriate courts of Wayne County. One of the seven is elected annually by the group to serve as chairman.

minutes, results in the preparation of a summary list. This process is repeated every two weeks. On the average 1500 names are drawn per meeting.

After the list has been generated it is forwarded to the Sheriff's Court Division where summons packets are prepared for mailing approximately two weeks prior to the assigned date for appearance. Daily calls average 100. Each summons packet contains logistical information such as where and when to arrive, attire, parking and transportation availability, and pay procedures. In addition, as many as half of the jurors for each day are identified as stand-bys. Their packets direct them to call the Jury Commission Office after 5:00 p.m. of the day preceding their service date. At that time they are informed via recorded message whether they will be needed. If not needed their names are deferred for 56 days and summonses are reissued. The system insures that placement on the stand-by list does not re-occur.

3.4 Stand-By List (Code-A-Phone)

The stand-by list is a key and innovative feature of the Wayne County program, guaranteeing sufficient jury panels each day without the necessity of a large number of idle jurors. Late in the afternoon of each day, the Jury Clerk checks with clerks in each jury session to gain an estimate of the jury needs for the following day. Based on this information and his own prior experience, the Jury Clerk determines the number of stand-by jurors needed. Other factors contributing to this calculation are the standard jury panel of 14 for each voir dire and the expected necessity of sending more than one such panel to a particular courtroom for serious criminal cases or cases involving multiple defendants. The Jury Clerk then prepares the recorded message instructing the required number of stand-by jurors to report for duty.

3.5 Reporting and Orientation

If a juror, in response to a summons, contacts the Jury Commission prior to arrival seeking a postponement, his request will be honored once without question. Subsequent requests are given



Jurors are given an information sheet, a juror badge, and a panel assignment.

scrutiny. A new date is agreed upon at least four weeks hence so that the summons process can begin again, and the information is entered into the computer. Jurors who arrive at the courthouse as scheduled but request a postponement are similarly accommodated. By disposing of these requests before jurors are assigned to panels, the Jury Clerk saves the courtroom judge much time and trouble during the voir dire.

Jurors who seek permanent excuses because of newly-validated grounds for exemption, as well as jurors who arrive as scheduled but seek excuses, are directed to the Jury Commission for an interview. One Jury Commissioner is on duty each morning to hear these requests. The requests are then processed in the same manner as described above.

Two rooms, which are staffed throughout the day by the Jury Clerk, are set aside as an assembly area for jurors who are serving. One is designated a reading room where no smoking is allowed. Jurors are scheduled to arrive at 8:30 a.m. The Jury Clerk greets each juror as he arrives, takes the summons and checks off the name on the daily computer printout, thus eliminating a lengthy roll call. Each juror is given a stick-on juror identification badge and assigned to a 14-member juror panel.*

At approximately 8:40, the Jury Clerk mounts the rostrum and greets the seated jurors. Following a brief introduction, a screen is lowered and the jurors view a 16-minute dual slide presentation with narration. The slide program, produced by the One Day/One Trial program, answers the jurors' questions regarding their duties and responsibilities and describes the procedures of the

* The Jury Clerk informs the Jury Commission of any juror who fails to appear on the required day. This results in a follow-up summons for an appearance at a future day. On a quarterly basis, information is sought on all jurors who have ignored a second summons. Those who fail to appear for the second time (about 3 percent to date) are called personally by a Jury Commissioner to determine the reason and to obtain a firm date for appearance. Three time no-shows (less than one per month) are sent a personal letter threatening court action unless they respond. To date, the sanction of contempt of court has not been enforced, but court officials are currently considering such an effort.



The Jury Clerk conducts a brief orientation.

Wayne County Courts.

The film presentation is followed by a ten-minute orientation given by the Jury Clerk, who explains locations of various facilities, rules of conduct, and pay information. A short question-and-answer period follows. Later, in the voir dire, the trial judge has the opportunity to deal with issues specific to the type of case to be heard. By 9:00 to 9:15 a.m., the jurors are prepared for assignment.

3.6 Panel Assignment

Shortly after 9:00 a.m. the Jury Clerk begins to receive and respond to calls from individual courtrooms requesting panels of jurors. These requests may come from any one of the three Wayne County Courts served by this jury pool: the 3rd Judicial Circuit Court, the County Probate Court (Probate and Juvenile Divisions) and the County Court of Common Pleas.

- The 3rd Judicial Circuit Court of Michigan has felony jurisdiction for the entire county, except for the City of Detroit. It also has civil jurisdiction in cases involving claims exceeding \$10,000. The Court has three physical locations: most of the courtrooms are located in the County Building several floors above the jury assembly area, others are in the Old County Building approximately two blocks away, and some are in the Lafayette Building, several blocks away.
- The Probate Court of Wayne County has two divisions, juvenile and probate. The latter division has jurisdiction in trust and estates and in mental commitments. Probate division courtrooms are located in the same building as the jury assembly area, but the juvenile division is located slightly over three miles away and requires taxi transportation. Fortunately the juvenile division seldom requires more than 3-4 juries per month.
- The Common Pleas Court of Wayne County has civil jurisdiction in cases involving claims less than \$10,000. It has no criminal trial jurisdiction. Courtrooms are located in both the County Building and the Lafayette Building.

Once the Jury Clerk receives a call for jurors, he determines how many panels are required and assembles the jurors. A public address system allows him to reach jurors in both rooms of the assembly area, and in the restrooms as well. The summonses for each panel are placed in an envelope and given to the deputy sheriff who takes the jurors to the appropriate courtroom.

Under the 30-day system, all members of a jury panel remained in the courtroom until the full jury was impaneled. Under the new system, every juror in the panel who is excused by the judge conducting the trial returns immediately to the jury assembly area. This method assures that the largest possible number of jurors will be available in the assembly room at all times.

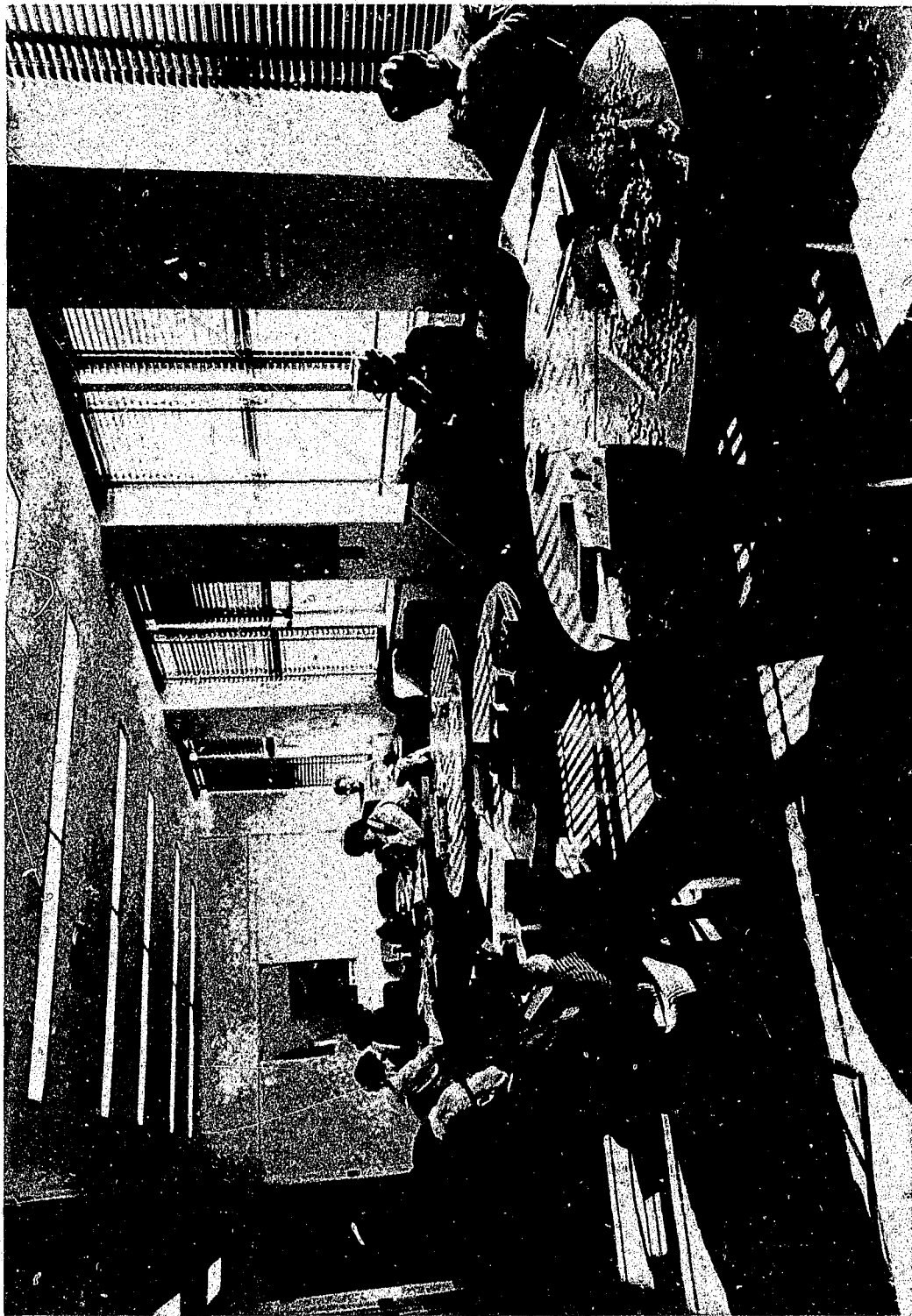
Jurors who return to the assembly area hand their summonses back to the Jury Clerk and are given a new panel assignment. Re-grouped panels do not go to a courtroom until all original panels have been called.

The Jury Clerk keeps a running total of juror activity throughout the day by recording the following information: time of the transaction, name of the judge requesting the pool, room assignment, action taken, time of juror returns and total pool size throughout the day. Whether or not they heard a trial, all jurors are requested to fill out a one-page Juror Service Exit Questionnaire upon completion of their jury service.

3.7 From the Jurors' Point of View

Recently, 5,000 mailings were made to Wayne County citizens. The mailings included a letter describing the One Day/One Trial system, a Personal History Questionnaire for prospective jurors, and a return envelope addressed to the Wayne County Jury Commission. Among those receiving the mailing were two citizens: Joe and Mary.

Joe filled out the Personal History Questionnaire and returned it to the Commission. Three weeks later, he received his summons packet, informing him that he would be asked to serve jury duty on December 21. Since Joe was planning to visit his relatives



Jurors relax in the Reading Room.

in Florida during the Christmas holidays, and had already made travel plans for December 20, he called the Jury Commission to request a postponement. Re-assigned to jury duty for January 18, Joe was able to take his vacation.

Mary also filled out her Personal History Questionnaire and sent it in, and three weeks later she received her summons packet. Although Mary's packet contained the same information as Joe's, Mary's packet was slightly different because she had been identified as a "stand-by" juror. Her packet thus contained directions to call the Jury Commission office at 5:00 p.m. the day before she was scheduled to serve. Mary called the special number as directed, and a recorded message told her that all jurors whose last names began with the letter A through F were to report for duty as planned. Upon her arrival at 8:30 the next morning, Mary was given a stick-on juror identification badge and assigned to a jury panel. After the 16-minute slide presentation and a brief orientation on rules of conduct, the location of facilities, etc., Mary and the other jurors were ready to begin their "day in court."

At 9:30, Mary's panel was sent to the County Probate Court. The 14 members of the panel were escorted to a nearby courtroom and the voir dire began soon after. The trial in question involved a contested will and, coincidentally, one of the heirs was a former student of Mary's. When this fact was brought to light, Mary was sent back to the jury assembly room, where she was assigned to a new panel. Thirty minutes later, Mary's new panel was called to the Criminal Division of the Circuit Court. This time, Mary was impaneled to hear a case involving a young man accused of burglarizing a laundromat. The trial lasted two days. Mary received a check for \$32 to cover jury duty (\$15/day) and mileage (\$2) nine days after the trial had ended.

Thus, from the jurors' point of view, Wayne County's One Day/One Trial jury system is a vast improvement. With its emphasis on convenience, it encourages citizens to view jury service as a privilege as well as a duty.

CHAPTER 4: REPLICATION ISSUES

A One Day/One Trial system can be replicated in virtually any jurisdiction interested in improved jury utilization. This particular chapter is designed to address specific concerns of a replication effort. Hopefully the issues discussed in this chapter will provide a framework within which decisions concerning replication can be made, thereby aiding other communities in tailoring the Wayne County system to their own needs and judicial procedures.

4.1 Computerization

There is no question that a computer is needed to operate a One Day/One Trial jury system for all but the smallest jurisdictions. The large number of jurors who must be summoned requires computer capabilities. Once programmed, a computer greatly simplifies the maintenance of jury lists and random selection of jurors. In addition, it can print, address, and mail both qualifying questionnaires and summonses for jury service in a fraction of the time it would take to perform these operations manually. A computer also provides continuous, up-to-date management information on juror usage critical to future determinations of juror needs. In short, a computer is a virtual necessity to implement the system and its continued use should yield additional management efficiencies.

And the cost is not prohibitive. While there is no question that access to a computer is necessary, the purchase of one is not. Time-sharing, leasing or rental arrangements are generally available. Wayne County leases the computer it uses.

In addition, some jurisdictions already operate on a computerized system that could easily be adapted to One Day/One Trial. Those that don't could computerize their jury selection systems at a reasonable cost, aided by the information on software development published by Wayne County under the LEAA grant. The software developed there was programmed primarily in COBOL for the county's IBM 370/135. It uses the TOTAL data base management system together with approximately 30 distinct routines specifically written for Wayne County.

The following functions are served by the programs:

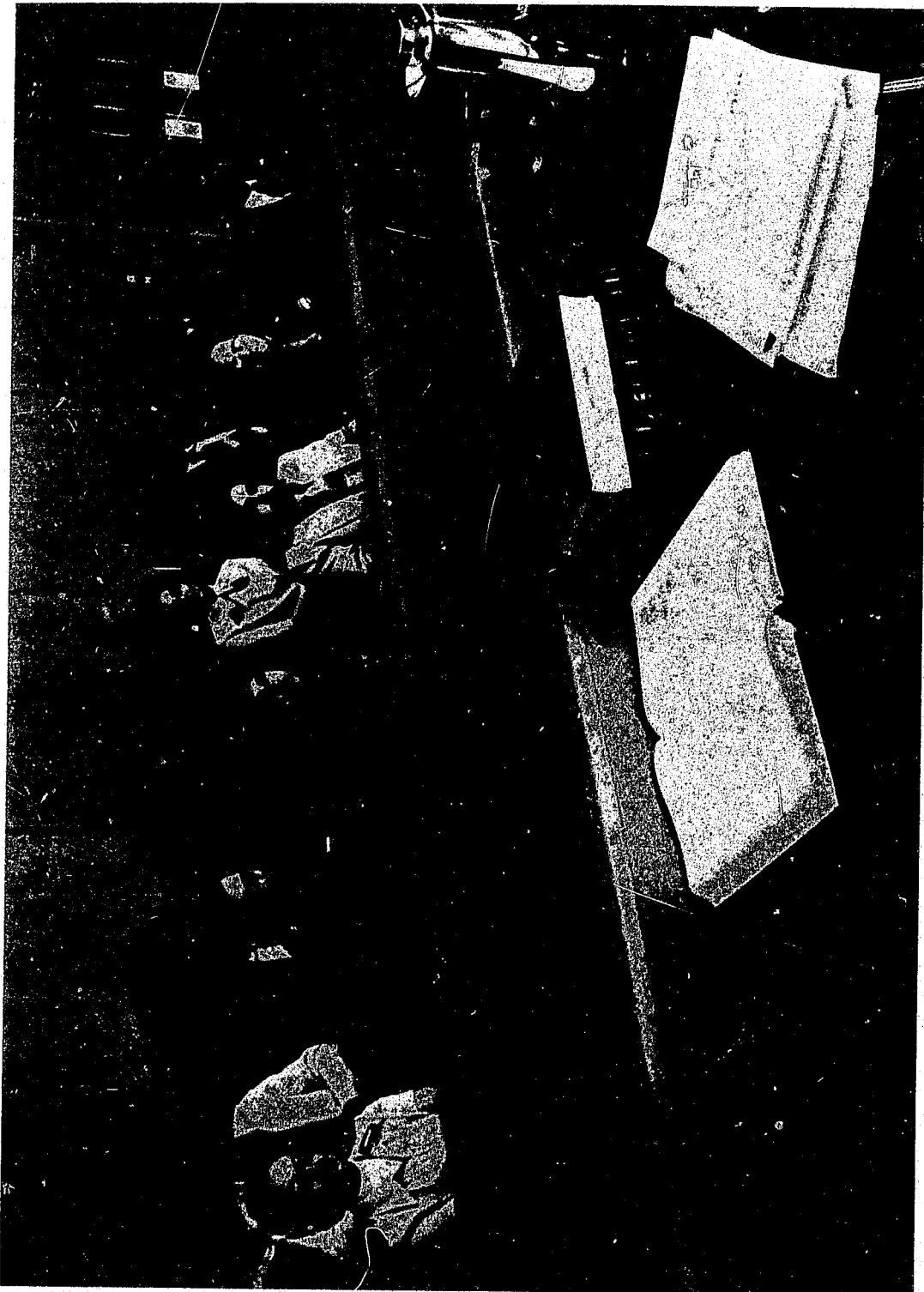
- selecting prospective jurors from the Master Voter Registration Tape;
- updating the system with summons responses and corrections;
- forming jurats* and assigning service dates;
- producing the daily check-in list and payroll tape;
- printing secondary summonses for jurors whose service was deferred; and
- processing jury trial impanelments and day-to-day case activity.

Selection routines reflect the key number method prescribed by Michigan statute. Not all states use this method, and some that do are changing to other systems. In these latter cases the relevant portions of the selection routine will need to be reprogrammed. For most other functions the routines developed can be transferred to other jurisdictions with little or no modification. Complete documentation for these routines and copies of the programs are available from the Wayne County Circuit Court.

4.2 Citizen Participation

One of the primary objectives of the One Day/One Trial jury system is to increase citizen participation. The more citizens who

* A geographical representation of prospective jurors based upon population, i.e., the more people in a particular municipality, the more representation they get in the jury selection process.



participate in the judicial system, the more democratic the institution becomes. There are, however, several issues involved with increased citizen participation:

- master jury list;
- exemptions; and
- the professional juror syndrome.

4.2.1 Master Jury List

The issue of where to start when drawing up a master jury list is very much alive in the state courts. One side of the argument holds that a voter registration list is sufficient, and rightfully so, as it provides that group of citizens who exercise their franchise and excludes those who do not. On the other side of the question are those who suggest the use of multiple lists--driver registration lists, census lists, etc.--to prepare the master jury list. Arguments here are that multiple listing provides a more accurate cross-section of the community and that with careful processing (possible through computerization) duplication of names can be avoided. A Guide to Jury System Management,* published by the National Institute, should be consulted for a more detailed discussion of this issue. That publication points out many of the pitfalls of using only voter registration lists and advocates the use of multiple source lists. It does, however, caution jurisdictions considering multiple listing to carefully consider the problems previously met by other jurisdictions.

4.2.2 Exemptions

Whom to exempt from jury service is, of course, a decision for the legislatures of the various states. Philosophical arguments might legitimately be made supporting certain exemptions. But the implementation of a One Day/One Trial system should make possible the elimination of many present statutory exemptions. There is, for instance, no reason that a doctor could not serve for the

* A Guide to Jury System Management, NILECJ, 1975.

duration of one day or one trial, while he would certainly have a legitimate objection (as would the community) to the requirement that he serve for 30 days. Eliminating many exemptions in conjunction with a One Day/One Trial term of service should provide a juror list more closely resembling the County population.

4.2.3 The Professional Juror Syndrome

On the average, a juror serving a 30-day term of service hears at least three trials. Such jurors are susceptible to the "professional juror syndrome," a condition characterized by feelings of expertise and increased confidence in weighing evidence and rendering verdicts. Some judges and criminal justice officials suggest that "seasoned" jurors may conduct jury deliberations more effectively and render more enlightened verdicts than their naive counterparts early in the term. Others, however, believe that the long waiting periods fatigue jurors and their interest and alertness wane as the term progresses. This view suggests that justice is better served at the beginning of the term. The One Day/One Trial system insures a uniformity of justice by providing all trials with essentially fresh jurors. The attitudes of jurors reflect their satisfaction with the new system, as the photos and comments throughout this report show.

4.3 Jury Management

Another primary goal of One Day/One Trial is to improve jury system management. A properly tuned system can yield great savings in time as well as cost. Again, there are two issues pertaining to this goal which should be considered:

- orientation of jurors; and
- daily management of jurors.

4.3.1 Orientation of Jurors

The daily call of jurors under the One Day/One Trial system requires, obviously, a daily orientation program. Wayne County



"Everybody has to do their part."



"It should be an interesting experience."

uses a brief slide presentation with accompanying soundtrack narrative that describes the trial-by-jury system in a general fashion. The slide show consumes only sixteen minutes every morning, leaving the more detailed discussion of legal considerations to the trial judge in commencing the voir dire. The trial judge can thus tailor his comments to the particular case at the bar, thus avoiding the confusion that might arise when certain issues (e.g., the burden of proof required in civil cases as opposed to criminal cases) are addressed in the general orientation session.

The Wayne County slide orientation program is readily adaptable for use by other jurisdictions. The script is included in the attachments to Appendix A of this manual.*

4.3.2 Daily Management of Jurors

For a One Day/One Trial jury system to operate at maximum efficiency, the juror utilization process must be finely tuned. The Wayne County experience suggests two important components. First is the stand-by pool, i.e., a number of jurors who are "on call" pending a last minute check of the trial docket. Wayne County manages its stand-by pool through the code-a-phone process (see Chapter 3).

The second factor is clearly a human one. In estimating the number of jurors needed each day, the Jury Clerk or person in charge of the jury pool must be able to anticipate a number of human and system problems: illnesses of judges, judge conferences, the likelihood that a case will go to trial as scheduled, the number of panels necessary for a given type of trial, the ability of a trial judge to dispose of a case at the last minute before trial. Thus, monitoring juror needs on a daily basis is clearly both a science and an art. The input of science is the analysis of computer data on prior juror needs and utilization. The art comes from the knowledge, experience and intuition of the Jury Clerk.

* The script has been adapted for general usage and the program modified for either single unit projection or filmstrip projection (both less expensive than the dual slide version).

Also important in the daily management of jurors is the system of recycling jurors challenged at voir dire as well as the use of smaller jury panels, thus adding greater flexibility in assignment.

4.4 Legal Issues

In the past, it was generally accepted that a One Day/One Trial system could only be instituted through legislative authority. Wayne County has proven otherwise. Through the cooperation and leadership of Chief Judge Canham, the program was instituted through an administrative directive. It has operated successfully even with the large number of statutory exemptions in Michigan. (Many of these exemptions may be eliminated by the end of 1977 as a result of legislation filed this year.) Wayne County's decision to institute the program by court order and later attempt to eliminate exemptions legislatively appears to have been sound. An example of the reverse is the recent setback in Suffolk County, Massachusetts, where a legislative effort to institute One Day/One Trial failed, thereby losing a full year in developing the system.

Of course the implementation of a One Day/One Trial system, whether by court order or legislation, must take account of existing statutory requirements and court rules relevant to jury selection. These will vary widely from state to state (some states still retain a keyman system of compiling jury lists) and a One Day/One Trial system must be adapted to comply with other judicial practices. Further, not all innovations need to be made at the beginning. The process of jury reform can be a gradual one, as evidenced by the Wayne County experience, where the system was initially implemented by court order and is now being considered for statutory authorization, mandating adoption by Michigan Circuit Courts while leaving it optional for other State courts. Exemptions, the need for a qualifying stage to precede the summoning process, the role of jury commissioners, and other legal matters should be considered from a systems perspective, but all innovations need not be implemented simultaneously.

4.5 Implementation

When One Day/One Trial was first proposed in Wayne County there was substantial concern, particularly among the bar--prosecutors, defense counsel, plaintiff's lawyers. Each group anticipated unfavorable results for its clients. Although this initial uncertainty has now turned to unanimous support, the experience in Wayne County indicates the need for strong leadership by the Chief Judge when the program is first announced. The documented success of the Wayne County system, along with the materials developed to aid other communities (an important intent of the LEAA grant), should help pave the way for community acceptance.

4.5.1 Cost Factors

It appears that the current operational cost of the Wayne County program is less in dollar amount than the old system. While federal funds were received in the amount of \$227,696 over the eighteen-month period, a substantial portion was devoted to the design of the system; other costs were allocated to the production of the dual-slide presentation and various reports--Sequential Plan, Computer Documentation, Case Study and juror attitudinal study--prepared by the program.

Table 2 details the expenses associated with the eighteen-month project development period. Total implementation costs were set at \$252,996 in combined LEAA, state, and local funding. The details of these costs are not likely to be reproduced dollar-for-dollar elsewhere. For instance, the \$87,631 for contractual services incorporates \$11,600 for preparing the master list of registered voters in the county, from which names of prospective jurors are drawn. This list contains 1.5 million names. The first million names cost slightly over \$100 to enter, because the lists for Detroit and five major suburbs were already in machine-readable form. Entering the 444,000 names from the 36 communities which kept manual records cost approximately \$25 per thousand names for key punching, partial verification, and materials. Clearly the cost in other jurisdictions will reflect the total size of the master list and the proportion which is already available on tape.

TABLE 2**Development Costs**

Staff		
Project Coordinator	16 months	} \$132,376
Systems Analyst	16 months	
Project Expediter	12 months	
Communications Manager	12 months	
Statistician	11 months	
Secretary	11 months	
Contractual Services		
Programmers		} 87,631
Coders		
Key punchers		
Secretarial Service		
Printing of final reports		
Attitudinal Research		
Orientation Package		
Radio and Television Spots		
Travel		1,283
Transition Operating Expenses		15,239
Equipment		16,207
Construction/renovation		260
TOTAL		\$ 252,996

The slide show presented to jurors during the initial morning orientation can also be adapted to other jurisdictions. Two other publications which might prove useful are A Guide to Jury System Management* and A Guide to Juror Usage** distributed by LEAA. Appendix B provides a general bibliography of jury management and should be consulted for further reading.

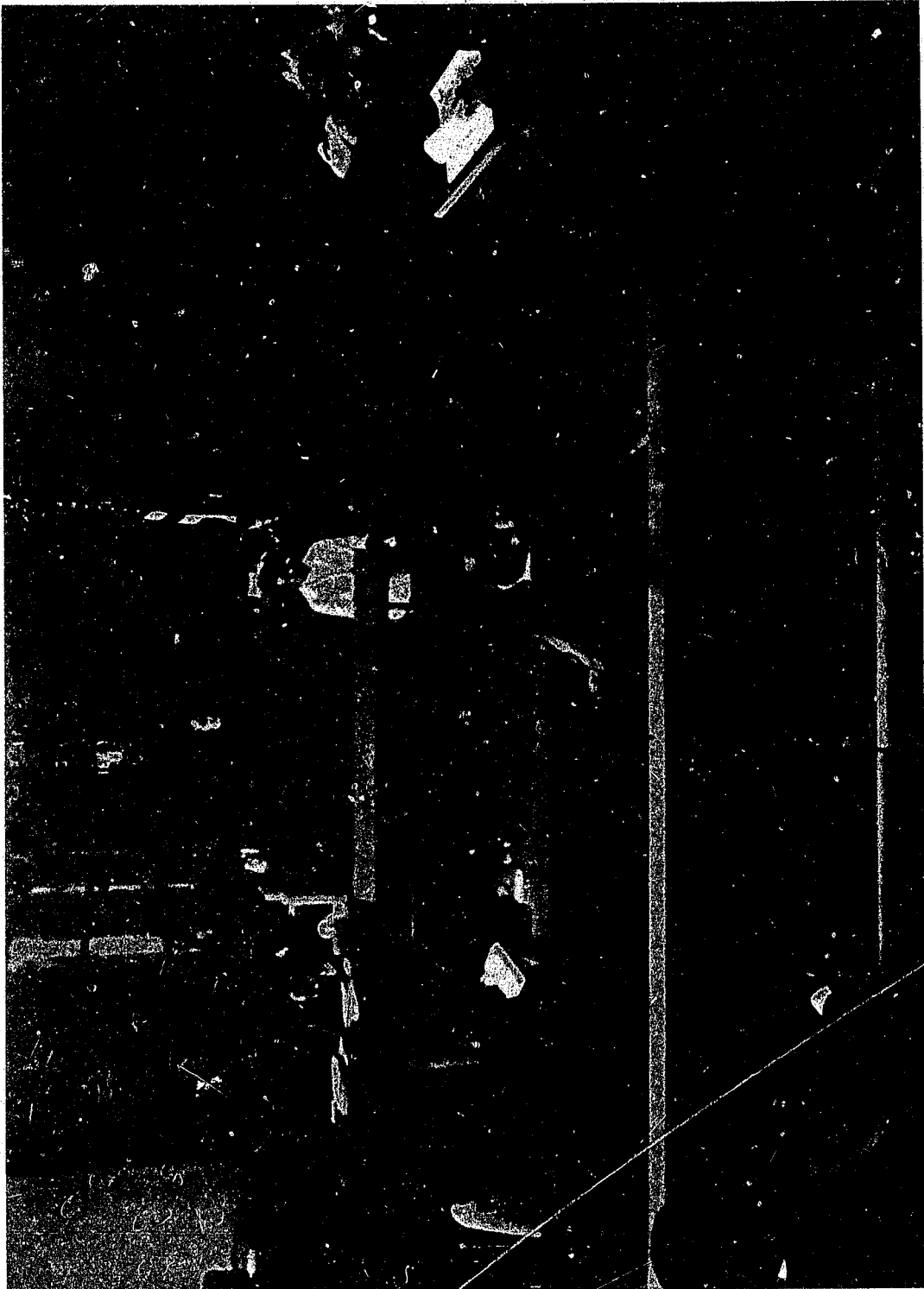
4.5.2 Publicity

Anticipating the confusion often associated with the introduction of a new procedure and the consequent need for the court to take an active role in informing the citizens of Wayne County, the project employed a communications manager. A public information program was developed as described in Chapter 2. Through press conferences, public service announcements on television and radio, feature articles in newspapers and other periodicals, and radio and television interview shows, most apprehensions were satisfactorily resolved.

Any community considering implementation of the One Day/One Trial jury system must develop a similar publicity campaign, tailored, of course, to meet its own particular needs. Scripts for the television and radio spots used in Wayne County appear at the end of Appendix A.

* A Guide to Jury System Management, NILECJ, 1975.

** A Guide to Juror Usage, NILECJ, 1974.



CHAPTER 5: RESULTS

Wayne County adopted a One Day/One Trial system for two primary reasons: (1) to improve jury system management, and (2) to distribute the burdens and rewards of jury duty among a wider and more representative cross-section of the county population. With its administrative flexibility and its convenience from the jurors' point of view, One Day/One Trial appeared to be a viable means to achieve both goals.

Under the 30-day system, the number of jurors available at any given day of the month was a constant, independent of the trial load for that day. With new jurors being called every day under One Day/One Trial, it became possible to adjust the supply of jurors to approximate anticipated demand on a daily rather than monthly basis. Three other innovations in the Wayne County courts--the stand-by pool, recycling challenged jurors, and smaller jury panels--were intended to provide even greater flexibility in the daily call, with resultant potential for savings in juror time and costs.

Increased citizen participation is a necessary by-product of a One Day/One Trial system, since the supply of jurors must meet the daily demand. Because the term of jury service is reduced to a single day or trial, however, the demand on each individual is less onerous. The project staff hoped that the shortened term would occasion fewer requests for excuses, thereby improving the total yield, i.e., increasing the proportion of those summoned for service who would ultimately participate.

Supporters also anticipated that many citizens accepting jury duty under the One Day/One Trial system would be those for whom a 30-day term was most disruptive: men, white-collar workers, the educated; in short, those most likely to suffer financial

loss through prolonged absence from work. By making jury duty more palatable to these segments of the population, One Day/One Trial was expected to diversify the cross-section of jurors.

Finally, by alleviating the frustration caused by long periods of inactivity, it was hoped that jury duty would become a more enjoyable experience. Subsidiary benefits to the judicial process would be improved citizen attitudes toward jury service and toward the court system in general.

From data recorded during the concluding months of the 30-day system and during the beginning of the new One Day/One Trial system, it is possible to develop quantitative or semiquantitative measures of the achievement of each of these goals. Statistics are available on the number of persons responding and dropping out at each stage of the qualifying process, on the demographic characteristics (race, sex, education, and broad occupational class) of jurors produced, and on jurors' responses to a series of attitude questions. Also available are data from which to calculate standard measures of efficiency of juror utilization, which provide the chief evidence concerning time and cost savings. In the remainder of this chapter we examine these measures.

5.1 Juror Utilization

In the winter of 1974-75 (the six months from October to March), Wayne County held 428 jury trials using 21,078 person-days of juror service. A year later the number of trials had increased by 24 percent (to 530). In the same period the total number of juror days on the payroll decreased slightly (7 percent) to 19,552. This decrease was all the more impressive because the average length of the trials actually increased from 3.01 days in 1974-75 to 3.34 days in 1975-76. In the aggregate this resulted in a net increase of 37 percent in the number of jury trial days with no increase in the number of juror days on the county payroll.

There are several methods of measuring efficiency in juror utilization. The two most widely accepted, however, are the following:

$$\text{Juror Days Per Trial (JDPT)} = \frac{\text{Number of Juror Days}}{\text{Number of Trials}}$$

$$\text{Juror Usage Index (JUI)} = \frac{\text{Number of Juror Days}}{\text{Number of Trial Days}}$$

Both the JDPT and JUI are ratios comparing resources consumed (juror days) to those demanded by trials. A decrease in either index may be assumed to reflect improved efficiency. (See Chapter 6 for a more detailed discussion of the relative merits of these indices and others.)

Both measures are calculated in Table 3 for a six-month period prior to and following the institution of the One Day/One Trial system. As this Table indicates, Juror Days Per Trial decreased by 25 percent under One Day/One Trial to a more acceptable value of 37. The Juror Usage Index also decreased by 32 percent from 16.3 to 11.1, again reflecting an improvement in the ratio of resources consumed to those demanded by trials. According to a project report, the Juror Usage Index is used in the Federal District Court System where an index of less than 12 is considered superior. The national average is 19.3 and for the Eastern District of Michigan, 20.6.

TABLE 3
Jury Trial Activity

	<u>Oct 74 - Mar 75</u>	<u>Oct 75 - Mar 76*</u>	<u>Change</u>
1. Jury Trials	428	530	+24%
2. Jury Trial Days	1,290	1,768	+37%
3. Days/Trial (2) / (1)	3.01	3.34	+10%
4. Jury Payroll	\$368,869	\$342,154	-7%
5. Juror Days (4) / \$17.50 @ \$17.50 per day**	21,078	19,552	-7%
6. Juror Days/Trial (JDPT) (5) / (1)	49.3	36.9	-25%
7. Cost/Trial (4) / (1)	\$861	\$646	-25%
8. Cost/Trial Day (4) / (2)	\$286	\$194	-32%
9. Juror Usage Index (JUI) (5) / (2)	16.3	11.1	-32%

* Trial length increased by 10% over the previous sample.

** \$15 jury fee plus average \$2.50 expenses.

5.2 Costs

Wayne County pays jurors \$15 per day plus 10 cents per mile round trip (which averages \$2.50 per diem). Using the figures in Table 3, we find an average jury cost to the county of \$862 per trial, or \$286 per trial day during the winter of 1974-75. As Table 4 indicates, under the One Day/One Trial system, jury cost per trial fell to \$646, and the cost per trial day to \$193. If the number of trial days expended during the first six months of the program can be taken as typical, an annual cost saving to the county of \$330,000 can be projected.

TABLE 4

Juror Payroll Savings

Cost per trial day, 1974 - 75	\$286
Cost per trial day, 1975 - 76	<u>193</u>
Daily Savings	\$ 93
Jury trials, Oct. 75 - March 76	530
Average trial length	<u>3.34 days</u>
Jury trial days (6 months)	1,770
Net Savings (6 months)	\$164,610
Net Savings (one year)	\$329,220

Because of the increased complexity of the One Day/One Trial system, annual operating costs (principally for forms and processing) are somewhat higher than they were under the 30-day term of service. Table 5 outlines the major cost components for the first year of program operation. Because the program is fully institutionalized, other indirect costs associated with both the new and the old jury systems cannot be precisely identified. In general, items not shown are costs which are largely insensitive to the kind of jury system in use.

Table 5 indicates an annual operating cost for system maintenance of \$47,174. Comparable costs under the 30-day service system were \$6,168 per year, \$41,006 less. Deducting the net operating cost difference (\$41,006) from the net juror payroll saving (\$329,220), we estimate a net annual saving of \$288,214.*

5.3 Citizen Participation

During the first six months of the One Day/One Trial system (September 22, 1975 to March 1976), 9,975 Wayne County citizens were involved in jury duty. In the comparable period a year earlier, only one-seventh as many--1,348--were involved. On the average, the One Day/One Trial jurors contributed about two days each, as compared to the month period of the earlier 1,348. The One Day/One Trial system thus clearly succeeded in reducing the load on each individual by distributing it among an increased number of jurors.

* It should be noted that average daily pay for a juror (\$17.50) is far from the net social cost of a day's jury duty. For anyone earning more than the minimum wage, jury duty represents a net contribution (in terms of the difference between the juror's salary level and jury pay of \$17.50) from either the juror or his employer to the county. It is not practical to attempt to assign an exact monetary value to the size of this contribution, but the occupational distribution of Table 8 (page 61) suggests that the net social cost per juror day is at least twice the share paid by the county.

TABLE 5

Annual Cost Components

		<u>One Day/One Trial</u>		<u>Thirty Day</u>	
Court					
Labor (including fringes)		\$13,700			
Systems Analyst (½ time)	13,700				
Forms and Documents		15,166			
Questionnaires: 60,000 @ 5.3c	3,180		12,000 @ 5.3c	636	
mailing	7,800			1,560	
Paycheck envelopes: 24,000 @ 1.8c	432		2,750 @ 1.8c	54	
mailing	3,120			275	
Miscellaneous other forms	634				
		<u>\$28,866</u>			<u>2,525</u>
Clerk of Courts	800			240	
Badges	80			2,575	
Panel lists	155			155	
Other		<u>1,035</u>			<u>2,970</u>
Sheriff's Office					
Summons 25,000 @ 4.3c	1,075		3,500 @ 4.2c	148	
mailing	3,250			455	
		<u>4,325</u>			<u>603</u>
Board of Auditors					
Paychecks: 24,000 @ 1.95c	468		5,500 @ 1.6c	88	
		<u>468</u>			<u>88</u>
Computer Center					
8 hours per week @ \$30/hour	12,480				
		<u>12,480</u>			
TOTAL Annual Costs		<u>\$47,174</u>			<u>6,168</u>

Table 6 shows that, as expected, a smaller portion of potential jurors seeks exclusion from the One Day/One Trial term of service than did those facing a 30-day obligation. Forty-two percent of the questionnaires mailed under the new system result in qualifying jurors (i.e., persons who responded and were not excluded), compared to twenty-nine percent under the earlier system. An even larger difference in yield is found at the next stage of the process: three-quarters of those summoned now report for jury duty, compared to fewer than half in the previous year.

An aggregate response rate can be computed as the product of the first (qualification) yield times the second (summons) yield.* In the pre-program period (1974) this composite yield was 29% times 45% = 13%. In the One Day/One Trial period the yield was 41.65% times 75.38% = 31.40%.

5.4 Representativeness

While the above evidence shows that the composition of jury pools was drawn from a wider cross-section of the county's population, it does not address the question of whether the jurors were more representative of the social composition of Wayne County. Table 7 compares the race and sex of county residents (as estimated for 1975) with jurors who responded to a voluntary post-service attitudinal survey** and with all persons reporting for jury duty as tabulated by the Jury Clerk. The Table indicates that the Jury Clerk's actual counts of jurors' race and sex closely approximate the distribution among the general population.

* Because qualified jurors are not immediately summoned, the simpler ratio of those serving to all questionnaires mailed is not useful.

** Certain demographic and attitudinal data discussed in Sections 5.4 and 5.5 were collected by Dr. Patrick C. Easto, Ph.D., of Eastern Michigan University, in a Juror Attitudinal Survey funded under the LEAA grant as an adjunct to, but not an integral part of, the One Day/One Trial jury system.

TABLE 6

Jurors Yielded by Questionnaires and Summons

<u>Questionnaires Mailed</u>	<u>One Day/One Trial</u>	<u>1974 (Pre-Program)</u>
Post Office Returned (incorrect address)	(13.7%)	12%
No Response	(21.5%)	14%
ACCEPTED (qualification yield)	(41.6%)	29%
Awaiting Examination	(0.4%)	—
Exclusions	(22.8%)	42%
Not Qualified (13.69%) ¹		
Prohibited (1.98%) ²		
Exempt (6.15%) ³		
Excused (0.9 %) ⁴		
 <u>SUMMONED</u>	 12,229	
Jurors Served (summons yield)	(75%)	45%
No-shows	(4%)	—
Stand-bys not called in	(6%)	—
Deferrals	(7%)	—
Exclusions	(8%)	—
Not Qualified (5.2%) ¹		
Prohibited (0.2%) ²		
Exempt (1.3%) ³		
Excused (1.6%) ⁴		
<p>One Day/One Trial qualification yield (41.65%) x Summons yield (75.38%) = Total yield 31.38%.</p> <p>1974 qualification yield (29%) x Summons yield (45%) = Total yield 13%.</p>		

1. Includes those who moved from Wayne County, or are not conversant in the English language, or not in possession of their natural faculties or are infirm and decrepit.
2. State elected and appointed officers, county officers, police agency employees, attorneys, convicted felons or those with pending felony charges.
3. This privilege may be claimed by physicians, dentists, pharmacists or those over 70 years of age.
4. At the discretion of the Presiding Judge persons may be excused from jury duty for good cause, such as lack of transportation, minor children, military service.

TABLE 7

Race and Sex of Wayne County Residents* and Jurors

<u>Race</u>	<u>County Population</u>	<u>Post-Service Survey Respondents</u>		<u>Jury Counts</u>
	<u>1975 (est)</u>	<u>1972-75</u>	<u>Sept 75 - Jan 76</u>	<u>1976</u>
White	67%	67.6%	73.7%	67.7%
Minority	33%	32.4%	26.3%	32.3%
No response (n)	—	(298)	(75)	—
TOTAL CASES	1,652,000	4,973	546	4,720
<u>Sex</u>				
Male	47%	43.8%	42.0%	45.9%
Female	53%	56.2%	58.0%	54.1%
No response (n)	—	(353)	(82)	—
TOTAL CASES	1,652,000	4,973	546	4,720

*Persons 18 years of age and over. 1975 population based on estimates provided by Detroit City Planning Commission.

(The Table also reveals substantial differences between survey respondents and the actual jury pool; however, because of the nonresponse bias in the data from the attitude survey, comparisons involving those figures must be treated as showing relative trends at best.)

Table 8 compares the occupation and education of survey respondents with 1970 census figures for Wayne County. According to these figures, any discrepancies in schooling and occupational status existing under the 30-day system were only slightly improved under the new system.

There are several possible sources of inaccuracy in the data presented in Tables 7 and 8 that inhibit direct comparison with the census figures: (1) Voting lists themselves may underrepresent various groups of people; (2) there have been significant changes in population characteristics between 1972 and 1976; and (3) data drawn from the attitudinal survey are subject to nonresponse biases and errors of classification in assigning written responses to categories.

5.5 Juror Attitudes

The measurement and interpretation of juror morale is a difficult problem. Often, citizens will give up their time and endure poor conditions, yet give glowing marks to courts. In one court (not in Wayne County) only 58 percent of the jurors who sat and waited for 80 to 100 percent of their four weeks of service gave this experience an unfavorable rating. The other 42 percent were still favorable.* This shows either insensitivity, acceptance of inefficiency, reluctance to voice criticism of a system which is presumed to be above reproach, or sincerely positive feelings about jury experience.

* A Guide to Jury System Management, NILECJ, 1975, p. 1-5.

TABLE 8**Education and Occupation of Wayne County Residents and Jurors**

	Jurors		
	1970 Census	April-Sept 1975	Sept 75-Jan 76
Education			
8 years or less	28.4%	7.7%	8.5%
9-12 years	55.3%	47.8%	52.8%
1-3 years of college	8.5%	24.9%	22.7%
4+ years college	7.7%	19.6%	16.0%
No response (n)	—	(86)	(97)
TOTAL CASES	1,442,922*	643	546
Occupation			
Unemployed, not in Labor Force	45.7%	—	—
Not applicable, No response	—	35.8%	45.4%
Semiskilled and Unskilled Laborers	22.3%	22.4%	17.4%
Craftsmen, Foremen, Clerical and Salesworkers	21.8%	27.7%	23.1%
Executives, Managers and Professionals	10.2%	14.2%	14.1%
TOTAL CASES	1,838,730**	643	546

* Persons 25 and over

** Persons 16 and over

Data were collected from the attitudinal survey* administered by an outside consultant to Wayne County jurors between April 1975 (before One Day/One Trial was implemented) and January 1976. The results, though somewhat inconclusive, show that One Day/One Trial jurors appear more satisfied with the length of jury service but slightly less impressed with judicial proceedings than 30-day term jurors.

It is difficult to construe the findings of the attitudinal survey** as showing that the morale of One Day/One Trial jurors is indeed improved as much as one would hope. Response was not mandatory, and in fact only about half the jurors responded. Non-response undoubtedly bears some relation to a juror's feelings about the system, and therefore the group who did respond may not be representative of the entire group. Research in psychometrics indicates that not only response rates but also the content of responses can be significantly influenced by the setting in which questions are asked.

The setting of the Wayne County survey changed in two ways with the introduction of the One Day/One Trial program. First, the survey instrument itself was revised to (a) mention One Day/One Trial as a topic of interest, and (b) ask about some features of the juror orientation which did not apply to the 30-day jurors. This slightly longer instrument may have been perceived as burdensome by a few more jurors, whose responses might have been colored accordingly. Second, the few minutes to complete the form might have appeared as a much smaller imposition to jurors who had already contributed 30 days than to those who discharged their responsibilities in a few hours. In the context of a much smaller service obligation, small irritants or small conveniences may be viewed as comparatively more significant.

Since the vast majority of jurors react favorably to their experience regardless of the term of service, the One Day/One Trial system has its primary impact on the community by exposing seven times as many people to the judicial system.

* This is the same instrument referenced above in Section 5.4.

** See end of Appendix A.



*"This is a lot better than the old system.
I know. I served under both."*



*"One of the best ideas the courts have
had in a long time."*

5.6 Conclusion

Thus the results indicate that juror utilization has improved significantly under the One Day/One Trial jury system. Wayne County also realized substantial cost savings and succeeded in increasing citizen participation sevenfold. Although the data suggest that One Day/One Trial was only moderately successful in diversifying the cross-section of the community represented on juries, Michigan's pending legislation to remove occupational exemptions is a promising approach to this problem. Such legislation combined with the One Day/One Trial system should make jury composition truly representative of the community. In fact, without the One Day/One Trial jury system, the removal of all exemptions would probably not be possible.

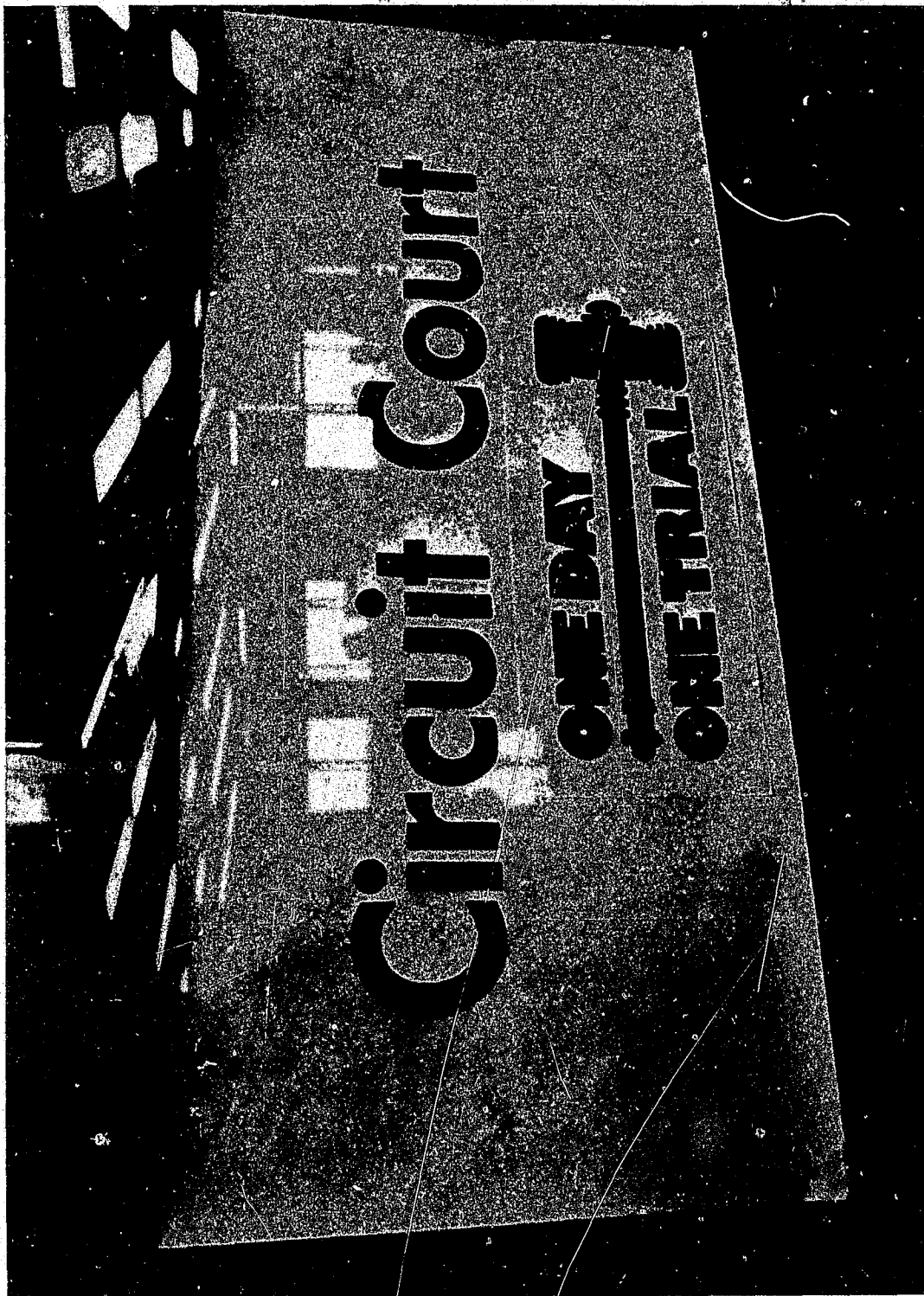
CHAPTER 6: EVALUATION DESIGN

The preceding chapter documented the benefits realized in Wayne County by instituting a One Day/One Trial system. To assist other jurisdictions in using the evaluation process to monitor and improve program operations, this chapter presents general guidelines for assessing the efficiency and yield of a similar system and for measuring juror representativeness and satisfaction.

6.1 Monitoring Efficiency

Several of the costs of a One Day/One Trial jury system are essentially inflexible. Forty-five percent of the annual budget shown in Table 5 (Chapter 5) is salaries for core staff. Another 20 percent reflects the costs of computer processing. Once the programs are written and the staff hired monitoring these costs will not lead to economies of operation. Cost monitoring can, however, lead to efficiencies in the number of jurors called in each day.

In Chapter 5 we calculated that an average trial in Wayne County required \$646 in juror payroll. This amount varies directly with the number of jurors called each day and the actual demand for jurors to hear trials. The more nearly these two can be matched, the smaller the cost, both to jurors and to the courts. However, every reduction in the pool of available jurors increases the probability that some trials will be delayed because the pool was exhausted. Calling the "right" number of jurors thus demands a delicate balance between forcing a trial to wait and paying for superfluous jurors.



The only way to achieve this balance is to maintain a fairly close watch on the daily supply and demand of jurors and on the number and length of waits occasioned by lack of jurors. In Wayne County, data for this monitoring is maintained and processed by the computer system. Table 9 shows one of the reports produced daily by this system. The right-hand side of the page displays, for each ten minute interval, the number of jurors available to meet calls for juries. Whenever this number falls below the minimum panel size (usually 8 for civil trials, 14 for criminal), no new panels can be formed and judges may be forced to delay the voir dire until enough jurors have returned to the assembly area to form a new panel. The left-hand side of the page shows the combined magnitude of unsatisfied requests. The printout in Table 10 chronicles the individual events which add and remove jurors from the jury pool: calls for panels, jurors returned from voir dire, panels not used because of last-minute settlements, etc. Examination of this table shows exactly when judges are forced to wait and for how long.

These tables illustrate the two competing costs which must be balanced in tuning the jury system: unsatisfied requests for panels and idle jurors. Indices of both are easy to construct and well worth monitoring. For the first, one should count the number of times judges are forced to wait and the cumulative number of idle minutes. Establishing acceptable limits for these measures will depend on local conditions (such as the number of courtrooms served by a jury pool, intensity of trial activity, and the judges' patience), and on the accuracy with which each day's trial schedule can be predicted in advance.

Measures for the other side of the efficiency coin--juror utilization--are slightly more complicated, but equally well defined. As Table 3 in Chapter 5 shows, calculations of cost per jury trial and cost per jury trial day are related to the two most widely accepted measures of utilization--Juror Days Per Trial (JDPT) and Juror Usage Index (JUI). The juror utilization indices serve as a useful supplement to the monetary calculations in that they measure time as the commodity being consumed, rather than money. Since the daily jury fee represents only a fraction of the value of time consumed, both costs and days are valuable considerations.

TABLE 9

05/12/76 5 00 12		WAYNE COUNTY JURY COMMISSION JUROR USAGE BY DATE AND TIME																				PAGE -1 JCB750A				
MONDAY 04/19/76																										
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									0																
9 10									0																
9 20									0																
9 30									0																
9 40									0																
9 50									0																
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3 40									0																
3 50									0																
4 00									0																
4 10									0																
4 20									0																
4 30									0																
BEGINING POOL SIZE		102																								
LOWEST POINT IN JUROR AVAILABILITY		11 31 16-																								

TABLE 10

08/20/76 1 09 16		WAYNE COUNTY JURY COMMISSION JUROR USAGE BY DATE AND TIME										PAGE 1 JCR750A	
JURY ROOM ACTIVITY							COURT ROOM ACTIVITY						
MONDAY 08/02/76													
SEQ.	TIME	JUDGE	BLDG.	ACTION	QTY.	POOL	*	JUDGE	CASF NUMB	CASE TYPE	ACTION	QTY. HOLDOVERS	
1	9 00	SOD	301	START OF DAY	99	99	*						
2	9 20	TAMAHE	JUV	PANEL REQ AND SENT	20	79	*						
3	9 30	MHWAHL	427	PANEL REQ AND SENT	43	36	*						
4	9 31	#14	301	JUROR RELEASED	1	35	*						
5	9 40	WLCABA	1807	PANEL REQ AND SENT	15	20	*						
6	10 00	LESIMH	1519	PANEL REQ AND SENT	15	5	*	TAMAHE JU-00193646			EMPANELMENT START	8 72	
7	10 30						*	WLCABA CC-73238766	CZ		EMPANELMENT START	8 80	
8	10 40	CSFARM	1511	PANEL REQUEST	40	35-	*						
9	10 41	BDBURD	1421	PANEL REQUEST	15	50-	*						
10	10 42	WLCABA	1807	VOIR DIRE RETURN	1	49-	*						
11	10 50	WLCABA	1807	VOIR DIRE RETURN	2	47-	*	LESIMH CC-73227977	NI		EMPANELMENT START	7 87	
12	11 00						*	B MOOD CC-73240200	NI		TO BE CONTINUED	7 87	
13	11 20	WLCABA	1807	VOIR DIRE RETURN	1	46-	*						
14	11 30	WLCABA	1807	RETURNED-NOT QUEST	2	44-	*	WLCABA CC-73238766	CZ		EMPANELMENT FINISH	8 87	
15	11 30						*	CSFARM CC-76614546	FY		EMPANELMENT START	13 100	
16	11 31	MHWAHL	427	PANEL NOT USED	43	1-	*						
17	11 32	BDBURD	1421	PANEL SENT	15	1-	*						
18	11 33	WLCABA	1807	RETURNED-NOT QUEST	1	0	*						
19	11 34	CSFARM	1511	PANEL SENT	40	0	*	RLOLZA CC-76603121	FM		TRIAL ENDED-JV	12 88	
20	11 37						*	LESIMH CC-73227977	NI		EMPANELMENT FINISH	7 88	
21	11 40	LESIMH	1519	RETURNED-NOT QUEST	8	8	*	BDBURD CC-72216540	NO		EMPANELMENT START	7 95	
22	11 50	BDBURD	1421	VOIR DIRE RETURN	2	10	*	BDBURD CC-72216540	NO		EMPANELMENT FINISH	7 95	
23	12 00	BDBURD	1421	RETURNED-NOT QUEST	6	16	*	LESIMH CC-73227977	NI		TO BE CONTINUED	7 95	
24	12 10	CSFARM	1511	VOIR DIRE RETURN	3								
25	12 20	CSFARM	1511	VOIR DIRE RETURN	1								
26	12 30	CSFARM	1511	VOIR DIRE RETURN	3								
27	12 40	CSFARM	1511	VOIR DIRE RETURN	3								
28	12 50	EX	301	JURORS EXCUSED	12								
29	12 51	CSFARM	1511	VOIR DIRE RETURN	1								
30	12 52	EX	301	JURORS EXCUSED	15								
31	12 53	EOD	301	JURORS EXCUSED									
32	1 00												
33	1 00												
34	1 00												
35	1 00												
36	1 00												
37	1 15												
38	4 30						*	RD WUNN CC-12080023			TO BE CONTINUED	8 95	
39	4 30						*	TAMAHE JU-00193646			EMPANELMENT FINISH	8 95	
40	5 00						*	PHARVE CC-73230150	CM		TO BE CONTINUED	8 95	
NUMBER OF PANELS REQUESTED					6		*	NUMBER OF TRIALS STARTED				5	
JURORS SENT TO VOIR-DIRE					148		*	NUMBER OF TRIALS CONT				0	
LOWEST POINT IN JUROR AVAILABILITY				10 41	50-		*	NUMBER OF TRIALS FINISHED				1	
JURY UTILIZATION FACTOR					21 %		*	NUMBER JURORS EMPANELLED				43	
							*	NUMBER JURORS RELEASED				12	
							*	JURORS TO RETURN				95	

Report+ JOB-JCA750
JCA750A

This report shows all the activity occurring in the jury pool and in the courtrooms for a particular day. It is in time-of-day sequence.

Thus, Judge BDBURD requested a panel of 15 jurors at 10:41 A.M.; since there was not a sufficient quantity at the time, the panel was not sent until 11:32 A.M. The panel arrived at the courtroom at 11:40 A.M. and the empanelment was finished at 11:50 A.M.; at 1:00 P.M. the trial was adjourned to the following day.

Calculating JUI (see Table 11)* requires knowledge of trial lengths in days, which is available in Wayne County from the regular reports of the computer system, but which may not be available in every jurisdiction. JDPT avoids this difficulty by substituting the number of trials--which will always be available--for the number of trial days. As long as the average length of trials remains constant, the choice between the two indices is a matter of availability. Gradual trends toward longer trials will cause JDPT to increase without any real change in efficiency.

The other two indices shown in Table 11 are of lesser interest. PBI is easily calculated from information available in every court. It is entirely independent of trial length and small fluctuations in scheduling. Under the One Day/One Trial system, the index is most directly related to the number of prospective jurors who wait out their day without hearing a trial.

TABLE 11

Indices of Juror Utilization

1. Juror Usage Index

$$JUI = \frac{\text{Number of Juror Days Served}}{\text{Number of Trial Days}}$$

2. Juror Days Per Trial

$$JDPT = \frac{\text{Number of Juror Days Served}}{\text{Number of Trials}}$$

3. People Brought In

$$PBI = \frac{\frac{\text{Number of Juror Days Served}}{\text{Number of Trials}} \times \text{Juror Days on Continuing Voir Dires or Trials}}{\text{Number of Trials}}$$

4. Percent of Time Not Used

$$\% \text{ not used} = \frac{\text{Juror Time Not Spent in Trial or Voir Dire}}{\text{Juror Time Spent in Courthouse}} \times 100$$

* The indices of Table 11, as well as much of the following discussion, are based on Chapter 3 of A Guide to Jury System Management, NILECJ, 1975.

The percent of time not used cannot reasonably be calculated without the help of a computer. Most court systems do not maintain the necessary data for computing how individual jurors spend their time. The index contains a slight amount of information not captured by the three ratios discussed above, but for most monitoring purposes, the additional calculation required is not justified.

6.2 Monitoring Yield

Little doubt is possible about the efficacy of the One Day/One Trial system in achieving its most basic aim of distributing the burden of jury duty among larger numbers of citizens. Attainment of this major goal reflects both the larger number of summonses sent out under the new system and the increased yield. Close monitoring of this yield is essential in maintaining a supply of jurors adequate to the demand, as well as providing an early warning system of possible system weakness.

It is probably most convenient and effective to tabulate the yield for every batch of qualifying questionnaires mailed. Courts may even wish to make such tabulations a part of the input automatically generated by their EDP systems. For manual calculations a worksheet (see Table 12) such as that described in A Guide to Jury System Management* will suffice. Yields for both the qualification and summoning processes should be followed closely so that any decline can be met (a) by an increase in mailings, and (b) by appropriate action to seek out and correct any cause of decreased participation.

6.3 Measuring Representativeness

The degree to which Wayne County's measures of representativeness reflect the true composition of the jury pool is uncertain. Data on occupation and education, as well as race and sex tabulations before the One Day/One Trial jury system was instituted, were culled from the voluntary attitudinal survey, and are therefore subject to unknown biases.

* A Guide to Jury System Management, NILECJ, 1975.

TABLE 12

Yield Computation Worksheet

QUALIFICATION (Date <u>JAN 6, 1975</u>) (Use only if qualification is a separate step)		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Number of Questionnaires Sent				<u>90,000</u>	<u>100%</u>
Less:					
Undeliverable	<u>23,760</u>	<u>26.4 %</u>			
Not Returned	<u>10,980</u>	<u>12.2 %</u>			
Total Non-Response	<u>34,740</u>	<u>38.6 %</u>			
Disqualified	<u>13,680</u>	<u>15.2 %</u>			
Exempt	<u>1,530</u>	<u>1.7 %</u>			
Excused	<u>9,270</u>	<u>10.3 %</u>			
Total Excluded	<u>24,480</u>	<u>27.2 %</u>			
Total Qualified				<u>30,780</u>	
				Qualification Process Yield	<u>34.2 %</u>
SUMMONING (Date <u>MAY 6, 1975</u>)					
Number of Summons Sent				<u>1,600</u>	<u>100%</u>
Less:					
Unclaimed	<u>376</u>	<u>23.5 %</u>			
No Show	<u>78</u>	<u>4.9 %</u>			
Total Non-Response	<u>454</u>	<u>28.4 %</u>			
Disqualified	<u>14</u>	<u>0.9 %</u>			
Exempt	<u>10</u>	<u>0.6 %</u>			
Permanently Excused	<u>18</u>	<u>1.1 %</u>			
Postponed	<u>200</u>	<u>12.5 %</u>			
Total Excluded	<u>242</u>	<u>15.1 %</u>			
Total Jurors Serving				<u>904</u>	
				Summoning Process Yield	<u>56.5 %</u>
OVERALL YIELD:					
Qualification Process Yield		<u>34.2 %</u>	x	Summoning Process Yield	<u>56.5 %</u>
			=		<u>19.3 %</u>

Figure 2-2. Computation of Selection Process Yield

More accurate measures of demographic data can be obtained. For example, Wayne County's Jury Clerk now tallies the race and sex of jurors as they report to the courthouse. In addition, measures of education and occupation are contained in the Personal History Questionnaire. Since there is a statutory obligation to cooperate at that point in the selection process, answers may be considered reliable. Capturing the data here has the added advantage of allowing direct comparison between those who serve and those who drop out of the process at each stage. (Wayne County is now in the process of tabulating demographic data collected in the Personal History Questionnaire.)

Finally, in analyzing the data, attention should be given to the possibility of interactions which might mask racial or other biases. For example, if both white women and black men were over-represented, simple marginal counts by race and sex might fail to detect the bias. If the data are tabulated by computer, the added cost of searching for such biases is negligible, and the more accurate information should be well worth the effort.

6.4 Measuring Attitudes

In addition to general satisfaction items, the questionnaire given to jurors on exit asks a number of questions about specific features of the orientation program, the mechanics of jury management, and the jurors' courtroom experiences. Each court should consider including similar items relating to its specific practices. Direct analysis of the responses may reveal specific areas in which improvement is (a) most needed from an administrative standpoint, or (b) most valuable from the jurors' perspective.

Indirect analysis may prove even more enlightening. Jurors' responses may indicate dissatisfaction even though jurors may not think themselves dissatisfied or know the reasons why. Fairly simple cross-tabs might reveal, however, that observed attitudes are related to some external factor.

Suppose, for example, that jurors serving in a particular courtroom consistently show lower than average satisfaction. Even though the jurors themselves may be unaware of any problems,

this should be a signal to examine that room for characteristics which might distinguish it from others. Similarly, jurors who had trouble understanding orientation materials might find the remainder of their experience less positive than those who understood them. Such a finding would indicate the need for some kind of corrective measure in the orientation, or perhaps a supplement for those who are likely to experience problems later on.

For this kind of analysis to succeed, the questionnaire must meet at least three conditions:

First, the measures of satisfaction must be reasonably reliable. Given that jurors tend to respond favorably to almost any stimulus, several items thought to relate to satisfaction may need to be considered together in order to cover enough areas to reflect possible latent dissatisfaction.

Second, the questionnaire should address every phase of jury service in which problems, however mundane, may be anticipated. Where jurors may follow different procedures, it should be possible to distinguish which jurors did what. For instance, since jurors in civil cases are likely to encounter problems different from those in criminal cases, all questionnaires should ask whether the trial was civil or criminal. Similarly, jurors who heard a trial should always be distinguished from those who simply waited. Local practice will dictate other variables of comparable significance.

Finally, the questions measuring satisfaction and juror experiences must address those domains where there is likely to be significant variation. For example, the best way to test a hypothesis that civil and criminal jurors need different kinds of information at orientation is to ask jurors directly, "Did you feel the orientation material was relevant to your trial experience?" or "Was _____ adequately explained?"



"It's a lot of responsibility - you can't take these cases lightly."



"Quite an experience."

6.5 Conclusion

Careful and frequent evaluation is the key to an up-to-date and smoothly functioning jury management system. By keeping close tabs on the day-to-day operations, and by continually sharpening the instruments used to measure various aspects of the jurors and their experiences, project directors can and should insure that adaptation and flexibility are "built into" the One Day/One Trial system.

**Appendix A: Sequential Plan of Implementation
of the One-Day/One-Trial Jury System**

Wayne County, Michigan

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 pilot study, the Court formally adopted this new jury term on April 21, 1976 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 widespread 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

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SEQUENTIAL PLAN OF IMPLEMENTATION

ONE-DAY/ONE-TRIAL
JURY SYSTEM

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, Presiding
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

Frederick E. Byrd, Presiding
Judge
John W. Connolly
George D. Kent
Julian P. Rodgers, Jr.
Henry J. Szymanski
Daniel J. Van Antwerp
Ricardo J. Lubienksi
Donald L. Hobson
William J. Giovan
Harold Hood
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Wayne County Judges	80
Staff	81
Foreword	85
Synopsis of Plan	88
Definition	91
Implementation in Detail	92
I. Compilation of Wayne County Master Voter Registration List for Data Processing	92
II. Generating the First Voters List	95
III. Addressing and Mailing of Juror Personal History Questionnaires	95
IV. Mailing of Questionnaires	98
V. Publicity	98
VI. Pre-Screening, Screening and Classification of Returned Questionnaires	100
VII. Juror Prediction; Stand-by Jurors	102
VIII. Jurat Drawing	104
IX. Service of Summons	106
X. Response to Summons	107
XI. Check-In and Orientation	110
XII. Panels	114
XIII. Payroll	115
XIV. Attitudinal Survey	118
Recommendations	120

Exhibits

A. Questionnaire Package	123
B. Questionnaire Selection Transmittal	129
C. Jury Commission Status Codes	130
D. Examination Notice	131
E. Excuse Approval Notice	131
F. Jury Room Check-In Form	132
G. Jury Room Activity Log	133
H. Jury Room Availability Graph	134
I. Summons Schedule	135
J. Minutes of the Drawing of Jurors	136
K. Summons Package	137
L. Request for Deferment Printout	138
M. Current Date Status Report Printout	139
N. Daily Panel List	140
O. Information Sheet for Jurors	141
P. Stick-On Juror Badge	142
Q. Daily Juror Usage Report	143
R. Juror Payroll Stub	142
S. Payroll Adjustment Form	150
T. Juror Attitudinal Survey	151
U. Juror Service Exit Questionnaire	155

INDEX TO APPENDIX

A.	Map of Wayne County, Michigan	157
B.	Population and Registered Voters In Wayne County	158
C.	Jury Reorganization Project Budget	159
D.	Introductory Memos	
	1) To the Bench	160
	2) To Courtroom Clerks	163
	3) To Deputy Sheriffs	166
E.	Scripts for Radio and TV Spot Announcements	167
F.	Narration Script of Juror Orientation	173
G.	Scripts of Messages for Phone Answering Unit	181
H.	List of Form Number for Jury Program	183
I.	Data Processing Information	
	1) List of Equipment	184
	2) Job Scheduling Log	185
	3) List of Printouts	186
J.	Pilot Study Statistics	189

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 caseflow 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 printout 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 standby" 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 printouts 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 is 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.*)
 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.)
 2. Thirty-six municipalities submitted typed lists which were supplied to keypunch vendors who punched these lists into data processing cards. These cards were then transferred onto tapes (444,000 names). The keypunching was verified to the first four characters of the voter's last name, plus house number. This method claims to provide 95% accuracy and costs considerably less

* Jury Commission, Commission or Commissioners herein all refer to the Wayne County Board of Jury Commissioners, composed of seven members appointed by the Governor.

than total verification. (Cost - \$11,500 for tapes, keypunching and verification.)

B. For processing efficiency, the tapes from items 1 and 2 above were collated into five distinct groups:

1. Detroit - Voting Districts 3 through 10
2. Detroit - Voting Districts 11 through 18
3. Detroit - Voting Districts 19 through 26
4. All Voting Districts that are serviced by a District Court:

Belleville	Northville	Canton Twp.
Dearborn Hgts.	Plymouth	Grosse Ile Twp.
Dearborn	Rockwood	Huron Twp.
Flat Rock	Romulus	Northville Twp.
Garden City	Trenton	Plymouth Twp.
Gibraltar	Wayne	Redford Twp.
Inkster	Westland	Sumpter Twp.
Livonia	Brownstown Twp.	Van Buren Twp.

5. All Voting Districts that are not serviced by District Court:

Allen Park	Highland Park
Ecorse	Lincoln Park
Grosse Pointe City	Melvindale
Grosse Pointe Farms	River Rouge
Grosse Pointe Park	Riverview
Grosse Pointe Twp.	Southgate
Grosse Pointe Woods	Taylor
Hamtramck	Wyandotte
Harper Woods	

C. Basic information stored on the tapes:

	<u>Length of Field</u>
1. Name (last, first, initial)	(30)
2. House number	(5)
3. Street number, apt. #, etc.	(25)
4. Zip code	(3)
5. Voter's District	(2)
6. Voter's Precinct	(3)
7. District Court Number	(2)
8. Selection Code (when served, exemptions)	(1)

D. Computer edit-checking of the voters registration list included:

1. Determination if house and precinct actually had a numeric designation.
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.

Printout 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 percent (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* for the jury year commencing September 1975 was determined to be 26.) The Commission is then provided with a printout 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.

III. Addressing and Mailing of Juror Personal History Questionnaires

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 notices 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:

- A. The Personal History Questionnaire (EXHIBIT A), 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)

* 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.

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.

- B. A Questionnaire Transmittal Form (EXHIBIT B) 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* 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 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 printout of the names of those who receive questionnaires for Commission records.
3. A printout showing what the Commission requested to be selected and what was actually selected. Possible discrepancy could be caused by key-punch error or shortage of registered voters in a particular precinct.

D. A backup 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.

* Data Processing herein refers to the Systems department of the Friend of the Court, which operates the computer used by the Circuit Court.

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 initial 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. Nondeliverables (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--*EXHIBIT C*) and date of such exclusion.

3. Requests for Excuse, indicated by the code "E1" and showing the date of review and the date of scheduled examination. The computer then generates an examination notice (*EXHIBIT D*) which is sent to the Commission for mailing to the person making the request.

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 (*EXHIBIT E*) 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 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 will likely 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 (*EXHIBIT F*) 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 printouts are produced. One (*EXHIBIT G*) 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 printout (*EXHIBIT H*) is a graphic depiction of juror availability at any point during the day.

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 jurors are accumulated to accommodate 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 (*EXHIBIT I*) 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., four of seven), a judge designated by the Presiding Judge and the County Clerk or his deputy.
- 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, 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 printout is also provided at this time showing the names 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 printout (*EXHIBIT J*) is generated which becomes the minutes of the meeting for permanent record when signed by those officials present. Two other copies of the printout 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 biweekly, if needed.

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

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

- 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.

Formerly each summons was manually addressed by label, date-stamped and stuffed by the Sheriff's Court Division employees.

X. Response to Summons

- A. If a juror, in response to the summons, phones the Commission requesting postponement to another date, the Commission staff will obtain the tear-sheet from the original service-date file and schedule a new service date as requested. Usually this date will be at least four weeks later so that a second summons can issue. (Under special circumstances a shorter postponement can be arranged; in such case a follow-up summons is not sent.) On any follow-up summons the computer will insert "DF" and the number of prior deferments in order that the staff will be alerted to possible abuses.

The tear-sheet is then coded showing the reason for deferment (e.g., illness, vacation, business needs, etc.) dated with the new service date and then re-filed under that date.

The commission keypuncher will then enter the following data: the juror number, name, original and new service dates. A resultant printout (EXHIBIT L), processed daily, is sent to the Presiding Judge for approval. As has been the Court's policy, deferments, within six months, are readily granted.

Staff can control rescheduling by checking the Current Date Status Report printout (EXHIBIT M) showing the schedule of jurors that will be called on future dates. As some days become fully scheduled, another date is suggested.

This daily report may be used to determine the number of jurors, including "stand-bys", that are available (after exclusions) to schedule interviews, or to determine the optimum date on which to grant postponements (i.e., so that a large number of deferments are not scheduled for the same date). In addition, the report can be used to determine how questionnaire returns are progressing as well as the status of responses to the summons.

- B. If a juror phones to be deferred to a date more than six months in the future, the tear-sheet is taken from the original service-date file and coded "TX" (temporary excuse) and dated with an examination date. The computer will then address Examination Notices and return them to the Commission for mailing two weeks prior to the exam.
- 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 absent jurors are coded "NS" (no-show) and marked with the new service date, and follow-up summons will then issue. A

printout of those who ignored this second summons is done on an "as needed" basis but at least quarterly.*

- E. On service day, if jurors phone to say there was an emergency or they had forgotten, etc., they are re-scheduled. The tear-sheet is coded "DF" (deferred) and dated with the new service date and filed under that date.
- 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 printout (EXHIBIT N) 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 printout list and designated accordingly.

This printout 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

* 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.

counsel is entitled to a copy.

Multi-part paper is used in order to reduce the number of computer runs. These decolated lists are picked up in the computer room each week and brought to the Jury Assembly Room (301). They are carried from Room 301 to the courtroom via the deputies as panels are requested.

XI. Check-In and Orientation

- A. Previously there had been a monthly orientation in the 13th floor Auditorium for jurors on Monday afternoon preceding their 30-day term. The session lasted about three hours and jurors received a half-day's pay (\$7.50) for attending. During this period jurors had to sit and wait while the group seeking excusals or deferments was questioned by the Commissioners.

At that orientation the Jury Clerk explained procedural and mechanical matters such as wearing the badge, lunch hours and parking facilities, etc. Judges appeared on a rotation basis and spoke to the group on their responsibilities as jurors.

- B. Under the One-Day/One-Trial system a brief daily presentation supplants the special orientation session. This will result in an annual savings of \$19,350, which was expended for the half-day pay (215 jurors per month average) and also another \$6,450 which was spent for mileage fees (\$2.50 per jurors average).

To avoid assembly and movement problems, Room 301 (Jury Assembly Area) was rearranged and slightly remodeled for use as both the check-in and orientation room. A raised rostrum was constructed, and a movie screen was hung in the southwest corner of the room for presentation of the audio-visual portion of the juror orientation.

This dual-slide program, produced under grant contract by the Criminal Justice Institute (cost--\$8,000), runs approximately 16 minutes. It answers conceptual questions of a juror's duties and responsibilities and describes the procedures of the Wayne County Courts, and eliminates the need for a judge to appear each day.

- C. The Jury Clerk readies the counter and slide equipment for orientation by arranging them on the previous evening.

Jurors are instructed to report at 8:15 a.m. Upon arrival, signs outside Room 301 request jurors to form a line and be ready to present their summons. Blank summons are provided for those who forgot theirs (about one per day).

The Jury Clerk takes the summons at the counter and checks it against the Panel Printout 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.*

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.

* A study is currently being made to determine if further reduction of panel numbers is feasible for even greater efficiency.

The summons are put into an envelope, marked with the 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 Printout 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 nonroutine 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 (EXHIBIT O), a slip designating by number which panel they have been assigned and a stick-on juror badge (EXHIBIT P), 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.

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 the 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. Regrouped 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.

- A. Data Processing obtains the necessary payroll information from the Jury Usage Report (*EXHIBIT Q*), 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.

The weekly pay further justified the addition of a payroll stub (*EXHIBIT R*) 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 Printout. 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) Nonappearance (No-show)
 - 3) Deferment to a later date
 - 4) Excusal by Jury Commission
 - 5) Removal because of ineligibility to serve
- b) As a 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 Printout used as a check-in list, and the Daily Juror Usage Report.
 - 1) The Daily Panel Printout 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 printout of the payroll is requested.
 - b) Data Processing generates a payroll tape and a printout of total service as stored in the computer for the week.
 - c) The payroll printout 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 (EXHIBIT S) is submitted to Data Processing along with a request for a second printout 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.
 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

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 (EXHIBIT T) 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.

A one-page Juror Service Exit Questionnaire (*EXHIBIT U*) 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

EXHIBIT A

WAYNE COUNTY JURY COMMISSION

224-5650

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.

* 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.)

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

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 First Middle
a. State any legal changes of name including maiden and previous married names. _____
2. Address: _____
Street City or Twp. Zip Code
3. Telephone Number: Home _____ Office _____
4. Date of Birth: (Give exact date) _____
Age _____ Place _____
5. Sex: _____ Social Security No. _____
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) _____
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 nonmoving 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 COMMISSIONER ONLY

(SIGN HERE) _____

☐ AC _____ ☐ EX _____

☐ El _____

Jury Commissioner

JR-11

WAYNE COUNTY JURY COMMISSION
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	11 31	2	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	

Exhibit B

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 EXEMPTIONS

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

Exhibit D
(Back)

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

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

05/13/76
5 00 12

WAYNE COUNTY JURY COMMISSION
JUROR USAGE BY DATE AND TIME

PAGE 1
JCB750A

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 20	# 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 32	RLDLZA	1921	VOIR DIRE RETURN	4	49	*						
13	11 10	PAWJOD	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	PAWJOD	1821	VOIR DIRE RETURN	1	13-	*						
19	11 41	RLDLZA	1921	VOIR DIRE RETURN	1	12-	*						
20	11 42	RECUNY	1719	PANEL REQ CANCELED	15	3	*						
21	11 43	RLDLZA	1921	VOIR DIRE RETURN	1	4	*						
22	11 44	PAWJOD	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	JJACN	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	EDD	301	JURORS EXCUSED	17	17	*						
NUMBER OF PANELS REQUESTED							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	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 G

C5/12/76
5 OCT 12

WAYNE COUNTY JURY COMMISSION
JUROR USAGE BY DATE AND TIME

PAGE 1
JC8750A

MONDAY 04/19/76

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									0																	
9 10									0																	
9 20									0																	
9 30									0																	
9 40									0																	
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4 10									0																	
4 20									0																	
4 30									0																	

BEGINNING POOL SIZE 102

LOWEST POINT IN JUROR AVAILABILITY 11 31 16-

Exhibit H

JR-8

4	0
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WAYNE COUNTY JURY COMMISSION

SUMMONS SCHEDULE

	MONTH DAY D Y Y					TOTAL NEEDED	(less) PREVIOUSLY DEFER'D	NO. TO SELECT	NO. of STAND-BYS #	HOUR MINUTE			CD*	JUDGE
	3	8	9	11	12					14	15	18		
M														
T														
W														
T														
F														

M														
T														
W														
T														
F														

M														
T														
W														
T														
F														

M														
T														
W														
T														
F														

TOTALS

*CD - P-PETIT; G-GRAND # - included in no. to select; DATE OF SELECTION _____

Exhibit I

WAYNE COUNTY JURY COMMISSION DBGENJP2 PAGE 1
MINUTES OF THE DRAWING OF JURORS

SERVICE DATE - 6-17-76			
1. VAUGHN JUANITA	1808 GREGORY	LINCOLN PARK, MI, 48146	5-43-019-046
2. RUTECKI JOHN F	2327 SEVENTEENTH	WYANDOTTE, MI, 48192	5-58-027-020
3. SANDERFER POWELL A	13994 SOUTHFIELD FWY	DETROIT, MI, 48223	5-19-014-030
4. DINGLIE CHRISTINE	6436 REUTER	DEARBORN, MI, 48126	5-29-017-006
5. HARPLE GAYLE E	49717 S SERVICE DR	BELLEVILLE, MI, 48111	5-68-007-008
6. MOORE DOROTHY J	3581 THEODORE	DETROIT, MI, 48211	5-10-025-045
7. MC COY MARIANNE	27426 WINDSOR	GARDEN CITY, MI, 48135	5-33-015-029
8. BENTLEY ELMORE	13450 BIRRELL	SOUTHGATE, MI, 48195	5-52-002-002
9. HOSEY BERNICE	2461 LESLIE	DETROIT, MI, 48238	5-14-045-023
10. WARTHEN DIANE	3794 WEBB	DETROIT, MI, 48206	5-22-012-052
11. HARDING KIZZIE	3938 GRACE	WAYNE, MI, 48184	5-55-001-051
12. LUKOSAVICH KATHLEEN	4354 COPLIN	DETROIT, MI, 48215	5-04-039-013
13. BOLDEN MINNIE	4027 LOVETT	DETROIT, MI, 48210	5-24-004-002
14. KEEFE, DULCY ANN	760 UNIVERSITY	GROSSE POINTE, MI, 48230	5-35-003-011
15. DOVE PATRICIA	19144 BELAND	DETROIT, MI, 48234	5-06-012-003
16. HORNES JOYCE C	17410 MONICA	DETROIT, MI, 48221	5-15-033-013
17. CALDWELL REGINALD	225 COLORADO	HIGHLAND PARK, MI, 48203	5-41-019-011
18. KERR MARY J	31631 LONNIE DR	WESTLAND, MI, 48185	5-56-027-074
19. PECK THOMAS C	14655 ROSEMONT	DETROIT, MI, 48223	5-17-045-018
20. BOLHA LJUDMILA	4400 WESTERN	DETROIT, MI, 48210	5-25-042-021
21. OLSON THERESA	28360 PRESCOTT	ROMULUS, MI, 48174	5-63-005-036
22. PITTS KATHEREEN L	5802 TOWNSEND	DETROIT, MI, 48213	5-08-037-032
23. PRINGLE JAMES T	5515 ORCHARD	DEARBORN, MI, 48126	5-29-029-041
24. PAWLAK STANLEY R	9911 FREMONT	LIVONIA, MI, 48150	5-44-035-095
25. MCELRAITH JOSEPH	100 BURLINGAME	DETROIT, MI, 48202	5-12-006-013
26. BEASLEY MARY L	5553 ALLENDALE	DETROIT, MI, 48204	5-21-032-004
27. EIDEN RUBY E	24539 HAYES	TAYLOR, MI, 48180	5-53-030-014
28. THURMOND MARY G	519 PIPER	DETROIT, MI, 48215	5-03-025-030
29. ROBINSON LINDA A	2968 W. EUCLID	DETROIT, MI, 48206	5-23-020-050
30. HESS JOSEPHINE W	1039 HARVARD	GR. PLES PARK, MI, 48230	5-37-007-022
31. RZEPECKI GERALDINE	19374 ALBION	DETROIT, MI, 48234	5-06-011-049
32. JOHNSON LOIS G	18295 SAN JUAN	DETROIT, MI, 48221	5-15-032-015
33. BROWN WILLA M	4096 KENWOOD	INKSTER, MI, 48141	5-42-001-111
34. AVECILLA ELLEN M	27568 ETON	WESTLAND, MI, 48185	5-56-028-048
35. MCLCAN CAROLE S	15421 HEYDEN	DETROIT, MI, 48223	5-17-013-030
36. SPENCER RALPH S	31615 ARIZONA	LIVONIA, MI, 48150	5-44-034-161
37. MORGAN VICTORIA	42966 ARLINGTON	PLYMOUTH, MI, 48170	5-60-007-029
38. FISHER DORIS	11918 W. OUTER DRIVE	DETROIT, MI, 48223	5-18-043-007
39. NAPPO PAUL	15114 ENGLEWOOD	ALLEN PARK, MI, 48101	5-27-014-022
40. MC CALLUM WINIFRED M	9611 SARASOTA	REDFORD, MI, 48239	5-66-038-025

WE, THE CLERK OF THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR THE COUNTY OF WAYNE, AND THE OTHER OFFICERS ATTENDING THE DRAWING OF THE FOREGOING LIST OF PETIT JURORS, DO HEREBY CERTIFY, THAT THE FOREGOING LIST IS A TRUE LIST OF THE NAMES DRAWN IN RM. 406, OLD COUNTY BLDG, ON THIS DATE -
WITNESS OUR HANDS

JURY COMMISSIONERS IN ATTENDANCE

PRESIDING JUDGE FOR THE CIRCUIT COURT
OF THE COUNTY OF WAYNE

CLERK OF THE CIRCUIT COURT

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:

CHIEF JUDGE	JURY NUMBER	DATE	TIME
-------------	-------------	------	------

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

Sheriff of Wayne County

INSTRUCTIONS FOR JURORS

LENGTH OF JURY SERVICE

Effective September 22, 1975, the courts serviced by the Wayne County Jury Commission (Circuit Court, Common Pleas Court, Probate Court, Juvenile Court), instituted a term of jury service whereby jurors selected to sit on a trial panel will serve only for the duration of that one trial. (The average length of a trial is three days.) Those who are not chosen for a particular trial will complete their service at the end of the day on which they report.

Excuse from jury service may be granted only by the Chief Judge of the Wayne County Circuit Court. Anyone seeking excuse will be scheduled for a recess interview.

Request for excuse should be submitted immediately to the:

Wayne County Jury Commission
313 City-County Building
Detroit, Michigan 48226

NOTE: Be sure to include your Juror Number with any correspondence.

EMERGENCIES AND POSTPONEMENTS

If there is grave illness in your family, or equally serious problem that would constitute an undue hardship or extreme inconvenience for you to appear in court at the date specified, you must notify the Jury Commission by telephoning 224-5650, as soon as you receive this summons.

SUMMONS

If necessary, your summons should be shown to your employer PRIOR to your service date, to indicate that you have been summoned to serve.
BE SURE TO BRING YOUR SUMMONS WHEN YOU REPORT FOR JURY DUTY.

24-56
(2/76)

COMPENSATION

You will receive a fee of \$15.00 per day of jury service plus a mileage fee each day of ten cents per mile, based on a distance to and from your home to the Court. Compensation will be mailed to you by check, along with a stub (which shows the exact number of days served) for those who must submit verification of service to their employers.

WHERE TO REPORT

You are to report promptly on the date and time shown on your summons, to the Jury Assembly Area, ROOM 301, CITY-COUNTY BUILDING, corner of Woodward and Jefferson Avenues in Detroit. Allow sufficient time to find a parking space. Elevator service may also require a wait during the early morning rush.

PARKING

Parking space in the area of the City-County Building is limited and costly. The most economical lot is the Cobo Hall rail parking. The lot west of Cobo Hall has loop bus service (use Wayne Street or Civic Center Drive). Public transportation is convenient to the City-County Building and its use encouraged.

ATTIRE

Use good judgement and dress conservatively. Women should wear dresses or pantsuits (no shorts, slacks, or excessively short skirts), and men should wear either a suit or sport coat and tie. If you do not own the required articles of clothing, notify the Jury Clerk when you report.

We cannot be responsible for coats and other belongings and suggest that you do not wear costly outer garb, such as fur coats, or bring expensive packages or articles such as cameras, radios, etc.

JURY SERVICE -- A VITAL FUNCTION OF DEMOCRACY

Jury service is one of the highest duties of citizenship. It is also a very interesting experience and will give you an opportunity to learn more about our system of justice and how it works. While it may require some adjustment of your normal schedule to serve as a juror, we hope that under the One-Day/One-Trial jury system, any inconvenience will be minimal and that you will enjoy the opportunity to see your courts in action and to participate in this vital democratic process.

Note: The following items are entered by computer: judge's name, sheriff's name, juror number, group number; date and time to report, juror name and address.

Exhibit K

6/22/76

WAYNE COUNTY JURY COMMISSION
JURORS GRANTED A DEFERMENT

D9GENJP2 PAGE 1

JCB140A

P-0141

JROR NO.	JUROR NAME	HOUSE/STREET	CITY, STATE, ZIP	REASON	DEFERED DATE	ORIGINAL DATE	DEF NO.
01.	514022034 BANKS JAMES A	17364 FAIRFIELD	DETROIT, MI, 48221	JOB	08/31/76	06/21/76	4
02.	521020003 BEARD CHARLES R	9030 CLOVERLAWN	DETROIT, MI, 48204	JOB	07/19/76	06/21/76	2
03.	505043002 BELNOME JOSEPH	11759 PROMENADE	DETROIT, MI, 48213	FAMILY	12/06/76	06/21/76	2
04.	525039234 BROWN PATRICIA	9219 PICKWICK CIRCLE WEST B1	TAYLOR, MI, 48180	HEALTH	10/20/76	07/01/76	2
05.	514043005 BROWN ROBERT L	2931 CLEMENTS	DETROIT, MI, 48238	HEALTH	09/16/76	06/24/76	1
06.	525036005 DAUGHERTY BETTIE M	2376 RIEDEN	DETROIT, MI, 48209	FAMILY	09/15/76	06/23/76	2
07.	518022013 FAVAZZA MARGARET	8201 AUBURN	DETROIT, MI, 48228	OTHER	07/13/76	06/22/76	1
08.	505026002 FELDMAN, DEBORAH C.	12257 JANE	DETROIT, MI, 48205	OTHER	07/19/76	04/08/76	2
09.	530004013 FLAHERTY COLLEEN H	20705 BROOKLAWN	DEARBORN HGTS, MI, 48127	VACATION	07/26/76	06/21/76	1
10.	535003016 GRUNEWALD, NANCY	777 LAKELAND	GROSSE POINTE, MI, 48230	OTHER	07/16/76	06/24/76	1
11.	556034043 HENDERSON WILLIAM H	34541 BAYVIEW	WESTLAND, MI, 48185	VACATION	08/03/76	06/22/76	1
12.	533008019 KARINEN SARAH A	28417 CAMBRIDGE	GARDEN CITY, MI, 48135	FAMILY	09/21/76	06/29/76	2
13.	554014022 KELLER THOMAS D	3380 HICKORY	TRENTON, MI, 48183	HEALTH	03/19/76	07/01/76	1
14.	566040018 KLIMAS SYLVIA G	10353 RIVERDALE	REDFORD, MI, 48239	VACATION	07/29/76	07/01/76	1
15.	542004111 KOEPPEN KARL	26588 STOLLMAN	INKSTER, MI, 48141	VACATION	08/05/76	07/01/76	1
16.	543020324 LAMB ANNA K	1718 RICHMOND	LINCOLN PARK, MI, 48146	VACATION	07/19/76	06/21/76	1
17.	566020313 LAUHOFF VICKI L	15574 MAC ARTHUR	REDFORD, MI., 48240	JOB	07/20/76	06/23/76	2
18.	566040022 MASLANKA MARY	1468 NEWBURGH ROAD	LIVONIA, MI, 48154	JOB	10/26/76	06/23/76	1
19.	530012064 MUJTKOWICZ BARBARA	8528 INKSTER APT 205	DEARBORN HGTS, MI, 48127	VACATION	07/29/76	07/01/76	1
20.	523021047 MOORE RUTHIE	2982 VICKSBURG	DETROIT, MI, 48206	FAMILY	07/09/76	06/25/76	1
21.	553031025 MOSS PATRICIA D	25239 MADDEN	TAYLOR, MI, 48180	VACATION	08/04/76	06/30/76	1
22.	524002032 NEVILLE CYLESTER	4902 SCOTTEN	DETROIT, MI, 48210	FAMILY	07/14/76	06/23/76	1
23.	511004018 NOBLE AGNES I	1511 FIRST	DETROIT, MI, 48226	VACATION	11/04/76	07/01/76	1
24.	519018020 OLSHESKI EDWARD	12955 FAUST	DETROIT, MI, 48223	VACATION	07/29/76	07/01/76	1
25.	516029041 PERRY GERALD W SR	19327 MARGARETA	DETROIT, MI, 48219	JOB	08/02/76	06/22/76	1
26.	509031022 PLACE DIANE McLANE	1322 NICOLET PL	DETROIT, MI, 48207	JOB	07/26/76	06/21/76	1
27.	557003073 SASSAK, ANDREW C.	23307 FAIRWAY DR., M.	WOODHAVEN, MI, 48183	JOB	09/20/76	06/21/76	2
28.	544034156 SHERWOOD GEORGE T	9858 FARMINGTON	LIVONIA, MI., 48150	JOB	09/14/76	06/29/76	1
29.	553031031 SHUSACK CHRISTINE A	10407 MICHAEL	TAYLOR, MI, 48180	TRANSPORT.	09/03/76	06/25/76	1
30.	525033024 SIELICKI BARBARA	5406 CENTRAL	DETROIT, MI, 48210	BABYSITTER	10/18/76	06/28/76	1
31.	505013031 SOSNOWSKI YOLANDE M	12200 LANSDOWNE	DETROIT, MI, 48224	JOB	11/15/76	07/01/76	1
32.	553033028 STEELMAN EMMA R	11831 MCKINLEY	TAYLOR, MI, 48180	BABYSITTER	01/27/77	06/30/76	1
33.	514045045 SWIFT PEGGY R	2575 BICHTON	DETROIT, MI, 48206	OTHER	08/18/76	06/23/76	1
34.	532011042 TREVORPOW HELEN E	31135 ELMWOOD	GARDEN CITY, MI, 48135	VACATION	09/16/76	07/07/76	2
35.	518017001 TYLUTKI, PATRICIA HELEN	7397 FIELDING	DETROIT, MI, 48228	STUDENT	07/12/76	06/21/76	1
36.	544034174 VASILEVSKY NIKOLAI	11447 MAYFIELD	LIVONIA, MI., 48150	VACATION	09/10/76	06/25/76	1

BY AUTHORITY OF THE UNDERSIGNED, THE ABOVE NAMED PERSONS ON THIS DATE HAVE BEEN GRANTED EXCUSE FROM OR POSTPONEMENT OF JURY SERVICE AS INDICATED.

JAMES L. CANHAM

CHIEF JUDGE FOR THE CIRCUIT COURT
OF THE COUNTY OF WAYNE

06/24/76

WAYNE COUNTY JURY COMMISSION
CURRENT DATE STATUS REPORT

DBGENJP2

PAGE 1
P-0023

CURRENT DATE IS	JURY SCHEDULED	INTERVIEW SCHEDULED	QUEST. MAILED	QUEST. ACCEPTED	P.O. EXCUSED	NO SUMMONS RETURN	IN RESP	NEW PANEL	SUMMONS EXCUSED	NO SHOW	PHONE STANDBY	PHONE DF/EX	TOTAL PAID	EARLIEST INTERVIEW		
06-01-76 T	107	0	0	0	0	0	105	86	20	18	14	5	34	191	06-18-76	
06-02-76 M	106	0	0	0	0	0	141	91	50	10	5	5	38	180	06-18-76	
06-03-76 T	98	0	0	0	0	0	131	93	21	18	6	1	43	175	06-18-76	
06-04-76 F	90	0	9000	372	156	1348	7202	94	96	36	10	1	6	33	174	06-18-76
06-05-76 S	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	00-00-00	
06-06-76 S	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	00-00-00	
06-07-76 M	93	0	0	0	0	0	113	100	34	16	8	7	34	185	06-25-76	
06-08-76 T	103	0	0	0	0	0	70	131	20	10	10	8	26	223	06-25-76	
06-09-76 M	115	0	0	0	0	0	147	120	52	8	9	5	36	238	06-25-76	
06-10-76 T	89	0	0	0	0	0	147	133	33	22	7	4	27	215	06-25-76	
06-11-76 F	94	0	4000	163	56	128	3681	148	125	14	11	10	7	32	195	06-25-76
06-12-76 S	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	00-00-00	
06-13-76 S	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	00-00-00	
06-14-76 M	133	0	0	0	0	0	138	77	26	19	5	16	30	189	07-02-76	
06-15-76 T	135	0	0	0	0	0	130	115	53	11	11	45	0	232	07-02-76	
06-16-76 M	91	0	0	0	0	0	128	141	48	12	1	4	35	0	07-02-76	
06-17-76 T	131	0	0	0	0	0	129	159	67	11	8	18	23	0	07-02-76	
06-18-76 F	81	0	0	0	0	0	119	199	48	11	10	5	34	0	07-02-76	
06-19-76 S	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	00-00-00	
06-20-76 S	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	00-00-00	
06-21-76 M	100	0	0	0	0	0	111	141	35	11	13	18	33	0	07-09-76	
06-22-76 T	134	0	0	0	0	0	145	136	8	9	5	10	37	0	07-09-76	
06-23-76 M	96	0	0	0	0	0	117	16	0	27	8	22	18	0	07-09-76	
06-24-76 T	127	0	0	0	0	0	114	8	0	16	0	37	0	0	07-09-76	
06-25-76 F	122	0	0	0	0	0	124	0	0	11	0	40	0	0	07-09-76	
06-26-76 S	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	00-00-00	
06-27-76 S	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	00-00-00	
06-28-76 M	128	0	0	0	0	0	89	0	0	6	2	43	0	0	07-16-76	
06-29-76 T	124	0	0	0	0	0	75	0	0	10	0	45	0	0	07-16-76	
06-30-76 M	119	0	0	0	0	0	54	0	0	8	0	36	0	0	07-16-76	
07-01-76 T	166	0	0	0	0	0	77	0	0	5	0	33	0	0	07-16-76	
07-02-76 F	107	0	0	0	0	0	113	0	0	2	0	26	0	0	07-16-76	
07-03-76 S	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	00-00-00	
07-04-76 M*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	00-00-00	
07-05-76 M*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	00-00-00	
07-06-76 T	132	0	0	0	0	0	86	0	0	3	0	38	0	0	07-23-76	
07-07-76 M	159	0	0	0	0	0	75	0	0	0	0	50	0	0	07-23-76	
07-08-76 T	145	0	0	0	0	0	110	0	0	0	0	50	0	0	07-23-76	
07-09-76 F	129	0	0	0	0	0	62	0	0	1	0	30	0	0	07-23-76	
07-10-76 S	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	00-00-00	
07-11-76 S	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	00-00-00	
07-12-76 M	155	0	0	0	0	0	53	0	0	1	0	50	0	0	07-30-76	
07-13-76 T	150	0	0	0	0	0	63	0	0	1	0	60	0	0	07-30-76	
07-14-76 M	140	0	0	0	0	0	52	0	0	2	0	50	0	0	07-30-76	
07-15-76 T	136	0	0	0	0	0	46	0	0	0	0	45	0	0	07-30-76	
07-16-76 F	120	0	0	0	0	0	58	0	0	0	0	45	0	0	07-30-76	
07-17-76 S	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	00-00-00	
07-18-76 S	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	00-00-00	
07-19-76 M	154	0	0	0	0	0	66	0	0	2	0	60	0	0	08-06-76	
07-20-76 T	155	0	0	0	0	0	75	0	0	0	0	60	0	0	08-06-76	
07-21-76 M	148	0	0	0	0	0	75	0	0	0	0	55	0	0	08-06-76	
07-22-76 T	135	0	0	0	0	0	31	0	0	0	0	30	0	0	08-06-76	
07-23-76 F	121	0	0	0	0	0	55	0	0	1	0	45	0	0	08-06-76	
07-24-76 S	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	00-00-00	
07-25-76 S	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	00-00-00	
07-26-76	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	08-13-76	

Exhibit M

10/14/75

WAYNE COUNTY JURY COMMISSION

PAGE 2

JURORS REPORTING FOR SERVICE - SERVICE DATE 10-14-75

JUROR NO.	JUROR NAME	JUROR OCCUPATION	SPOUSES OCCUPATION	GROUP NO.
26. 517044006	DEMPSEY RICHARD A	ASS. PASTOR/MIN	HOUSEWIFE	002312
27. 516041006	DEMPSTER JUDITH K	HOUSEWIFE	ICE CREAM DRIVE	002328
28. 524026005	DUNN ELEANOR	UNEMPLOYED	(NOT AVAILABLE)	003451
29. 545001010	DUNN DEBORAH J	ESTIMATOR	(SINGLE)	002719
30. 521047006	DUNN JEANNINE	FACTORY WORKER	TRUCK DRIVER	003389
31. 517044007	DUNN ROBERT J	COLLEGE PROFESS	HOUSEWIFE	002313
32. 545001011	FARMER ALICIA J	OFFICE WORKER/B	(SINGLE)	002720
33. 525001007	FARMER ROBERT L	COST ACCOUNTANT	(SINGLE)	001469
34. 517042041	FRANKLIN WILLIAM T	ELEC. ENGINEER	HOUSEWIFE	002299
35. 524053007	GALLUP JOSEPHINE A	UNEMPLOYED	DESIGN ENGINEER	003526
36. 517043009	GAUBIS HELEN J	OFFICE WORKER	(DIVORCED)	002302
37. 516008011	HAMILTON CHARLES	CAR HAUL OPERAT	HOUSEWIFE	002229
38. 513026010	HAMILTON MARENA	NURSING	(NOT AVAILABLE)	003443
39. 519031010	HALL MARIE	UNEMPLOYED	(DIVORCED)	001355
40. 527052015	HARRISON LEROY	SPOT WELDER	(SINGLE)	003371
41. 517010010	HAY LARRY I	PLUMBER	HOUSEWIFE	003746
42. 556004011	HEDRICK JOSEPHINE M	HOUSEWIFE	PRINTING PRESSM	002816
43. 546001013	HOVE URIN A	AIRPLANE PILOT	HOUSEWIFE	002722
44. 514048011	HUNTER PATRICIA A	UNEMPLOYED	(DIVORCED)	002237
45. 556004012	MURD SHANNON	SALES CLERK	(SINGLE)	002817
46. 514048012	JOHNSON JERRY T	PRODUCE CLERK	(SINGLE)	002238
47. 512003012	JONES FRIZELLA	COMPUTER TECHNI	(DIVORCED)	001190
48. 556004013	KAUFMANN EVELYN B	COMPUTER ASSEMB	(DIVORCED)	002818
49. 522021013	KELLUM WILLIE	PIPE FITTER	(SINGLE)	003412
50. 516040013	KEZENIUS RAYMOND V	MECH. ENGINEER	(SINGLE)	003483

Exhibit N

140

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 O



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

JURORS RETURNING FOR VOIR DIRE

5	6
1	2

1	CIRCUIT COURT
2	PROBATE COURT
3	JUVENILE
4	COMMON PLEAS

3

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

[illegible]

18

26

DEPUTY CIRCUIT COURT CLERK

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 through 6 consist of the first 4 letters of the judge's last name. (Please note: 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	Empanel - 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) Mistrial - Circle this code and indicate the time when a jury is discharged because of a mistrial, e.g., cannot reach a verdict, improper statement in jury's presence, etc. Attach summons to back of usage form.

M S	Mistrial	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 back of 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ days, indicate the total trial time, i.e., $2\frac{1}{2}$ 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.

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. The last part asks some statistical questions. Our job is to provide persons using the Court with a good cross-section of jurors from Wayne County. And the only way we can learn how well we are doing is to ask you about your age, income level and so forth. We know that this information is sometimes personal, so we must insist that you DO NOT sign your name to this survey. That way, it is impossible to know who you are from your answers. We hope you will be factual.

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?
____ Very Pleased ____ Pleased ____ Displeased ____ Very Displeased
2. If you were called again, what would your reaction be?
____ Very Pleased ____ Pleased ____ Displeased ____ Very Displeased
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. What was your first idea about the 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. What exactly would you say you have learned? _____

7. What impressed you most about jury service? _____

8. What disappointed you most about jury service? _____

9. How about the length of jury service? That is, do you think jury service is:
____ About right ____ Too short
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.

<input type="checkbox"/> Judge	<input type="checkbox"/> Defendants	<input type="checkbox"/> Exhibits
<input type="checkbox"/> Attorneys	<input type="checkbox"/> Jury foreperson	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Expert witnesses	<input type="checkbox"/> 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? _____

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

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?
☐ Very pleased ☐ Pleased ☐ Displeased ☐ Very Displeased
2. If you were called again, what would your reaction be?
☐ The Same ☐ More Pleased ☐ Less Pleased
3. How many times were you called to be on a case? times
4. Did you serve on a case ☐ Yes ☐ No Number of days served
5. How would you rate the following factors? (Answer all)

	<u>Excellent</u>	<u>Good</u>	<u>Adequate</u>	<u>Poor</u>
A. Your preparation for jury service.....	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
B. Color slide orientation program.....	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
C. Physical facilities and comforts.....	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
D. Treatment by court personnel.....	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
6. Did you think the length of jury service was:
☐ Too Long ☐ Too Short ☐ About Right

STATISTICAL INFORMATION

7. Age at your last birthday: years old
8. Sex: Female ☐ Male ☐
9. Race: Black ☐ White ☐ Other (Specify)
10. Educational level. Circle the number of years of school 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
11. Occupation:
12. What is your boss's title?
13. What is your total income: (Check the range below)

<input type="checkbox"/> less than \$5,000	<input type="checkbox"/> \$9,000 - \$10,999	<input type="checkbox"/> \$15,000 - \$17,999
<input type="checkbox"/> \$5,000 - \$6,999	<input type="checkbox"/> \$11,000 - \$12,999	<input type="checkbox"/> \$18,000 - \$20,999
<input type="checkbox"/> \$7,000 - \$8,999	<input type="checkbox"/> \$13,000 - \$14,999	<input type="checkbox"/> \$21,000 - \$23,999
		<input type="checkbox"/> \$24,000 and more
14. A. What impressed you most about jury service?

B. What disappointed you most about jury service?

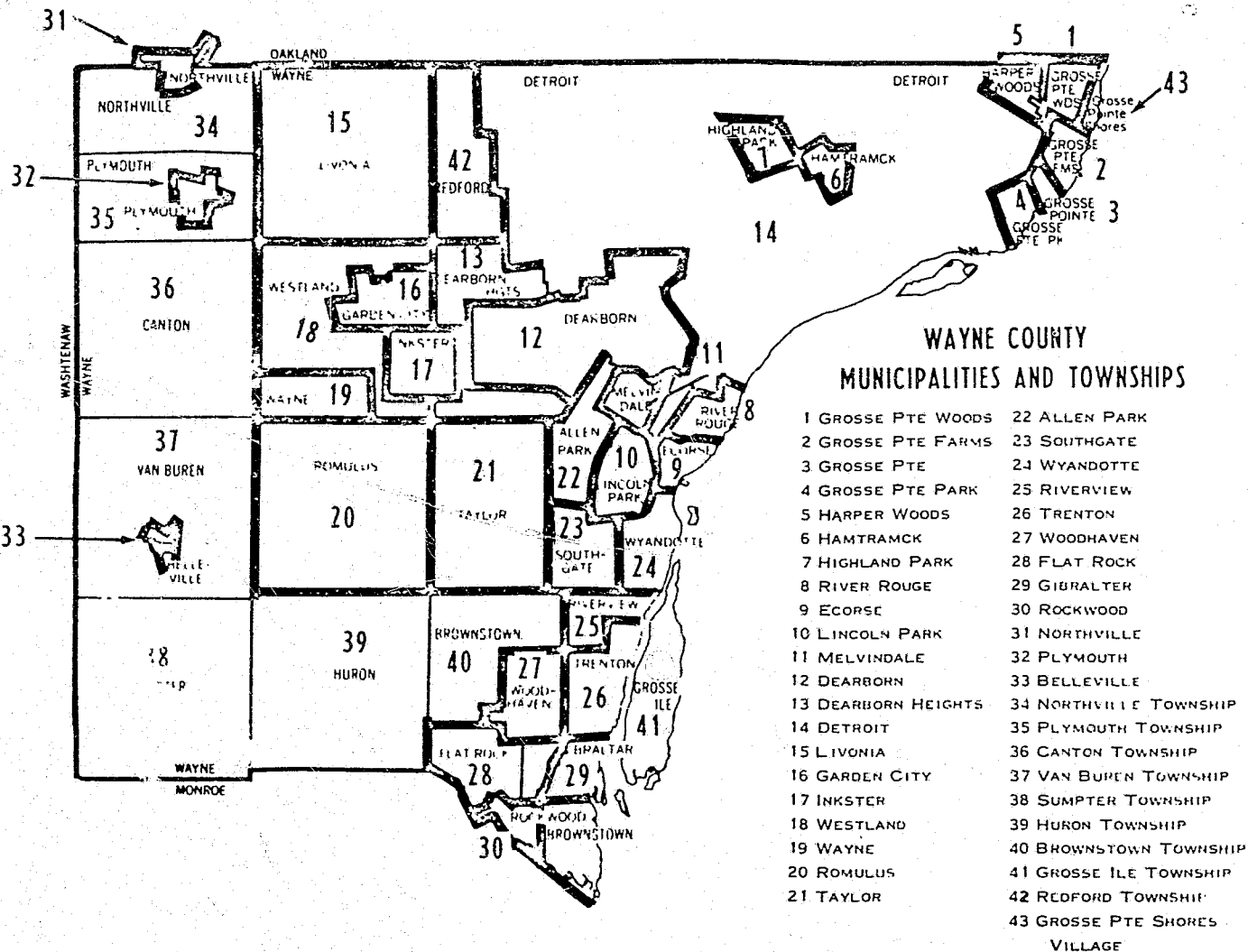
C. In what ways do you think jury service can be improved?

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

APPENDICES



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

APPENDIX B

JURY REORGANIZATION PROJECT

BUDGET

PERSONNEL (including wages and fringe benefits) \$132,376

Project Coordinator (16 months)
Systems Analyst (16 months)
Project Expediter (12 months)
Communications Manager (12 months)
Project Statistician (11 months)
Secretary (11 months)

CONTRACTUAL SERVICES 87,631

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

TRAVEL 1,283

Interstate; Houston, Texas;
Cleveland, Ohio.

OPERATING EXPENSE 15,239

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

EQUIPMENT 16,207

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

CONSTRUCTION 260

Installation of phone and electrical outlets;
minor remodelling.

APPENDIX C

TOTAL \$252,996

THE CIRCUIT COURT
FOR THE THIRD JUDICIAL CIRCUIT OF MICHIGAN

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 operations 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).

APPENDIX D-1

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 dires 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.

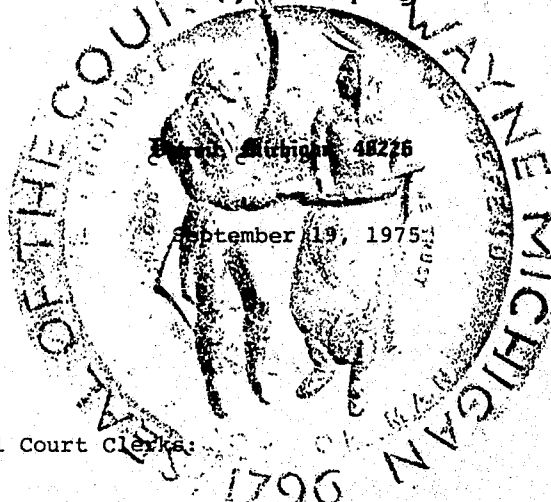
Contact the following for further information:

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

Orville L. Tungate
Chief Deputy County Clerk

OLT:cb

APPENDIX D-2

WAYNE COUNTY COURTS
ONE-DAY/ONE-TRIAL JURY SYSTEM
PROCEDURES FOR COURT CLERKS

Effective September 22, 1975

1. Panels for voir dire may be requested in the same manner as before; however, the size of the panel has been pre-determined according to the type of action and the number of parties.
2. The Deputy who escorts the panel to the courtroom will hand you an envelope containing the summons of each of those jurors.
3. The Deputy will also give you copies of a daily computer printout which lists all of the new jurors for that day in alphabetical order and indicates their occupation, and spouse's occupation. This printout replaces the monthly printed panel list and is to be distributed to the judge, the reporter and each counsel and one copy kept for yourself.
4. The summons then is to be folded and placed in the box for seat drawings. (Note: a box will be sent to your court and is to be kept there permanently.) Capsules will no longer be used unless a demand is made by an attorney. In that instance phone the Jury Clerk's office and capsules will be sent. Summons can be folded and inserted in the capsules.
5. As jurors are challenged and excused, you are to mark the time on the face of the summons, initial same, and return the summons to the excused jurors and remind them to report back to the jury pool.
6. When jurors are excused after 4 p.m. they may be allowed to leave without reporting back to the Jury Assembly Room. In that case you should indicate the time on those summons, staple them to the Juror Usage Form and send them to the Jury Clerk at the end of the day.

7. In cases when jurors are held over another day for continuation of voir dire, a roll call should be taken prior to the commencement of the court session to make sure all jurors have returned. Those who are excused or not seated that next day are dismissed and do not have to return to the jury pool. You should indicate this and staple their summons to the Juror Usage Form and send to the Jury Clerk by the end of the day. Also inform the Jury Clerk if anyone is not present.
8. It is essential that the new Juror Usage Form be completed daily during the course of a trial and that it be sent to the Jury Clerk promptly at the end of each trial day. Jurors cannot be paid until this form is processed. Extra forms can be obtained from the Jury Clerk's office. The information guide, distributed at the Clerk's meeting, explains how this new form is to be completed. (Phone the Jury Clerk if you did not receive a copy.) Any questions should be directed to Systems Analyst Ray Hudy at 224-2866.
9. At the termination of trial, the summons of those jurors who were seated should be stapled to the Juror Usage Form and sent to the Jury Clerk by the end of the day.
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 printout listing all the new jurors who were expected to report that day. You are also to give these printouts to the Court Clerk.
3. On the second and subsequent days of a trial, you are to give the jurors their stick-on badges. Keep a supply on hand. You may obtain 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

APPENDIX D-3

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

APPENDIX E-1

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

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

APPENDIX E-2

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

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

APPENDIX E-3

AMERICAN FILM HOUSE, INC.

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

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.

APPENDIX E-4

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

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.

VERIFIED
"AS RECORDED"
9/18/75

APPENDIX E-5

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

APPENDIX E-6

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, 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 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 re-scheduled 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 _____.

APPENDIX G

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

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

APPENDIX H

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 100,000,000 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.

APPENDIX I-1

JR-9

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) <u>APPENDIX 1-2</u> _____ Volume _____ (Job Code must be indicated)	

E.D.P. PRINTOUTS
(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)

APPENDIX 1-3

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)

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%)
Deferrals	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. 1975-76 less than Oct.-Mar. 1974-75	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%	

APPENDIX J

C. Jury Trials

No. of jury trials during Oct. 1975-Mar. 1976	530
No. of jury trials during Oct. 1974-Mar. 1975	428
Increase in jury trials over similar period previous year	102
No. of jury trial <u>days</u> during Oct. 1975- Mar. 1976	1,768
No. of jury trial <u>days</u> during Oct. 1974- Mar. 1975	1,290
Increase in jury trial days over similar period previous year	478
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, 1974 - April 1, 1975	\$368,869
Jury Payroll Oct. 1, 1975 - April 1, 1976	<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, 1975 - April 1, 1976 compared to similar period of previous year (at \$17.50 av. 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 printouts, other printout paper; wages (payroll clerk and 1/2 Systems Analyst).	(less) <u>41,913</u>
TOTAL ANNUAL SAVINGS POTENTIAL	\$132,170

Appendix B: Related Readings

RELATED READINGS

ABA Commission on Standards of Judicial Administration.
Standards Relating to Trial Courts. Chicago, 1975.

Administrative Office of the Courts of the State of New Jersey.
Manual on the Selection of Grand and Petit Jurors.
Trenton, N.J., March 1973.

Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts.
Automating Jury Clerical Work. Washington, D.C., 1974.

Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts.
1975 Juror Utilization in United States Courts.
Washington, D.C., October 1975.

American Judicature Society.
The Jury - Selected Readings.
Chicago, 1971.

Bird Engineering-Research Associates, Inc.
A Guide to Juror Usage.
Prepared for U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement
Assistance Administration. Washington, D.C.: Government
Printing Office, 1974.

Bird Engineering-Research Associates, Inc.
A Guide to Jury System Management.
Prepared for U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement
Assistance Administration. Washington, D.C.: Government
Printing Office, 1975.

Bird Engineering-Research Associates, Inc.
Jury Systems Operation: Final Report.
Vienna, Virginia, 1974.

Federal Judicial Center.

Guidelines for Improving Juror Utilization in the United States District Courts.

New York, October 1972.

"Juries and Jury Trials."

Judicature.

Vol. 55, No. 3 (entire issue devoted to topic).

Chicago, Illinois, October 1971.

The Jury System in the Federal Courts.

Works of the Committee on the Operation of the Jury System of the Judicial Conference of the United States, 1966-1973.

St. Paul, Minnesota: West Publishing Co., 1973.

Kadane, J.B., and Lehoczky, J.P.

"Random Juror Selection from Multiple Lists."

Operations Research.

Vol. 24: 207-219, March/April 1976.

Kairys, D.

"Juror Selection: The Law, A Mathematical Method of Analysis and a Case Study."

The American Criminal Law Review.

Vol. 10: 771.

Chicago, Illinois, 1972.

Levit, William H.; Nelson, Dorothy W.; Bell, Vaughn D.; Chernick, Richard.

"Expediting Voir Dire: An Empirical Study."

Southern California Law Review.

Vol. 44, No. 4, 1971.

Munsterman, G. Thomas, and Pabst, William R., Jr.

"The Economic Hardship of Jury Duty."

Judicature.

Vol. 58, No. 10, May 1975.

Munsterman, G. Thomas, and Pabst, William R., Jr.
"Operating an Efficient Jury System."
Paper presented at XXII International Meeting,
The Institute of Management Science,
Kyoto, Japan, July 1975.

National Conference of Metropolitan Courts.
Courts Improvement Program.
Final Report on the Jury Administration Project.
Los Angeles, California, March 1973.

New York State Supreme Court. Departmental Committees for Court
Administration, Appellate Divisions, First and Second
Judicial Departments.
The Juror in New York City: A Survey of Attitudes
and Experience.
Report of the Subcommittee on the Jury System,
Caroline K. Simon, Chairman. New York, June 1973.

Pabst, William R., Jr.
"An End to Juror Waiting."
Judicature.
Vol. 55, No. 7, March 1972.

Solomon, M.
Management of the Jury System.
Supporting Studies 3.
ABA Commission on Standards of Judicial Administration.
Chicago, Illinois, 1975.

Sumner, F.A.
"Voter Registration Lists: Do They Yield a Jury
Representative of the Community?"
Journal of Law Reform.
Vol. 5.2, Winter 1972.

U.S. Congress. Senate.
Court Management Study.
Report for the use of the Committee on the District of
Columbia.
91st Congress, 2nd session.
Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1970.

Woleslagel, Frederick.

Jury.

National College of the State Judiciary.

Reno, Nevada, 1975.

EXEMPLARY PROJECTS REVIEW BOARD

Members of the Exemplary Projects Review Board in January 1977, when the Wayne County One Day/One Trial Jury System was selected were the following:

State Planning Agency Directors

Henry Dogin, Administrator
Office of Planning and Program Assistance
Division of Criminal Justice Services
New York, New York

Paul Quinn, Director
Division of Criminal Justice
Department of Local Affairs
Denver, Colorado

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EXEMPLARY PROJECT: Wayne County One Day/One Trial Jury System

To help LEAA better evaluate the usefulness of this document, the reader is requested to answer and return the following questions.

1. What is your general reaction to this document?

☐ Excellent ☐ Average ☐ Useless
☐ Above Average ☐ Poor

2. To what extent do you see the document as being useful in terms of: (check one box on each line)

	Highly Useful	Of Some Use	Not Useful
Modifying existing projects	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Administering ongoing projects	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Providing new or important information	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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3. To what specific use, if any, have you put or do you plan to put this particular document?

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☐ Training personnel
☐ Administering ongoing projects
☐ Developing or implementing new projects
☐ Other: _____

4. Do you feel that further training or technical assistance is needed and desired on this topic? If so, please specify needs.

5. In what ways, if any, could the document be improved: (please specify, e.g. structure/organization; content/coverage; objectivity; writing style; other)

6. How did this document come to your attention? (check one or more)

☐ LEAA mailing of package ☐ LEAA Newsletter
☐ Contact with LEAA staff ☐ National Criminal Justice Reference Service
☐ Your organization's library
☐ Other (please specify) _____

7. Have you contacted or do you plan to contact the project site for further information?

(CUT ALONG THIS LINE)

8. Check ONE item below which best describes your affiliation with law enforcement or criminal justice. If the item checked has an asterisk (*), please also check the related level, i.e.,

- | | | | |
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| <input type="checkbox"/> College, University | | <input type="checkbox"/> Other Government Agency * | |
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