



# ILLINOIS STATEWIDE JUDICIAL FACILITIES PROJECT

**PHASE ONE SUMMARY REPORT**

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SPACE MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS, INC.  
3644 DIAMOND HEAD CIRCLE, HONOLULU, HAWAII 96815  
EXECUTIVE SQUARE, J, 4287 MEMORIAL DRIVE, DECATUR, GEORGIA 30032

F. MICHAEL WONG, Ph.D., PRESIDENT  
(808) 735-2888  
(404) 296-9722

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The Honorable Roy O. Gulley  
Director  
Administrative Office of the Illinois Court  
Supreme Court Building  
118 W. Edwards Street  
Springfield, Illinois 62706

ACQUISITIONS

Dear Judge Gulley:

We are pleased to submit our Phase One Report for the Illinois Statewide Judicial Facilities Project. This report consists of six volumes. The first volume contains the Summary Report, Project Methodology, and Draft Facility Standards and Design Guidelines. Volumes 2 to 6 contain the complete detailed judicial facilities information system covering all court and court-related facilities in the 101 down-state counties in the State of Illinois.

On behalf of all participating staff members, we would like to take this opportunity to express our appreciation to you, to Mr. William M. Madden, Deputy Director, and to the Chief Judges for valuable advice, guidance and project coordination. We are most grateful to your administrative staff, and to court and support personnel at all court locations for their general assistance and cooperation. The spirit of interest and cooperation throughout Phase One of this project, and the unfailing courtesy with which we were received, made our work much easier and more enjoyable.

We are looking forward with great anticipation to Phase Two in which a comprehensive plan for improving court facilities locally and statewide, and a feasible implementation program will be developed, and the judicial facilities standards and design guidelines will be tested and finalized for statewide application.

We have spent a tremendous amount of time and effort on this project, as evidenced by the Phase One Report. We hope that this effort matches your high expectations for this project.

Cordially yours,  
SPACE MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS, INC.



F, Michael Wong, Ph.D., FRAIA, AIA  
President

FMW:jd

enclosures

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Space Management Consultants, Inc. appreciates the opportunity to assist the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts in its goal to improve the quality of court and court-related facilities in the 101 downstate counties in Illinois. The Illinois Statewide Judicial Facilities Project is made possible through a grant of the Illinois Law Enforcement Commission (Grant No. 2309), with matching funds provided by the State of Illinois.

In submitting this Phase One Report, SMC wishes to thank the numerous court and county personnel who have so generously contributed their time, experience and energy to the successful completion of Phase One of this two-year project. Many court and county personnel took the time and effort to complete the data sheets and questionnaires within a tight time schedule. Without the cooperation of these personnel, the consultants would not have all the information pertinent and essential to the successful completion of this report. Every one contacted by the project team has been most helpful in providing the information requested. Many have gone out of their way to make the consultants' difficult tasks considerably easier. To these people, SMC owes a debt of gratitude.

SMC is particularly grateful to the Honorable Roy O. Gulley, Director of the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts and to Mr. William M. Madden, Deputy Director, for their guidance, direction and advice, without which the results of Phase One would not be as substantively, realistically and thoroughly developed. It was through their continual efforts, in collaboration with members of the Illinois Law Enforcement Commission, that this entire project was made possible. A special word of thanks to Mr. Jerry Gott and Dennis Dohm, Assistant Directors, and Miss Jeanne Meeks, for their assistance in so many ways throughout the project.

SMC especially appreciates the interest and support shown by the Honorable Daniel P. Ward, Chief Justice of the Illinois Supreme Court in his address to the 1976 Illinois Judicial Conference, in which he

expressed his strong support of the project and urged that all appellate and circuit court judges provide the consultants with all necessary information and assistance. The completeness of the statewide judicial facilities information system is due, in large measure, to the Chief Justice's active support for this project. The consultants are also most grateful to the Conference of Chief Circuit Judges and to each of the twenty-one Chief Judges for their continual support and assistance throughout Phase One of this project. The Chief Justice served as the chief contact of the consultants during their on-site visits. SMC wishes to thank them for their unfailing courtesy and information support.

The Project Team responsible for this project and for the preparation of this Phase One Report consists of Dr. F. Michael Wong, Principal Consultant, Jay S. Chait, Rodney Wong and Harve Cohen, Senior Planners, and Marcus Tecson, Associate Planner. Jeanne Duffy and Pauline Becker, Administrative Assistants, and Cynthia Moracco, Secretary, were responsible for the typing, proofreading and organizing the printing and presentation of this report.

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## BACKGROUND

One of the major concerns of any state court system, and a special concern of the State Court Administrator's Office\*, is the lack of adequate and suitable facilities throughout the state for effective and orderly administration of justice. Statewide Judicial Facilities Projects provide a comprehensive, integrated and in-depth approach to developing a cost-effective master plan which, when fully implemented, will provide adequate and suitable judicial facilities statewide, at reasonable costs, for effective judicial administration.

Section 16 in Article VI of the Constitution of Illinois, 1970 states that the:

"General administrative and supervisory authority over all courts is vested in the Supreme Court and shall be exercised by the Chief Justice in accordance with its rules. The Supreme Court shall appoint an administrative Director and staff, who shall serve at its pleasure, to assist the Chief Justice in his duties."

In Chief Justice Daniel P. Ward's opening remarks to the 1975 Conference of Circuit Court Judges, it was stated that the Illinois Supreme Court has the statutory responsibility of establishing minimum standards for courthouses, courtrooms and furnishings. One of the main goals of the Illinois Statewide Judicial Facilities Project (ISJFP) is to assist the Supreme Court in establishing such minimum facility standards and in preparing the necessary design guidelines.

The ISJFP was made possible through the efforts of the Administrative Director of the Illinois Courts, the Honorable Roy O. Gulley. The Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts (AOIC) and the Illinois Supreme Court's Committee on Criminal Justice Programs (CCJP) were successful in obtaining the necessary funds for the project from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA), through the Illinois Law Enforcement Commission (Grant Number 2309).

\* In Illinois, the State Court Administrator's Office is known as the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts (AOIC).

The ISJFP is a two-year effort with the following goals:

Phase I (first year):

1. Complete a detailed comprehensive inventory of court and court-related facilities at each of the 101 downstate counties within the State of Illinois. All Circuit Court and Appellate Court facilities within the 101 downstate counties are included in this project. Judicial facilities in Cook County are the only facilities excluded from this project.
2. Develop a judicial facilities information system for detailed analysis, convenient storage, rapid retrieval and regular update.
3. Establish court facility standards and design guidelines suitable for statewide application in all downstate counties in the State Of Illinois.

Phase II (second year):

4. Recommend cost-effective short-term improvements of existing courthouses that can be implemented according to established priorities at minimum construction and renovation costs.
5. Assess and project personnel and facility needs within the Illinois Court System over the planning period, from 1977 to year 2000.
6. Prepare a comprehensive statewide judicial facilities master plan, integrating short-term improvements with long-term facility development within the Illinois Court System, based on anticipated policy and budgetary decisions.
7. Recommend the most feasible and economic implementation plan and process, including the development and preparation of implementation cost estimates; fair rental values of judicial facilities; methods of local, state and federal participation; financing, funding and budgeting of facility projects; phase implementation scheduling; and government-judiciary relationship improvements for facility development and implementation.

This summary report is the progress report for Phase I of the ISJFP. It summarizes the findings and recommendations derived from accomplishing the three major goals designated for Phase I of the project. Detailed in-

ventory of court and court-related facilities, the judicial facilities information system, and recommended facility standards and design guidelines are contained in separate volumes of this Phase I report.

Detailed project methodology and use of data sheets and questionnaires for the ISJFP are contained in Volume 1 of this report. The following is the summary of tasks performed in Phase I and those to be performed in Phase II of this project:

Phase I (first year):

- Project planning, coordination and scheduling.
- Develop, test and distribute initial data sheets, questionnaires for key personnel, building profile data sheets, court facility deficiencies and short-term recommendations sheet, and implementation data sheet.
- Receive, organize, review and evaluate completed data sheets and questionnaires returned by judges, court and county personnel from 101 downstate counties.
- Develop and test detailed on-site survey questionnaires for statewide survey of court and court-related facilities.
- Plan and program on-site survey of statewide judicial facilities.
- Coordinate with AOIC project liaison on scheduling of on-site survey and notification of contact persons in each of the 101 counties.
- Conduct statewide on-site survey of judicial facilities over a scheduled 4-month period.
- Organize, analyze and evaluate compiled data and information on statewide and county basis.
- Prepare and present detailed and comprehensive inventory of court and court-related facilities on county and statewide basis.
- Develop a statewide judicial facilities information system and a method of updating pertinent information in the system on a regular basis.
- Develop, organize and test judicial facility standards and design guidelines for statewide application.
- Develop a scientific approach and evaluation criteria to establish physical, environmental, functional and spatial priorities of court facilities throughout the 101 downstate counties.

- Group court and court-related facilities into priority groupings as a first step towards the development of a comprehensive master plan.
- Prepare, review, revise and submit progress report for Phase I of the two-phase project.

Phase II (second year):

- Revise project plan and schedule as necessary to accommodate revised phase II goals.
- Apply statewide facility standards and design guidelines to all court and court-related facilities in 101 downstate counties.
- Develop short-term improvements in existing facilities for early implementation at minimum costs.
- Prioritize short-term improvements in court facilities of all 101 counties to maximize the benefits of any available federal and state funds, and to provide an action plan for implementation of short-term improvements within each county through the use of available local county funds.
- Prepare program of projected personnel and facility needs over the planning period, from 1977 to year 2000.
- Develop, review and test a comprehensive long-term statewide judicial facilities master plan on facility development and management, integrating short-term improvements on a county basis with long-term statewide needs.
- Study alternatives and recommend the most feasible and economic implementation plan and process, including the development and preparation of implementation cost estimates; fair rental values of judicial facilities (in the event of the State renting or leasing court facilities); methods of encouraging local, state and federal participation; evaluation of financing, funding and budgeting of capital improvement projects; time and project scheduling for phased implementation; and government-judiciary relationship improvements for court facility development and implementation.
- Prepare and present findings and recommendations for final approval.
- Prepare and submit final report and presentation materials. It is anticipated that the final report will contain the following component volumes:

Summary Report for statewide distribution.

Detailed comprehensive inventory in final format of court and court-related facilities.

Judicial facilities information system in final format.

Judicial facility standards and design guidelines in final format for approval by the Illinois Supreme Court and subsequent statewide distribution.

Comprehensive statewide judicial facilities master plan.

Comprehensive implementation plan, including a practical guide on judicial facilities improvement.

## ANALYSIS OF COMMON PROBLEMS AND DEFICIENCIES

On-site survey of all court and court-related facilities in the 101 down-state counties, coupled with the analysis of compiled information on data sheets and questionnaires, have revealed facility problems and deficiencies that are common among a large percentage of courthouses throughout the State of Illinois. In order to obtain a comprehensive and orderly picture of common facility problems and deficiencies, they are grouped into the following categories:

- Inadequate facilities
- Poor functional and spatial relationships
- Environmental problems
- Security problems
- Building maintenance and management problems
- Expansion problems
- Fiscal and funding problems
- County government-judicial relationship problems.

### INADEQUATE FACILITIES

While inadequate facilities exist in varying degrees in courthouses of different sizes, the most crucial inadequacies exist in medium-size courthouses with relatively high caseloads. In small one- or two-courtroom courthouses, the shortage of attorneys' conference rooms and records storage space is usually not critical, mainly because available existing facilities could be used as multiple purpose facilities to adequately accommodate the sporadic needs of the court system. As the system grows from small to medium (4 to 8 courtrooms) size, inadequate ancillary and support facilities usually becomes more critical. Lack of proper planning and programming prior to reorganization of courthouses and construction of additions or annexes also contributes to facility inadequacy and unsuitability. Existing structural and design constraints can severely restrict the amount of space per floor, which logically leads to the conclusion that priority of facilities requiring close locational proximity to each other should be established in order to minimize facility inadequacies on any floor within the courthouse.

Downstate county courthouses lack permanent or temporary office space for support functions such as probation, public defense and prosecution. While probation and public defenders' offices located outside the county courthouse are preferred, no temporary office space, with the exception of inadequate conference rooms, has been provided near courtrooms for use by probation officers or assistant public defenders during court sessions. When all three support functions are located in the courthouse, available office space allocated to them is usually inadequate and inappropriately located in relation to courtrooms and ancillary facilities.

Ancillary facilities, including court reporter's office, secretary's office, bailiff's station, jury deliberation rooms, attorneys' conference/witness rooms, and prisoner holding and interview facilities, are lacking or unsuitably provided in more than half of the county courthouses studied. Shortage of jury deliberation rooms is especially critical in the Madison County Courthouse, in which one jury deliberation room serves eight courtrooms. There is no jury deliberation room in the two-courtroom courthouse in Alexander County. Juries deliberate in the courtroom after it is vacated by the judge. Many jury deliberation rooms directly adjoin and are accessible from the courtroom without the provision of a soundlock to minimize sound transmission between the two spaces. The soundlock should be designed to provide access to jurors' toilets, coat closet, coffee preparation area and rest area between the jury deliberation room proper and the courtroom or private corridor. Several jury deliberation rooms, such as the one in the Wayne County Courthouse, do not have jurors' private toilets.

Attorney conference/witness rooms are seldom provided in the older and smaller courthouses. When they do exist, many appear to be afterthoughts rather than consciously planned spaces. There are no conference/witness rooms in many county courthouses, including those in Calhoun, Gallatin, Greene and Iroquois counties. In contrast, the attorneys' conference/witness rooms in the Lake County Courthouse, a recent building, are very conveniently located, separated from the courtrooms by the public lobby area.

Prisoner holding facilities adjoining courtrooms handling criminal trials seldom exist in Illinois courthouses other than in the most recent buildings in which secured prisoner access to courtrooms is separated from public or private circulation patterns. McLean County Courthouse is the only large courthouse with such a provision. In most older and smaller courthouses, prisoners either wait in the courtrooms, or in makeshift quarters that are not designed for holding prisoners. In small rural courthouses where there are very few criminal felony cases involving detained defendants, and where the county jail is within or adjoining the courthouse, lack of prisoner holding facilities is not a crucial problem if the occasional prisoner could be escorted to and from the courtroom by a deputy sheriff. In large courthouses with a high volume of felony cases involving detained defendants, separation of secured prisoner access from public and private circulation patterns and the provision of adequate prisoner holding and interviewing facilities become critical design considerations.

One of the most common facility deficiencies in the county courthouse is in the Circuit Court Clerk's Office. This is especially apparent in medium size courthouses in which the Clerk's Office has expanded haphazardly on several floors. Uncoordinated expansion of the Clerk's Office has led to fragmented operation and reduced personnel efficiency. Separate evidence storage and records examination spaces are non-existent in most courthouses. Evidence is stored in a disorganized manner in whatever space that is available to the clerk. Even in large new courthouses, records examination rooms where attorneys can examine case records under the visual supervision of clerks do not exist. Records storage space is seldom adequate. However, few clerks have made serious attempts to destroy records that could be destroyed after cases have been closed over a period of time, or to relocate old and inactive records to less prime space such as basement, attic or warehouse locations.

Public amenities such as toilets and waiting areas are poorly planned and generally inadequate. In many older courthouses, the only public toilets are located in the basement. In several locations, access to public toilets is available only outside the courthouse. Most toilets in older courthouses are inadequate and poorly maintained. Public waiting areas,

while adequate in most courthouses, are poorly designed and furnished for public waiting.

There is a general shortage of staff amenities in smaller courthouse. Staff lounges, lunch rooms or cafeterias do not exist except in the largest and newest courthouses. Each court department or unit seems to prefer having its own coffee preparation facility which is usually unsightly and inefficient. Where space is at a premium in small and medium size courthouses, staff lounge and lunch room seldom exist, as all available space is assigned to either court or county functions.

With the exception of the Will County Courthouse, where an elaborate ramp system is available for the entry and exit of handicapped people, no conscious effort has been made to provide for handicapped and disabled visitors and employees in county courthouses. No special toilet and waiting facilities are available to the handicapped and disabled. In courthouses where elevators are available, it becomes the only means of vertical transportation for the handicapped and disabled to reach the court facilities on an upper floor. Where elevators do not exist, there is no way for the handicapped to reach the court floor other than being physically carried. During any emergency such as a fire, such people could be in grave danger in courthouses without adequate provisions for their particular needs.

Many of the older courthouses have only a central grand staircase which is not enclosed and which does not comply with local building and fire codes. A number of buildings do not have alternative means of egress. Should a major fire break out in such a building, the occupants on the floors above the ground floor could be exposed to serious danger.

Parking facilities are inadequate in most courthouse locations. This problem is especially critical in older courthouses erected on the county square. The courthouse is usually located at the center of the space, with limited staff parking and metered public parking along the perimeter of the site. Small courthouses in Williamson, Crawford, Christian, Montgomery, Coles, Clark, Vermilion, Greene, Hancock, Knox, McDonough, Livingston and Stephenson counties each have more than 100 metered or free parking spaces in close proximity to the courthouse. Newer and larger courthouses, such

as the one in Winnebago County, have nearby parking structures in addition to limited on-site parking.

#### **POOR FUNCTIONAL AND SPATIAL RELATIONSHIPS**

Because most courthouses were originally designed for aesthetics rather than for functional requirements, serious functional and spatial relationship problems exist in most of the older county courthouses and in many of the newer ones. The lack of coordinated space management in such courthouses also contributes significantly to this deficiency.

In many courthouses, court and court-related facilities are located on different floors mixing with county facilities such as Superintendent of Schools, Health Department, Supervisor of Assessors, Board of Review, and so on. This problem could have existed from the initial design of the courthouse, or evolved over the years as available space was indiscriminately and haphazardly assigned to court or county functions without adequately planning the overall space use of the entire building. It would be much more efficient for the court and the county to each occupy an entire floor. Mixing court and county facilities on the same floor creates major problems for court or county expansion, since the expansion of each may affect the adjoining facility occupied by the other. Major reorganization would be very difficult unless either court or county functions are relocated to another floor.

Jury deliberation rooms are among the most inefficiently planned spaces in downstate courthouses. Jury deliberation rooms frequently open directly into both courtrooms and public access spaces without adequate provision for soundproofing. Loud discussions during jury deliberation can usually be heard in the courtroom or in lobby areas. A soundlock is necessary between the courtroom and the jury deliberation room proper, and the direct access into public areas without a soundlock should be eliminated. If the room is used as a multiple purpose space, adequate soundproofing must be provided. Such poorly planned jury deliberation rooms exist in Crawford, Edgar, Tazewell and Woodford counties, among many others. In Clay and Randolph counties, the only access into the jury deliberation room is through the courtroom. This means that the jury deliberation room cannot be shared by other jury courtrooms in the courthouse, and that it cannot be used for other purposes while the courtroom is used for trials or

hearings. In a multiple courtroom courthouse, grouping of jury deliberation rooms and separating them from the trial courtrooms by a private access corridor will enable such rooms to be used flexibly by any jury from any one of several courtrooms. These rooms, if properly planned and designed, could also be used for other court-related functions such as conferences or witness waiting. This should result in decreasing the number of jury deliberation rooms in relation to the number of trial courtrooms, with a corresponding reduction in construction and annual operating and maintenance costs. An example of this exists in the McHenry County Courthouse.

Many courthouses have the Circuit Court Clerk's Office on a lower floor, usually adjoining or in close proximity to the County Clerk's Office. In general, the location of the Circuit Court Clerk's Office on the ground floor would make it more easily accessible to attorneys and public with court business. However, a traffic court courtroom should have a cashier's office adjoining the judicial area of the courtroom so that defendants must pay the fines imposed by the judge prior to leaving the private area. Without the cashier's station, defendants can simply walk out of the courthouse without paying the fines. This arrangement is adopted in the traffic court facilities in Cook County, but is lacking in the downstate county courthouses.

A common spatial relationship problem in many downstate courthouses is the separation of the judge's chamber from the courtroom by a public lobby or circulation area. In order for the judge to reach the judge's bench in the courtroom, he has to walk across the public area. After sentencing a defendant, the judge has to walk past the defendants' relatives and friends in the public area on his way to the chambers. In addition, with a door opening directly from his chambers into the public area, he is far too accessible to the public. This exposes the judge to unnecessary and undesirable security risks. An example of this problem was seen in the Macoupin County Courthouse.

Due to the priority of courtroom and ancillary facilities which should be in close locational proximity to one another, and to the existing structural and size constraints of each floor, it may not be possible to house all support offices for the State's Attorney, Public Defender, and Probation Department on the same floor as the courtrooms. In some cases, some or all

of these support offices are housed in rental space outside the county courthouse, either because adequate and suitable space is not available in the courthouse, or because these support departments choose not to be too closely identified with the court system, a condition that may give the appearance of collusion between the court and these support offices. Consideration has not been given in most courthouses to the fact that Probation Departments and Public Defenders' Offices should be more accessible to the public while the State's Attorneys' Office should be somewhat less accessible. Consequently, where support departments are housed in the courthouse, the two former departments could be located on the main entrance floor while the latter office could be housed on an upper floor, in close proximity to the grand jury room, if one exists. In a major court complex, it is important to provide temporary offices on courtroom floors so that support personnel could use these offices to work in or to interview clients or witnesses prior to appearance in court.

In Fulton and Knox County Courthouses, as in many others, the only access to one of the judge's chambers is through the courtroom. This also means that the judge has to walk through the courtroom in order to leave the courthouse. Such an arrangement presents both a functional and security problem. People wishing to see the judge will have to walk through the courtroom, which means that the courtroom cannot be locked when the court is not in session, while the judge walking through the courtroom and the public lobby after a trial may face the hostility of defendants' relatives and friends, and may be exposed to potential threats and security risks.

#### **ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS**

Environmental problems involving all types of building systems and services are common in all downstate county courthouses. Environmental problems directly affect human comfort which indirectly influences work efficiency and performance. Acoustics, thermal conditions, lighting, transportation and sanitation are potential areas of environmental problems.

Most of the courtrooms in older county courthouses are far too large, too high and too sound reflective. Excessive reverberation time, sound echoing, focussing and fluttering are common acoustic phenomena that create

serious acoustical problems in courtrooms and other large spaces. Courtrooms with high ceiling height and large volume possess long reverberation time and may create sound echoing effects harmful to acute hearing. Circular shaped spaces with sound reflective surface materials would invariably produce uncomfortable sound focussing which gives the illusion that the spoken sound, reinforced by the reflected sound, is louder than it really is. Parallel walls in a large narrow room, finished with sound reflective material, would produce a sound fluttering effect which makes hearing difficult. Size, shape and materials used in courtrooms and major work spaces determine, to a large extent, the acoustical property and conditions of these spaces.

Major acoustical problems occur because of sound transmission between spaces. This is critical when such sound transmission may have serious effects on the case being tried. For example, the hearing of attorneys and litigants or jury deliberation due to the lack of adequate soundproofing and a soundlock may provide sufficient grounds for a mistrial. Privileged conversation between an attorney and his client in a personal injury case, if overheard by the opposing party, may influence the outcome of the trial. Private conversation between state's attorney, public defender or probation officer and his client, if overheard, may prejudice the case. As mentioned earlier, the jury deliberation room should have a soundlock between it and the courtroom so that jury deliberation cannot be heard by people outside. Attorneys' conference/witness rooms should have full-height partitions abutting the underside of the structural floor above, and should be located a public lobby distance away from the courtrooms. The reason for the distance apart is to minimize structural damage should a bomb explode in one of the attorneys' conference/witness rooms.

In view of the personal nature of interviews and conferences, private offices for state's attorney, public defender and probation officers should be of soundproof construction. Less than full-height partitions are quite commonly used in county courthouses. These partitions provide only visual separation but are not very effective in reducing sound transmission.

Fifty of the 101 county courthouses have some form of central air-conditioning system. Of this number, most systems are installed only to cool

the courtroom and, in some instances, ancillary facilities such as judges' chambers. In many courthouses these central air-conditioning systems are not functioning efficiently due to lack of proper maintenance and to age. Earlier systems do not have adequate individual temperature control, resulting in human discomfort in parts of the building that are not properly conditioned. More than 60 courthouses are cooled, in the summer months, by window cooling units. While these units offer individual control in each room, they are invariably noisy and ineffective in cooling spaces with any depth. The noise level generated by large individual window units in large spaces such as courtrooms is sometimes distracting to the trial participants. Due to the relatively short life span of these units, they are usually more prone to breakdown and their replacement cost is high. In beautifully designed courtrooms with historical significance, window units are sometimes visually incongruous and unsightly.

Sixty-four of the 101 county courthouses are heated by steam circulating through steam radiators located along walls and windows. This form of heating is common in older courthouses constructed in an era when steam radiators were an accepted form of heating. Unfortunately, such a heating system does not have an effective temperature control at each individual radiator. With age, many of the control valves do not function properly. Unless specially provided for, relative humidity, an important comfort determinant, is not adjustable at individual steam radiators. Many complaints were received during the on-site survey regarding overheating or underheating of older courthouses.

Even newer courthouses with combined heating and cooling in the air-conditioning system have environmental problems. The central air-conditioning system in the St. Clair County Courthouse does not have adequate zoning control, and no special provision was made for the perimeter zone. This has resulted in rapid heat building along the perimeter areas which are not adequately cooled in summer nor heated in winter. This situation could have been the result of budgetary constraints, which are common in major courthouse construction today. Ventilation in newer buildings with central air-conditioning and adequate mechanical exhaust ventilation for toilets, garage and enclosed spaces is generally more effective than in older courthouses where natural ventilation through the windows is the only means of

ventilating perimeter spaces. With the exception of older courthouses which were recently renovated and which were required to comply with local building codes, enclosed internal spaces are seldom mechanically ventilated.

Natural ventilation, to some extent, determines the configuration of the older courthouses constructed prior to the acceptance and installation of mechanical ventilation and air-conditioning systems in buildings. Most of the courthouses built prior to 1900 were usually long and narrow, rectangular or cruciform shaped. The rectangular courthouses invariably have a double-loaded central corridor with rooms on each side. All rooms, and especially toilets, are ventilated naturally through open windows. Even storage vaults, which are of fireproof construction, have windows (with or without wired glass) installed to maintain the symmetrical design of the building facade. In larger buildings, the cruciform is used, which in effect consists of two rectangular buildings crossing one another at right angles. It is usually a symmetrical design with varying design treatment of the central space where the two buildings cross each other. This central space is generally used for meetings and public waiting. With few exceptions, all rooms are perimeter rooms which are naturally ventilated.

Lighting in county courthouses, especially in the older ones, is usually utilitarian and uninspiring. The only exception is the main courtroom which, if the original design is preserved, may still have the decorative, if impractical, chandeliers suspended from the ornately decorated ceiling. Since the main courtroom in the county courthouse provided the major source of local entertainment for the county in the pre-mass media era, much design effort was spent in making the courtroom an attraction in the county. At that time, the lighting standards were considerably lower than those required in similar buildings today, and decorative chandeliers of varying complexity in design graced the halls of justice. Subsequent renovations in recent years have spoiled much of the grandeur of these courtrooms by insensitive treatment in lighting ducts and finishes. In raising the brightness and intensity of lighting, harsh fluorescent light fixtures in uncompromising rows were installed amidst the graceful shapes of the chandeliers, producing a harsh atmosphere completely incongruous to the original design of these grand spaces. Acoustical materials were applied to the

walls and ceilings of these courtrooms without any attempt to preserve the dignity and graciousness of the original wall and ceiling design.

In newer buildings, fluorescent lighting, because of its longer life span than incandescent lighting, is commonly used. Incandescent and mercury vapor lighting is used as supplementary lighting to create a warmer atmosphere in the courtrooms and judges' chambers. Fluorescent light fixtures in newer courthouses are recessed into suspended acoustical tile ceilings so that the ceiling height is uniform throughout any particular space. In renovations of older buildings, recessed fluorescent light fixtures are sometimes used when a suspended acoustical tile ceiling is installed. Otherwise, fluorescent light fixtures are surface mounted or suspended from the original ceiling. These suspended light fixtures, coupled with exposed air-conditioning or ventilation ducts suspended from the ceiling or fixed to upper walls, can provide an interesting pattern if properly designed and treated, or a distraction if haphazardly placed. In most older courthouses, lack of adequate funds for renovation has resulted in piecemeal and uncoordinated renovation projects that have reduced the architectural quality of the buildings and the atmosphere of the courtrooms.

In the area of transportation and access, many older courthouses are very lacking in fire stairs and public elevators. Clay County Courthouse, which is fairly typical of the smaller and older courthouses, has only a central unenclosed staircase connecting the first and second floors. This is the only means of access and egress. Should there be a fire at the stair on the second floor, there would not be an alternate escape route other than jumping out of windows. Also, no provision is made for the handicapped and disabled. There is no way that people in wheelchairs could get into the courthouse and to the court facilities on the second floor without being bodily carried. This is a major deficiency in more than 90% of the county courthouses in Illinois. Ramps should be provided for the handicapped in wheelchairs to get into the courthouse; an elevator should be installed for them to reach the courtroom floor; special toilet facilities should be installed for their convenience, and adequate waiting and circulation spaces should be provided.

Public toilets in the older courthouses are poorly located, inadequately equipped and poorly maintained. They are usually located in the basement, sometimes with only an outside access. The fixtures are antiquated and do not function properly. In many locations, they are poorly maintained by an inadequate janitorial staff.

One of the most significant problems in all courthouses is the lack of a coordinated sign and information communication system. With the exception of the central directory at the entrance lobby and the signs on the individual doors, there is not a conscious attempt to develop a coordinated sign and information system, including the use of receptionists, closed circuit television, videotape and other available technologies, to adequately inform visitors and those involved in the judicial process when they are at the courthouse site.

#### **SECURITY PROBLEMS**

Lack of adequate security is a common problem in more than 95% of the 101 county courthouses. Security considerations in larger courthouses which handle high volume criminal felony cases involving detained defendants are more critical than in smaller courthouses handling fewer such cases each year. However, even in small courthouses, minimum security precautions should be provided in the design of new courthouses, and where possible, in renovation of existing buildings. The interesting fact is that a properly planned courthouse which incorporates the necessary minimum security precautions may cost very little more than one which completely ignores this important need. It is also true that the cost of providing adequate courthouse security after the building is completed is considerably higher, and the end result would normally not be as effective as the courthouse that has been properly designed for security during the planning and design phases.

Lack of circulation separation is the single most critical security deficiency in nearly all downstate county courthouses. In order to avoid or minimize security risk in courthouses, public, private and secured circulation patterns should be separated as much as possible. Public access to clerk's office, courtrooms, conference rooms and law library should be

separated from the private circulation of judges, jurors and court personnel. The secured circulation pattern of prisoners also should be completely separated from the other two circulation patterns. All three circulation patterns converge on the trial courtroom. However, even within the courtrooms, private, public and secured defendants' areas are well-defined and should be maintained throughout a trial.

In most older courthouses with the narrow rectangular or cruciform shape, the only means of access is the central corridor. All private, public and secured circulation patterns are combined, which results in high potential security risks in such courthouses. In small rural courthouses where the volume of criminal felony cases is low, detained defendants are escorted by deputy sheriffs between the jail and the trial courtroom. Consequently the lack of circulation separation can be compensated for by using more security personnel. While this is possible in small courthouses, there are not sufficient deputy sheriffs assigned to escort prisoners in locations with high criminal felony case volume, and circulation separation becomes a critical design criterion.

Optimum courthouse security is achieved through a balance, in terms of security needs and costs, between circulation separation through physical planning, use and assignment of security personnel such as deputy sheriffs, bailiffs, etc., and the use of security and communication systems and equipment.

In downstate Illinois, bailiffs are usually retired people who are not trained in courthouse security. The Sheriff's Office is usually not adequately staffed for deputy sheriffs to be assigned to all courtroom duties that require their services. Consequently, there is generally a shortage of courthouse security personnel when they are needed during court sessions. Because bailiffs are not usually trained to handle security problems, they are not as effective when security threats occur. This reflects a more basic deficiency in the selection and training of bailiffs where such positions exist. Where such positions do not exist, consideration should be given to the selection of clerks. Since the courtroom clerk is always, or nearly always, in the courtroom during trials and hearings, it might be desirable to hire someone who is an ex-policeman or ex-deputy sheriff who

is experienced in handling and solving security problems common to court situations. This aspect of courthouse security has not been considered in practically all downstate courthouse locations.

Because hiring of security officers means recurring costs each year, including salary, fringe benefits and training costs, it is usually less costly, in the long-term, to provide as much security as possible through circulation separation and security systems and equipment, both requiring only annual operating and maintenance costs which are considerably lower than recurring and increased costs of hiring additional security personnel.

Few county courthouses in Illinois are equipped with even minimal security systems and equipment. Only 10 of the 101 county courthouses have a buzzer system between the judges' bench in the courtroom and the sheriff's office. The other 91 courthouses have no security communication system other than the telephone, which is available in only a few locations. Macon, McDonough and St. Clair counties are the only counties where courthouses are equipped with either video-tape, closed circuit television, or both for security risk detection.

There is a lack of coordination and planning of security and evacuation efforts in nearly all the county courthouses in Illinois. Court and county personnel are generally unaware of the seriousness of this problem. Even those who are conscious of the need for adequate courthouse security are lethargic in taking positive corrective actions. As in other states, it may be necessary to wait until a tragedy involving serious injury or death of court personnel occurs before courthouse security suddenly becomes a top priority problem.

#### **BUILDING EXPANSION PROBLEMS**

Courthouse expansion can occur in one or a combination of the following possibilities:

1. Horizontal expansion on existing county courthouse site.
2. Vertical expansion on existing county courthouse.
3. Internal reorganization within existing county courthouse.
4. Relocation of functions from courthouse and renovation of vacated space for court use.
5. Construction of new building on adjacent site.
6. Construction of new building on remote site within the county.

In the State of Illinois, 46 of 101 county courthouse sites have land for future horizontal expansion. Older courthouses centrally situated on courthouse squares usually have space on at least three sides for building expansion and additions. However, in view of the fact that many of these older courthouses were designed in architectural styles and details of a past era, and because the county courthouse is sited in such a formal and dominant position on the courthouse square, any addition or new building on the courthouse site will have to harmonize aesthetically and tie-in functionally with the existing courthouse. This is especially important if the courthouse is designated a historical monument. Because major internal renovation of the existing building is necessary in order to satisfy the required functional and spatial relationships between the existing and the new building, extreme care must be taken to ensure the proposed renovation work is approved by the state and/or local historical society.

Horizontal expansion is usually less costly and causes less disruption to court operation within the existing building. Construction of additional floors above the existing building can be extremely noisy and dusty, so that it may be necessary for the entire building to be vacated during the construction period. Horizontal expansion, on the other hand, is outside of the existing building and can usually be tolerated, especially if the new building is physically separated from the existing courthouse. Only 29 of the 101 county courthouses have the structural capability for vertical expansion. Of this number, many are not suitable for vertical expansion because of architectural and economic considerations. In the Stephenson and Lake County Courthouses, the structural shell of the third floor was constructed at the same time that the two lower floors and basement were completed. Because the third floor space was not needed at the time, only the structural elements and external walls were completed. When the need for the additional space arises, the third floor will be completed for court or county use. Since the only work involves completing the internal spaces on the third floor, noisy and dirty construction is eliminated, and the court can continue its operation while such renovation work is carried out on the upper floor. This is the only type of vertical expansion recommended.

Internal reorganization is needed in 84 of the 101 county courthouses. This is a clear indication that either space shortage or poor functional and spatial relationships, or both, exist in about 85% of the 101 downstate county courthouses. Poor functional and spatial relationships can be improved in some instances through reorganization and reallocation of existing space. Space shortage, on the other hand, requires additional space which, in a fully occupied building, can only be accomplished by relocation of certain or all unrelated departments out of the courthouse in order to make room for court use. Consequently, where space shortage is a problem, internal reorganization to improve operational efficiency would have to be accompanied by relocation of certain departments from the courthouse to provide needed space.

Construction of a new courthouse or county administration building either on an adjoining site or on a remote site within the county is another alternative to be considered. Instead of relocating departments from the courthouse into leased private space, the county may consider the construction of either a new courthouse or an office building to accommodate all county functions. If the existing courthouse has a high rehabilitation potential for conversion into a court facility by relocating all county functions, it would be more economical to construct a new county administration building compared with the construction costs of a new courthouse building. This is because unit construction cost of courthouses could be 20 to 25 percent more costly than that of an office building. Mechanical and electrical system costs could also be higher, as are annual operating and maintenance costs of courthouses.

#### **POOR BUILDING MAINTENANCE AND MANAGEMENT**

In general, each county courthouse has a custodian who is responsible for keeping the building cleaned on a regular basis. The quality of building maintenance depends greatly on the ability of the custodian and the funds allocated for this purpose. While courthouses are usually kept clean on a daily basis, older courthouses have leaking roof and/or windows, and wooden window frames and sills are rotted through with age and neglect. Leaking roof and deterioration of external walls have resulted in moisture entering

walls and ceilings, which in time causes paint to flake, concrete to break off, thus exposing the reinforcement, and serious moisture damage. Due to the lack of funds to repair and maintain these courthouses, they are left to deteriorate.

An even more serious problem is the lack of proper space allocation and utilization. When a department is moved out of the courthouse, the vacated space is assigned to the department with the most serious need for additional space, regardless of where the department is presently located. As a result, there is serious fragmentation of departmental space which decreases the efficiency of operation. Such fragmentation also has a tendency to mix court with county departments, resulting in restricting the expansion capability of both departments. A master plan indicating the overall optimum space utilization of the courthouse, accompanied by a list of criteria and priorities in the allocation of available space, is an urgently needed planning tool in many of the counties in Illinois. With this tool, it is possible to determine how a vacated space could be renovated for optimum use, whether the designated department would be compatible functionally with the adjoining departments, if the designated department would restrict expansion flexibility of adjoining departments, and whether the space is suitable for the designated department. It may be necessary to exchange the vacated space with another department on another floor in order to satisfy better the functional relationships established in the master plan. For example, if the space vacated on the court floor is needed by a county function, it may be better to exchange this space with a court-related department on another floor so that all court spaces could be located on one floor, and all county departments on another floor.

Lack of responsibility for the maintenance and repair of the county courthouse is apparent in all counties other than the largest ones. In counties where the jail and the sheriff's office are either in the courthouse or in close proximity to it, the sheriff is responsible for the care and custody of the building. The reason for this is that the sheriff's operation is continuous, and that the jail is staffed with jailers or deputy sheriffs on a 24-hour basis. Consequently, the janitorial service generally performed after regular work hours could be most conveniently

supervised by the sheriff or his staff. An overall plan for building maintenance, upgrading and repairs is badly needed in all courthouses. With such a plan, the Board of County Commissioners would be able to allocate a certain amount of funds for the phased implementation of the plan over a period of five to ten years. This would not be a large sum of money each year, and the County Board would have a goal to achieve over a period of time. An action plan will also allow the County Board to plan for their budget beyond the next fiscal year, and perhaps be able to invest certain funds to derive income for such maintenance and improvement projects.

#### **FISCAL AND GOVERNMENT-JUDICIAL RELATIONSHIP PROBLEMS**

Fiscal problems are the major obstacle to facility project implementation. As long as the county is responsible for the ownership, care, custody, and maintenance of court facilities within the county courthouse, the court is dependent totally on the County Board to appropriate funds for improvement, renovation, construction and maintenance of court facilities, including space, furniture and equipment. The Alaska Court System is the only state court system in the nation that truly controls the planning, design and leasing (if applicable) of court facilities on a statewide basis, and the benefits to the court system are incalculable.

A major problem in most counties is that the priorities in funding projects of the County Board are usually very different from those established by the court system. While judges and the court administrator may view the improvement of court facilities in the courthouse as being a high priority among county projects, since the judiciary is the third co-equal branch of government, the County Board may take the stand that county projects on improvement of roads and highways, schools and hospitals are far more critical and certainly affect far more people in the county than court facilities which affect considerably fewer people. The improvement of court facilities is frequently regarded by County Board members as benefiting the judges and court staff, and as having very insignificant impact on the overall needs of the county. As long as the county is responsible for providing adequate and suitable facilities to house the court system, the court system will continue to rely on the good will of the County Board and the personal relationships with board members.

An added related problem is the general hostility among county board members towards judges, court staff, and the court system as a whole. Many county boards have expressed the opinion that the court system is asking for more and better facilities than what it really needs. One of their favorite arguments is that the courtrooms in the county courthouse are used less than half the time, and that judges do not work regular work hours. Another reason for this hostility, or lack of cooperation, is personal experiences of county commissioners with the court system. They might have had unfortunate experiences in court cases prior to their becoming county commissioners. Even the experience of small claims or minor traffic violations cases they were previously involved in may have registered a very strong adverse impression of the court system. A third reason is simply that the county commissioners do not know or understand the court system, and are easily influenced by the remarks of those who had unfavorable experiences with or impressions of the court system.

Regardless of the reason for County Board hostility or lack of cooperation, it is essential for the court system to adequately justify its need for facility improvement or expansion. If the court system has to prepare such justification and substantiation of facility needs in each county, there would be a tremendous duplication of effort. One effective way of providing this kind of information is to develop minimum judicial facility standards and design guidelines, based on detailed evaluation of facility needs in counties of varying sizes and in courthouses handling varying caseload volumes. Since the State Supreme Court has the statutory responsibility to develop minimum judicial facility standards, the adoption of such standards and the accompanying guidelines by the Supreme Court will provide the basis for the justification of facility project requests to the County Board. Also, when a county plans to proceed with a court facility improvement, renovation or construction project, the Supreme Court can require that the facilities be planned and provided in accordance with the facility standards and design guidelines developed by the consultants during this statewide project, and adopted by the Supreme Court.

Chapter 37 of the Illinois Revised Statutes\* states:

"If there is no court house in any county, or if from any cause the court house is unfit for the holding of court herein, the proper authorities of the county may temporarily provide another place at the county seat for the holding of court, or the court, by order entered upon its records, may adjourn to a suitable place at such county seat, and the place so provided, or to which such adjournment is made, shall, during the time the court is so held thereat, be held to be the court house of such county for all judicial purposes connected with such court."

Since the county is required by the statutes to provide adequate courthouse facilities for the operation of the court system, such temporary courthouse facilities would be provided at the expense of the county.

The relationship between county board members and circuit and associate judges is influenced by the fact that part of judges' salaries are provided by the county. Section 14 of the Constitution of Illinois, 1970, states that:

"All (judges') salaries and such expenses as may be provided by law shall be paid by the State, except that Appellate, Circuit and Associate Judges shall receive such additional compensation from counties within their district or circuit as may be provided by law."

Supplemental compensation of judges and salaries of probation officers, state's attorneys and public defenders are paid by counties within the judicial district or circuit. This has influenced significantly the ability of the court to act effectively as a third co-equal branch of government. When judges and support judicial staff are dependent on the County Board for part or all of their salaries, the County Board can exercise tremendous psychological as well as actual controlling influence on requests from the court system. Judges know that if they push too hard on the area of facility improvements against the wishes of the County Board, they may win the battle by issuing a court order requiring the County Board to comply with their requests to provide more adequate facilities, but in the long run, they know that the County Board has the power to withhold salary increases or block the appointment of support judicial staff by not appropriating the necessary funds. Consequently, there is a strong tendency in most counties to maintain

\* Chapter 37, Section 72-33, Illinois Revised Statutes, 1973.

an amicable working relationship between judges and county commissioners. Tolerant judges and enlightened commissioners can usually compromise on each others' requirements and priorities, and a great deal could be accomplished. On the other hand, intolerant judges and unenlightened commissioners may engage in psychological and legal battles which usually result in lack of cooperation and lengthy delays in facility improvements. With the County Board controlling the purse strings on court facilities, salaries and expenses, the atmosphere is normally not conducive to improvement of court facilities.

Another stumbling block to facility project implementation is the fact that county commissioners are elected county officials who have to campaign for office every few years. It is accepted common knowledge that during an election year county commissioners become very conservative in the area of project spending, and requests for facility improvement during such times are usually shelved until after the election at which time new commissioners could have been elected and the process of establishing a workable relationship with the new commissioners usually delays project implementation.

To overcome these problems, and to provide an orderly and methodical system of improving court and related facilities throughout the State, the following summary steps are recommended:

1. Establish statewide judicial facility standards and design guidelines.
2. Adopt these standards and guidelines by the Supreme Court which requires that they be complied with in all courthouse renovation and construction projects.
3. Develop master plan by SMC of all court facilities in Illinois, integrating short-term improvements of existing court facilities at minimum cost with long-term statewide facility plan.
4. Develop a feasible implementation action plan by SMC for approval by the Supreme Court.
5. Take necessary action by the Supreme Court to ensure the eventual state funding of the Uniform State Court System in Illinois. By becoming financially independent of county funding and political maneuvering, the court would be in a much stronger position to

- demand adequate facilities which must comply with the facility standards and design guidelines adopted by the State Supreme Court.
6. Implement state funding of judicial facilities on statewide basis. The state could lease adequate facilities provided by counties, based on fair rental values established for court facilities. The county would be required to provide and maintain adequate judicial facilities designed in compliance with established standards and design guidelines; otherwise the court system could lease from private owner-developers who are willing to provide such facilities. With this arrangement, the state court system would be in complete control over the assignment, use and location of court facilities on a statewide basis. If the court should decide that regional courthouses, each serving a number of counties, are more efficient for the administration of justice, either the county boards of those counties, or a private company or individual, could bid for the construction of such a regional courthouse, again designed in accordance with established court facility standards and design guidelines. The state and court would then select the successful bidder to construct the facility. Upon completion, the court, through appropriate state agencies, would lease the facility over a long period of time. The successful bidder would be responsible for the operation and maintenance of the building, in accordance with the requirements of the court. Such costs would be included in the leasing agreement between the building owner and the state. The alternative approach would be for the state to own, construct and maintain these courthouses which would be considerably higher in both construction and annual operating and maintenance costs.
  7. Continual monitoring of statewide judicial facilities through the creation of a statutory commission or committee by the State Legislature. This commission or committee would be responsible for reviewing of facility improvement, renovation and construction projects, updating statewide judicial facilities information system which should by then be computerized, and ensuring that the statewide judicial facility standards and design guidelines are fully complied with in all projects. This commission or committee should

consist of a representative cross-section of government and court personnel who are involved in the area of judicial administration and space management, and who are also able to play a significant role in obtaining private, state and federal funds for the full implementation of the court facility master plan.

## FINDINGS AND EVALUATION

### INTRODUCTION

This volume of the report summarizes essential information and data on 101 downstate county court facilities (courthouses and branch court facilities), findings pertinent to the development of facility standards and design guidelines and master plan, and evaluation of courthouse improvement priorities. In essence, this is a summary report of the consultants' Phase I efforts.

The bulk of information and data presented in this report was compiled during the first six months of Phase I. Organization and reorganization of this information and data for analysis paralleled the data compilation period, but extended into the eighth month. Analytical and evaluation processes began shortly after the completion of data compilation and extend into the tenth month. Report preparation began during the data compilation phase and was completed during the eleventh month. Report review, revision and printing was carried out during the final two months of Phase I.

This summary report contains the following section:

- Age of courthouses
- Number of courthouses and courtrooms
- Population, case filings and terminations
- Court facilities inventory
- Court personnel and existing space
- Courthouse evaluation
- Priority of courthouse improvement

Information and data presented in this report were current as of January 1, 1977. Changes will be incorporated in the final report at the end of Phase II. Consequently, this summary report should be viewed as a major progress report of the project.

### AGE OF COURTHOUSES

Table 1 and Figure 1 show the age of present courthouses in the 101 downstate counties in the State of Illinois. Courthouses in Cook County are not included within the scope of this project.

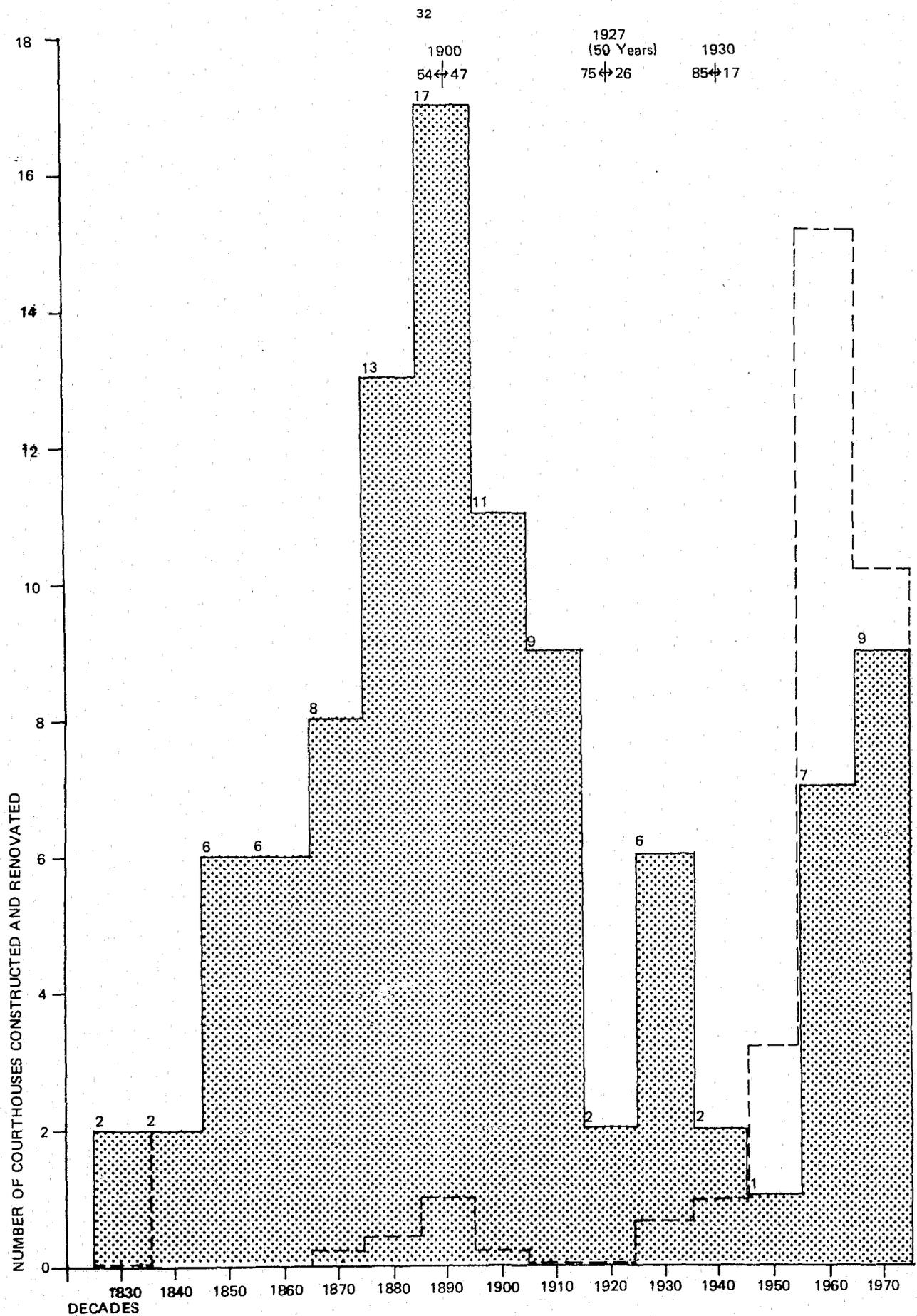
Since the formation of the 102 counties in Illinois occurred between 1790 and 1859, there must have been many courthouses constructed prior to the late 1830's, of which no records are readily available. The consultants were not able, within the scope of this project, to research the temporary and permanent early courthouses prior to 1830. It can be assumed that those buildings were destroyed prior to the erection of the courthouses visited and studied by the consultants.

The earliest courthouses, among the existing courthouses, were the ones constructed in Putnam and JoDaviess counties in the late 1830's. The Putnam County Courthouse was completed in 1838, followed by the completion of the JoDaviess County Courthouse in the following year. There were also two courthouses constructed in the 1840's; the Henderson County Courthouse in 1842 and the Calhoun County Courthouse in 1848. During the following two decades, six additional courthouses were built in the 1850's (Edward, Perry, Marshall, Boone, Union and Stark) and six in the 1860's (Carroll, Kendall, Whiteside, Macoupin, Morgan and McDonough). Eight new courthouses were constructed in the 1870's (Johnson, Effingham, Pope, Montgomery, Cass, Franklin, Livingston and Jasper), followed by 13 in the 1880's (Shelby, Henry, Schuyler, Mason, White, Bond, Clinton, Washington, Scott, Knox, Cumberland, Marion and Lawrence). The decade just prior to the turn of the century was marked by the completion of the largest number of new courthouses in any decade -- 17. These new courthouses are located in Wayne, Ogle, Greene, Kane, Edgar, DeWitt, Jersey, Mercer, Pike, Crawford, Warren, Rock Island, Fulton, DuPage, Menard, Woodford and Coles counties.

The turn of the century saw a marked decrease in the number of new courthouses constructed. There were 11 completed in the 1900's (Lee, Monroe, Champaign, Christian, Piatt, Clark, Moultrie, DeKalb, Logan, Ford and Hancock counties), nine in the 1910's (Pulaski, Douglas, Kankakee, Clay, Vermilion, Madison, Grundy, Richland and Tazewell), and then dropped suddenly to only two new courthouses in the 1920's (Hardin and Jackson counties). Prior to the Second World War, the 1930's witness the completion of six new courthouses (Fayette, Hamilton, Bureau, Jefferson, Gallatin and Macon counties). During the war years of the 1940's, the only new courthouses completed were in Brown and Massac counties. The immediate post-war period

TABLE 1  
AGE OF COURTHOUSES IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER

COMPLETION DATE	AGE AS OF 1977 (YEARS)	COUNTY	JUDICIAL CIRCUIT	RENOVATION DATES	COMPLETION DATE	AGE AS OF 1977 (YEARS)	COUNTY	JUDICIAL CIRCUIT	RENOVATION DATES
1838	139	Putnam	10th	1964	1900	77	Lee	15th	1962,75
1839	138	JoDavie	15th	1960,70	1900	77	Monroe	20th	
1842	135	Henderson	9th	1965-67	1901	76	Champaign	6th	1962,66
1848	129	Calhoun	8th	1956	1902	75	Christian	4th	1968,70
1850	127	Perry	20th	1897,1938-1939,1970	1903	74	Piatt	6th	1973
1850	127	Edwards	2nd	1948,70	1904	73	Clark	5th	1970,74-76
1853	124	Marshall	10th	1964	1904	73	Moultrie	6th	1970-71
1854	123	Boone	17th	1963,71	1904	73	DeKalb	16th	1967
1857	120	Union	1st	1963,67	1905	72	Logan	11th	1966-71
1857	120	Stark	10th	1967-68	1906	71	Ford	11th	1967
1861	116	Carroll	15th	1895,1947,1955,63	1909	68	Hancock	9th	
1864	113	Kendall	16th	1887,1958,75	1912	65	Pulaski	1st	1949,64
1866	111	Whiteside	14th	1950,60,68	1912	65	Douglas	6th	1965
1867	110	Macoupin	7th	1967,76	1912	65	Kankakee	12th	1964
1868	109	Morgan	7th	1961	1913	64	Clay	4th	
1889	108	McDonough	9th	1890,1972	1913	64	Vermillion	5th	1964,67,70
1870	107	Johnson	1st	1900,62	1914	63	Madison	3rd	1962,64,67
1871	106	Effingham	4th	1966,69	1914	63	Grundy	13th	1949,75
1872	105	Pope	1st	1960	1915	62	Richland	2nd	1973
1872	105	Montgomery	4th	1960,72	1916	61	Tazewell	10th	1964,74
1872	105	Cass	8th	1968,75	1926	51	Hardin	2nd	1945
1874	103	Franklin	2nd	1955,65	1928	49	Jackson	1st	1964-68
1875	102	Livingston	11th	1964,65,69	1932	45	Fayette	4th	
1876	101	Jasper	4th	1952,62-66	1937	40	Hamilton	2nd	
1880	97	Shelby	4th	1965-67	1937	40	Bureau	13th	
1880	97	Henry	14th	1968,70	1939	38	Jefferson	2nd	1971
1881	96	Schuyler	8th		1939	38	Gallatin	2nd	
1882	95	Mason	8th	1960	1939	38	Macon	6th	1970
1883	94	White	2nd		1942	35	Brown	8th	1950
1884	93	Bond	3rd	1968	1942	35	Massac	1st	1971
1884	93	Clinton	4th	1971	1950	27	Adams	8th	1965
1884	93	Washington	20th	1964,69,75	1963	14	Wabash	2nd	1976
1885	92	Scott	7th	1976	1964	13	Alexander	1st	
1885	92	Knox	9th	1952,59,1964,75	1964	13	Peoria	10th	1967
1887	90	Cumberland	5th		1965	12	Sangamon	7th	1971
1888	89	Marion	4th	1970,71	1965	12	Iroquois	12th	
1889	88	Lawrence	2nd	1969	1968	9	Will	12th	1971
1891	86	Wayne	2nd	1950,56,64	1969	8	Lake	19th	
1891	86	Ogle	15th	1969-71	1970	7	Saline	1st	
1892	85	Greene	7th	1975	1971	6	Winnebago	1st	1972
1892	85	Kane	16th	1958,67-72	1972	5	Williamson	17th	
1893	84	Edgar	5th	1972,74	1972	5	McHenry	19th	
1893	84	DeWitt	6th	1952,63,1974,76	1974	3	Randolph	20th	
1894	83	Jersey	7th		1975	2	LaSalle	13th	
1894	83	Mercer	14th	1960	1975	2	Stephenson	15th	
1894	83	Pike	8th		1976	1	St. Clair	20th	
1895	82	Warren	9th	1965	1977		McLean	11th	
1895	82	Crawford	2nd	1946,56,1965,75					
1895	82	Rock Island	14th	1956,66,1970-74					
1896	81	DuPage	18th	1962,68,76					
1897	80	Woodford	11th	1968					
1899	78	Coles	5th	1960,71					
1900	77	LaSalle	13th	1959,73					



**FIGURE 1**  
**AGE OF COURTHOUSES**  
DOWNSTATE ILLINOIS

in the early 1950's saw the completion of a single courthouse in Adams County.

With the return to a healthy economy in the 1960's, seven new county courthouses were completed in that decade (Wabash, Alexander, Peoria, Sangamon, Iroquois, Will and Lake counties). During the first six years of the present decade, eight new courthouses have already been completed (Saline, Winnebago, Williamson, McHenry, Randolph, LaSalle, Stephenson, St. Clair and McLean counties). The McLean County Courthouse, the newest county courthouse in the state, was completed and occupied early in 1977.

Of the 101 downstate county courthouses, 75 or 74.3% are more than 50 years old, and 54 or 53.5% were constructed prior to 1900.

Table 1 also indicates dates of renovation of the existing county courthouses. Dates recorded were provided by court and county personnel at each courthouse location, and from architectural plans of renovation projects. The completeness of dates of renovation of older courthouses may be questionable, since it was not possible to accurately pinpoint renovation projects prior to 1900 in most locations. In any case, the available information shows very few courthouse renovation projects prior to 1950. Courthouse renovation projects gained momentum in the 1950's, with 16 county courthouses renovated in varying degrees. The beginning of the following decade saw tremendous activities in the improvement of county courthouses throughout the state. It is estimated that more than half of the county courthouses in downstate Illinois experienced some form of improvement, especially during the middle and later parts of the 1960's. Due to more austere economic conditions, the pace of courthouse improvement has slowed down slightly during the early part of the present decade.

#### **NUMBER OF COURTHOUSES AND COURTROOMS**

Table 2 and Figure 2 show the number of courtrooms in county courthouses of various sizes, and in counties, including branch court courtrooms located outside county courthouses. Table 2 also shows the total number of courtrooms in downstate Illinois.

There are 15 single-courtroom courthouses, 44 two-courtroom courthouses, and 19 three-courtroom courthouses. This means that 78 county courthouses in downstate Illinois, or 77.2% of the 101 downstate county courthouses, are

small courthouses, each with one to three courtrooms and ancillary facilities. The category with the largest number of courthouses is the two-courtroom courthouse, usually consisting of a jury trial courtroom and a second smaller non-jury courtroom. The 44 two-courtroom courthouses is equivalent to 43.6% of total downstate courthouses. Only 23 downstate county courthouses have four courtrooms or more. Of this number, 15 are smaller than 10 courtrooms in each courthouse; five with four courtrooms, five with six courtrooms, two with seven and three with eight courtrooms. There are only eight large courthouses, with 10 or more courtrooms in downstate Illinois, one with ten, two with eleven, two with twelve, one with thirteen and two with fifteen courtrooms.

The total number of courtrooms in the 101 downstate counties, including branch court locations, at the time of the consultants' survey, is 402. Of this number, 347 or 86.3% are located in the 101 county courthouses. There are 55 courtrooms, or 13.7% of total courtrooms, located in branch court locations.

The number of courtrooms in each county, including branch court courtrooms, ranges between 1 and 23. There are 14 one-courtroom counties, 43 two-courtroom counties, and 17 three-courtroom counties. The branch court courtrooms increase the number of four-courtroom counties from the number of four-courtroom courthouses. There are five four-courtroom courthouses, but nine four-courtroom counties.

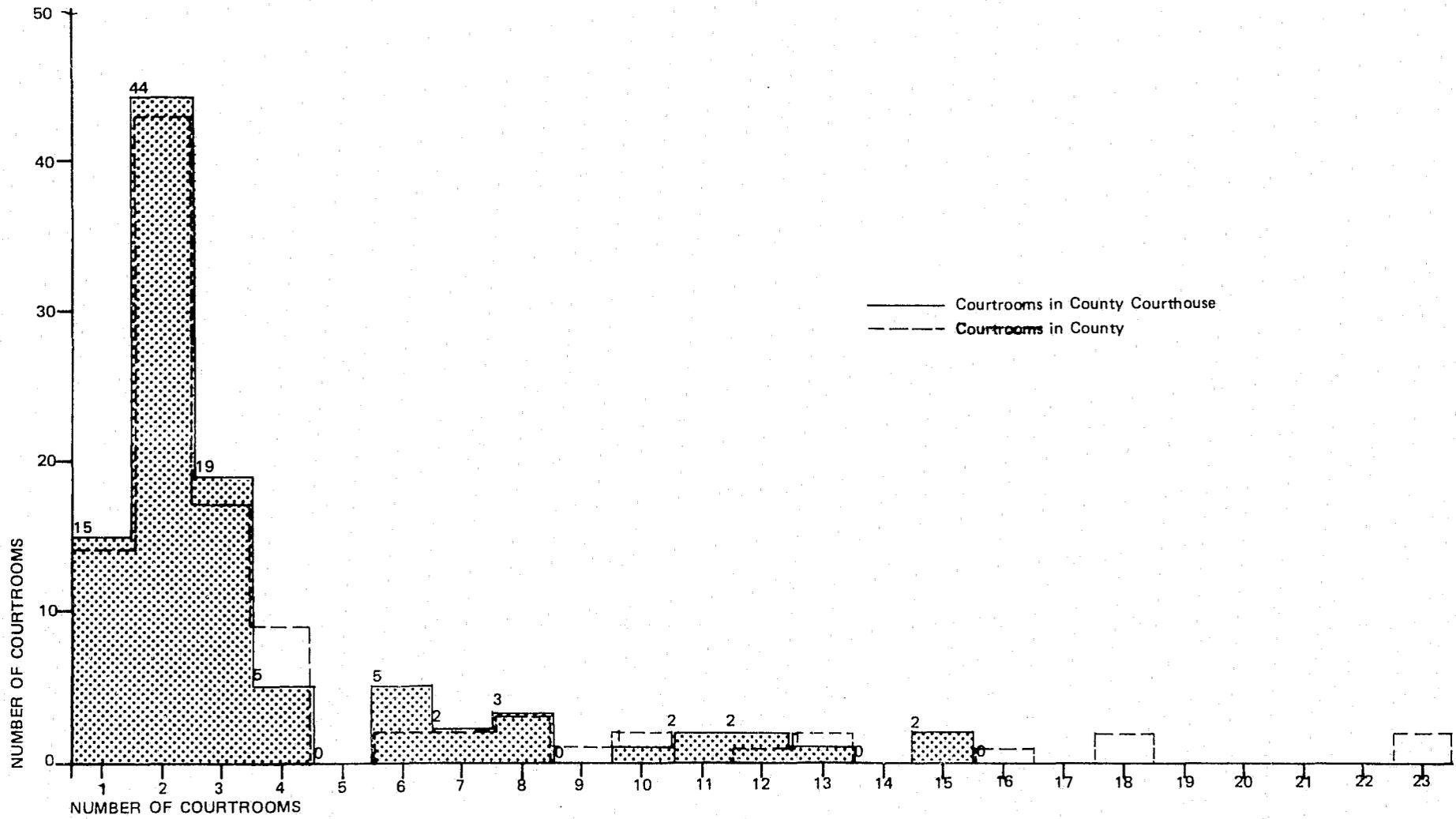
The largest numbers of branch court courtrooms occur in St. Clair and DuPage counties. Each has eight branch court courtrooms. Madison County has seven, Lake County has six, Will County has five, Rock Island County has four, LaSalle and Kane Counties each have three, and Vermilion, Henry, Whiteside and McHenry counties each have two branch court courtrooms. Jackson, Cass and Ogle counties each have one branch court courtroom.

The 74 one-, two- and three-courtroom counties have a total of 151 courtrooms, which is equivalent to 37.6% of total downstate courtrooms. If four-courtroom counties are added, there would be 83 counties with a total of 187 courtrooms. This is equivalent to 82.2% of downstate counties with 46.5% of total downstate courtrooms. The other 18 courthouse counties (17.8%) have a total of 215 courtrooms, or 53.5% of total courtrooms.

Of the 18 medium to large counties, 10 have between six and ten courtrooms each (two with six, two with seven, three with eight, one with nine and two with ten courtrooms). There are 69 courtrooms (17.2% of total number of courtrooms) in 10 counties (9.9% of total counties). Six counties have number of courtrooms varying between 12 and 18 (one with 12, two with 13, one with 16 and two with 18 courtrooms). This means the six counties (5.9%) have a total of 90 courtrooms (22.4%). The two counties with the largest number of courtrooms, St. Clair and DuPage, each with 23, have a total of 46 courtrooms. Two counties are equivalent to less than 2% of total number of downstate counties, yet they have 11.4% of total number of downstate courtrooms.

TABLE 2  
NUMBER OF COURTROOMS PER COURTHOUSE AND PER COUNTY

NUMBER OF COURTROOMS IN COURTHOUSE	NUMBER OF COURTHOUSES	TOTAL NUMBER OF COURTROOMS	NUMBER OF COURTROOMS IN COUNTY	NUMBER OF COUNTIES	TOTAL NUMBER OF COURTROOMS
1	15	15	1	14	14
2	44	88	2	43	86
3	19	57	3	17	51
4	5	20	4	9	36
5	0		5	0	
6	5	30	6	2	12
7	2	14	7	2	14
8	3	24	8	3	24
9	0		9	1	9
10	1	10	10	1	10
11	2	22	11	0	
12	2	24	12	1	12
13	1	13	13	2	26
14	0		14	0	
15	2	30	15	0	
			16	1	16
			17	0	
			18	2	36
			19	0	
			20	0	
			21	0	
			22	0	
			23	2	46
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>347</b>		<b>101</b>	<b>402</b>



**FIGURE 2**  
**NUMBER OF COURTROOMS IN COURTHOUSE AND COUNTY**  
 DOWNSTATE ILLINOIS

## POPULATION, CASE FILINGS AND TERMINATIONS

Table 3 contains summarized statistical information on population, caseload, courtrooms and judges, arranged by judicial circuits. There are 20 downstate judicial circuits, each consisting of from 1 to 12 counties. There are no counties with overlapping judicial circuits. The only downstate judicial circuit with a single county is the 18th, which is DuPage County. There are three two-county circuits: the 3rd, 17th and 19th judicial circuits; and three three-county circuits: the 12th, 13th and 16th judicial circuits. The 14th judicial circuit is the only one with four counties. There are five five-county judicial circuits: the 5th, 10th, 11th, 15th and 20th. Six-county judicial circuits include the 6th, 7th and 9th judicial circuits. The 8th judicial circuit has eight counties. The first and fourth judicial circuits have nine counties each. The largest number of counties in any one circuit is 12, which occurs in the 2nd judicial circuit.

The single-county judicial circuit, DuPage County, had the largest population in 1975: 518,558 people. This is followed by the two-county 19th judicial circuit with 515,637 people. From these numbers, population dropped sharply to 409,218 people in the three-county 12th judicial circuit. Judicial circuits that have population between 300,000 and 400,000 are the 20th with 369,170 (5 counties); the 16th with 366,755 (3 counties); the 10th with 354,718 (5 counties); and the 6th with 351,092 (6 counties). Population again dropped sharply to circuits with populations between 200,000 and 300,000; the 14th with 295,176 (4 counties); the 7th with 287,659 (6 counties); the 3rd with 269,135 (2 counties); the 17th with 261,499 (2 counties); the 11th with 237,709 (5 counties); the 4th with 225,450 (9 counties); and the 2nd with 203,142 persons (12 counties). There are six judicial circuits with population of less than 200,000 each. These are the 1st with 195,987 (9 counties); the 9th with 193,297 (6 counties); the 5th with 192,755 (5 counties); the 13th with 171,766 (3 counties) and the 8th with 147,429 (8 counties). The total 1975 population for downstate Illinois, the only available information at the time of this analysis, is estimated to be 5,734,148.

The number of case filings have a fairly significant correlation with population in each judicial circuit, as shown in Figure 3. The most popu-

TABLE 3  
 POPULATION, CASELOAD, JUDGES AND COURTROOMS  
 DOWNSTATE ILLINOIS

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
JUDICIAL CIRCUIT	1975 POPULA- TION	1975 CASE FILINGS	1975 CASE TERMI- NATIONS	POPULA- TION/CASE FILINGS	COURT- ROOMS PER CIRCUIT	NO. OF COUN- TIES	POPULA- TION/ COURT- ROOM	CASE FILINGS PER COURT- ROOM	CASE TERMI- NATIONS PER COURT- ROOM	NUMBER OF JUDGES	FILINGS PER JUDGE	TERMI- NATIONS PER JUDGE	POPULA- TION/ JUDGE
1	195,987	35,802	34,402	5.47	18	9	10,877	1,989	1,911	14+2 = 16	2,238	2,150	12,249
2	203,142	30,952	30,864	6.56	22	12	9,234	1,407	1,403	15+1 = 16	1,935	1,929	12,696
3	269,135	56,328	53,455	4.78	20	2	13,452	2,816	2,673	8+8 = 16	3,521	3,341	16,821
4	225,450	39,031	38,077	5.77	20	9	11,261	1,952	1,904	13+1 = 14	2,788	2,720	16,104
5	192,755	34,130	32,818	5.64	17	5	11,339	2,008	1,930	10+5 = 15	2,275	2,188	12,850
6	351,092	64,655	62,118	5.43	22	6	15,959	2,939	2,824	12+8 = 20	3,233	3,106	17,555
7	287,659	52,724	50,691	5.45	19	6	15,032	2,775	2,668	11+7 = 18	2,929	2,816	15,980
8	147,429	28,406	27,908	5.19	16	8	9,213	1,775	1,744	11+4 = 15	1,894	1,861	9,829
9	193,297	34,565	33,199	5.59	17	6	11,371	2,033	1,953	10+6 = 16	2,160	2,075	12,081
10	354,718	68,467	66,360	5.17	22	5	16,105	3,112	3,016	10+10= 20	3,423	3,318	17,736
11	237,709	50,045	50,468	4.75	18	5	13,206	2,780	2,804	9+6 = 15	3,336	3,365	15,847
12	409,218	94,897	90,379	4.31	25	3	16,369	3,796	3,615	9+11= 20	4,745	4,519	20,461
13	171,768	31,195	28,901	5.51	15	3	11,451	2,080	1,927	7+6 = 13	2,400	2,223	13,213
14	295,176	66,766	64,730	4.42	20	4	14,759	3,338	3,237	12+8 = 20	3,338	3,237	14,759
15	156,994	38,108	37,778	4.20	15	5	10,467	2,541	2,519	8+5 = 13	2,931	2,906	12,076
16	366,755	89,810	89,272	4.08	19	3	19,303	4,727	4,699	11+8 = 19	4,727	4,699	19,303
17	261,499	87,451	90,851	2.99	15	2	18,098	5,830	6,057	7+8 = 15	5,830	6,057	17,422
18	518,558	104,823	99,795	4.95	23	1	22,546	4,558	4,339	7+15= 22	4,765	4,536	23,571
19	515,637	113,546	111,283	4.54	28	2	18,416	4,055	3,974	10+12= 22	5,161	5,068	23,438
20	369,170	56,072	53,573	6.58	31	5	11,537	1,809	1,728	11+10= 21	2,670	2,551	17,580
TOTALS/ AVERAGES	5,734,148	1,177,773	1,145,922	4.87	402	101	14,229	2,930	2,851	204+141=345	3,414	3,322	16,621
										Cook County	8,848	8,365	

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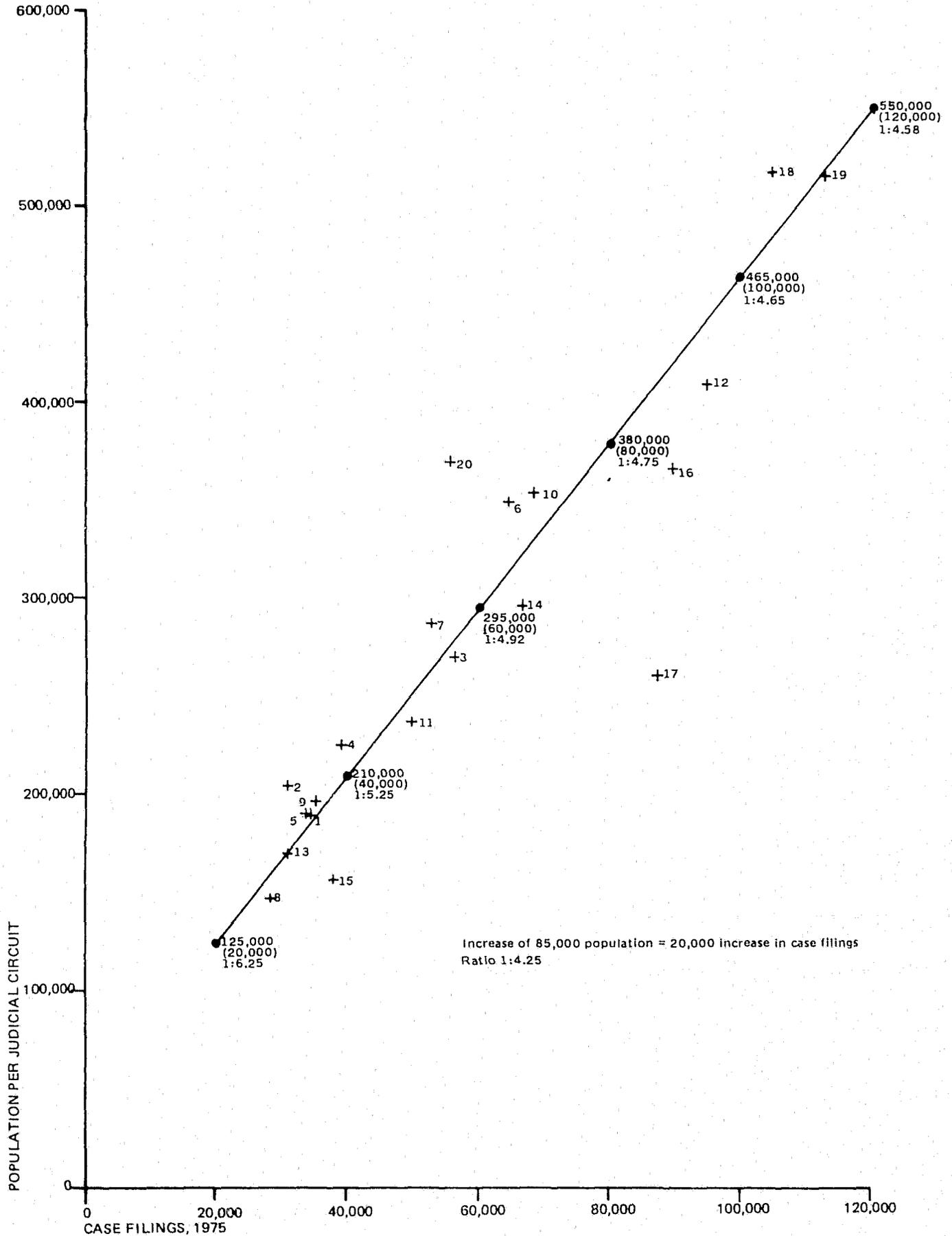


FIGURE 3  
**POPULATION-CASE FILINGS CORRELATION**  
 DOWNSTATE ILLINOIS

lous circuits, the 18th and 19th, have the highest number of case filings in 1975 -- 104,823 and 113,546, respectively, while the least populous circuit has only 28,406 case filings in 1975. The two circuits that deviate to any significant extent from the straight-line population-case filing relationship graph are the 17th and the 20th judicial circuits. This condition is further verified in column 5 of Table 3 which shows that the population per case filing for the 17th judicial circuit is 2.99 when the average is 4.87, and for the 20th circuit is 6.58 which is considerably higher than the average. The 2.99 figure means that a case is filed for every 2.99 people in the 17th judicial circuit when the average number of people per case filing throughout downstate Illinois is 4.87. With the exception of the low figure of 2.99 and the high figures of 6.58 and 6.56 (2nd circuit), the population per filings for the other judicial circuits varies within a range of 4.08 and 5.77.

The number of courtrooms in each judicial circuit is shown on column 6 of the table. The total number of courtrooms in downstate Illinois is 402 which includes 347 courtrooms within existing county courthouses and 55 courtrooms in branch court locations. The lowest number of courtrooms per judicial circuit is 15. The 13th, 15th and 17th judicial circuits each have 15 courtrooms. The range of population served by 15 courtrooms is between 156,994 (15th circuit) and 261,499 (17th circuit). The range of case filings handled is between 31,195 (13th circuit) and 87,451 (17th circuit). These population and case filing ranges raise an important question. If 15 courtrooms in the 17th judicial circuit can adequately serve a population of 261,499, with a caseload of 87,451 case filings and 90,851 terminations, are there too many courtrooms in the other two circuits with considerably lower population, case filings and terminations? This contrast is especially significant between the 13th and 17th judicial circuits which are fairly similar in the number of counties per circuit; the 13th circuit has 3 counties compared with the 2 counties in the 17th circuit. In view of the fact that the 17th circuit's 1975 case terminations exceeded the number of case filings, it can be concluded that the personnel and facilities in that circuit were adequate in handling the level of workload in 1975.

On the other hand, the 8th judicial circuit has the smallest population (147,429) and case filings (28,406), yet it has 16 courtrooms, including one branch court.

There are also discrepancies among the most populous judicial circuits with the largest case filings and terminations. The most populous 18th circuit has 518,558 people and 104,823 case filings in 1975 which were handled in 23 courtrooms, eight of which are in branch court locations. Since the 18th circuit consists of a single county (DuPage) and the 19th circuit has two counties, the structure of operation within the circuit does not differ significantly. The case termination figure for the 15th circuit is approximately 10% higher than that for the 18th circuit. Consequently, there does not seem to be sufficient justification for the difference of five courtrooms between these two judicial circuits, especially when the total number of circuit and associate judges is the same --22.

Column 8 presents the ratio of population per courtroom. As a rule of thumb, it is generally correct to state that population per courtroom increases with the decrease in the number of counties in each judicial circuit. Since there is a reasonably close correlation between population and case filings, it can also be assumed that more cases can be handled in a single-county circuit than in a circuit with similar population but fragmented by a large number of counties. For example, the 18th judicial circuit, with DuPage County as the only county in the circuit, has 23 courtrooms, each serving, on the average, 22,546 people. Two of the two-county circuits, the 17th and 19th, each has a population per courtroom ratio of over 18,000 to 1. At the opposite end of this scale, the 12-county circuit (2nd judicial circuit) only has 9,234 people per courtroom which is approximately  $2\frac{1}{2}$  times less than the single-county circuit. It should also be noted, however, that the eight-county circuit (8th judicial circuit) has 9,213 people per courtroom. Consequently, the population per courtroom ratio is not clear cut for every increase in the number of counties per circuit. For instance, the range of the three three-county circuits is between 11,451 and 19,303 persons per courtroom; the range of the five five-county circuits is between 10,467 and 16,105 persons per courtroom; the range for the three six-county circuits is between 11,371 and 15,959 persons per courtroom, and the range for the two nine-county circuits is between 10,877 and 11,261. In

spite of this overlapping of ranges for various county circuits, the range of population per courtroom tends to increase with the decrease in the number of counties per circuit. The average ranges of population per courtroom for judicial circuits with varying numbers of counties are calculated as follows:

1-county circuit:	22,546 persons per courtroom
2-county circuit:	16,655 persons per courtroom
3-county circuit:	15,708 persons per courtroom
4-county circuit:	14,759 persons per courtroom
5- to 8- county circuit:	12,692 persons per courtroom
9-county circuit:	11,069 persons per courtroom
12-county circuit:	9,234 persons per courtroom

The average population per courtroom in downstate Illinois is 14,229.

The number of filings per courtroom is presented in column 9. Because of the significant correlation between population and case filings, the rule of thumb regarding population per courtroom applies also to case filings and terminations per courtroom. The single-county circuit was not the highest in case filings per courtroom. The two-county 17th judicial circuit handles 5,830 case filings per courtroom, compared with 4,558 for the single-county 18th judicial circuit. However, in grouping the circuits by number of counties per circuit, the trend of decreased case filings per courtroom corresponds closely with the increase in the number of counties in the circuit, as follows:

1-county circuit:	4,558 case filings per courtroom
2-county circuit:	4,234 case filings per courtroom
3-county circuit:	3,534 case filings per courtroom
4-county circuit:	3,338 case filings per courtroom
5-county circuit:	2,450 case filings per courtroom
6-10 county circuit:	2,244 case filings per courtroom
12-county circuit:	1,409 case filings per courtroom

The average case filings per courtroom in downstate Illinois is 2,930.

The number of case terminations per courtroom is presented in column 10 of the table. By grouping the circuits by number of counties per circuit, the trend of decreased case terminations per courtroom corresponds with the increase in the number of counties in the circuit. This trend is similar

to that for case filings, as follows:

1-county circuit:	4,339 case terminations per courtroom
2-county circuit:	4,235 case terminations per courtroom
3-county circuit:	3,414 case terminations per courtroom
4-county circuit:	3,237 case terminations per courtroom
5-county circuit:	2,399 case terminations per courtroom
6- to 9- county circuit:	2,167 case terminations per courtroom
12-county circuit:	1,403 case terminations per courtroom

The average case terminations per courtroom in downstate Illinois is 2,851.

Column 11 shows the number of circuit and associate judges in downstate Illinois. In 1976, there were 204 circuit court judges and 141 associate judges, a total of 345 judges. They occupy a total of 402 courtrooms in the 101 county courthouses and more than 20 branch court locations. Of the 402 courtrooms, 347 are in county courthouses, which means that there is at least one courtroom per judge in the 101 county courthouses. The other 55 branch court courtrooms are used by visiting or resident judges on a regular basis. In smaller rural county courthouses, because of the size of the counties and distance from the courthouse (which is located at the county seat), branch court locations have been created for the convenience of those who live remote from the county courthouse. The total number of judges per circuit varies between 13 -- seven circuit and six associate judges in the 13th judicial circuit (171,768 population in 1975), eight circuit and five associate judges in the 15th circuit (156,994 population in 1975); and 22 in each of the 18th and 19th judicial circuits (518,558 and 515,637 population in 1975, respectively). In the 18th judicial circuit, there are seven circuit and 15 associate judges, and in the 19th circuit, there are 10 circuit and 12 associate judges.

The correlation between the number of judges and population per judicial circuit is not as significant as the correlation between population and caseload. One indication of this is the fact that the range of population per circuit varies between 147,429 (8th circuit) to 518,558 (18th circuit), the latter being 3.5 times the former, while the range of judges per circuit increases from 13 to 22, 69.2% over the smaller number of judges per circuit.

The 18th and 19th circuits, each with a population in excess of 500,000, have 22 judges in each circuit. Circuits with population between 300,000 and 400,000 population (6th, 10th, 12th, 16th and 20th), have between 19 and 21 judges. If one assumes that 19 to 21 judges per circuit are adequate to handle the caseloads in circuits of between 300,000 and 400,000 people, then the 1 to 3 additional judges in circuits of over 500,000 would be hardpressed to handle the increase in workload. On the other hand, if the 22 judges in each of the 18th and 19th judicial circuits could adequately handle the caseload generated from the larger population, then there are either too many judges in the 300,000 to 400,000 circuits, or the operation of the court system in these circuits is not as efficient as it should be.

The efficiency of the courts operation and the effective use of judicial manpower are further questioned when one sees 16 judges (15 circuit plus one associate judge) are needed to handle 30,952 case filings and 30,864 terminations in a 12-county circuit with 203,142 people when the 16 judges (8 circuit and 8 associate judges) are able to handle 56,328 case filings and 53,455 terminations in a 2-county circuit with 269,135 people. The number of case filings and terminations, increased by 82% and 73.2% respectively, are handled by the same number of judges, more of whom are associate judges with limited jurisdiction in the second situation than in the first. The statutory requirement of a resident circuit court judge in each county, and the inefficient structure of having as many as 12 counties per circuit, (thus requiring a minimum of 12 resident circuit court judges, regardless of needs) significantly reduces the efficient utilization of judicial personnel and facilities.

A further substantiation of this conclusion is presented in the columns showing case filings and terminations per judge. As the number of counties per circuit increases, the number of case filings and terminations per judge decreases; while there are overlapping numbers of case filings and terminations within each range of counties per judicial circuit, the trend is unmistakable, as shown below:

- 1- to 2- county circuits: 4,819 case filings and 4,748 case terminations  
per judge.
- 3- county circuits: 3,957 case filings and 3,814 case terminations  
per judge

4-county circuits:	3,338 case filings and 3,237 case terminations per judge.
5-county circuits:	2,761 case filings and 2,866 case terminations per judge
6- to 9- county circuits:	2,513 case filings and 2,455 case terminations per judge
12-county circuits:	1,935 case filings and 1,929 case terminations per judge

In comparison, the average case filings and terminations per judge are 8,843 and 8,365 respectively. These figures are equivalent to approximately 1.8 times those for 1- to 2- county circuits, and approximately 4.6 times those for 12 county circuits.

The major finding of this analysis is that operational efficiency and work output decrease with the increase in the number of counties per judicial circuit. The single-county circuit is by far the most efficient and productive circuit in terms of the number of case terminations per judge. Where judges are fully occupied in handling cases at one location, there is no need for judges to travel to different county courthouses and, in some counties, to branch court locations. The amount of travel time, the loss in efficiency when constantly working in different building environments, with different people, and the loss of court time in an inefficient case scheduling system (e.g. when a jury case is settled and no other cases are scheduled for that day in a particular court location), all contribute towards a less efficient and lower productive court system in downstate Illinois.

It is obvious, based on this finding, that the court system in downstate Illinois would be much more efficient and productive if all judicial circuits are well-populated single-county circuits. Since this is not possible, the next best approach would be to consolidate or regionalize the court system in fewer but better organized and high caseload-processing centers. Instead of each county maintaining its own courthouse, with most of the court and court-related facilities used for only a fraction of full-time operation, there should be fewer but larger courthouses located at the junction of three or four or more counties. Most of the judges would be permanently assigned to that courthouse, and the caseload from the three or more counties

would maintain a steady flow of cases to all circuit and associate judges without undue delay or waste of court time. A larger number of potential jurors would be available for jury selection.

Since the Supreme Court has the statutory responsibility to establish minimum facility standards and design guidelines, serious consideration should be given to the future consolidation or regionalization of court facilities within the existing or new judicial circuits, and to their effect on such facility standards and design guidelines.

### COUNTY COURTHOUSE INVENTORY

One of the major tasks of this project is to compile a complete inventory of court and court-related facilities in the 101 downstate counties. This was accomplished primarily through the use of the Building Profile Data Sheet, the Courtroom Information Sheet, and Court Facility Deficiencies and Short-Term Recommendations Sheet. The Initial Data Sheet and the Key Personnel Questionnaire provided useful insight as experienced by court and county personnel in regard to adequacy, suitability and convenience of existing facilities. The use of these sheets and questionnaires and a detailed explanation of their contents are described in the volume on Project Methodology.

The Building Profile Data Sheet consists of five major parts; building structure, surface finishes, environmental systems, site conditions and courthouse security. The building structure consists of exterior perimeter walls, floors, roofs, foundations, internal walls, and their components. The part on surface finishes consists of exterior walls, interior walls, windows, doors, floors, ceilings, and their components. Environmental systems involve electrical, lighting, heating, air-conditioning, ventilation, transportation, communication and plumbing systems, and their components. Site conditions studied are courthouse expansion capability, locational accessibility, parking adequacy and type of traffic around the courthouse. Courthouse security involves circulation separation, security personnel and responsibilities, and security systems and equipment installed and used.

Information from the completed data sheets was reorganized into the Statewide Courthouse Inventory Table (Table 5 ) and summarized by circuits

TABLE 4  
 SUMMARY OF STRUCTURAL, FINISHES AND ENVIRONMENTAL SYSTEMS IN COUNTY COURTHOUSES  
 DOWNSTATE ILLINOIS

Circuit	STRUCTURE															FINISHES																														
	EXTERIOR WALLS					FLOOR					ROOF					FOUNDATION					INTERIOR WALLS					PERIMETER WALLS					INTERIOR WALLS															
	Bearing Walls	Steel	Concrete	Brick	Masonry	Wood	Composite	Wood	Concrete	Metal Deck	Masonry	Composite	Wood	Metal Truss	Metal Deck	Concrete	Composite	Concrete	Masonry	Wood	Steel	Brick	Composite	Wood Stud	Metal Stud	Concrete	Masonry	Brick	Composite	Brick Veneer	Masonry	Cement Block	Stucco	Precast Concrete Panels	Curtain Wall	Concrete	Wood	Composite	Painted	Plaster	Wall Paper	Paneling	Brick/Masonry	Cement Block	Wainscot	Composite
1	5	0	7	3	1	0	1	4	6	1	0	0	5	1	1	3	3	8	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	3	5	2	0	7	1	0	1	2	0	2	8	7	0	5	2	3	2	1		
2	11	1	4	7	3	0	3	7	8	3	0	1	8	1	1	4	11	9	3	0	0	2	2	0	0	3	8	1	0	9	4	2	0	2	0	11	9	1	7	2	1	2	1			
3	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	0	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
4	0	0	0	2	5	0	0	4	5	0	0	0	7	2	0	1	4	4	6	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	8	3	1	6	5	0	1	0	0	2	9	1	8	1	1	4	0	0		
5	5	1	1	3	1	0	1	3	3	0	2	0	4	0	0	1	0	4	5	0	0	0	1	0	2	5	0	0	3	4	0	0	0	0	1	5	5	0	3	0	0	1	2	0	0	
6	5	1	1	2	3	0	1	3	4	0	4	0	3	0	0	2	2	4	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	5	1	0	3	6	6	0	0	0	6	6	1	3	0	0	6	0	0		
7	5	1	1	5	1	0	0	4	3	2	0	0	4	1	1	1	5	4	0	0	0	2	0	5	1	1	3	2	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	1	6	5	2	5	1	1	0	0		
8	7	0	0	8	2	0	0	6	7	0	1	1	6	1	3	1	2	5	5	0	0	3	0	4	0	1	4	5	0	4	5	0	0	0	0	8	8	0	4	2	2	0	1	0		
9	4	0	1	6	2	0	0	2	4	4	1	4	5	3	1	0	2	5	4	0	0	1	3	5	1	0	5	2	0	1	6	0	0	0	0	6	6	1	3	2	1	1	0			
10	3	0	1	4	0	0	0	3	4	0	1	1	3	1	1	1	2	4	3	0	0	1	2	1	1	1	3	2	0	3	2	0	0	1	0	5	5	1	5	3	1	0	2	0		
11	4	1	0	3	1	0	1	1	4	0	0	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	4	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	3	3	0	2	3	0	0	0	4	4	1	3	1	0	2	1	1		
12	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	3	3	0	1	1	2	1	1	1	
13	3	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	3	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	2	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	2	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	3	3	0	2	1	0	0	2	1	0	
14	4	0	0	4	2	0	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	0	1	2	3	4	2	0	0	3	0	4	0	0	3	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	1	
15	4	1	0	4	1	0	0	2	5	0	1	3	3	2	0	1	3	5	4	0	0	2	0	3	1	1	4	4	1	4	4	0	0	0	5	5	1	4	1	1	1	1	0	0		
16	3	2	1	2	1	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	3	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	2	1	1	1	2	0	0	
17	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	
18	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
19	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	3	1	3	4	1	0	0	3	2	0	1	2	3	1	2	2	1	5	1	0	1	1	0	1	2	1	2	1	0	4	0	1	0	0	2	5	4	1	2	0	2	1	1	1	1	1
	78	10	27	68	24	0	11	48	70	13	16	17	61	17	16	27	41	71	50	0	4	27	2	39	14	17	71	32	4	56	57	4	2	9	2	6	0	5	98	92	11	67	20	21	28	9

Circuit	FINISHES																BUILDING SERVICES AND GENERAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS																													
	WINDOWS								DOORS				FLOORS				CEILINGS				ELECTRICAL WIRING				LIGHTING																					
	Wood-framed	Metal-framed	Casement Type	Siding	Double Hung	Fixed Glass	Single Pane	Double Pane	Thermal Pane	Composite	Metal	Wood	Glass	Combination	Hollow Core	Solid Core	Vault with Combination	Vinyl Tiles/sheets	Carpet	Linoleum	Wood	Terrazzo	Ceramic Tiles	Concrete	Concrete	Painted Plaster	Wood	Metal	Suspended Acoustical Tiles	Surface-Mounted Acoustical Tiles	Others	Exposed Wiring	Concealed Wiring	Conduit	Ducted	Underfloor Ducts	Fluorescent	Incandescent	Surface-Mounted	Recessed	Suspended	Direct Lighting	Indirect Lighting	Table lamps	Others	
1	4	6	2	0	5	3	4	1	3	0	7	9	8	7	1	9	2	5	7	2	4	4	2	3	1	5	1	1	6	3	1	2	8	6	1	1	9	4	4	5	6	8	2	0	0	
2	9	5	3	0	9	2	1	1	1	1	8	12	11	10	5	9	6	10	7	3	6	3	4	6	0	0	9	0	1	0	0	3	11	9	0	3	12	10	11	7	11	12	2	1	0	
3	2	0	0	0	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	2	1	1	0	2	2	2	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	2	1	2	1	1	2	0	0	0
4	9	1	1	0	8	1	9	0	0	0	6	8	7	8	2	9	6	7	8	4	5	4	3	3	3	7	1	1	6	6	5	0	2	6	9	0	2	9	7	7	6	8	9	0	0	0
5	2	3	0	2	3	0	4	1	0	0	4	4	5	5	1	4	3	2	4	2	3	3	1	1	1	4	0	3	3	4	0	1	1	5	0	0	5	4	2	3	4	5	1	1	0	
6	5	1	0	0	6	0	6	0	0	0	5	6	5	4	2	6	2	3	6	2	2	3	5	2	0	6	0	1	5	2	0	2	2	6	0	1	6	6	3	4	4	6	1	1	0	
7	4	3	0	0	5	0	5	0	1	0	3	6	2	2	1	4	2	4	6	3	5	2	1	3	1	5	0	3	6	6	2	3	3	6	0	1	6	3	3	4	5	6	1	0	0	
8	7	4	2	0	7	0	8	2	0	1	6	8	1	2	3	5	5	4	5	3	2	4	2	5	5	7	0	3	7	3	0	4	7	1	0	8	4	5	4	5	8	0	0	0		
9	6	2	1	0	6	0	6	0	0	0	4	6	1	0	1	5	2	5	5	4	1	6	0	1	0	5	0	3	4	1	0	1	3	6	0	0	6	4	4	4	4	6	0	0	0	
10	3	3	2	0	3	3	3	1	1	0	5	5	4	2	3	3	3	4	5	4	2	1	1	3	0	3	0	2	5	0	1	1	3	4	1	1	5	3	2	3	3	5	2	0	0	
11	3	1	0	0	4	1	4	0	0	0	3	4	2	1	2	3	1	0	3	1	3	0	4	1	1	3	0	1	3	1	0	1	2	4	0	0	4	2	2	3	4	4	0	0	0	
12	1	2	0	1	1	2	2	0	2	0	3	3	2	3	2	3	1	3	3	1	0	2	0	1	1	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	2	0	1	3	3	2	2	1	3	1	1	0	0
13	0	3	1	0	1	1	2	0	1	0	1	3	2	1	0	3	0	3	2	1	0	2	2	1	0	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	2	3	0	0	3	1	1	1	3	3	2	1	0	
14	4	2	0	1	3	0	4	1	1	0	2	4	1	1	0	4	2	4	3	2	1	3	1	1	1	4	0	1	3	1	0	0	4	4	0	0	4	1	3	3	4	4	2	1	0	
15	2	3	1	0	3	2	3	2	1	0	5	5	4	2	2	4	0	4	5	1	2	2	2	3	1	5	0	1	5	0	0	0	4	5	0	1	5	4	2	5	4	5	0	0	0	
16	3	1	1	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	3	3	2	2	1	3	1	2	2	1	2	2	1	3	0	3	0	1	3	2	0	2	1	3	0	0	3	2	2	1	3	2	0	2	0	
17	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	2	1	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	2	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	
18	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	
19	0	2	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	0	0	1	1	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	1	0	2	0	2	2	1	0	
20	2	3	0	0	2	3	3	2	1	0	2	5	2	2	0	5	0	5	5	2	2	2	0	1	0	4	0	1	4	0	0	1	5	5	0	0	5	3	2	3	1	5	1	0	0	
	68	46	14	4	72	21	83	12	12	2	72	98	62	55	27	86	40	74	84	37	40	47	30	33	15	79	2	24	78	37	2	22	67	91	3	12	100	64	57	63	72	97	17	9	1	



SITE CONDITIONS							
TRAFFIC				SECURITY			
Circuit	Adjacent to Major Traffic	Inner-City Traffic	Commercial Traffic	Light Residential Traffic	Separate Prisoner Circulation	Separate Private Circulation	
1	3	4	2	3	1	4	
2	9	7	7	4	0	2	
3	2	1	1	0	0	0	
4	5	3	7	2	1	3	
5	2	4	2	0	1	3	
6	3	4	4	2	1	2	
7	3	2	3	1	1	2	
8	3	3	5	0	1	6	
9	4	1	2	1	0	2	
10	5	2	2	1	0	0	
11	0	1	2	2	0	1	
12	3	1	1	1	1	1	
13	3	1	1	0	0	0	
14	2	1	2	1	0	1	
15	3	2	2	0	1	2	
16	2	1	0	2	0	1	
17	1	1	0	1	1	1	
18	0	0	1	0	0	0	
19	2	1	0	0	1	1	
20	3	0	3	0	2	3	
	58	40	47	21	12	35	

TABLE 5  
INVENTORY OF COURT FACILITIES IN COUNTY COURTHOUSES  
DOWNSTATE ILLINOIS

	STRUCTURE										FINISHES																											
	EXTERIOR WALLS				FLOORS			ROOF			FOUNDATION			INTERIOR WALLS			PERIMETER WALLS				INTERIOR WALLS			WINDOWS														
	Bearing Walls Steel	Concrete Brick	Masonry Wood	Composite	Wood Concrete	Metal Deck Masonry	Composite	Wood Metal Truss	Metal Deck	Concrete Composite	Concrete	Masonry Wood	Steel Brick	Composite	Wood Stud Metal Stud	Concrete	Masonry Brick	Composite	Brick Veneer Masonry	Cement Block Stucco	Precast Concrete Curtain Wall	Concrete	Wood Composite	Painted Plaster	Wall Paper Paneling	Brick/Masonry Cement Block	Wainscot Composite	Wood-Framed Metal-Framed	Casement Type Siding	Double Hung Fixed Glass	Single Pane Double Pane	Thermal Pane Composite						
1	ALEXANDER JACKSON JOHNSON MASSAC POPE PULASKI SALINE UNION WILLIAMSON	X X X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X X X											
2	CRAWFORD EDWARDS FRANKLIN GALLATIN HAMILTON HARDIN JEFFERSON LAWRENCE RICHLAND WABASH WAYNE WHITE	X X X X X X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X X X X X																																			
3	BOND MADISON	X X	X X	X X	X X	X X	X X	X X	X X	X X	X X	X X	X X	X X	X X	X X	X X	X X	X X	X X	X X	X X	X X	X X	X X	X X	X X	X X										
4	CHRISTIAN CLAY CLINTON EFFINGHAM FAYETTE JASPER MARION MONTGOMERY SHELBY	X X X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X X X							
5	CLARK COLES CUMBERLAND	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X										







	FINISHES		BUILDING SERVICES AND GENERAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS							
	DOORS	FLOORS	CEILING	ELECTRICAL WIRING	LIGHTING	HEATING	AIR-CONDITIONING	VEN-TILATION	TRANSPOR-TATION	COMMUNICATIONS
5 EDGAR VERMILION	Metal Wood Glass Combination Hollow Core Solid Core Vault with Combination	Vinyl Tiles/Sheets Carpet Linoleum Wood Terrazzo Ceramic Tiles Concrete	Concrete Painted Plaster Wood Metal Suspended Acoustical Tiles Surface Mounted Acoustical Tiles	Exposed Wiring Concealed Wiring Conduit Ducted Underfloor Ducts	Fluorescent Incandescent Surface-mounted Recessed Suspended Direct Lighting Indirect Lighting Table Lamps	Central Air Perimeter Air Perimeter Water Perimeter Steam - Radiators Electrical Radiant Heating	Central Air/Control Perimeter Air/Water Dual Duct Heat Pump Window Units Electric Fans	Windows - Natural Mechanical Air-conditioning	Public Stairs Private Stairs Public Elevators Private Elevators Prisoner Elevators Fire Escapes Escalators	Telephone Intercoms Public Address Buzzer-Security Videotape Closed Circuit TV
6 CHAMPAIGN DEWITT DOUGLAS MACON MOULTRIE PIATT	X X X X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X X X X
7 GREENE JERSEY MACOUPIN MORGAN SANGAMON SCOTT	X X X X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X X X X
8 ADAMS BROWN CALHOUN CASS MASON MENARD PIKE SCHUYLER	X X X X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X X X X
9 FULLTON HANGCOCK HENDERSON KNOX MCDONOUGH WARREN	X X X X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X X X X
10 MARSHALL PEORIA PUTNUM STARK TAZEWELL	X X X X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X X X X
11 FORD LIVINGSTON LOGAN MCLEAN WOODFORD	X X X X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X X X X



TABLE 5 (Continued)  
**INVENTORY OF COURT FACILITIES IN COUNTY COURTHOUSES**  
 DOWNSTATE ILLINOIS

		BUILDING SERVICES AND GENERAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS																
		TRANSPOR- TATION	COMMUNI- CATIONS	PLUMBING			Expansion Capabilities	ACCESSI- BILITY	PARKING					TRAFFIC	SECURITY			
		Public Stairs Private Stairs Public Elevators Private Elevators Prisoner Elevators Fire Escapes Escalators	Telephone Intercom Public Address Buzzer-Security Videotape Closed Circuit TV	Public Toilets Private Toilets Jurors' Toilets Employees' Toilets Prisoner Toilets Drinking Fountains	Vertical Expansion Horizontal Expansion Internal Reorganization Adjacent Site	Accessible to Public Accessible to Users Accessible to Attorneys Accessible to Court Personnel Accessible to Prisoners			Employee Parking Public Parking Garage Parking Underground Parking Surface Parking Distance from Courthouse				Adjacent to Major Traffic Inner-city Traffic Commercial Traffic Light Residential Traffic	Separate Prisoner Circulation Separate Private Circulation No. of security officers - day - night Distance Jail from Courthouse				
1	ALEXANDER	2 1 1	X	2	X X X	X X X X X		1 pl. 60			on site	X	X	0	0	in blg.		
	JACKSON	1	X X	4 2	X X X X	X X X X X X X		2 pl. 2 b.		2 b.	X X X	X	X	1-3	1	in blg.		
	JOHNSON	2 1	X	2 1	X X X	X X X X X X X		limited		on site	X	X	X					
	MASSAC	3 1	X	4 1	X X X	X X X X X X X		X		adjacent	X X	X	X	3	5	in blg.		
	POPE	1	X	2	X X X	X X X X X X X		65-70		on site		X X	X	0	0	30 miles		
	PULASKI	1	X	4	X X X	X X X X X X X		60		on site		X	X	1	2	adjacent		
	SALINE	1 1	X	4	X X X	X X X X X X X		1 pl. sh.		1 pl. 1 b.		X	X	2	2	in blg.		
UNION	1	X	4	X X X	X X X X X X X		60		adjacent		X	X	0	0	adjacent			
WILLIAMSON	2 1	X X	X	4 2	X X X X	X X X X X X X		58 70		X	X	X	X	6-7	3-4	in blg.		
2	CRAWFORD	1 2 1	X X	2	X X X	X X X X X X X		25 100		100	1 1/2 b.	X X X	X			1/2 b.		
	EDWARDS	1	X X	2	X X X X	X X X X X X X		X		adjacent	X X X X X	X	X	0	0	16 miles		
	FRANKLIN	2	X	2	X X X	X X X X X X X		2 pl.		1 b.	X X X X X	X	X	0	0	2 b.		
	GALLATIN	1 1	X	2	X X X	X X X X X X X				50	100 ft.	X X X X X	X	X	0	0	in blg.	
	HAMILTON	3	X	3	X X X	X X X X X X X		X			on site	X X X X X	X	X	1	1	in blg.	
	HARDIN	1 1	X	2	X X X	X X X X X X X		6 10		adjacent		X	X	2-4	2	75 feet		
	JEFFERSON	2 1 2	X	4	X X X	X X X X X X X		40 meters		on site		X X X	X	X	0	0	in blg.	
	LAWRENCE	1 1 1	X	2	X X X	X X X X X X X		meters		adjacent		X X X	X	X	0	0	2 b.	
	RICHLAND	1	X	4	X X X	X X X X X X X		8 45		on site		X	X	0	0	adjacent		
	WABASH	2	X X	4	X X X	X X X X X X X		1 meters		adjacent		X	X	0	0	75 feet		
	WAYNE	2	X	2	X X X	X X X X X X X				70	adjacent	X	X	0	0	adjacent		
	WHITE	2	X	2	X X X	X X X X X X X				100 feet		X X X	X	X	2	0	adjacent	
3	BOND	2	X	3	X X	X X X X		X		adjacent	X X X	X	X	0	0	3 b.		
	MADISON	2 2	X X	10 5	X	X		10 40		60	adj. - 2 b.	X	X	0	1	1 b.		
4	CHRISTIAN	2 1	X	2 2 2	X	X X X X		120		on site		X	X	1	1	2 b.		
	CLAY	1	X X	4	X X	X X X X X X X		adequate		on site		X X X	X	0	0	1 1/2 b.		
	CLINTON	2	X	2	X X	X X X X X X X		30 50		on site	X X X	X	X	0	0	1/2 b.		
	EFFINGHAM	2	X	2 1	X	X X X X X X X		20 65		on site	X X	X	X	0	1	1 b.		
	FAYETTE	2	X X	4 1	X X	X X X X X X X		30 50		200 feet		X	X					
	JASPER	2	X	2	X X X	X X X X X X X		80		on site		X	X	2	0	2 b.		
	MARION	1 1	X	4 3	X X	X X X X X X X		65		on site		X	X	0	0	adjacent		
	MONTGOMERY	1 1 1	X	2	X X X	X X X X X X X		115		on site		X	X	X	2	0	1 b.	
SHELBY	1 1	X	2	X X	X X X X X X X		35				X	X	X	0	0	1 b.		
5	CLARK	1	X X	2 1 2 3	X X	X X X X X X X		30 120		on site	X X	X	X	1-2	0	1 b.		
	COLES	4 1	X	4 1 2	X	X X X X X X X		250		adjacent	X	X	X	3	0	1 b.		
	CUMBERLAND	2	X	2	X	X X X X X X X		X		100 feet	X X X	X	X	0	0	3 b.		



**BUILDING SERVICES AND GENERAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS**

	TRANSPORTATION	COMMUNICATIONS	PLUMBING	Expansion Capabilities	ACCESSIBILITY	PARKING	TRAFFIC	SECURITY				
	Public Stairs Private Stairs Public Elevators Private Elevators Prisoner Elevators Fire Escapes Escalators	Telephone Intercom Public Address Buzzer-Security Videotape Closed Circuit TV	Public Toilets Private Toilets Jurors' Toilets Employees' Toilets Prisoner Toilets Drinking Fountains	Vertical Expansion Horizontal Expansion Internal Reorganization Adjacent Site	Accessible to Public Accessible to Users Accessible to Attorneys Accessible to Court Personnel Accessible to Prisoners	Employee Parking Public Parking Garage Parking Underground Parking Surface Parking Distance from Courthouse	Adjacent to Major Traffic Inner-city Traffic Commercial Traffic Light Residential Traffic	Separate Prisoner Circulation Separate Private Circulation No. of security officers - day - night Distance Jail from Courthouse				
<b>12</b> IROQUOIS KANKAKEE WILL	2 1 1 1 4 3 1	X X X X X X	6 X 2 4 8 12 5 8	5 3 X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X	44 60 76 6	on site adjacent 2 b.	X X X X X X X X	0 0 2 0 1 0	0 0 0 0 0 0	100 feet ¼ b. in blg.	
<b>13</b> BUREAU GRUNDY LASALLE	4 2 1 1	X X X X X	4 1 1 4 5 2 1 8 4 4	3 2 11	X X X X X X X X X	60 75 20 X	80 adjacent adjacent	X X X X X X X X X	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0	300 feet adjacent 2 miles	
<b>14</b> HENRY MERCER ROCK ISLAND WHITESIDE	2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 3 1 1	X X X X X X X	5 1 2 4 1 1 4 5 6 2 6 1	3 3 5 3	X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X	60 60 75 90 metered 60	150 adjacent on site adjacent	X X X X X X X X X X	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	100 feet 150 feet 100 feet 90 feet	
<b>15</b> CARROLL JO DAVIESS LEE OGLE STEPHENSON	4 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 1	X X X X X X X X X	6 1 2 5 6 2 2 1 3 2 3 9 3 4 10	2 3 2 3 3 1 3	X X	14 2 pl. 40 10 4 50 metered 30 X metered 200	on site on site adjacent on site adjacent	X X X X X X X X X	X X X X X	2 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	in blg. adjacent 1 b. adjacent 150 feet
<b>16</b> DEKALB KANE KENDALL	1 2 1 5 1 2	X X X X X X	7 2 3 2 3 4 2	4 3 3	X X X X X X X X X X X X X	20 125 20 40 30 X	adjacent adjacent on site	X X X X X X X	X X X	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0	1 b. 3 miles adjacent
<b>17</b> BOONE WINNEBAGO	1 6 5 1	X X X	2 1 2 1 8 13 16 10	1 9	X X X X X X X X X X X X X	50 50 120 22	100 feet 1 b.	X X X X X X	X X X	1 p.t. 1 1	0 0 0 0 0 0	100 feet 75 feet
<b>18</b> DUPAGE	1 1	X	7	3	X X X X X	X X	on site	X		27 jail		adjacent
<b>19</b> LAKE MCHENRY	2 2 2 2 1 4 2 1 1	X X X X	3 11 10 1 2	8	X X X X X X X X	100 60 30 220	on site on site	X X X	X	X	1 0	adjacent
<b>20</b> MONROE PERRY RANDOLPH ST. CLAIR WASHINGTON	2 1 1 3 1 1 3 3 1 2	X X X X X X X X X X	2 2 10 2 4 20 6 8 2 1	2 20 2 1	X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X	60 40-50 30 190 sh. 50	30 adjacent on site adjacent adjacent	X X X X X X X	X X X X	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1 b. 2 b. adjacent adjacent adjacent

in Table 4. Rating of each component of building structure, surface finishes and environmental systems was completed by the consultants on the data sheet during on-site visits. Weighted values assigned were based on a five-point scale which provides a method of measuring relative significance of evaluation criteria.

#### BUILDING STRUCTURE

Of the 101 downstate county courthouses, 73 or 77.2% are of load-bearing construction and the other 23 or 22.8% are of structural frame construction. All older and small courthouses are constructed with load-bearing brick or masonry walls. Sixty-eight courthouses (67.3%) have brick external walls, 27 have concrete and 24 have masonry. Ten of the newer and larger buildings are constructed of steel frame, with brick or precast concrete external walls. There are no wood structures used in the construction of county courthouses. Eleven courthouses have composite walls consisting of more than one structural material.

The floor structures of 70 courthouses (69.3%) are of reinforced concrete, 48 are of wood, 16 are of masonry and 13 are of metal deck construction. Seventeen courthouses have composite floors consisting of two or more structural materials.

The roofs of 61 courthouses (60.4%) are constructed of wood (truss or joist and rafter roof construction mostly finished with built-up roofing materials). Twenty-seven courthouses are constructed of reinforced concrete finished with built-up roofing, 17 of metal trusses, and 16 of metal deck construction. Forty-one courthouses (39.6%) have composite roofs. This usually occurs when an addition is built onto the original courthouse, which usually has a wood roof structure. The addition could be of a different building structure (eg., steel frame instead of load-bearing brick or masonry walls) with a different roof structure, even if the external shape relates well with the roof shape on the original courthouse.

Foundations in 71 courthouses (70.3%) are reinforced concrete (spaced footings, post and beam construction, or piles) and in 50 courthouses (49.5%) masonry construction. Since there are 101 county courthouses, the larger combined total of those two types of foundation structures, in addition to several other types of foundation structures, means that some courthouses

have more than one type of foundation. Again, this usually occurred when additions to courthouses were constructed. The entire structure of the addition, including roof, walls, floors and foundations, could be quite different from the structure of the original courthouse. Consequently, while the foundation of the original courthouse is constructed in load-bearing masonry, the additions constructed more recently could have a reinforced concrete foundation. There are also 27 courthouses (26.7%) with brick foundations and 4 courthouses with a composite of steel and reinforced concrete foundations.

Seventy-one courthouse (70.3%) have masonry interior walls, many of which are load-bearing. In the older courthouses with the double-loaded central corridor plan, the internal walls along the central access corridor are invariably masonry load-bearing walls which help to support the floor above. In addition, there are other internal masonry walls at right angles to the corridor and perimeter walls that are load-bearing. These walls also provide the necessary lateral bracings for the building. Thirty-two courthouses have brick internal walls which may or may not be load-bearing. In newer buildings, brick internal walls are usually used to provide the necessary soundproofing qualities in certain rooms. Most interior brick walls are plastered and painted. Thirty-nine courthouses have wood stud interior walls, finished with painted or papered gypsum or other wall boards on both sides of the wood studs. There are 14 courthouses that are predominantly metal stud internal walls, finished with painted or papered gypsum or other all boards on both sides of the metal studs. This type of wood and metal stud wall construction is common in more recent courthouses, and in courthouses undergoing renovation and new additions. Seventeen courthouses have internal walls constructed of reinforced concrete or cement blocks usually finished with painted plaster. While cement blocks have been in common usage as both external and internal walls for many decades, the use of reinforced concrete internal walls, usually as part of a monolithic reinforced concrete building structure, only exists in the newer courthouses.

## SURFACE FINISHES

There are many alternative types of finishes on external surfaces of perimeter walls of county courthouses. Fifty-seven courthouses have exposed masonry external walls which are also the structure of the building. Fifty-six courthouses are finished with brick work or brick veneer. Brick walls can either be of load-bearing construction or a veneer fixed to the structure. Bricks are also used as infill panels between structural columns and beams in steel or concrete framed structures. There are nine courthouses whose external walls are of precast concrete panels, and six courthouses with external walls finished with reinforced concrete. Four courthouses have cement block external walls, two have stucco finishes, and two have metal and glass curtain walls.

Interior wall finishes in 92 of the 101 courthouses (91.1%) are painted plaster or gypsum board. This does not mean that all internal wall finishes are of the same type of construction. Such finishes may be used in part or all of the building. For example, in an older courthouse which is being renovated, the original courthouse may have masonry internal walls with no additional finishes. However, the part of the courthouse being renovated, or the new addition being constructed adjoining the original courthouse, may have stud walls finished with painted plaster board. Sixty-seven courthouses (66.3%) have spaces that are paneled, such as courtrooms and judges' chambers. Twenty-eight courthouses have 4 feet to 6 feet wood or tiled wainscots along internal walls, especially along internal access corridors. Twenty-one courthouses have internal cement block wall finishes, 20 with brick or masonry type finishes, and 11 have walls that are papered.

Type of windows separate the older courthouses from the more recent ones. Sixty-eight (67.3%) courthouses have wood-framed and 46 courthouses have metal framed windows. Windows in 72 courthouses are of the double-hung box-frame type, compared with 14 courthouses with casement type and only four with sliding windows. Corridors in 83 courthouses (82.2%) are single pane type, compared with 21 courthouses that have fixed glass and 12 courthouses with double-pane "thermopane" type windows. Buildings with fixed-glass throughout have central air-conditioning systems. Courthouses

with double-pane "thermopane" type windows are newer buildings constructed over the last 10 to 15 years. They are fully air-conditioned, and their windows are sealed to minimize heat transmission, although they can be opened from inside the building (usually key-operated) for cleaning purposes. These double-pane windows usually have tinted glass to reduce glare from sunlight and daylight, as well as a miniaturized venetian blinds between the two panes, the angles of which can be adjusted to cut out direct sunlight.

Ninety-eight courthouses have wood doors, 72 have metal doors, 62 have glass doors in wood or metal door frames, and 55 have a combination of wood, metal and glass doors. Of the courthouses with wood doors, 86 have solid core and 27 have hollow core doors. A number of courthouses have a mixture of both types of wood doors. There are 40 county courthouses with fire-proof storage vaults equipped with heavy steel safe doors with combination locks.

There are many different types of floor finishes used in the county courthouses. Each courthouse usually has a combination of at least three types of floor finishes. The most common floor finishes are carpet and vinyl tiles. Eighty-four courthouses (83.2%) have carpeted floors in parts of the building. Areas that are commonly carpeted are the judges' chambers, the judicial area or entire area of courtrooms, jury deliberation areas, and private offices of judges and support staffs. Major parts of floors in 74 courthouses are covered with vinyl tiles of varying qualities. Clerks' offices, county offices, hallways and most private offices in these courthouses are covered with vinyl tiles. In older courthouses, floors in main access corridors and in entrance lobbies and staircases are finished with marble, terrazzo or ceramic tiles. Ceramic tiles are commonly found on walls and floors of private and public toilets in courthouses. Floors of 47 courthouses are finished with terrazzo in parts of the building. Forty courthouses have finished wood floors, 37 have linoleum floors, 33 have concrete floors in certain spaces, and 30 have ceramic tiles in spaces other than toilets. It would be fairly accurate to state that older courthouses have marble or terrazzo floors for main lobbies and hallways, vinyl tiles for general offices, ceramic, terrazzo or marble floors for toilets, and carpet for private offices and judicial spaces. In newer courthouses,

the main entrance lobby on the ground floor could be finished with terrazzo or other masonry finishes, while most of the remaining spaces in the courthouse would be carpeted. Ceramic tiles and formica sheets are commonly used in toilets.

Courthouses that have undergone major internal renovation usually have suspended acoustical tile ceilings with recessed fluorescent or incandescent light fixtures and air-conditioning ducting (if the building was renovated to include a central air-conditioning system). This is especially true in courthouses with very high ceilings and poorly proportioned spaces. The acoustical problems in large rooms with sound reflective surfaces usually resulted in the installation of a suspended acoustical ceiling to improve the acoustical condition of these spaces. In smaller court spaces, where acoustical problems are not critical, acoustical tiles are surface mounted on the underside of the floor or roof structure and light fixtures would either have to be surface-mounted or suspended. Seventy-nine courthouses (78.2%) have painted plaster ceilings in whole or in parts of the building. Ceilings in 78 courthouses are finished with suspended acoustical tiles. Thirty-seven buildings have surface-mounted acoustical tile ceilings, 24 have metal pan ceilings in certain rooms within the courthouse, and only two have ceilings finished in wood.

#### ENVIRONMENTAL SYSTEMS

Environmental systems in courthouses include electrical, lighting, heating air-conditioning, ventilation, transportation, communication and plumbing systems.

Most electrical wiring in courthouses is housed in conduits and concealed in walls, ducts, and ceilings. Twenty-two courthouses have exposed wiring. These are older courthouses which have not been renovated in recent years. Only 12 courthouses have underfloor ducts which house electrical and communication wiring. Underfloor ducts exist in only a small number of courthouses constructed over the past 15 years.

All county courthouses are lighted by fluorescent light fixtures which are either recessed in suspended ceilings, surface-mounted or suspended from finished ceilings. Sixty-four courthouses have incandescent light fixtures

which are either recessed into or suspended from finished ceilings. Incandescent lighting is used mainly as supplementary lighting in spaces where color and atmosphere of lighting is important. Many courtrooms and judges' chambers are lighted by a combination of fluorescent and incandescent light fixtures. Fluorescent lighting has longer life and is more efficient in light output. Incandescent lighting adds color to the general lighting atmosphere, and provides a warmer surrounding consistent with wall paneling and other subdued surface treatments. In recent years, mercury vapor lamps, which have improved color and much longer life than both fluorescent and incandescent lamps, have been used in high recessed ceilings in courtrooms. Seventy-two (71.3%) courthouses have suspended light fixtures, 63 have recessed light fixtures and 57 have surface mounted light fixtures. Courthouses with recessed light fixtures in suspended acoustical ceilings usually are newer buildings with better acoustical qualities in the interior spaces. Surface mounted light fixtures are used in courthouses in which ceiling height is a critical design factor, such as in clerks' offices and other spaces with low ceiling height. Suspended light fixtures belong usually in older courthouses with high ceilings. In order to maximize lighting efficiency, light fixtures are suspended so that the light sources are closer to the work surface. Ninety-seven courthouses (96.8%) have predominantly direct lighting. Indirect lighting is being used only in spaces where a soft and dim atmosphere is needed. Indirect lighting is sometime used in the spectator area of courtrooms and public lobby and circulation areas. Seventeen courthouses have large areas lighted by indirect lighting. In areas where high lighting intensity is needed, indirect lighting systems are inefficient, ineffective and costly. Very few court spaces rely on table lamps as their main lighting sources. Table lamps are used mainly as decorative items in private offices, and as supplementary lighting on private work surfaces.

Courthouses in 64 counties (63.4%) are heated with steam radiators located along perimeter and interior walls. In some older courthouses that have been renovated, a central air-conditioning system (cooling and ventilation in summer) has been incorporated, with ducts running in suspended ceiling space. Twenty-eight courthouses have central air-conditioning systems which supply and return conditioned air (warm in winter and cool in

summer). Twenty-six courthouses have a perimeter water heating and cooling system. In large new courthouses, a central low-velocity air-conditioning system is used to air-condition the internal spaces. The perimeter space, which is more susceptible to rapid thermal change, is air-conditioned by a separate perimeter system with separate controls. There are only two courthouses that have perimeter air heating systems instead of perimeter water systems, the latter being more efficient and less costly to operate. Electrical and radiant heating systems are usually neither economical nor effective for courthouses, especially in large spaces such as courtrooms and clerks' offices.

Sixty-two county courthouses are cooled during the summer months by individual window units. These courthouses are usually heated by steam radiators during the winter months. Window units are noisy, have a relatively short operating lifespan and high replacement costs. However, they offer individual control and are reasonably effective in small offices. However, window units are being used in many large courtrooms. Large window units are used and contribute substantially to the noise problems in courtrooms. They are ineffective in large spaces because air penetration depth is not great. In such large volume areas, individual package air-conditioning units with separate air-handling units would be more efficient, or a central air-conditioning for the courtroom alone should be provided. Because courtrooms are not used continuously, such an individual system would enable it to be shut down when the courtroom is not in use, without affecting the air-conditioning system for the remaining areas within the courthouse. In larger courthouses with a central air-conditioning system designed to cool and heat the internal spaces on each floor, the perimeter area, especially in buildings with large expanses of external glass windows, is usually cooled and heated by a perimeter air or water system. Seven courthouses use electric fans for summer cooling as well as ventilation. This is not an effective cooling system during the summer months in Illinois.

Ventilation systems in most courthouses are simply natural ventilation through open windows. Sixty-two courthouses use the air-conditioning system as the main source of ventilation. Mechanical systems have been installed in 16 courthouses. Internal public and private toilets are usually ventilated by means of exhaust fans and ducting when necessary.

Transportation and circulation facilities within county courthouses are generally poor, especially in courthouses designed and constructed prior to World War II. Of the 101 courthouses, 30 have only one staircase and no alternative means of egress in case of an emergency. Twenty-one courthouses have a private staircase for private circulation of judges and court staff. Fifty-three courthouses have public elevators for vertical transportation and to enable the handicapped and disabled to move from the ground floor to the court floor. There are 69 public elevators in the 53 courthouses. There are only five courthouses with private elevators for judges and court staff. These elevators are provided only in the newer and largest courthouses completed over the past 10 to 15 years. There are nine courthouses with prisoner/freight elevators specially planned to provide secured circulation of prisoners between the county jail (which may or may not be in the courthouse), prisoner holding facilities and courtrooms. Again, these prisoner elevators are available only in the newer and larger courthouses. Of the 101 courthouses, 15 have external fire escapes as an alternative means of egress. Several of these courthouses have more than one fire escape. There are no escalators installed in any of the downstate county courthouses. With the exception of the public elevators, no other provisions have been made for the handicapped and disabled to enter and to circulate within the courthouses.

Communication systems in county courthouses are limited largely to telephone and telephone intercommunication systems. All courthouses have a telephone system, although the larger courthouses have more sophisticated systems which are intended for addressing all persons in the courthouse in the event of an emergency. Only ten courthouses are equipped with a buzzer system connecting the judge's bench in the courtroom and the judge's chambers with the sheriff's office. Usually, the system consists of a button located at the judge's bench and one in his chamber. Upon pressing the button, either by hand, knee or foot, a light lights up on a control panel in the sheriff's office, identifying the location where the button was pressed. In some cases, a buzzer accompanies the flashing of a light to obtain immediate attention. In locations where there are not buzzers, and the system relies on someone in the sheriff's office seeing the flashing light, the light may not be seen

if there is no one in the sheriff's office. Experimentation with such a system has demonstrated that without the buzzer, it is not a very reliable or effective system.

An effective security risk detection system is to combine the buzzer system with closed circuit television so that the sheriff can see as well as hear what is going on in the courtroom after the button has been pressed. An intercom system could be automatically activated or controlled by the deputy sheriff so that he can hear the situation in the courtroom or judge's chamber before formulating and then taking appropriate action. There are only four courthouses that are equipped with closed circuit television systems and they are invariably linked with the secured transportation and supervision of prisoners between the jail and the courtrooms.

Only two courthouse locations are equipped with videotape equipment. Some years ago, the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts experimented with videotape equipment for taking depositions, for recording evidence, and for recording trials and hearings. The existence of videotape equipment in two county courthouses could be the result of this earlier effort to introduce videotape into the judicial process and court management. However, this system has not yet gained acceptance in the State of Illinois.

The availability and suitable location of public and private toilets in county courthouses leaves much to be desired. While there are, in general, an adequate number of public toilets accessible from the public areas of the courthouse, they are usually inconveniently located, difficult to find, and poorly maintained. In older rural courthouses public toilets are frequently located in the basement at the bottom of the main public staircase. In some locations, these basement toilets are only accessible by means of an external staircase, which is extremely inconvenient, especially during inclement weather.

Of the 101 courthouses, 53 have private toilets for judges and support staff. Judges and court personnel in the other 48 courthouses have to use public toilets as no private toilets are provided. Seventy courthouses have jurors' toilets which are generally adjacent to the jury deliberation room. Of these seventy, 20 have only one jurors' toilet to each jury deliberation room, instead of each jury room having separate men's and women's toilets. In nearly all cases, the jury toilets are located at the far end of the jury deliberation room, instead of being at the entrance to the jury room proper,

accessible from a soundlock which acoustically separates the courtroom from the jury deliberation room. Within the soundlock should also be a coat closet, rest area, a work surface and a sink adjoining the jurors' toilets for making coffee and tea, as well as a drinking fountain, if necessary.

There are only thirteen courthouses with prisoner toilets which are accessible from the secured area in the prisoner holding facilities. In view of the relatively large number of courthouses handling fairly high volume criminal cases involving detained defendants, it is unfortunate that many of these courthouses do not have the necessary prisoner holding facilities and their accompanying prisoner toilets.

There are twenty-eight courthouses that provide private toilets for court employees. Most of these are in the larger and more recently constructed courthouses. Such facilities are frequently neglected in the original courthouse, and employees usually have to share public toilets which are accessible only from public lobbies.

Drinking fountains are provided in nearly every courthouse, usually in the public access corridors and in toilets. Many drinking fountains are not in good working order and better maintenance is needed.

#### **SITE CONDITIONS**

Site conditions investigated include expansion capabilities, locational accessibility, parking adequacy and type of traffic around the courthouse.

There are four alternative means of expansion on the present county courthouse site and immediate surroundings: vertical, horizontal, internal reorganization and expansion on an adjacent site. Of the 101 courthouse sites, 46 have space for horizontal expansion. Many of the older courthouses have already expanded horizontally by extending the original courthouse or building an addition on the same site. Twenty-nine courthouses have the structural capacity for vertical expansion. However, with the exception of Stephenson and Lake County Courthouses, in which the external shell of a third floor was constructed, but unfinished for future expansion, most of the older courthouses would require very major construction and renovation work to make vertical expansion possible. The high cost involved, and the noise and disruption to court operation during such construction and

renovation would present a major deterrence to this kind of expansion program. Consequently, in locations where the site does not offer horizontal expansion possibilities, careful planning and programming of future expansion needs should be done prior to major construction or renovation. A new building should be built with the external structural shell of an additional floor completed, but internally unfinished, so that it could be finished without major noise and dust problems when additional space is needed. On the other hand, if these floors are finished, the tendency is for court or county departments to use the space. Once such expansion space is inefficiently used, it becomes difficult to change its use at a later date and the concept of such space for future expansion is no longer valid.

An important finding is that personnel in 84 courthouses (83.2%) indicated the need for internal improvement of facilities, and expressed the opinion that internal reorganization involving possible relocation of certain non-court functions from the courthouse would be the most logical approach to solving court facility expansion problems. While the finding of the consultants' on-site survey indicated that all county courthouses in downstate Illinois needed internal reorganization and improvement in varying degrees, the efficiency and usefulness of 84 courthouses could be significantly improved by means of internal reorganization. This is due mainly to the courthouses not being adequately planned to accommodate the changing needs of the court system, and to the resulting poor functional and spatial relationships that exist in those 84 county courthouses. Existing problems, however, are not solely restricted to poor use and assignment of facilities, but also to inefficient operation and use of court and related personnel. Consequently, any attempt to improve the assignment and use of facilities to satisfy established functional and spatial relationships should be accompanied by a careful analysis of possible improvement in operation of personnel assignment and use.

Nineteen counties own land adjoining or in close proximity to the present courthouse site. This presents the possibility of constructing either a new courthouse or administration office building to house county departments. Where the existing courthouse has a high rehabilitation potential, it would be less costly to build an office building than a court building with its

more complex spatial and circulation requirements. In locations where the courthouse has a very low rehabilitative value, it may be more efficient to convert the present building for county departmental use, and to build a new courthouse on the adjoining site. While this is a more costly alternative, the needs of both the court and the county would be better served in the long-term.

Because the courthouse is invariably located in the center of downtown activities, it is conveniently located and accessible to most people having business to transact at the courthouse. The consultants' survey shows that 96 of the 101 county courthouses are conveniently accessible to the general public (including potential jurors, witnesses, news reporters as well as spectators); 92 courthouses are accessible to attorneys who usually have offices close to the courthouses in downtown areas; and 90 courthouses are easily accessible to court and county personnel. Only when the courthouse becomes very large and complex in a very populous center or county is the courthouse inaccessible to the public. In counties with an excessively great distance from certain parts of the county to the courthouse, branch court locations have been created in several downstate counties.

Sixty-eight county courthouses are easily accessible to prisoners from the county jail which are either located in these courthouses, adjacent or in close proximity to them. There are several counties, including Pope and Scott, that do not have their own county jail, but contract with adjoining counties to use their jails. This presents security problems and higher costs in the transporting of prisoners between these jails and county courthouses. When the county jails are located several city blocks away from the courthouse, the same problem exists.

Inadequate parking is a common complaint from both personnel and public with court business. Inadequate car-parking for jurors, witnesses and litigants is common in most county courthouse locations. In most counties with smaller courthouses, no special provision is usually made for employee parking other than parking for the sheriff's office if the jail is located on the courthouse site. Limited on-site parking is usually provided for the judge and senior county personnel. Most common car-parking in these counties is metered parking on the streets surrounding the courthouse site. Provisions

are made for right angle or 45 degree angle parking on these streets to maximize the number of cars that can be accommodated. The capacity of car-parking around the courthouse site, providing the site is surrounded on all four sides by streets with maximum car parking, varies between 40 and 100 cars. In larger towns and cities, municipal metered parking is sometimes provided not too far from the courthouse, and potential jurors, witnesses and spectators are encouraged to park in these parking structures. The only county with special garage parking for the court is Winnebago, where there are a total of 144 parking stalls within a parking structure approximately one block from the courthouse. The larger counties such as Winnebago, Lake, McHenry and St. Clair each have between 160 and 250 car-parking spaces within one block from the courthouse site. The McHenry County Courthouse has a large amount of open space adjoining the building and ample on-site car-parking is provided. Courthouses in McDonough and Knox counties in the 9th judicial circuit have open parking lots directly adjacent to the courthouse on the courthouse site. Each of these two locations has parking capacity for 100-130 cars.

Fifty-eight of the 101 county courthouses are located in the midst of major traffic, and those courthouses that are not centrally air-conditioned nor equipped with fixed double-pane windows are affected in varying degrees by traffic noise. Eighty-seven courthouses are located in the downtown area of the county seat, and are surrounded by inner-city commercial traffic which usually generates a high level of traffic noise which in some cases is detrimental to courtroom proceedings, and especially to the operation of tape recording equipment where it is used. Twenty-one county courthouses are located in or adjoining residential areas with light residential traffic. Noise problems in these areas are intermittent and are not as disruptive to court operation.

#### **COURTHOUSE SECURITY**

Courthouse security is inadequate in most county courthouses. Of the 101 downstate county courthouses, 35 have some form of circulation separation between public and private-circulation patterns. This does not mean, however, that public and private circulation patterns are completely separated

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in all these 35 courthouses. In many of these courthouses, there is generally a mixing of public and private circulation until all personnel and public reach the courtroom floor. Judges and support staff would reach their chamber and private offices through a private corridor accessible from the public lobby. Once within this private corridor, the judge would have private access to his chambers and to the courtroom. To this extent, public and private circulation patterns are separated on the court floor. A more efficient separation would be to provide a separate private entrance for judges and support staff, a separate private staircase or elevator to reach the court floor, and a private corridor for them to reach their chambers, offices and the private entrances to courtrooms. This level of separation from public circulation exists in less than half a dozen courthouses in downstate Illinois.

Separation of secured prisoner circulation between the county jail and courtroom and ancillary facilities (including prisoner holding and interview facilities adjoining courtrooms) exists in only 12 county courthouses, and even in this small number of courthouses, such separation is not complete. In some courthouses, prisoners may have a separate secured staircase or elevator to transport them to the court floor. However, once they are on the court floor, they are escorted through the private corridors used by judges, court staff, jurors and witnesses on their way to the courtroom or to prisoner holding facilities. This does not constitute adequate circulation separation of secured prisoner pattern from private or public pattern, especially in large courthouses with high volume felony cases involving many detained defendants. In these larger courthouses, complete separation of secured prisoner circulation pattern is essential. McLean County Courthouse seems to be the only courthouse with this type of separation. While such complete separation of secured prisoner circulation pattern is not as critical in small rural courthouses, it becomes crucial in the very large courthouses.

## PERSONNEL AND SPACE ANALYSIS

An important task during the inventory phase of this project is to determine the amount of space used by the court system, and if possible, to correlate net usable space with population, case filings or terminations, and with court and court related personnel. Such correlations are essential to the development of facility standards and design guidelines.

Personnel and space statistics are compiled and organized into the following six major functions: judicial, clerical, prosecution, public defense, probation and law enforcement. The judicial function encompasses the activities of judges, support staff such as court reporters, secretaries and bailiffs, and the spaces that they occupy. The clerical function includes activities of all clerical personnel within the Clerk's Office and their spaces, such as public reception, private work space, records, evidence and general storage facilities, records examination area, and so on. The prosecution function involves all activities of the State's Attorney's Office performed by assistant state's attorneys, administrative and clerical staff, and the spaces that they occupy such as private offices, conference rooms, secretarial/typists area, reception area, records, evidence and general storage areas, and so on. The public defense function includes all activities of the Public Defender's Office performed by assistant public defenders, administrative and clerical staff, and the spaces that they occupy, which are similar in nature to the State's Attorney's Office. The probation function encompasses all activities of the Probation Office, performed by probation officers, administrative and clerical staff, and the spaces that they occupy, such as interview and conference rooms, private work offices, secretarial areas, reception area, and records and general storage areas, and so on. The law enforcement function involves all activities of the Sheriff's Office as they pertain to the operation of the court system. Activities such as prisoner escort between jail and courtrooms are performed by deputy sheriffs. If the jail is located in the courthouse, the Sheriff's Office usually occupies considerably space in that building. If the jail is separated from the courthouse, the Sheriff's Office may have prisoner holding facilities and an office in the courthouse. The space

occupied by the Sheriff's Office, and the personnel assigned by the Sheriff to perform court-related activities, fluctuate greatly from county to county.

Table 6 shows the total court and court-related personnel in each county, arranged by judicial circuits. Personnel in each of the six categories is broken down into full-time, part-time, branch court location and other locations outside the courthouse. Personnel statistics are summarized by county and by circuit, with the number of full-time and part-time personnel combined for calculation of net area occupied per person. The reason for combining full-time and part-time personnel is that the critical space use is when both full-time and part-time personnel are present, and that full- or part-time personnel require the same amount of space, equipment and furniture to perform the same duties. Table 7 summarizes personnel statistics by circuits.

Personnel statistics were obtained from several sources:

1. From initial data sheets and key personnel questionnaires completed by court-related personnel and by senior departmental personnel.
2. From personnel statistics compiled by consultants conducting on-site survey of all court facilities. Personnel statistics provided by key personnel in completed questionnaires were verified where possible and necessary.
3. From information provided by the AOIC, in particular on judicial personnel.
4. From state agencies such as the Illinois Local Governmental Law Enforcement Officers Training Board, which compiled the State of Illinois Local Law Enforcement Office Census.
5. From local county publications such as the Year Book, usually compiled by the County Clerk, which provides a list of the senior personnel housed in the county courthouse.

Table 6 contains detailed information on the amount of space occupied in each courthouse. This is the most comprehensive statewide judicial facilities information compiled for any state. Courthouse space, in net area per sq. ft., is compiled for each space and subsequently reorganized under the six major functional categories by county and by circuit. The total

TABLE 6  
 POPULATION, CASELOAD, NET JUDICIAL SPACE AND PERSONNEL  
 DOWNSTATE ILLINOIS

COUNTIES	POPU.	CASELOAD		JUDGES			NET JUDICIAL AREA (SQ. FT.)										NO. OF PERSONNEL								
		Population 1975	1975 Caseloads Filings	Terminations	No. of Courtrooms	No. of Judges -- Circuit	Associate	Judicial	Clerical	S.A.O.	P.D.	Probation	Sheriff	Net Judicial Courthouse Area	Net Judicial Area - Branch Courts	Total Net Judicial Area - County-wide	Net Non-Judicial Area - Courthouse	Total	Judicial - F.T.	P.T.	Branch	Clerical - F.T.	P.T.		
<b>1</b> ALEXANDER	11,800	3,290	3,258	2	1	1	2,458	429	871			1,903	5,661		5,661	2,631	8,292	4				3	1		
JACKSON	56,348	10,022	9,872	1	3	2	5,593	3,008	1,044	1,520	588	11,753		11,753	8,504	20,257	8	1			10				
JOHNSON	7,340	1,667	1,494	1	1		2,532	595			405	3,532		3,532	1,547	5,079	2				2				
MASSAC	14,471	2,217	2,134	2	1		3,707	1,062	1,367	254	708	7,188		7,188	8,648	15,836	2				4				
POPE	3,961	465	435	1	1		1,810	489				2,299		2,299	1,286	3,585	1				1	1			
PULASKI	8,563	2,101	2,032	1	1		4,947	944	788		440	6,819		6,819	5,217	11,676	1				3				
SALINE	25,425	3,975	3,835	2	1		4,150	1,266	929		138	6,483		6,483	4,710	11,193	5				4				
UNION	17,101	2,992	2,944	1	1		2,777	2,228	1,008	810		6,823		6,823	5,279	12,102	2				4				
WILLIAMSON	50,978	9,073	8,398	4	+1	2	5,536	3,100	1,444	264	616	10,960		10,960	10,478	21,438	12				8	4			
	195,987	35,802	34,402	1+	17	+3	14	+1	2			33,510	13,121	7,451		2,848	4,888	61,158				37	1	39	6
<b>2</b> CRAWFORD	19,650	2,231	2,163	2	1		4,565	1,228	1,444	196		7,433		7,433	5,246	12,679	3					4			
EDWARDS	6,955	1,037	1,102	1	1		1,624	920	120	400		3,064		3,064	4,934	7,998	2				2				
GALLATIN	37,740	6,764	6,529	3	+1	1	3,964	932	430		212	5,558		5,558	3,322	8,880	4				4				
FRANKLIN	7,205	2,082	1,837	2	1		5,275	840	430		2,454	8,999		8,999	2,474	11,473	1				3	1			
HAMILTON	8,565	1,296	1,296	1	1		3,979	1,509	1,252		583	7,161		7,161	10,249	17,410	2				2	1			
HARDIN	5,062	326	343	1	1		1,749	486	382		736	3,353		3,353	2,114	5,467	2				2				
JEFFERSON	36,980	3,883	4,534	4	1		5,660	1,521	959		1,954	10,094		10,094	9,391	19,485	3				6				
LAWRENCE	17,517	2,512	2,259	1	1		2,284	1,056	600	220		4,160		4,160	6,974	11,134	4				4				
RICHLAND	16,627	3,015	2,857	2	1		3,764	1,304	1,100	260		6,428		6,428	8,256	14,684	3				3				
WABASH	12,978	2,594	2,594	2	1	1	2,417	1,168	768	180		4,533		4,533	7,270	11,803	4				3				
WAYNE	16,826	2,191	2,073	2	1		3,302	1,140	792		480	5,714		5,714	3,768	9,482	2				5				
WHITE	17,037	3,001	3,277	1	+1	1	2,081	1,263	672		78	4,094		4,094	1,818	5,912	2				3				
	203,142	30,952	30,864	22	+3	15	40,684	13,367	8,949	1,256	6,497	70,591		70,591	65,816	136,407	32				41	2			
<b>3</b> BOND	13,377	2,653	2,240	2	1		2,306	931	480			3,717		3,717	2,769	6,486	2					3	1		
MADISON	255,758	53,675	51,215	7+	11	+3	3	15,323	8,872	4,142	1,697	5,295	35,829	14,931	50,260	21,019	56,348	44	7			47	10		
	269,135	56,328	53,455	7+	13	+4	8	17,629	9,803	4,622	1,697	5,295	39,046	14,931	53,977	23,788	62,834	46	7 ft.			50	11		
<b>4</b> CHRISTIAN	35,146	6,926	7,321	3	2		7,009	2,742	1,208	192	501	11,652		11,652	7,790	19,442	4					9			
CLAY	14,987	2,053	2,004	2	1		3,393	1,105	1,101		140	5,739		5,739	3,841	9,580	3				4				
CLINTON	27,295	3,074	3,010	2	1		3,821	1,532	1,186	220	180	7,047		7,047	2,886	9,933	4				5	2			
EFFINGHAM	25,827	7,015	6,624	2	1		2,982	1,012	395	357	224	4,970		4,970	2,394	7,364	2				5				
FAYETTE	21,284	3,721	3,433	2	1		2,422	1,240	635		198	4,495		4,495	3,962	8,457	3				4				
JASPER	10,562	1,966	1,836	2	1		3,868	720	844			5,432		5,432	5,148	10,580	1				2	1			
MARION	39,985	6,088	5,815	3	+1	1	4,922	1,824	1,304	304		8,354		8,354	7,047	15,401	3				8				
MONTGOMERY	29,654	5,484	5,253	2	+1	1	6,184	3,679	3,350	248	450	13,911		13,911	9,461	23,372	3				10				
SHELBY	20,710	2,704	2,781	2	1		2,981	1,502	432	286	475	5,676		5,676	7,865	13,541	1				4				
	225,450	39,031	38,077	20	+3	13	+1	1	37,582	15,356	10,395	769	1,941	1,233	67,276	67,276	50,394	117,670	24			51	3		



COUNTIES	POPUL.	CASELOAD		JUDGES		NET JUDICIAL AREA (SQ. FT.)											NO. OF PERSONNEL							
		Population 1975	1975 Caseloads Filings	Terminations	No. of Courtrooms	No. of Judges - Circuit	Associate	Judicial	Clerical	S.A.O.	P.D.	Probation	Sheriff	Net Judicial Courthouse Area	Net Judicial Area - Branch Courts	Total Net Judicial Area - County-wide	Net Non-Judicial Area - Court-house	Total	Judicial - F.T.	P.T. Branch	Clerical - F.T.	P.T.		
11 FORD LIVINGSTON LOGAN MCLEAN WOODFORD	16,233	2,441	2,244	2	1		3,660	1,532	470		220		5,882		5,882	6,760	12,642	2			3			
	44,031	12,253	12,276	3	1	1	4,354	2,690	1,407		408	990	9,849		9,849	8,319	18,168	6			9	3		
	31,320	6,100	5,979	3	1	1	8,508	5,552	2,466	112	320	672	17,630		17,630	12,964	30,594	6			9	6		
	116,920	24,475	25,164	8	+3	2												10				26	5	
	29,205	4,776	4,805	2	1		2,097	1,522	812		333		4,764		4,764	5,749	10,513	2				5		
237,709	50,045	50,468	18	+3	9	6	18,619	11,296	5,155	112	1,281	1,662	38,125		38,125	33,792	71,917	26			49	14		
12 IROQUOIS KANKAKEE WILL	33,005	8,468	8,380	3	+1	1	5,366	1,521	961		266		8,114		8,114	8,208	16,322	5	1			8	3	
	96,850	23,543	21,681	6	+1	2	8,321	5,295	3,111		542		17,269		17,269	12,688	29,957	15	2			22	4	
	279,363	62,886	60,318	5+	11	+2	6	23,104	8,625	8,986		1,788	2,251	44,754	2,771	47,575	23,614	68,368	28			54	3	
	40,217	94,897	90,379	5+	20	+4	2	36,791	15,441	13,058		2,596	2,251	70,137	2,771	72,908	44,510	114,647	48	3			84	10
13 BUREAU GRUNDY LASALLE	37,017	7,660	7,728	3	1		5,253	1,271	1,956		606	612	9,698		9,698	13,596	23,294	3	2			8		
	26,161	4,968	4,840	3	+1	1	4,762	1,775	830			1,738	9,105		9,105	7,524	16,629	5				7	1	
	108,590	18,567	16,333	3+	6	+2	4	9,466	5,270	3,341		955	19,082	7,904	26,786	10,156	29,238	23	2	8 f.t.	2 p.t.	18	4	
	171,768	31,195	28,901	3+	12	+3	7	19,481	8,316	6,127		1,561	2,350	37,835	7,904	45,789	31,276	69,111	31	4	10		33	5
14 HENRY MERCER ROCK ISLAND WHITESIDE	48,391	9,602	9,289	2+	2	2	3,865	4,269	1,760		1,164		11,058	2,736	13,794	12,632	23,690	6				10	3	
	16,048	2,651	2,569	2	1	1	3,468	1,681	1,233		526		6,908		6,908	9,489	16,391	3				4		
	165,937	43,861	42,747	4+	6	+1	3	7,926	9,802	5,582		1,115	1,080	25,505	4,775	30,280	1,290	26,795	28				20	4
	64,800	10,652	10,125	2+	2	2	3,545	2,056	666		1,115	170	7,552	2,252	9,804	10,560	18,112	4				6	1	
	295,176	66,766	64,730	8+	12	+4	12	18,804	17,808	9,241		3,920	1,250	51,023	9,763	60,786	33,971	84,994	41				40	8
15 CARROLL JO DAVIESS LEE OGLE STEPHENSON	17,952	3,285	3,267	2	1	1	3,018	1,847	1,902		422	5,039	12,308		12,308	11,690	23,998	3				4	1	
	18,907	4,831	4,822	2	1	1	2,917	1,635	1,222	98	300		6,172		6,172	10,516	16,688	4				7		
	36,198	11,651	11,736	3	+1	1	5,782	2,120	784	160	468		9,314		9,314	5,237	14,551	7				7		
	40,326	8,557	8,643	1+	3	+1	1	4,844	2,245	2,686	480	480	220	10,955	1,236	12,191	9,677	20,632	6				5	2
	43,611	9,784	9,310	4	+1	1	6,315	3,027	2,245		780		110	12,477		12,477	12,721	25,198	6				8	1
156,994	38,108	37,778	1+	14	+3	8	22,956	10,874	8,839	738	2,450	5,369	51,226	1,236	52,462	49,841	101,067	26				31	4	
16 DEKALB KANE KENDALL	74,621	18,557	17,883	3	2	1	4,397	1,719	962		96	234	7,408		7,408	3,893	11,301	6	1			16		
	265,771	66,963	67,170	3+	10	+5	2	16,538	9,977	4,708	647	2,205	34,075	4,470	38,545	n.r.	34,075	34				48		
	26,363	4,290	4,219	3	1		4,721	1,440	1,503	210	596	1,906	10,376		10,376	537	10,913	4	4			3		
	366,755	89,810	89,272	3+	16	+5	11	25,656	13,136	7,173	857	2,897	2,140	51,859	4,470	56,329	4,430	56,289	44	5			67	
17 BOONE WINNEBAGO	24,076	6,895	6,821	2	1	1	3,069	1,940	367		136	1,569	7,081		7,081	1,871	8,952	5				8		
	237,423	80,556	84,030	13	+4	2	22,789	16,818	7,928	958	3,017	849	52,359		52,359	12,020	64,379	34				65	6	
	261,499	87,451	90,851	15	+4	7	25,858	18,758	8,295	958	3,153	2,418	59,440		59,440	13,891	73,331	39				73	6	
18 DUPAGE	518,558	104,823	99,795	8+	15	+5	2	+11	4				77,738	7,266	85,004	4,203	81,941	43				127	3	
	518,558	104,823	99,795	8+	15	+5	7	+11	15															
19 LAKE MCHENRY	395,307	86,662	85,944	6+	12	+4	3		3				40,466	8,662	49,128	300	40,766	61		2 f.t.		56	3	
	120,330	26,884	25,339	2+	8	+1	2						31,807	1,466	33,273	22,681	54,688	17				21	4	
	515,637	113,546	111,283	8+	20	+5	10	+9	12				72,273	10,128	82,401	22,981	95,254	78	2			77	7	
20 MONROE PERRY RANDOLPH	18,612	2,295	2,293	1	1		2,040	1,015	1,013				4,068		4,068	2,840	6,908	5				4		
	19,332	2,154	1,990	2	1		1,455	1,233	100			221	3,009		3,009	3,453	6,462	3				4		
	32,247	4,253	4,246	3	1	1	4,293	2,528	2,340	200			9,361		9,361	13,852	23,213	5				4		

COUNTIES	POPUL.	CASELOAD		JUDGES				NET JUDICIAL AREA (SQ. FT.)											NO. OF PERSONNEL						
		Population 1975	1975 Caseloads Fillings	Terminations	No. of Courtrooms No. of Judges -- Circuit			Associate	Judicial	Clerical	S.A.O.	P.D.	Probation	Sheriff	Net Judicial Courthouse Area	Net Judicial Area - Branch Courts	Total Net Judicial Area - County- wide	Net Non-Judicial Area - Court- house	Total	Judicial - F.T.	P.T. Branch	Clerical - F.T.	P.T.		
20 ST. CLAIR WASHINGTON	285,901 13,078 369,170	44,762 2,608 56,072	42,435 2,609 53,573	8+ 2 8+	15 2 23	+4 1 +4	3 1 11	6 1 +3	21,312 3,967 33,067	10,598 1,335 16,709	6,590 538 10,581	1,360 3,776 1,560	3,776	1,856 350 2,427	45,492 6,190 68,120	8,238 8,238	53,730 6,190 76,358	32,579 2,789 55,515	78,071 8,979 123,633	34 4 51	1 1 1	1 f.t. 1 p.t.	1 p.t.	50 2 64	1 1 1

TABLE 6 (Continued)  
**POPULATION, CASELOAD, NET JUDICIAL SPACE AND PERSONNEL**  
 DOWNSTATE ILLINOIS

COUNTIES	NO. OF PERSONNEL (Continued)										NET JUDICIAL AREA PER PERSON					JUDICIAL PERSONNEL				
	Branch	State's Attorney Office - F.T. P.T.		Public Defender's Office - F.T. P.T.		Probation Office - F.T. P.T.		Sheriff - F.T. P.T.		Judicial	Clerical	S.A.O.	P.D.	Probation	County-wide F.T.	P.T. F.T. & P.T. Branch	Outside Courthouse	F.T. & P.T. Total	Total Personnel	
1 ALEXANDER JACKSON JOHNSON MASSAC POPE PULASKI SALINE UNION WILLIAMSON		5							11		614	218	174		12	1		13		
		10	2		5		4		27		621	301	87	380	27	3		30		
		1		1 p.t.					3		1,266	297			4	1	1	5		
		2	1		1	1	2		17		1,853	265	456	127	11	2		13		
		2		2					10		1,810	244			4	1	2	5		
		4					2	2	9	2	4,947	315	197		10		2	10		
		5			1	1	2	2	14	3	830	316	186		17		3	17		
		4			1	1	2		13		1,388	557	252	270	14	1	2	15		
		10			3	1	3 ft.	1 p.t.	30	1	461	258	144	88	36	5	4	41		
		42	4	3	11	3	7		134	6	882	291	162	178	145	14	14	159	173	
2 CRAWFORD EDWARDS FRANKLIN GALLATIN HAMILTON HARDIN JEFFERSON LAWRENCE RICHLAND WABASH WAYNE WHITE		2	1				1	1	15	19	1,522	307	481	98	10	2		12		
		1		1 p.t.			2		12	3	812	460	120	200	6	1	1	7		
		5			1	1	2		28		966	233	86		14	1	2	15		
		3							8		5,275	210	143		7	1		8		
		2							12		1,989	503	626		6	1		7		
		2							5	2	874	243	191		6			6		
		5	1			1			23	1	1,887	253	160		14	2		16		
		2						2		8		571	264	300	110			12		
		2	1				2	1	14	2	1,255	435	367	87	10	2		12		
		2	1	2 ft.	1 p.t.		1		11	1	604	389	256	180	10	1	3	11		
	2							13		1,651	278	396		9			9			
	2	1				1	1	5	2	1,040	421	224		8	1		9			
	29	6	4	1	2	2		9	2	1,271	311	256	114	112	12	7	124	131		
3 BOND MADISON		2				2	2 ft.	16		1,153	233	240		7	3	2	10			
	13 ft.	1 p.t.	19	5	7	5	30	30	99		414	206	173	141	147	20	21	30	146	
	13 ft.	1 p.t.	21	5	7	5	30	2	115		452	109	178	141	154	23	21	32	177	
4 CHRISTIAN CLAY CLINTON EFFINGHAM FAYETTE JASPER MARION MONTGOMERY SHELBY		4	1		2		2		23	15	1,752	305	242	96	21	1		22		
		3					1	1	11	2	1,131	276	367		11	1	1	12		
		3	1				1		15	17	955	219	281	180	13	3		16		
		2	1		4		6		13	1	1,491	202	132	89	37	1		20		
		3			1	1		1	10	4	807	310	218	198	10	2	1	12		
									7		3,868	240			3	1		4		
		4					2		12	5	1,641	228	326	152	17			17		
		3	2		2	2	2	2	15	3	2,061	368	670	62	20	4	2	24		
							2		16	3	2,981	375		143	7			7		
		22	5		8	1	3		16	4	1,566	284	338	96	108	121	13	4	134	138

COUNTIES	NO. OF PERSONNEL (Continued)								NET JUDICIAL AREA PER PERSON					JUDICIAL PERSONNEL				
	Branch	State's Attorney Office - F.T. P.T.	Outside Courthouse	Public Defender's Office - F.T. P.T.	Outside Courthouse	Probation Office - F.T. P.T.	Outside Courthouse	Sheriff - F.T. P.T.	Judicial	Clerical	S.A.O.	P.D.	Probation	County-wide F.T.	P.T. F.T. & P.T. Branch	Outside Courthouse	F.T. & P.T. Total	Total Personnel
5 CLARK COLES CUMBERLAND EDGAR VERMILION		2 8 2 2 2 1 1 p.t. 14 1 p.t. 28 3		2 1				9 28 7 1 12 6 39 95 7	1,078 348 308 586 386 354 624 97 227 444 225 471 948 210 140 124 718 251 258 124				133 126 156 149	8 28 4 7 15 4 62 5 1 120 13 1		8 32 7 19 68 133	134	
6 CHAMPAIGN DEWITT DOUGLAS MACON MOULTRIE PIATT		19 1 1 2 1 3 1 f.t. 3 p.t. 17 4 2 44 6 4		5 2 1 4 4 10 2 9	5 f.t.	12 2 2 1 10 3 4 29 5		54 34 2 6 5 5 71 11 14 3 147 48	774 122 138 439 107 216 1,056 288 201 264 685 155 355 460 236 768 679 162 217			113 133 191 111 105	68 5 5 14 5 15 4 4 80 12 16 5 205 19 13		72 19 19 80 12 21 224	237		
7 GREENE JERSEY MACOUPIN MORGAN SANGAMON SCOTT		3 2 2 4 15 2 24 4 2		1 1 6 1 1 6 1 7	6 f.t.	4 2 2 1 6 1		11 1 15 6 24 3 32 3 102 27 8 3 192 43	2,201 113 197 1,231 198 147 1,527 362 1,048 276 66 752 147 313 1,300 285 149 1,120 220 230			63 177 3,019 518	14 2 10 2 15 3 15 4 1 71 9 6 5 2 2 13 22 9		16 12 18 19 80 7 152	161		
8 ADAMS BROWN CALHOUN CASS MASON MENARD PIKE SCHUYLER		4 4 1 1 p.t. 2 2 1 1 p.t. 1 1 1 f.t. 1 p.t. 2 9 9 6		3 3 1 1 2 2 3 4		7 1 1 p.t. 1 1 p.t. 2 1 1 13 1 11 3 2		33 11 6 2 10 1 9 9 7 5 2 13 1 11 2 96 26	586 276 318 1,389 242 280 709 130 298 494 279 400 538 333 4,246 234 2,385 476 462 760 306 215 846 290 328			93 128 143 105	39 9 3 4 2 6 3 1 12 1 11 1 1 8 8 1 5 5 2 92 24 8		48 7 9 13 12 8 9 2 10 116	124		
9 FULTON HANCOCK HENDERSON KNOX MCDONOUGH WARREN		5 3 2 1 1 7 5 2 2 22 6		1 2 2 5 4	2 f.t.	7 1 4 1 1 13 1		9 5 6 2 7 1 22 19 2 16 3 79 13	2,402 429 152 1,188 315 379 1,184 286 548 1,017 253 253 627 131 410 520 259 380 110 1,143 263 294			203 210 115 193	22 6 11 2 5 2 33 1 17 6 19 2 107 19		28 13 7 34 23 21 126	131		
10 MARSHALL PEORIA PUTNUM STARK TAZEWELL		26 1 1 12 1 38 2		8 4 8		32 1 12 1 44 1		2 1 129 6 3 1 13 28 5 166 22	1,831 331 547 209 256 1,523 218 326 150 459 128 2,800 541 174 172			112 188 133	4 130 20 4 2 1 7 2 1 67 13 212 37		4 150 7 80 249	251		

COUNTIES	NO. OF PERSONNEL (Continued)										NET JUDICIAL AREA PER PERSON					JUDICIAL PERSONNEL				
	Branch	State's Attorney Office - F.T. P.T.	Outside Courthouse	Public Defender's Office - F.T. P.T.	Outside Courthouse	Probation Office - F.T. P.T.	Outside Courthouse	Sheriff - F.T. P.T.	Judicial	Clerical	S.A.O.	P.D.	Probation	County-wide F.T.	P.T.	F.T. & P.T. Branch	Outside Courthouse	F.T. & P.T. Total	Total Personnel	
11 FORD LIVINGSTON LOGAN MCLEAN WOODFORD		2	2			1	1	9	4	1,830	511	235	110	8	1		2	9	156	
		5	1	2	2	4		22		726	224	234	102	24	6		2	30		
		6		2	2	2		25	1	1,418	370	411	56	25	6		2	31		
		13		9		6		34						52	14			66		
		2	1	1	1	2		6	1	1,048	304	271	166	11	2		1	13		
	28	2	2	2	12	5	15	1	66	6	716	323	344	128	120	29	7	149		
12 IROQUOIS KANKAKEE WILL		3		2	2 f.t.	2		22	2	894	138	320	133	18	6		2	24		
		19		3		5		45		489	204	164	108	61	9			70		
		31		7	9	7 f.t.	9 p.t.	21		825	151	290	85	141	12		16	153		
		53		7	14	18		28		721	164	246	93	220	27		18	247		
13 BUREAU GRUNDY LASALLE		2	1	2				4	3	1,051	157	652		13	5			18	139	
		5		1		2	1	28	8	952	222	166		20	2			22		
	1 f.t.	16	4	2	3	16		44		631	239	167	60	75	13	11		99		
	1	23	5	3	5	18	1	76	11	557	219	219	60	108	20	11		128		
14 HENRY MERCER ROCK ISLAND WHITESIDE		4	6	2		7		26		644	328	176	166	29	9			38	164	
		2	2	2		3	1	11	6	1,156	560	308	131	12	5			17		
	8 f.t.	10	3 p.t.	3		7		46		283	408	558	159	65	7	11		83		
	11	16	8	2	5	26	1	35	35	886	294		124	19	1	6		20		
						6		118	41	459	371	357	145	125	22	11	6	147		
15 CARROLL JO DAVIESS LEE OGLE STEPHENSON		2		1	1	2	1	10		1,006	369	951	141	11	3		1	14	113	
		3		1		1		16	5	729	234	407	98	300				16		
		4				4		25	20	826	803	196	117	22				22		
		7	1	2		2	1	24	6	807	321	336	240	160	20	6		26		
		5		2	2	9	1	30		1,052	336	449	78	28	4		2	32		
	21	1	1	5	3	18	3	105	31	883	311	402	193	117	97	13	3	110		
16 DEKALB KANE KENDALL		8	1	2	2	12	1	42		628	107	107		42	5		15	47	228	
		19	4	7	2	29	1	109		486	208	205	72	73	137	7		144		
		3	2			4	2	41		590	480	301		99	14	8		22		
	30	7	7	4	2	45	4	13		524	196	194	78	193	20	15	213			
17 BOONE WINNEBAGO		3	3 f.t.	2	2	5		21	15	614	242	122	27	21	2		5	23	212	
		29	1	6	4	39		115	100	670	237	264	96	77	173	11		184		
		32	1	3	6	6	2	44		663	237	251	72	194	13		5	207		
18 DUPAGE		75		30	3	40	15	178		800	151	141	140	154	315	21		336	336	
19 LAKE MCHENRY		51		11		52		165	2	407	34	211	88	43	231	3	2	236	319	
		15		7		19		96		778	265	389	145	177	79	4		83		
		66		18		71		161	2	490		252	111	79	310	7	2	317		
20 MONROE PERRY RANDOLPH		2		1	1 f.t.			11	1	408	254	506		12			1	12		
		2	1	1	1	2		11		485	308	33		11	2		1	13		
		4	2	1		1		22		859	632	390	200	14	3			17		

COUNTIES	NO. OF PERSONNEL (Continued)								NET JUDICIAL AREA PER PERSON				JUDICIAL PERSONNEL					
	Branch	State's Attorney Office - F.T. P.T.	Outside Courtthouse	Public Defender's Office - F.T. P.T.	Outside Courtthouse	Probation Office - F.T. P.T.	Outside Courtthouse	Sheriff - F.T. P.T.	Judicial	Clerical	S.A.O.	P.D.	Probation	County-wide F.T.	P.T.	F.T. & P.T. Branch	Outside Courtthouse	F.T. & P.T. Total
20 ST. CLAIR WASHINGTON		17 4 1 1 26 8		8 3 9 5	2 28	23 2 28		41 9 7 94 8	666 212 793 445 661 257	314 124 269	124	164	132 9	7 3	2 2	2 2	139 12 193	197

net area occupied by the court system in each courthouse is determined. Added to this is the net area of space in branch locations, where applicable, outside the county courthouse. The total net area becomes the combined courthouse and branch court space occupied by the court system in each county and in each judicial circuit.

An even more crucial group of statistics is the amount of space in the county courthouse that is occupied by non-court-related county functions. This provides the information on the amount of space that could be made available for court expansion should county functions be relocated to space outside the courthouse. By adding the total court-occupied area in the courthouse with the county-occupied area, the total net area of each courthouse is derived.

The net area used in this table is defined as the actual net usable area of floor space within each function or department. It is the space measured from the inside of walls, and does not include circulation space. Total net area of the courthouse also is actual net usable area, and does not include public circulation area, building structural and service areas (including staircases, elevators, ducts, toilets and equipment rooms) and wall thickness.

Net area in sq. ft. of space is obtained from the consultants' on-site survey and from updated architectural floor plans. Where architectural floor plans were available, the consultants were responsible for updating them during their on-site survey of all county courthouses and branch court locations. Net areas of spaces in courthouses for which architectural plans are available are considerably more accurate than when such plans are not available. Where architectural plans do not exist or where they were not available, the consultants sketched floor plans on graph paper to a specific scale. Due to the time and budgetary constraints, it was not possible to do measured drawings of courthouses. However, the consultants are experienced in estimating sizes and distances, and were able to produce reasonably accurate floor plans of each courthouse that did not have architectural drawings. Wall thicknesses (internal and external) were estimated and locations of windows and doors noted. A detailed set of floor plans for each courthouse was subsequently drawn by the consultants' office staff and net area of each space in each courthouse was calculated.

Table 6 summarizes populations, caseload, personnel and space statistics by judicial circuits. Correlations between these elements are shown by a series of graphs in Figures 4 to 7.

## FINDINGS

### AREAS

The consultants estimate that the total net space occupied by the court system in downstate Illinois is 1,245,037 sq. ft. of which 1,177,058 sq. ft. (95.54%) is housed in the 101 downstate county courthouses and 67,979 sq. ft. (5.46%) is in branch court locations. The total non-court county space in the 101 county courthouses is 750,888 sq. ft. This means that the total net usable area in the 101 downstate county courthouses is 1,177,058 plus 750,888 = 1,927,946 sq. ft., and that the court occupies 61.05% of all available net area in all courthouses, while county functions occupy the remaining 38.95%. If all county departments were to be moved out of all county courthouses, the total possible court space in these courthouses, assuming no new construction and no changes in branch court locations and sizes, would be 1,927,946 + 67,979 = 1,995,925 sq. ft.

Total courthouse space occupied by court and court-related functions is broken down into the six major court functions. The judicial function occupies a total of 597,941 sq. ft. of net usable area which is equivalent to 50.80% of all court-occupied space in all county courthouses (1,177,058 sq. ft.). The clerical function occupies a total of 263,542 sq. ft. or 22.39% of total court space. The State's Attorney's Office occupies a total of 170,781 sq. ft., or 14.51%. The Public Defender's Office, which has space in only 19 courthouse locations, has a total of 14,418 sq. ft., or 1.22%. The Probation Office, which has space in most county courthouses, has a total net usable area of 60,603 sq. ft. which is equivalent to 5.15%. The Sheriff's Office has a total of 69,774 sq. ft., or 5.93% of total court occupied space. This means that the judicial function occupies slightly over half of the total available court space in all downstate county courthouses, the clerical function less than a quarter of total net space, and the four support functions combined to occupy slightly over a quarter of total net usable space.

Details of individual spaces in each courthouse, arranged according to utilization and judicial circuit, are contained in detailed building area tables in Appendix A.

**TABLE 7  
POPULATION, CASELOAD, PERSONNEL AND SPACE SUMMARY  
DOWNSTATE ILLINOIS**

CIR- CUIT	POPULA- TION	CASE TERMI- NATIONS	TOTAL JUDICIAL AREA	TOTAL JUDICIAL AREA excluding sheriff's space	TOTAL JUDICIAL AREA IN COURT- HOUSE	TOTAL JUDICIAL AREA IN COURT- HOUSE excluding sheriff's space	TOTAL JUDICIAL AND SUPPORT PERSON- NEL in courthouse	TOTAL JUDICIAL AND SUPPORT PERSON- NEL in branch court locations *	TOTAL JUDICIAL AND SUPPORT PERSON- NEL in circuit *
1	195,983	34,402	61,158	56,270	61,658	56,270	159	159	173
2	203,142	30,864	70,591	64,094	70,591	64,064	124	124	131
3	269,135	53,455	53,977	48,682	39,046	33,751	177	198	230
4	225,450	38,077	67,276	66,043	67,276	66,043	134	134	138
5	192,755	32,818	48,245	44,962	48,245	44,962	133	134	134
6	351,092	62,118	41,041		41,041		224	224	237
7	287,659	50,691	76,362	69,137	76,362	69,137	152	152	161
8	147,429	27,908	61,387	50,110	60,115	48,838	116	116	124
9	193,297	33,199	62,231	59,043	62,231	59,043	126	126	131
10	354,718	66,360	74,860	71,061	74,860	71,061	249	249	251
11	237,709	50,468	38,125		38,125		149	149	156
12	409,216	90,379	72,908	70,657	70,137	67,886	247	247	265
13	171,768	28,901	45,789	43,439	37,835	35,455	128	139	139
14	295,176	64,730	60,786	59,536	50,103	49,773	147	158	164
15	156,994	37,798	52,462	47,593	51,226	45,857	110	110	113
16	366,755	89,272	56,329	54,189	51,859	49,719	213	213	228
17	261,499	90,851	59,440	57,022	59,440	57,022	207	207	212
18	518,558	99,795	85,004	85,004	77,738		336	336	336
19	515,637	111,283	82,401	80,416	72,273	70,288	317	319	319
20	369,170	53,573	76,358	73,931	68,120	65,693	193	195	197
TOT ALS	5,723,148	1,145,922	1,245,037		1,177,052		3,641	3,689	3,839

\* Excludes Sheriff's Staff

**PERSONNEL**

Court and court-related personnel statistics are presented on Table 8. They are arranged according to the six major court functions: judicial, clerical, prosecution, public defense, probation and law enforcement. Under the first two functions, personnel statistics were grouped according to full-time, part-time and branch court locations. Personnel data for the prosecution, public defense and probation functions are broken down into full-time, part-time and personnel located outside the courthouse. Sheriff's personnel data are listed under full-time and part-time categories. Since the location of the majority of sheriff's personnel depends essentially on the location of the county jail, the category of personnel located outside of the courthouse has no significance.

There are 790 full-time and 43 part-time judicial personnel, plus 21 full-time and part-time branch court personnel in the 101 downstate counties of Illinois, a total of 854 full-time and part-time judicial personnel. The corresponding numbers of clerical personnel are 1,147 full-time and 127 part-time clerks housed in the county courthouses, and 27 full-time and part-time clerks in branch court locations, a total of 1,301. The State's Attorney's Office has 649 full-time and 82 part-time employees with office space in the courthouses, and 26 primarily part-time personnel occupying space (primarily private offices) outside courthouses. This makes a total of 757 personnel, which includes attorneys, administrative and clerical staff.

The Public Defender's Office has 147 full-time and 86 part-time personnel working in courthouses, and 64 persons occupying office space outside courthouses, a total of 297. It should be noted that the number of part-time personnel and of personnel occupying space outside courthouses are considerably higher, in proportion to full-time personnel, than the State's Attorney's Office. The number of full-time personnel in the State's Attorney's Office is 4.4 times the number in the Public Defender's Office. The part-time personnel and personnel located outside courthouses for the Public Defender's Office are 29.0% and 21.5% to total personnel respectively, while the corresponding personnel numbers in the State's Attorney's Office are 10.8% and 3.4% respectively. The trend of the Public Defender's Office

TABLE 8  
 DETAILED COURT AND COURT-RELATED PERSONNEL  
 DOWNSTATE ILLINOIS

POSITION OR DEPARTMENT	JUDICIAL										CLERICAL								PROSECUTION												
	Judicial - total	Judges	Assoc. Judge	Judge's sec.	Ct. reporter	Balliff/matron	Law clerk	Law librarian	Balliff - p.t.	Others	Assistant admin.	Administrative aide	Secretary	Circuit clerk's office - total	Circuit clerk	Deputy clerk	Bookkeeper	Court clerk	Data processor Clerk/typist	Deputy clerk - p.t.	High school aide - p.t.	Jury comm'ner - p.t.	Jury clerk - f.t.	Deputy clerk	Jury assembly	State's attorney office	Attorneys - f.t.	Attorneys - p.t.	Secretaries	Investigators	Legal interns
1	ALEXANDER	4	1	1	1	1							4	1	2										5	2	2		1		
	JACKSON	8 1/2	3	1	1	3 1/2							10	1	8							1		1		12	3	2	4		3
	JOHNSON	2	1			1							2	1	1										1	1					
	MASSAC	2	1			1							4	1	3										3	1	1				
	POPE	1	1										2	1						1					2	2					
	PULASKI	1	1										3	1	2										4	1	3				
	SALINE	5	1	1	1	2							4	1	3										5	2	2		1		
	UNION	2	1			1							4	1	1				2						4	2	1	1	1		
	WILLIAMSON	12	4	1	1	4	2						12	1	6					1	3	1			10	3	4			3	
2	CRAWFORD	3	1	1		1							4												2 1/2	1 1/2	1				
	EDWARDS	2	1			1							2												1		1				
	FRANKLIN	4	1	2		1							4	1	3										5	2	2		1		
	GALLATIN	1	1										4	1	2					1					3	1	1		1		
	HAMILTON	2	1			1							3	1	1					1					2	1	1				
	HARDIN	2	1			1							2	1	1										2	1	1				
	JEFFERSON	3	1				2						6	1	2			3							5 1/2	2	3 1/2				
	LAWRENCE	4	1	1	1	1							4												2	1	1				
	RICHLAND	3	1	1		1							3												2 1/2	1	1 1/2				
	WABASH	4	1	1		2							3												3	2	1				
	WAYNE	2	2										5	1	4										2	1	1				
	WHITE	2	1			1							3	1	2										2 1/2	1	1 1/2				
3	BOND	2	1			1							4	1	2										2	2					
	MADISON	44	8	9	1	13	11		1	1		b57		1	41	5			3	7					24	9	5	8	1	1	
4	CHRISTIAN	4	2	1		1							9												4 1/2	1 1/2	3				
	CLAY	3	1	1		1							4												3	1	2				
	CLINTON	4	1			1	2						7	1	4					2					4	1	1	2			
	EFFINGHAM	2	1			1							5												3	1	1	1			
	FAYETTE	3	1		1		1						4	1	3										3	2	1				
	JASPER	1	1										2 1/2																		
	MARION	3	1	1		1							8	1	7										4	2	2				
	MONTGOMERY	3	1	1		1							10												5	1	2	2			
	SHELBY	1	1										4	1	3																
5	CLARK	3	1	1		1							3												2	1	1				
	COLES	8 1/2	3	1	1	3 1/2							7	1	6										9 1/2	3	1	4 1/2	1		
	CUMBERLAND	3	1	1		1							2												2	1	1				
	EDGAR	7	2	1		2	2						7	2 p.t.	1	4									2 1/2	1	1 1/2				

b - County Wide Total

POSITION OR DEPARTMENT	JUDICIAL										CLERICAL								PROSECUTION												
	Judicial - total	Judges	Assoc. judge	Judge's sec.	Ct. reporter	Bailiff/matron	Law clerk	Law librarian	Bailiff - p.t.	Others	Court admin.	Administrative aide	Secretary	Circuit clerk's office - total	Circuit clerk	Deputy clerk	Bookkeeper	Court clerk	Data processor Clerk/typist	Deputy clerk - p.t.	High school aide - p.t.	Jury-comm'ner - p.t.	Jury clerk - f.t.	Deputy clerk	Jury assembly	State's attorney office	Attorneys - f.t.	Attorneys - p.t.	Secretaries	Investigators	Legal Interns
5 VERMILION	10	3	3	1	3								21	2 p.t.	1	1		13	3	1					14	7	6	1			
6 CHAMPAIGN DEWITT DOUGLAS MACON MOULTRIE PIATT	13 6 4 11 3 5 1/2	4 1 1 4 1 1	4 1 3 1 2	1 1 1 1 1	3 2 1 1 1 1/2	1 1 1				1			24 6 7 44 5 6	3 p.t. 1 p.t.	1 1 1 1 1	4 6	1 8	13 29	3 5	1				1 4 1 2	20 3 4 17 4 2	10 1 1 8 1 1	1 7 2 7 1 1	1 2 1	2 1	2 1 1 1 1	
7 GREENE JERSEY MACOUPIN MORGAN SANGAMON SCOTT	3 1/2 3 6 4 20 3	1 1 2 1 4 1	1 1 1 3 3		1 1/2 3 2 6 1						4		5 5 12 5 38 2		1 8 1				1 3					3 4 4 15 2	1 2 2 12 1	1 2 2 1 1		1 2 2		1 2 2	
8 ADAMS BROWN CALHOUN CASS MASON MENARD PIKE SCHUYLER	14 2 2 5 5 1 2 4	3 1 1 2 1 1 1	3 2 1 1 1	2 1 2 1	3 1 p.t. 1 1 p.t.	3 1 p.t.							12 1/2 2 2 4 5 9 5 3	1 p.t. 1 p.t.	1 1 1 1 1 1 1		10 1/2	1					1 1 2 2 2 2	8 1 2 2 2 2 2	1 1 1 1 1	4 1 1 1 1	3 1 1 1		3 1 p.t.		
9 FULTON HANCOCK HENDERSON KNOX MCDONOUGH WARREN	6 4 2 7 5 7	2 1 1 2 1 2	1 1 1 2 1	1 1	1 1	2 p.t.							7 5 4 15 10 7		1 1 1 1 1 1	5 1 13 5 16		1 2 1						8 2 1/2 1 7 5 3 1/2	1 1 1/2 1 3 2 1	3 1 3 2 1	3 1 3 2 1 1/2	1 1			
10 MARSHALL PEORIA PUTNUM STARK TAZEWELL	1 51 2 3 16	1 10 1 1 2	10 10 1 1	3 11	7 7	1 7 2							3 33 2 3 35		1 1 1 1	2 7 2	22	3 3 3	1					2 13	26 6	15 1 1 4	11		1 4	1 1	1 1
11 FORD LIVINGSTON LOGAN MCLEAN WOODFORD	2 6 6 10 2	1 2 1 3 1	1 1 1 3 1	1 2 1 4 1	1 2 1								3 12 9 23 5		1 1 1 1	2 7 2			3 3 p.t.	1 1 p.t.				2 6 6 13 3	1 2 3 13 1	1 1 3 1	1 2 3	1 1 3	1 1 1		
12 IROQUOIS KANKAKEE WILL	16 6 28	2 3 4	2 3 7	1 1 1/2 1	2 5 7	2 1/2 9		1			1		11 26 1/2 57		1 1 1	1 1/2 2	5 16 29	3 1 3	1 1					3 19 31	2 7 16	1 8 12		3 3 3	1 1		

POSITION OR DEPARTMENT	JUDICIAL											CLERICAL										PROSECUTION									
	Judicial - total	Judges	Assoc. Judge	Judge's sec.	Ct. reporter	Bailiff/matron	Law clerk	Law librarian	Bailiff - p.t.	Others	Court admin. Assistant admin. Administrative aide	Secretary	Circuit clerk's office - total	Circuit clerk	Deputy clerk	Bookkeeper	Court clerk	Data processor Clerk/typist	Deputy clerk - p.t.	High school aide - p.t.	Jury comm'ner - p.t.	Jury clerk - f.t.	Deputy clerk	Jury assembly	State's attorney office	Attorneys - f.t.	Attorneys - p.t.	Secretaries	Investigators	Legal interns	Office manager
13 BUREAU GRUNDY LASALLE	5 5 25	1 2 5	1 1 6		1 2 8			2 2				8 8 22	1 1 1	7 1 1			9	5 5	1 1	3		1 1 p.t.		3 5 9 7 1/2	2 5	1		3 3 1 1/2	2 1	1 1 1/2	2 1
14 HENRY MERCER ROCK ISLAND WHITESIDE	6 3 28 4	1 1 5 2	1 1	2 1 14 1	2 2				1		1	13 4 24 17	1 1 1 1	8 3 18 5		1			2 1 4 1	1				10 3 1/2 10	1 1 6	6 1 4	3 1 1/2				
15 CARROLL JO DAVIESS LEE OGLE STEPHENSON	3 4 7 6 6	1 1 2 2 2	1 1	1 1 2 1 2		1						5 7 7 7 9	1 1 1 1 1	1 4 6 4 1		1 p.t.		2 2 1	1					2 3 5 7 1/2 5	1 2 3	1 1 2 2 1/2	1 1 2	2 1 2 2 1/2	2 1		
16 DEKALB KANE KENDALL	7 35 8	2 8 1	1 p.t. 6	2 9 1	2 11	2	1					16 48 3	1 1 1	5 1 2			7 2 43	2				1 1		9 23 k1	8 9 1	1 4 1		9 9	1 9		1
17 BOONE WINNEBAGO	5 34	1 6	1 8	1 2	1 10	1 8	1					16 71	8 3 p.t.	1 1	7 8	4	22	22	5	3 p.t.	1	2		3 30	2 18	1 1	1 11				
18 DUPAGE	43	7	15	3	9	4	2	1	1	1	33	3	1			22			3	1	3		75								
19 LAKE MCHENRY	61 17	10 3	13 3	2	12 5	20 6	1	1	1	1	59 25		1 1	2 1	5 1		22	24 17	3 4	2 1				51 15	27 8	21 6	2 1	1			
20 MONROE PERRY RANDOLPH ST. CLAIR WASHINGTON	5 3 5 34 4 1/2	1 1 1 7 1	1 1	1 1 10 1/2	2 2				1 1 1		4 4 4 50 3		1 1 1	2 3 3 7 1			14	28	1					2 3 6 21 2	1 2 4	1 1	1 1		3 3	2	

g - No f.t./2 p.t. on key personnel quest.    l - 9 f.t./3 p.t. on key personnel quest.    k - 3 f.t./2 p.t. on key personnel quest.

TABLE 8 (Continued)  
**DETAILED COURT AND COURT-RELATED PERSONNEL**  
 DOWNSTATE ILLINOIS

POSITION OR DEPARTMENT	PUBLIC DEFENSE				PROBATION					LAW ENFORCEMENT								
	Public defender	Attorneys - f.t.	Attorneys - p.t. Secretaries	Admin. supervisor Law clerks Investigators Researcher Interviewer	Court services	Probation off. - f.t.*	Probation off. - p.t.* Secretaries	Psychologist Supervisor/admin. Detention home personnel	Youth diversion program Intake offi.	Sheriff's off. - total*	Patrol	Supervisor	Clerical	Detention	Maintenance Part-time	Work release	Process servers	Investigators
1 ALEXANDER JACKSON JOHNSON MASSAC POPE PULASKI SALINE UNION WILLIAMSON	5 3 1 2 1 2 3 3 1/2	3 1 1 1 1 1 1 2	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1/2	4 2 2 none 2 2 3 3	2 1 2 2 2 2 2	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		11 a27 3 17 10 11 17 13 30 1/2	3 14 1 5 6 4 4 16	2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 6 1 3 1 5 4	4 6 7 3 4 4 4				1 1 1 1 1 1 1 4
2 CRAWFORD EDWARDS FRANKLIN GALLATIN HAMILTON HARDIN JEFFERSON LAWRENCE RICHLAND WABASH WAYNE WHITE	2 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1		2 2 1 3 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1			19 12 28 8 12 7 4 24 8 14 11 13 5		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	5 4 4 4 2 2 1 4 2			1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	19 3 4 5 1 4 1 4 2 2 1 4 2
3 BOND MADISON	12 2 5 3			2	2 56	2 17	2 6	2 2 4 27	1	16 99	46 6 15 18						9 5	
4 CHRISTIAN CLAY CLINTON EFFINGHAM FAYETTE JASPER MARION MONTGOMERY SHELBY	2 1 1 4 2 2 1 1 2	1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		2 2 1 1 6 1 2 4 2	2 1 1 5 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 1			23 11 1/2 30 14 10 7 17 15 19	5 4 1/2 1 8 6 3 6 8	1 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 5 2	4 4 5 1 1 5 4 2	15 1 13 17 4 1 5 3 3			1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
5 CLARK COLES CUMBERLAND EDGAR	3 1 1 1				3 2	1 1	2 1 p.t.			9 28 7 1/2 18	4 4 1 1 4	1 1 1 1 4	3 3 1/2 1					6

a - 33 f.t., Jan. 1976 inventory \* - Sheriff's Dept. - total

POSITION OR DEPARTMENT	PUBLIC DEFENSE						PROBATION					LAW ENFORCEMENT										
	Public defender	Attorneys - f.t.	Attorneys - p.t. Secretaries	Admin. supervisor	Law clerks Investigators	Researcher	Interviewer	Court services	Probation off. - f.t.*	Probation off. - p.t.* Secretaries	Psychologist Supervisor/admin. Detention home personnel	Youth diversion program Intake off.	Sheriff's off. - total	Patrol	Supervisor	Clerical	Detention	Maintenance	Part-time	Work release	Process servors	Investigators
5 VERMILION	5	3	1		1		14	10	4			c22										
6 CHAMPAIGN DEWITT DOUGLAS MACON MOULTRIE PIATT	5 2 1 4 1	3 1 4	2 1 p.t.				23 2 3 10 7	9 1 2 5 2	3 1 1 p.t. 3 4	11 1 2		54 8 10 71 11 16 1/2	2 2 4 1					34 6 5				
7 GREENE JERSEY MACOUPIN MORGAN SANGAMON SCOTT	1 1 6 1	1 1 6 1					4 1 2 1 1	4 1 2 1 1				12 15 27 32 132 1/2 8	3 2 12 2 46 5	2 2 2 2 10			6 8 22			1 6 3 3 26 3	4 1/2 15	
8 ADAMS BROWN CALHOUN CASS MASON MENARD PIKE SCHUYLER	6 1 1 1 1 1	3 1 1 1 1 1	3				7 1 1 2 1 1 1	5 1 1 1 1 1	2 1 1 1			43 6 10 9 9 13 13	12 5 7 1/2	6 1/2			9 2 1 7 1 4			3		
9 FULTON HANCOCK HENDERSON KNOX MCDONOUGH WARREN	2 3	1 2	1 1				7 1 4 1 1	4 1 3 1 1	2 1 1	1 circuit wide system 1		14 8 7 20 21 16	6 6 13 1	1 1 3			5 2 1 2 3			1 2 2		
10 MARSHALL PEORIA PUTNUM STARK TAZEWELL	8 4	8 3	1				32 1 12		1 4	12		2 129 9 13 28	5 2 4 4				1 10 3 13 5					
11 FORD LIVINGSTON LOGAN MCLEAN WOODFORD	2 2 9 1	2 1 9 1	2		1		2 4 2 6 2	1 2 2 6 2	1 p.t. 2			13 22 26 34 6	5 7 25	4 1			4 1 1					
12 IROQUOIS KANKAKEE WILL	2 3 16	2 3 3	3 9 3		1		2 5 20	2 4 10	1 1 7	3		22 45 f14 (150 total)					2				8 4	

c - 39 f.t. in law enforcement inventory e - at courthouse f - administration branch and civil process only \* - Sheriff's Dept. - total

		PUBLIC DEFENSE						PROBATION						LAW ENFORCEMENT									
POSITION OR DEPARTMENT		Public defender	Attorneys - f.t.	Attorneys - p.t. Secretaries	Admin. Supervisor	Law clerks investigators	Researcher	Interviewer	Court services	Probation off. - f.t.*	Probation off. - p.t.* Secretaries	Psychologist Supervisor/admin.	Detention home personnel	Youth diversion program Intake off.	Sheriff's off. - total*	Patrol	Supervisor	Clerical	Detention	Maintenance Part-time	Work release	Process servers	Investigators
13	BUREAU GRUNDY LASALLE	2 1 5		2 1 3					3 h8	2 4	1 2	1			4 28 44					3 8			
14	HENRY MERCER ROCK ISLAND WHITESIDE	2 2 3	2	2 3					7 4 7 9	7 3 7 4	1		2		26 11 46 35					6 35			
15	CARROLL JO DAVIESS LEE OGLE STEPHENSON	1 1 2 2	1	1					3 j1 4 3 9½	2 1 4 2 5	1		3		10 16 25 24 30					5 20 6			
16	DEKALB KANE KENDALL	2 9	2 3	2 2		1 1			12 25 6	4 13 4	1 3 1 6 2	4 6		1 4	42 109 41			13 2 3	4				
17	BOONE WINNEBAGO	2 10	2 4	2 4	1	1			5 39	3 15	2 3		17	4	21 115	4 11	7 11	1		15 100	17		
18	DUPAGE	33	11	3 8	1	5 5			54½	29½	14			11	178								
19	LAKE MCHENRY	11 7	7 3	2 2		1 1	1		54½ 19	31 14	1 10	9 2½ p.t.		1 1	1165 74	3 30	6 14	5	12	3	2	7	10
20	MONROE PERRY RANDOLPH ST. CLAIR WASHINGTON	1 1 1 10½	1 1	1 1			1		circuit wide system						11 11 22 n41 9	5	1 2	3		1		1	

n -16 total on key personnel sheet. j - 3 f.t. on key personnel sheet l - admin. dept. only (96 on key personnel sheet) n - courthouse staff only \* - Sheriff's Dept. - total

occupying office space outside the courthouse is likely to continue as the public defense functions strives to create an image of separation from court and prosecution functions.

The Probation Department has 525 full-time and 45 part-time personnel located in county courthouses. Since the probation supervision responsibility of the Probation Department involves a great deal of field work, the trend in the future may be to locate, as much as possible, departmental personnel in the community outside the courthouse so that the probation officers are in closer personal contact with the probationers placed under their supervision. It is likely that only administrative and certain investigative personnel of the Probation Department will require office space in the courthouse.

The consultants' personnel survey shows that there are 2,643 full-time and 461 part-time personnel in the Sheriff's Office in the 101 downstate counties, a total of 3,104. Since it is practically impossible to isolate the number of personnel assigned on a regular basis to perform court-related duties, the sheriff's personnel are excluded from the consultants' space and area analysis.

Excluding sheriff's personnel, the total personnel of the other five categories is 3,839, of which the clerical function has the largest share -- 1,301 or 33.89%. The judicial function has 854 persons which is equivalent to 22.25%. The State's Attorney's Office has a total staff of 757 or 19.72%; the Probation Department has 630 persons or 16.41%. and the Public Defender's Office has 297 persons, or 7.74%. Relating those numbers and percentages to net space occupied:

TABLE 9  
PERCENTAGES OF PERSONNEL AND AREA ACCORDING TO FUNCTIONS  
DOWNSTATE ILLINOIS

FUNCTIONS	NUMBER OF PERSONNEL	% TOTAL PERSONNEL	NET AREA OCCUPIED	% TOTAL NET AREA OCCUPIED
Judicial	854	22.24	597,940	54.00
Clerical	1,301	33.89	263,542	23.80
Prosecution	757	19.72	170,781	15.43
Public Defense	297	7.74	14,418	1.30
Probation	630	16.41	60,603	5.47
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>3,838</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>1,107,284</b>	<b>100.00</b>

The above table shows that the judicial function, which has 22.24% of the total court-related personnel from the five major categories, occupies 54.0% of the total net area occupied by these five major functions.

TABLE 8  
JUDICIAL AND SUPPORT PERSONNEL SUMMARY  
DOWNSTATE ILLINOIS

CIR- CUIT	JUDICIAL PERSONNEL				CLERICAL PERSONNEL				STATE'S ATTORNEY				PUBLIC DEFENDER				PROBATION				TOTAL JUDICIAL	TOTAL SUPPORT	TOTAL PERSONNEL
	Ft.	Pt.	Br.	Sub Total	Ft.	Pt.	Br.	Sub Total	Ft.	Pt.	Br.	Sub Total	Ft.	Pt.	Br.	Sub Total	Ft.	Pt.	Br.	Sub Total			
1	37	1		38	39	6		45	42	4	3	49	17	3	7	21	16		4	20	38	135	173
2	32			32	41	2		43	29	6	4	39	1	2	3	6	9	2	1	12	32	99	131
3	46		7	53	50	11	14	75	21	5		26	7	5		12	30	2	32	64	53	177	230
4	24			24	51	3		54	22	5		27	8	1	3	12	16	4	1	21	24	114	138
5	31	1		32	36	7	1	44	28	3		31	7	1		8	18	1		19	32	102	134
6	41	1		42	81	5		86	44	6	4	54	10	2	9	21	29	5		34	42	195	237
7	35	5		40	59	11		70	24	4	2	30	6	1	7	14	6	1		7	40	121	161
8	31	4		35	38	4		42	9	9	6	24	3	4		7	11	3	2	16	35	89	124
9	27	4		31	40	8		48	22	6		28	5		4	9	13	1	1	15	31	100	131
10	59	14		73	62	12		79	38	2	2	42	4	8		12	44	1		45	73	178	251
11	26			26	49	14		64	28	2	2	32	2	12	5	19	15	1		16	26	130	156
12	48	3		51	84	10		94	53			53	7	14	18	39	28			28	51	214	265
13	31	4	10	45	33	5	1	39	23	5		28	3	5		8	18	1		19	45	94	139
14	41			41	40	8	11	59	16	8		24	2	5		7	26	1	6	33	41	123	164
15	26			26	31	4		35	21	1		32	1	5	3	9	18	3		21	26	87	113
16	44	5		49	67			67	30	7		37	7	4	2	13	45	4	13	62	49	179	228
17	39			39	73	6		79	32	1	3	35	6	6	2	14	44			44	39	173	212
18	43			43	127	3		130	75			75	30	3		33	40	15		55	43	293	336
19	78	2		80	77	7		84	66			66	18			18	71			71	80	239	319
20	51	1	2	54	64	1		65	26	8		34	9	5	2	16	28			28	54	143	197
TOT- ALS	790	43	21	854	1,147	127	27	1,301	649	82	26	757	147	85	64	297	525	45	60	630	854	2,985	3,839

On the other hand, the clerical function, with 33.89% of personnel occupies only 23.80% of total space. The judicial function includes courtrooms, law library and other large spaces not directly assigned to personnel. Consequently, the amount of judicial space is considerably higher than clerical space which, in comparison, is more closely related to the number of clerical personnel occupying the space.

The prosecution function has 19.2% of personnel and occupies 15.43% of net space. The State's Attorney's Office, on the whole, is more adequate than either the Probation Department or the Public Defender's Office. The Probation Department has 16.41% of personnel, but occupies only 5.47% of space, while the Public Defender's Office has 7.74% of the personnel but occupies only 1.30% of total space.

The total number of court and court-related personnel for the five major functions is 3,839 which consists of 3,258 full-time personnel (84.87%), 383 part-time personnel (9.98%), 48 full-time or part-time personnel in branch court locations (1.25%), and 150 persons located outside county courthouses (3.90%).

Based on personnel and space information, the consultants calculated comparative net area per person. (See Table 10). This was derived by dividing total judicial area by judicial personnel, clerical area by clerical personnel, and so on.

Analyzing by circuit, the range of net area per person for the judicial function is between 452 (3rd judicial circuit) and 1,566 (4th judicial circuit) sq. ft. These areas include all net judicial spaces such as courtrooms and ancillary facilities, law libraries, and judges' and support staff facilities. The average net area per person for the judicial function, considering all 101 downstate county courthouses, is calculated to be 698 sq. ft. This information has a significant impact on the assessment of adequacy of judicial facilities, and on the development of facility standards and design guidelines.

The range of net area per person for the clerical function is between 109 sq. ft. (3rd judicial circuit) and 371 sq. ft. (14th judicial circuit). These areas include all net clerical spaces as they exist in courthouses today, such as reception area, work space, records and evidence storage and

TABLE 10  
 NET USABLE SPACE PER PERSON BY JUDICIAL CIRCUIT  
 DOWNSTATE ILLINOIS

CIRCUIT	NET AREA PER PERSON				
	JUDICIAL	CLERICAL	PROSECUTION	PUBLIC DEFENSE	PROBATION
1	882	291	162		178
2	1,271	311	256		114
3	452	109	178	141	
4	1,566	284	338	96	108
5	718	251	258	124	149
6	629	162	217		105
7	1,120	220	230		518
8	846	290	328		105
9	1,143	263	294	110	193
10	541	174	172		133
11	716		344		128
12	721	164	246		93
13	557	219	219		60
14	459	371	357		145
15	883	311	402	193	117
16	524	196	194	72	78
17	663	237	251	96	72
18	800	151	141	140	154
19	490		252	111	79
20	661	257	365	130	164
Average	698	197	245	120	119

private offices. The average net area per person for the clerical function, considering all downstate county courthouses, is 197 sq. ft. per person, which is considerably less (by 3.73 times) than the net area per person for the judicial functions. Since the clerical area is more closely related to clerical personnel than judicial area to judicial personnel, the smaller clerical area per person is reasonable.

The range of net area per person for the prosecution function is between 141 sq. ft. (18th judicial circuit) and 402 sq. ft. (15th judicial circuit). These areas include all net spaces presently required by the State's Attorney's Office, such as reception area, secretarial work space, records and evidence storage and private offices. Since the State's Attorney's Office usually has many more private offices and interviewing rooms for private conferences, etc., than the Clerk's Office, the average net area per person for the prosecution function is 245 sq. ft. which is 24.4% greater than for the clerical function, and still considerably less than that for the judicial function.

The spaces occupied by the public defense and probation functions are considerably less adequate, and in many instances less suitable, than those used by the prosecution function. There are considerably fewer public defender's offices than probation offices. The range of net area per person in the Public Defender's Office is between 72 sq. ft. (16th judicial circuit) and 193 sq. ft. (15th judicial circuit). The average net area for the Public Defender's Office, taking into account all court locations that have provided space for this office, is 120 sq. ft. per person. While the range for the Probation Office is much wider, (between 60 sq. ft. per person in the 13th circuit and 518 sq. ft. per person in the 7th judicial circuit), the average net area for the Probation Office in downstate Illinois is 119 sq. ft. per person. This shows that average net office space per person for probation and public defense functions is slightly less than half of the average net space for the prosecution function. The 119 and 120 sq. ft. per person is barely adequate for probation officer's and assistant public defender's general and private office. This is an indication that available spaces for these offices are usually inadequate, with no separate spaces other than the private offices for conference, interview and records storage.

#### POPULATION AND PERSONNEL RELATIONSHIP

A very significant correlation exists between judicial circuit population and number of personnel working in the court system, as shown in Figure 4. Within high percentage confidence limits, court personnel increases at a rate of 1 per 1667 population when the population increases beyond 133,330. At a circuit population of 133,330, the average total court and support personnel (excluding Sheriff's personnel) is 100 which is equivalent to one court employee, regardless of position, to 1,333 population. As population grows to 300,000 per circuit, the average total court and support personnel is 200, which represents one court employee for every 1,500 people. In a circuit with population of 550,000, the average total number of court and support personnel becomes 350 which is equivalent to one employee per 1,571 people. Consequently, the consultants' finding is that population increases at a faster rate than increase in the number of court and court-related personnel, or that as population in the circuit grows beyond a certain point, the combined ratio of court personnel to population decreases as total population continues to increase. This finding, with few exceptions, applies also to analysis and projection of court personnel needs at county level.

600,000

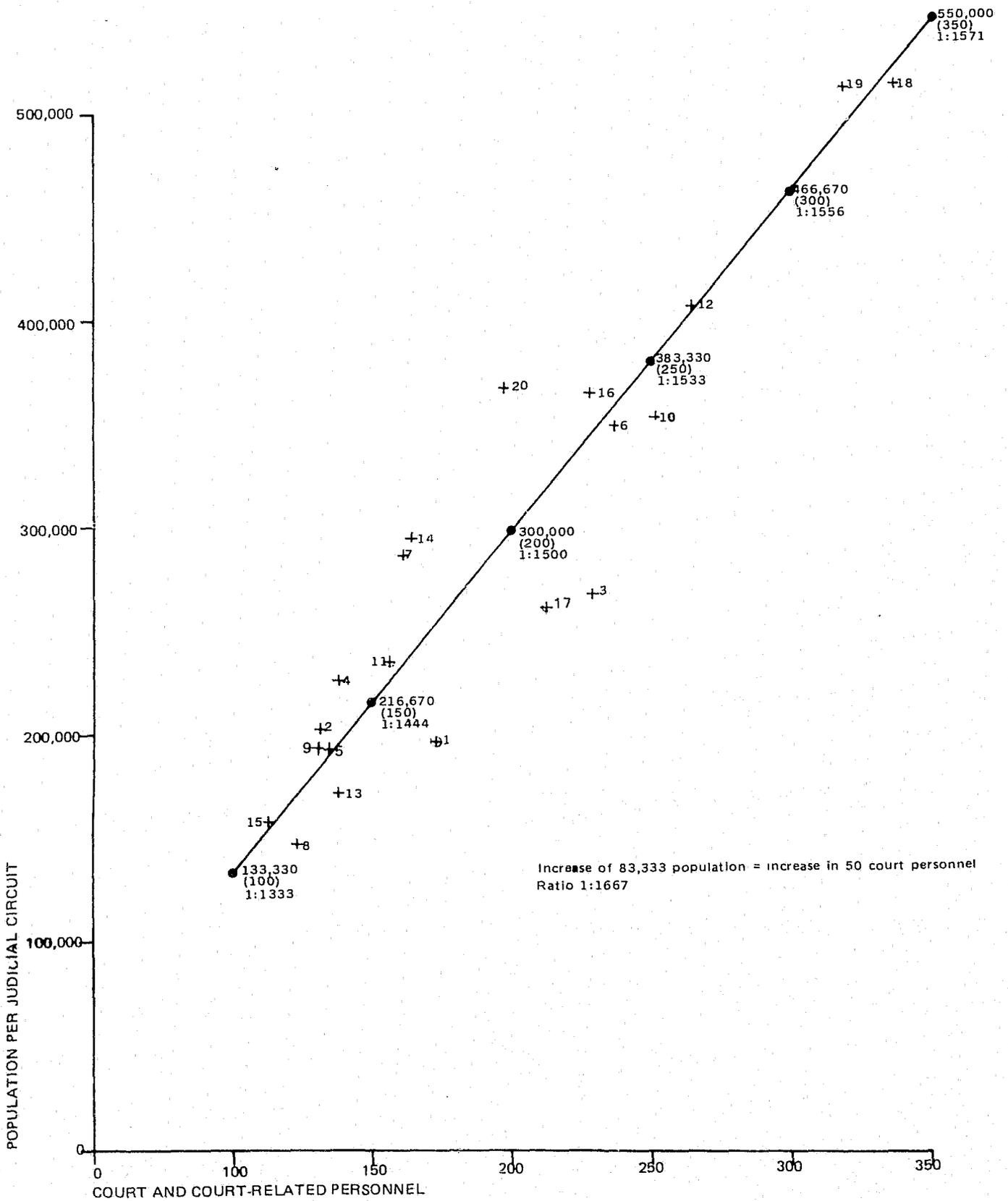


FIGURE 4  
 POPULATION AND COURT PERSONNEL CORRELATION  
 DOWNSTATE ILLINOIS

## POPULATION-JUDICIAL AREA RELATIONSHIP

Figure 5 shows that there is a significant correlation between total population and the total amount of available space in existing county courthouses. The graph shows an increase in amount of net area as population of each judicial circuit increases. The regression line represents an increase of 10,000 sq. ft. of net space with an increase of 110,000 people in the judicial circuit between the range of 110,000 and 550,000 population. In a judicial circuit of 110,000 people, the average amount of net space required would be 50,000 sq. ft. This represents the need for 1 sq. ft. of net usable space for every 2.20 people in the circuit. As the population increases to 220,000, the amount of net space increases to 60,000 sq. ft., which is equivalent to 1 sq. ft. of net usable space for every 3.67 people in the circuit. For a judicial circuit with 550,000 population, the amount of net space needed would be 90,000 sq. ft., which represents 1 sq. ft. of net usable space for every 6.11 people in the circuit. This means that the rate of increase in net usable space is much slower than the rate of increase in population. This confirms the consultants' contention that, with proper system management, a doubling of population in a county or **circuit** does not mean a corresponding doubling of personnel in the court system, but a relatively small percentage of increase. As the population increase, the number of people per sq. ft. of net usable court space increases, and the ratio of total net usable court space to total population decreases. Since the doubling of personnel does not require a doubling of space, as much of the original spaces are common or shared spaces which do not usually increase at the same rate as personnel space increase, the rate of increase of space, when the increase of personnel in the court system is less than doubling, would be slower than the rate of increase in personnel and much slower than the rate of increase in population.

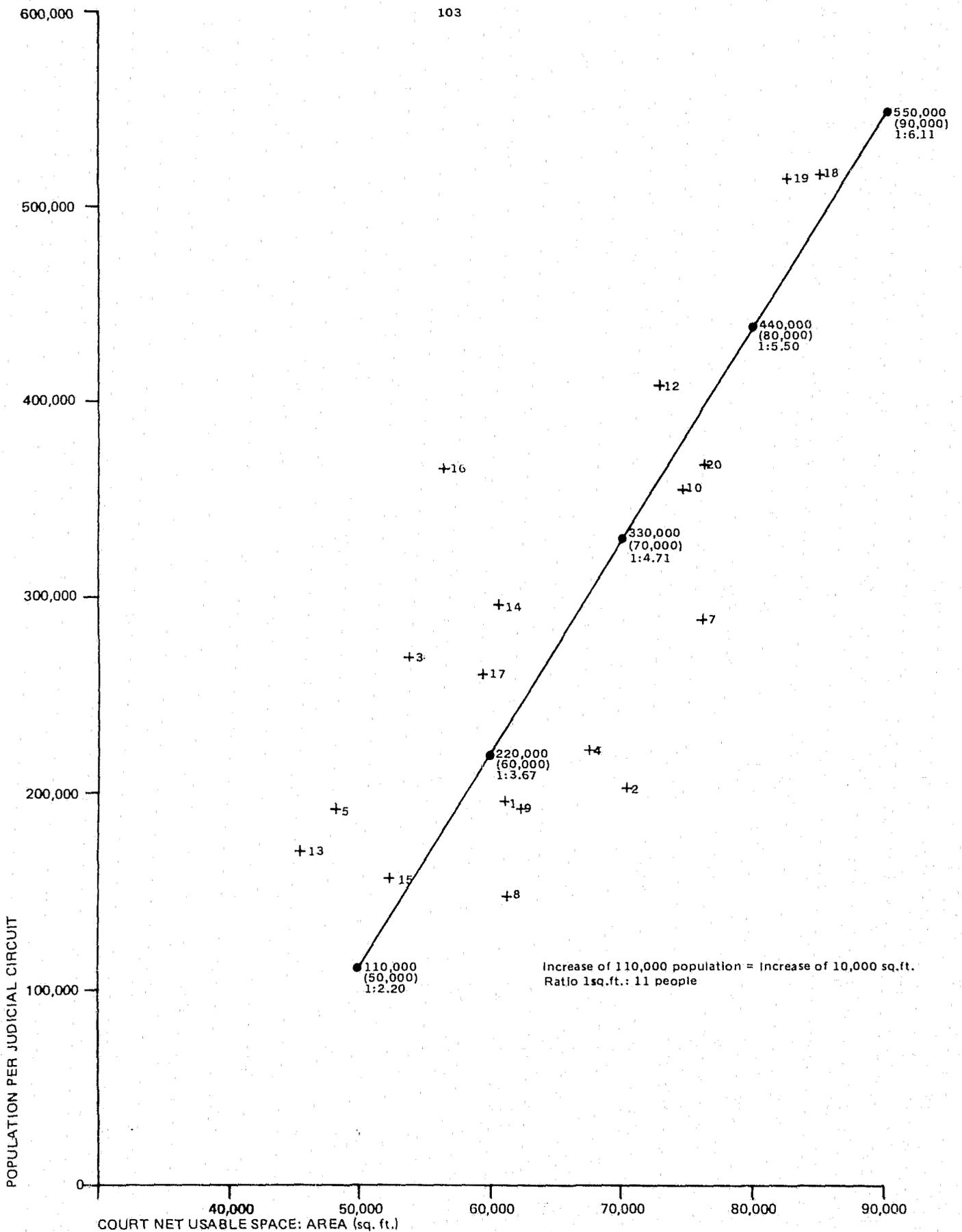


FIGURE 5  
**POPULATION - COURT SPACE CORRELATION**  
 DOWNSTATE ILLINOIS

#### JUDICIAL AREA AND CASE TERMINATION RELATIONSHIP

There is no significant correlation between judicial area and case termination, as shown in Figure 6. A good example of this lack of correlation can be seen from comparing the wide range of case terminations of two circuits with close judicial area. The 15th judicial circuit which has population of 156,994, had 37,798 case terminations in 1975 but occupies 52,462 sq. ft. of total judicial area. On the other hand, the 16th judicial circuit has a population of 366,755, and 89,272 case terminations in 1975, but occupies a similar amount of judicial area as the 15th circuit -- 56,329 sq. ft. Another example involves the 7th and 12th judicial circuits. The former, with a population of 287,659 and 76,362 sq. ft. of net judicial space, has 50,691 case terminations, while the latter, with a population of 409,216 and 72,908 sq. ft. of net space, has 90,379 case terminations.

In spite of this lack of correlation, it is significant to note that, with the exception of the 17th judicial circuit, the circuits with very large population (12th, 16th, 18th and 19th) have higher numbers of case terminations than the total judicial area occupied by the judicial system in sq. ft. This further confirms the consultants' hypothesis that, beyond a certain breakeven point, caseload increases at a faster rate than the increase in the number of personnel and the amount of space needed for the court to operate efficiently. In downstate Illinois, this breakeven point seems to occur around 60,000 to 70,000 case terminations. The dotted line on the figure defines where net judicial area equals number of case terminations.

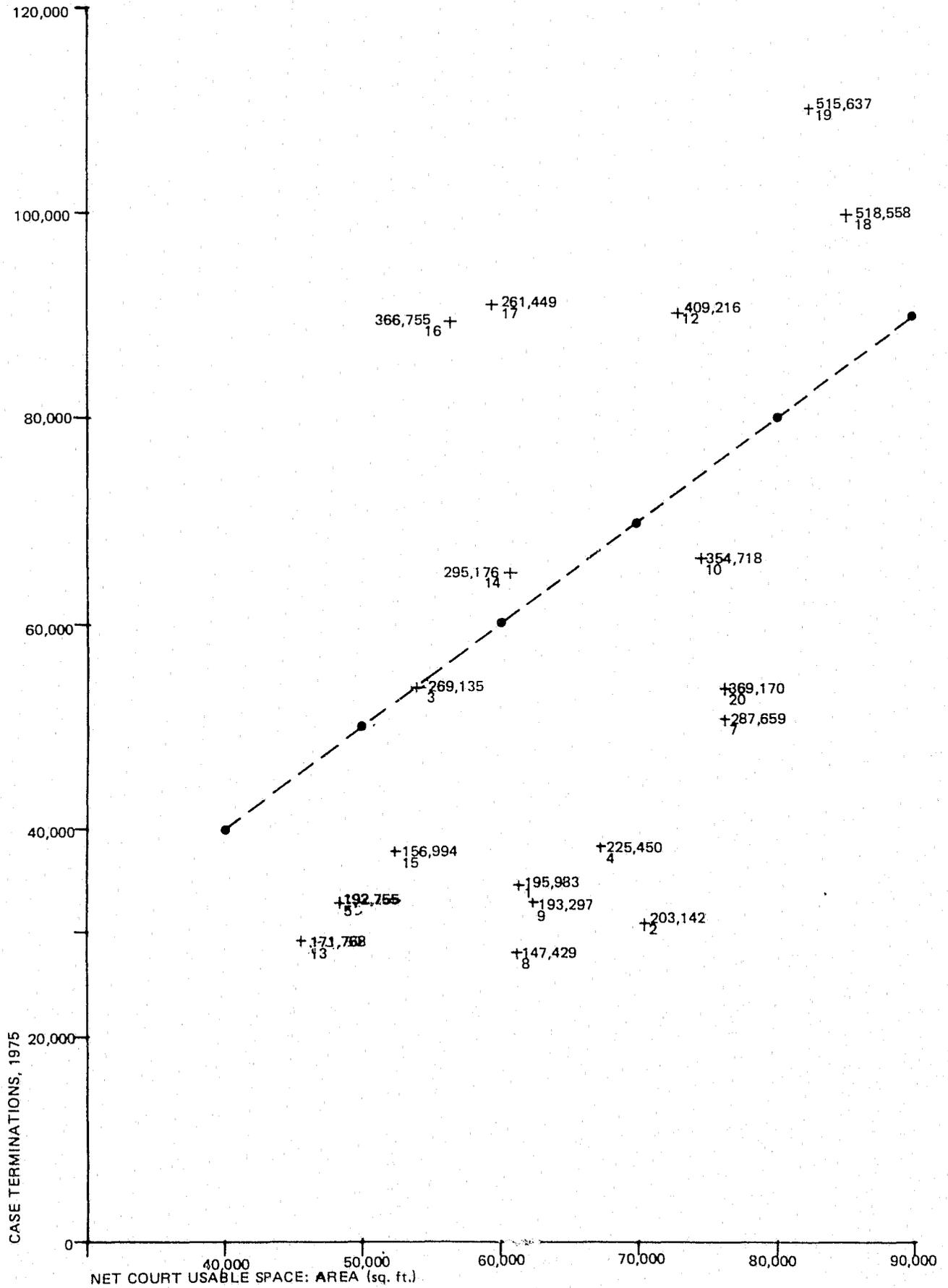


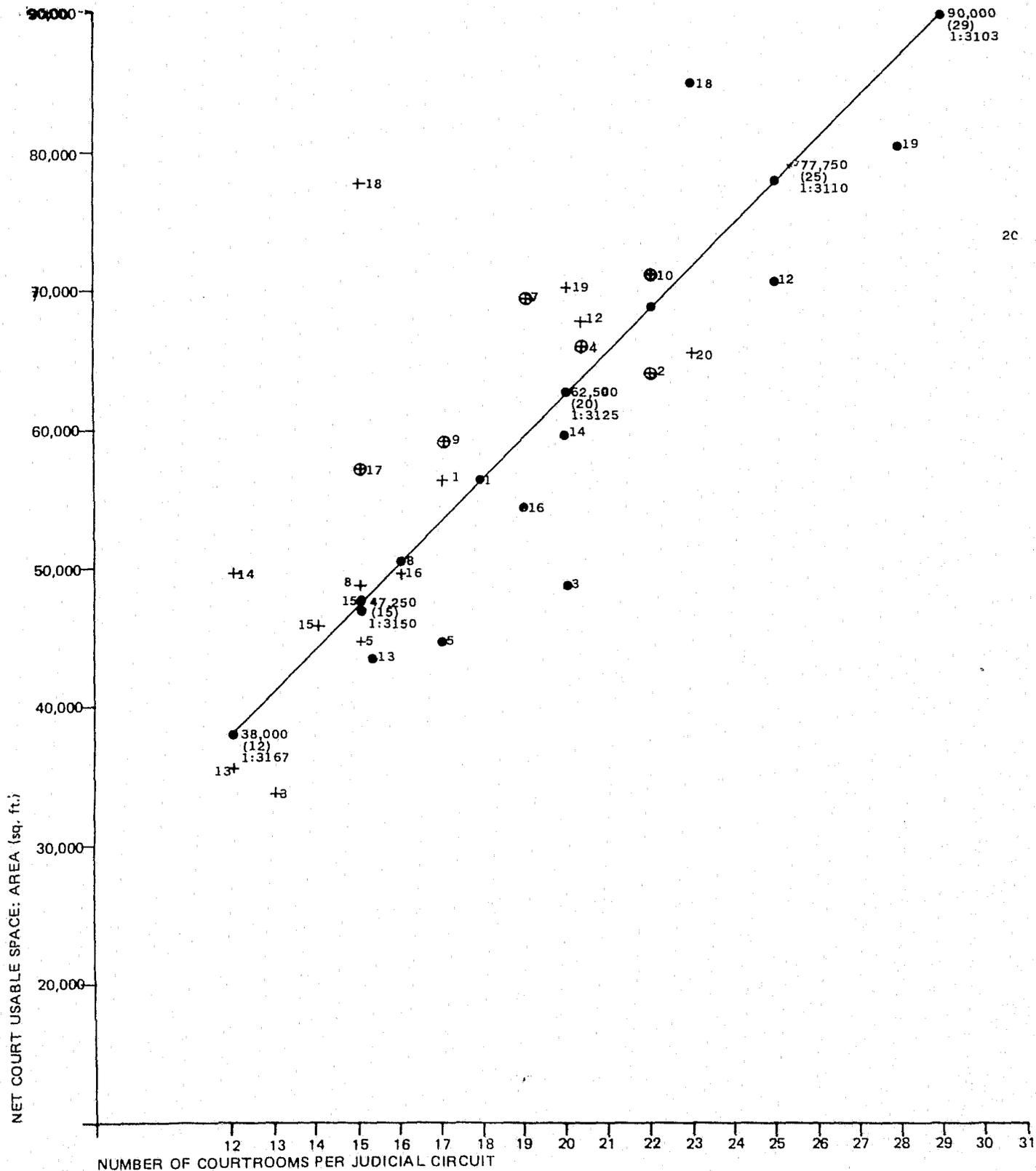
FIGURE 6  
NET COURT USABLE SPACE - CASE TERMINATIONS RELATIONSHIPS  
DOWNSSTATE ILLINOIS

## NET AREA - COURTROOM RELATIONSHIP

The regression line on figure 7 shows a fairly significant correlation between net judicial area and number of courtrooms per judicial circuit. This figure includes number of courtrooms located in county courthouses as well as courtrooms in branch court locations. Corresponding net usable judicial areas (county courthouse and branch court locations) are used in developing this correlation.

With the exception of the proportionately low number of courtrooms in the DuPage County Courthouse (18th judicial circuit) and the unusually high number of courtrooms in the 20th judicial circuit because of the high number of branch court locations, the other 18 judicial circuits follow the regression line within reasonable standard deviations when calculated at 75% confidence limits. In circuits with a total net usable area of between 38,000 and 90,000 sq. ft., the number of courtrooms per circuit grows at an average of one for every 3,050 sq. ft. increase in net usable area. This means that an increase of an average size courtroom, including ancillary facilities (or the portion that supports an average size courtroom) and related office facilities for support departments such as State's Attorney's Office, Public Defender's Office and Probation Department, requires an average increase of 3,050 sq. ft. of net usable space in the courthouse, or wherever the court is located. Including internal circulation space, public lobby and waiting space, building service areas, amenities such as toilets, and internal and external wall thicknesses, the gross area for 3,050 sq. ft. of net usable space would be between 4,000 and 4,200 sq. ft., depending on type, size and height of building, and the configuration of space available in a renovation project.

The average courtroom, in this context, can be defined as the average size of a full range of courtrooms presently used in the downstate county courthouses. A 12-member jury trial courtroom could vary between 1,000 and 3,000 sq. ft.; a non-jury courtroom could be as small as 300 to 400 sq. ft. The average courtroom would be the average of all courtroom sizes encountered in the consultant's survey of existing facilities in county courthouses and branch court facilities. While this average net usable space provides a basis



2c

FIGURE 7  
 NET COURT USABLE SPACE - NUMBER OF COURTROOMS CORRELATION  
 DOWNSTATE ILLINOIS

from which to begin developing facility standards and design guidelines, such average net usable space was viewed as a finding of existing facilities, and was quite separate from the facility standards and design guidelines contained in a subsequent section of this report.

In a circuit with 38,000 sq. ft. of net usable space, analysis of existing court facilities shows a need for 12 courtrooms and ancillary facilities. This is equivalent to one courtroom for every 3,167 sq. ft. In a circuit with 62,000 sq. ft. of net usable space, there is an average of 20 courtrooms, which represents a slightly lower unit area of one courtroom per 3,125 sq. ft. When a circuit's court space reaches 90,000 sq. ft., there are 29 courtrooms and ancillary facilities, which is equivalent to one courtroom per 3,103 sq. ft. of net usable space. This means that the average net space per courtroom decreases slightly (around 10 to 20 sq. ft.) as the size of the courthouse and the amount of court space increases. This also helps confirm the consultants' hypothesis that the number of court and related personnel does not increase in proportion to increase in population and size of courthouses. However, as the size of courthouse and number of personnel increase, the amount of shared or common use spaces, including staff amenities, tends to increase, resulting in the insignificant decrease in net area per courtroom.

### JUDGES AND SUPPORT PERSONNEL RELATIONSHIP

Table 12 presents the number of judges (circuit and associate) and corresponding number of support staff (clerks, public defenders, state's attorneys, and probation officers) in each circuit, arranged in descending number of judges. While significant correlation between the number of judges and the number of support staff does not exist due to the large range of support staff within each category of judge number, there is a relationship between the two sets of numbers when the number of judges per judicial circuit is grouped in the following categories:

**TABLE 11  
PERSONNEL INCREASE BY NUMBER OF JUDGES PER JUDICIAL CIRCUIT  
DOWNSTATE ILLINOIS**

NO. OF JUDGES PER CIRCUIT	EXISTING AVERAGE SUPPORT PERSONNEL	AVERAGE NO. OF SUPPORT STAFF ADDED	% INCREASE
22	306	+103	+50.7
20-21	203	+ 27	+15.3
18-19	176	+ 30	+20.5
15-16	146	+ 29	+24.8
13-14	117		

The major increase in support personnel occurs as the number of judges per judicial circuit moves beyond 21. The largest increase is the addition of 103 support personnel when the number of judges per circuit jumped from 21 to 22. Since the 18th and 19th judicial circuits are single and two-county circuits, respectively, and since DuPage, Lake and McHenry county courthouses are major buildings, it can be concluded that major increases in support personnel are partly due to the increased specialization of activities and duties which require large numbers of workers, and to the available space in the new and large courthouses to accommodate such major increases in personnel.

This confirms the the consultants' hypothesis that personnel increase in the court system does not occur gradually as a new judge is added, but that major increases occur sporadically at specific points of the personnel growth pattern. To a somewhat lesser extent, major increase in support person-

nel can occur only when there is adequate and suitable space to accommodate such an increase. There are instances where additional staff are not hired because there is not sufficient space to accommodate new personnel.

TABLE 12  
JUDGES AND SUPPORT PERSONNEL  
DOWNSTATE ILLINOIS

CIRCUIT	NO. OF JUDGES	NO. OF SUPPORT PERSONNEL		BRANCH COURT	OUTSIDE COURTHOUSE	TOTAL SUPPORT PERSONNEL
		FULL-TIME	PART-TIME			
18	22	293	21			314
19	22	238	7	2		297
20	21	157	15	2	2	176
12	20	200	27		18	245
10	20	192	37		2	231
6	20	185	19		13	217
14	20	105	22	11	6	144
16	19	174	20		15	209
2	18	112	22		9	143
3	16	138	23	21	32	214
1	16	129	14		14	157
2	16	96	12		7	115
9	16	91	19		5	115
17	15	179	13		5	197
11	15	105	29		7	141
5	15	105	13	1		119
8	15	77	24		8	109
4	14	107	13		4	124
13	13	95	20	11		126
15	13	84	13		3	100

## COURTHOUSE EVALUATION

Courthouse evaluation and courthouse improvement priorities are two of the most important tasks of Phase I of this project. Planning for courthouse evaluation began during the early stages of this phase. Data sheets and questionnaires being developed for distribution and on-site survey included information necessary for the comprehensive evaluation of the 101 downstate county courthouses, as well as of the appellate court facilities in the second to fifth judicial districts. County facilities in the first judicial district, encompassing the single county of Cook, are not included within the scope of this project.

Courthouses were evaluated according to evaluation criteria established during the early part of Phase I. These evaluation criteria are:

- Physical condition of building
- Environmental condition of building
- Space adequacy and suitability
- Adequacy and suitability of furniture and equipment
- Functional and spatial relationships
- Circulation separation and security precautions
- Staff amenities

Evaluation criteria were established to assess the physical and environmental conditions of courthouses, adequacy and suitability of spaces, furniture and equipment, and other factors that directly or indirectly affect the performance, output and well-being of court and court-related personnel as well as of visitors (attorneys, jurors, witnesses, defendants, news reporters, and public) with business to transact or who are required to appear in court.

Evaluation of physical and environmental conditions in courthouses was built into the Building Information Data Sheets which were distributed at the beginning of the project to key court and county personnel. These data sheets were completed by judges, county administrators and clerks located in county court facilities. Deficiencies and problems experienced in courthouses, either common or personal in nature, were stated in the courthouse

Deficiencies and Short-Term Recommendations Data Sheet, as well as in the Initial Data Sheet and Key Personnel Questionnaire. All these data sheets and questionnaires were distributed by mail, through the AIOC, to the various key personnel in each county courthouse throughout downstate Illinois. Completed data sheets and questionnaires were returned directly to the consultants for organization and preliminary analysis.

On the right side of the Building Information Data Sheet is a five-point rating scale for each major category of physical and environmental conditions. Because of the complexity of the rating system and the assumed unfamiliarity of court and county personnel with such an evaluation approach, they were not asked to complete the rating when they were providing factual information on physical and environmental conditions of courthouses. The consultants making the on-site survey of all county courthouses in downstate Illinois, subsequent to reviewing the completed Building Information Data Sheet, completed the rating, based on the information provided by the local personnel as well as on their on-site assessment of conditions within each courthouse.

Physical conditions were assessed for external and internal building structure and finishes. Structural components included external perimeter walls and building structure, floors, roof, foundations, and interior walls. Finishes included perimeter walls, interior walls, windows, doors, floors and ceilings. Environmental conditions were assessed for electrical distribution, lighting, heating, air-conditioning, ventilation, transportation, communication, and plumbing and sanitation systems in courthouses.

The five-point scale represents the following conditions:

1. Very poor condition, requires immediate attention and major improvement.
2. Poor condition, requires short-term attention and major improvement.
3. Fair or average condition, requires minor improvement over the intermediate term.
4. Good condition, adequate for the short-term, but may require improvement during the intermediate term.
5. Very good condition, no improvement envisioned for the intermediate term.

This five-point scale was applied to each of the major external and internal building structural components and finishes. The use of such a five-point weighting scale for physical and environmental evaluation is subjective in nature, and its accuracy depends substantially on the consistency of its application and interpretation. The greater the variation in its application and interpretation, the less accurate the evaluation of physical and environmental conditions. This was the main reason why the rating was not completed by court and county personnel, but by carefully trained and experienced consultants who were able to provide the degree of consistency necessary to the proper rating of building conditions. As part of the on-site survey, the consultants systematically and fully toured each courthouse. Size (net area estimated in square feet), finishes, surface conditions, environmental conditions, furniture and equipment were identified, noted and sketched on floor plans. Notes on problems and deficiencies were made on site, and each component of the building, both physical and environmental, was rated at the completion of the on-site survey. Interviews of key personnel were conducted during the on-site survey, and their comments on physical and environmental conditions, as affecting performance, output and well-being of personnel, were incorporated by the consultants in their overall rating of building components.

Table 16 shows the rating of physical and environmental components of every county courthouse in downstate Illinois. Table 13 summarizes rating of building structure, finishes and environmental conditions by judicial circuits, and Table 20 groups the 101 county courthouses in priority groupings, in accordance with the range of weights assigned to each grouping.

The structure of courthouses was rated according to its components: external walls and structure, floors, roof, foundations, and internal walls and structure. On statewide basis, when measured against the five-point weighting scale, the averages for downstate Illinois county courthouses are:

External walls and structure	3.94
Floor structure	4.08
Roof structure	4.30
Foundations	4.36
Internals walls and structure	3.88
Average for all structural components:	4.11.

TABLE 13  
**EVALUATION AND PRIORITY RATING OF PHYSICAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS**  
 DOWNSTATE ILLINOIS

CIRCUIT	STRUCTURE						FINISHES						ENVIRONMENTAL SYSTEMS						RATING PRIORITY									
	EXTERIOR WALLS	FLOOR	ROOF	FOUNDATION	INTERIOR WALLS	AVERAGE RATED VALUE	PERIMETER WALLS	INTERIOR WALLS	WINDOWS	DOORS	ROOMS	CEILINGS	AVERAGE RATED VALUE	ELECTRICAL	LIGHTING	HEATING	AIR-CONDITIONING	VENTILATION	TRANSPORTATION	COMMUNICATIONS	PLUMBING	AVERAGE RATED VALUE	SUMMARY OF AVERAGE RATED VALUES	MAXIMUM VALUE: 15	% OF MAXIMUM VALUE OF 15	COMBINED AVERAGE RATED VALUE	PRIORITY RATING	
1	41	41	38	41	41	4.49	38	38	37	37	34	36	4.07	35	35	39	38	38	30	32	35	3.90	12.46	83.07%	4.63	2		
2	40	46	52	54	46	3.97	49	43	42	46	40	43	3.65	37	38	27	29	26	39	40	37	2.84	10.46	69.73%	3.39	17		
3	9	9	6	10	10	4.40	6	8	6	7	7	7	3.42	6	3	3	4	5	6	6	4	2.44	10.26	68.40%	3.26	19		
4	25	28	27	38	23	3.24	36	31	30	27	23	32	3.31	18	33	24	21	25	31	37	21	2.92	9.47	63.13%	3.13	20		
5	13	20	19	25	16	3.72	20	19	23	14	16	15	3.57	15	17	10	16	16	13	17	13	2.93	10.22	68.13%	3.34	18		
6	28	28	30	30	75	4.70	26	24	21	24	25	25	4.03	21	24	15	15	15	26	22	13	3.15	11.88	79.20%	3.83	12		
7	28	24	24	30	26	4.40	26	23	21	26	21	19	3.78	28	24	21	17	21	18	23	20	3.58	11.76	78.40%	3.86	11		
8	36	32	36	32	36	4.30	36	32	29	36	24	30	3.90	32	27	28	24	30	21	30	20	3.31	11.51	76.73%	3.76	13		
9	27	23	27	27	27	4.57	27	24	15	26	21	23	3.78	28	24	25	20	20	19	34	24	4.04	12.19	81.27%	4.04	7		
10	22	22	23	22	16	4.20	16	16	21	23	20	16	3.73	22	20	20	21	21	17	19	20	4.00	11.93	79.53%	3.97	9		
11	25	22	23	22	19	4.44	23	22	23	23	19	17	4.30	22	18	17	13	16	20	21	16	3.58	12.32	82.13%	4.03	6		
12	12	15	15	13	15	4.67	14	14	13	14	14	14	4.61	14	14	12	14	14	9	13	11	4.21	13.49	89.95%	4.46	3		
13	12	15	14	12	15	4.53	14	13	14	14	12	13	4.44	14	11	11	9	11	7	12	14	3.71	12.68	84.53%	4.16	4		
14	8	14	17	11	8	2.90	19	15	15	19	10	15	3.88	18	17	11	10	15	16	14	14	3.59	10.37	69.13%	3.50	16		
15	16	19	25	19	16	3.80	20	23	25	24	21	21	4.33	24	24	19	16	23	20	22	20	4.20	12.33	82.20%	4.14	5		
16	12	12	14	12	9	3.93	11	9	11	15	13	8	3.72	11	12	11	7	11	11	12	11	3.58	11.23	74.87%	3.72	15		
17	7	7	8	8	9	3.90	9	8	8	8	9	9	4.25	9	9	7	7	7	8	8	8	3.88	12.03	80.20%	4.00	8		
18	4	5	4	5	2	4.00	5	4	2	4	5	5	4.17	5	3	4	4	4	2	5	3	3.75	11.92	79.47%	3.65	10		
19	10	10	10	10	10	5.00	10	10	10	10	10	10	5.00	10	8	10	10	8	10	9	10	4.69	14.69	97.93%	4.87	1		
20	23	20	22	19	18	4.08	21	20	17	22	20	20	4.00	20	20	16	13	16	16	19	14	3.35	11.43	76.20%	3.75	14		
	398	412	434	440	392		426	396	383	419	364	378		389	381	330	308	342	339	395	328							

These figures indicate that the structural conditions of county courthouses, in general, are good. Foundations usually do not have major deficiencies and have the highest rating. This is followed by roof structure which, with the exception of the few courthouses that require repairs, is generally in good condition. In some courthouses, floor structure in particular rooms, such as law library and equipment rooms, need strengthening to adequately support the increasing live loads. The floor structure in most courthouses is sound. External and internal wall structure usually have more deficiencies than the other structural components. These deficiencies, including cracks caused by differential settlement or deterioration of concrete covering caused by moisture penetration through badly constructed walls or leaking roofs, are usually more easily detected by the consultants during the on-site survey.

Surface treatment and finishes were also rated according to their components. When measured against the five-point weighting scale, the average ratings for each of these components, on statewide basis, are:

Perimeter walls	4.22
Internal walls	3.92
Windows	3.79
Doors	4.15
Floors	3.60
Ceilings	3.74

Average for all surface components: 3.90

The average rating for building surface treatment and finishes is 3.90 when measured against a 5.0 scale. This is 0.21 smaller than the average rating for all structural components (4.11), which means that, on the whole, structural conditions of county courthouses are slightly better than the condition of surface treatment and finishes. One main reason for this is the fact the deterioration of surface finishes is more easily detected and identified than the building structure hidden behind the finishes. Perimeter walls and door have the highest ratings. Since the perimeter walls of older courthouses are load-bearing walls, and since the structure of county courthouses in downstate Illinois is, on the whole, in good condition, the

perimeter walls are similarly in good condition. It has been noted that most county courthouses have very sturdy external doors, and that many such doors were of similar design and materials. The consultants conclude that this could have been the result of zealous and enterprising door salesmen some-time during recent years.

On the other hand, many windows, especially the wood-framed windows in older courthouses, are in poor condition and in urgent need of repair or replacement. Consequently, their rating is lower. In general, internal walls are in reasonable condition, and counties usually have the resources to correct problems with internal wall finishes, if such problems exist. However, one serious psychological problem confronting court personnel is the poor choice of institutional colors used to paint internal walls. Floors and ceilings are usually in fair condition. However, some floors such as judges' chambers and the judicial area of courtrooms are not carpeted, causing noise problems during court sessions. Similarly, ceilings are not generally treated with suitable acoustical materials to alleviate excessive noise reflections, long reverberation time, and uncomfortable sound echoing effects.

Environmental conditions in courthouses were rated according to the various systems. When measured against the five-point weighting scale, the average rating for each of these systems is:

Electrical system	3.85
Lighting system	3.77
Heating system	3.26
Air-conditioning system	3.05
Ventilating system	3.39
Transportation system	3.36
Communication system	3.91
Plumbing and sanitation	3.25

Average for all environmental components; 3.48

The average rating for the total environmental condition in the down-state county courthouses is 3.48 which is 0.42 lower than the average rating for surface treatment and finishes. This means that, on the whole, environmental conditions of county courthouses are not as good as the conditions

of surface treatment and finishes (3.90), and are significantly worse than the structural condition of these buildings (4.11). This confirms the consultants' initial on-site assessment that environmental systems in county courthouses are the building components requiring maximum improvements.

Among environmental systems or building services, communication system registers the highest rating (3.91). This is not because of any sophisticated communication system installed or operational in county courthouses, but because most courthouses have a fairly reliable telephone system. Very few locations have adequate security communication systems between the judge's bench and the Sheriff's Office. Electrical systems are generally concealed conduits housed in service ducts, and in most courthouses are in reasonably good condition. Upgrading and improving electrical systems in some older courthouses are necessary. Intensity of lighting is generally adequate for the activities performed in court courthouse facilities. However, fluorescent light fixtures used in most courthouses, especially in the older ones, are poor in color and brightness contrast, producing an unpleasant stark atmosphere in work areas. Newer buildings have suspended ceilings with recessed fluorescent light fixtures and incandescent or mercury vapor recessed spot lighting of high light intensity.

Heating, air-conditioning and ventilating systems are poorly selected, outdated and generally inadequate to provide the conformable thermal environment necessary for optimum working conditions. Heating systems are generally in fair working order. However, temperature control is normally inadequate, inflexible and inconveniently located. In older courthouses, thermal environmental systems were designed and installed many years ago, and have become antiquated and inadequate due to age and poor maintenance. People have become accustomed to more sophisticated air-conditioning systems with flexible individual controls. Even in newer courthouses, air-conditioning system selection is frequently controlled by budgetary constraints. If the estimated construction or renovation cost is higher than the available budget, one of the first cost reduction items would be to reduce the quality of environmental systems, such as the need for a perimeter system and for the sophisticated individual comfort control systems. The new St. Clair County Courthouse is an example of this particular problem.

Transportation system is a problem in most smaller and older courthouses. Built in an era when fireproofing and means of egress were not major considerations, and when building code requirements were not as stringent, the older two-story or three-story county courthouses, of which downstate Illinois has many, usually have only the central open grand staircase linking the two or three floors. Some of the courthouses have fire escapes outside the building structure, others do not. To comply with more recent local fire regulations, external fire escapes have been building in courthouses that have undergone renovation and that were required, as part of the renovation, to provide alternative means of egress. Many of the smaller courthouses still have the central open staircase as the main means of egress, with perhaps an external fire scape attached to the building. No provision was made in these buildings for the handicapped. Where the entrance level to the courthouse is raised above the ground, a flight of steps is the only approach to reach the front door of the building. With very few exceptions, no ramps are available for the handicapped and disabled. In a courthouse with no elevators and just the open central staircase, they have to be bodily carried up the stairs to the courtroom floor which is usually on the upper level of a two-story building. This transportation problem as well as the fire hazard that exists in many county courthouses should be a major concern in any future courthouse renovation or construction projects.

Plumbing and sanitation systems are generally poor in the older courthouses. In many smaller buildings, the only public toilets are located in the basement, in some instances accessible only from outside the courthouse. Private toilets for court and county personnel are frequently inadequate, unsuitably located, and poorly maintained. Plumbing systems and fixtures installed fifty years ago are not adequate to serve the needs of today, and major improvements of these systems, including the replacement of toilet fixtures, are necessary in the older courthouses.

Having formed an overview evaluation of the physical and environmental conditions of county courthouses on a statewide basis, the next step is an evaluation of these conditions on a judicial circuit basis. Table 13 shows that structural conditions of the 20 downstate circuits, measured against a weighting scale of 1 to 5, vary between 2.90 (14th judicial circuit) and

5.0 (19th judicial circuit). Of the remaining 18 circuits, 12 have values between 4.00 and 4.70 and the other six between 3.24 and 3.97. The four county courthouses in the 14th judicial circuit were all constructed between 1866 and 1895 (82 to 111 years old) and their structural conditions, collectively, are the worst in downstate Illinois. On the other hand, the 19th judicial circuit, consisting of Lake and McHenry counties, has new courthouses (Lake County was completed in 1969 and McHenry County Courthouse in 1972). Both buildings are reasonably well planned and designed, and there are no apparent defects in the structure of either courthouse.

Building surface treatment and finishes have a slightly smaller range of values when measured against the same five-point scale. This range is between 3.31 (4th judicial circuit) and 5.00 (19th judicial circuit). The fourth judicial circuit consists of nine counties. With the exception of the Fayette County Courthouse, the other eight county courthouses were built prior to World War I. Surface treatment and finishes within these buildings vary between fair and very poor. Clinton, Effingham, Jasper and Shelby county courthouses have especially poor building finishes. On the other hand, Lake and McHenry counties in the 19th circuit are new buildings with well-coordinated surface treatments and finishes. Of the remaining 18 circuits, nine have values between 4.00 and 4.61, and the other nine between 3.42 and 3.90.

Environmental systems, as expected, have the lowest values on the weighted scale among the three building components. Combined environmental systems range between 2.44 (3rd judicial circuit) and 4.69 (19th judicial circuit). The quality of environmental systems in the Bond County Courthouse is especially poor, and those in Madison County Courthouse facilities are only slightly better. Again, in the 19th judicial circuit, the two relatively new county courthouses have functional environmental systems that are more suited to the needs of court and court-related personnel. In the Lake County Courthouse, however, some complaints were registered on the quality and intensity of lighting and on the ventilation of certain spaces in the building. In the McHenry County Courthouse, minor problems have been experienced in the communication system.

By combining the weighted values assigned to the three building components, the consultants were able to make a comparative analysis of the average physical and environmental conditions of the county courthouses by judicial circuit. As expected, the 19th circuit, having registered the highest values for all three building components, has the highest combined value of 14.69, out of a maximum possible value of 15.00. On a five-point scale, this would be equivalent to 4.87. The 4th judicial circuit, on the other hand, registered the lowest value of 9.47. On a five-point scale, this is equivalent to a value of 3.13.

The 19th judicial circuit is followed by the 12th circuit which has a combined value of 13.49. This is followed by four circuits (13th, 1st, 15th and 17th) with combined values varying between 12.03 and 12.68; seven circuits (10th, 18th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 20th and 16th) are between 11.23 and 11.93; and four circuits (2nd, 14th, 3rd and 5th) with combined values between 10.22 and 10.46. If a combined value of 15.00 represents 100%, then the 14.69 registered by the 19th judicial circuit would represent 97.93% while the 9.47 for the 4th circuit would represent 63.13%. This means that the best and worst physical and environmental conditions in county courthouses in downstate Illinois have a spread of 5.22 over a total of 15 points, or 34.80%.

This analysis has shown that the physical and environmental conditions of county courthouses in downstate Illinois vary from very poor to very good. On the whole, however, the average condition of courthouses is from fair to good. The structural conditions of courthouses are slightly better than conditions of surface treatment and finishes, which in turn are better than the conditions of the environmental systems.

## FUNCTIONAL AND SPATIAL EVALUATION

The evaluation of county courthouses goes beyond physical and environmental conditions which, in most instances, could be improved or upgraded by renovation and/or construction. Based on the survey and analysis of the 101 county courthouses in downstate Illinois, the following evaluation criteria were selected for application to the evaluation of each county courthouse.

- Physical conditions
- Environmental conditions
- Space adequacy
- Furniture/Equipment Adequacy
- Function/Spatial Relationships
- Circulation separation and security considerations
- Amenities adequacy/convenience.

Physical conditions include structural and finishes conditions already analyzed in the previous section. Environmental conditions, including thermal, lighting, electrical, communication, transportation and sanitation systems, were also covered in detail in the previous section.

Space adequacy is a criterion used to evaluate the availability, adequacy and suitability of court and court-related spaces in the county courthouse. The detailed information on space availability is shown on statewide Table 15. Space adequacy and suitability are determined from personnel and space area analysis tables (Tables 6 and 12 ) and from information provided by court space users on initial data sheets and key personnel questionnaires. Summary tables of information contained in these data sheets and questionnaires are included in the inventory volumes of this report. Assessment of space adequacy has also been made by the consultants, existing spaces being measured against established judicial facility standards and design guidelines.

Furniture and equipment adequacy and suitability have also been evaluated according to standards established by the consultants on the type, number, size and location of furniture and equipment within spaces such as courtroom, jury deliberation room, judges' chambers, and so on. Condition

TABLE 15  
INVENTORY OF COURT FACILITIES AND DEFICIENCIES IN COUNTY COURTHOUSES  
DOWNSTATE ILLINOIS

	No. of courtrooms	Courtroom/Hearing room	Judge's Chamber	Secretary's Office	Law Clerk's Office	Court Reporter's Office	Jury Deliberation Room	Jurors' Toltets	Prisoner Holding Facilities	Secured Interview Room	Attorneys' Conference Rm.	Witness Room	Law Library	Clerk's Office - Public Area	Private Work Area	Records Storage Area	General Storage Area	Evidence Storage Area	Jury Assembly Area	Jury Clerk's Office	Jury Sequestering Area	Grand Jury Hearing Room	Staff Lounge	Attorneys' Lounge	Prosecuting Attorney's Office	Public Defender's Office	Probation Office	Law Enforcement Office
1	ALEXANDER	2	X	N	N	X	X							X	X	X	X	X	NR	NR	NR	N	N	X	OC	OC	X	
	JACKSON	4					X	X						X	X	X	X	X	NR	NR	NR	N	N	X	OC	OC	X	
	JOHNSON	1	X	X	X	N	X	X						X	X	X	X	X	NR	NR	NR	N	N	X	OC	OC	X	
	MASSAC	2	X	X	NR	NR								X	X	X	X	X	NR	NR	NR	N	N	X	OC	OC	X	
	POPE	1	X	X	X	N	NR							X	X	X	X	X	NR	NR	NR	N	N	X	OC	OC	OC	
	PULASKI	1	X	X	X	N	OC	X	X					X	X	X	X	X	NR	NR	NR	N	N	X	OC	OC	OC	
	SALINE	2	X	X	X	N	X	X						X	X	X	X	X	NR	NR	NR	N	N	X	OC	OC	X	
	UNION	1					X							X	X	X	X	X	NR	NR	NR	N	N	X	OC	OC	X	
	WILLIAMSON	4			X	N								X	X	X	X	X	N	NR	X	N	N	X	OC	X	X	
2	CRAWFORD	2	X	X	N	X	X							X	X	X	X	X	N	N	NR	N	N	X	OC	OC	OC	
	EDWARDS	1	X	X				X						X	X	X	X	X	N	N	NR	N	N	X	OC	OC	OC	
	FRANKLIN	3	X	X	X	N								X	X	X	X	X	N	N	NR	N	N	X	OC	OC	OC	
	GALLATIN	2	X	X	X	N								X	X	X	X	X	N	N	NR	N	N	X	OC	OC	OC	
	HAMILTON	1	X	X	X	N	X							X	X	X	X	X	NR	NR	NR	N	N	X	OC	OC	OC	
	HARDIN	1	X	X	X	NR	NR							X	X	X	X	X	NR	NR	NR	N	N	X	OC	OC	OC	
	JEFFERSON	4												X	X	X	X	X	N	N	NR	N	N	X	OC	X	OC	
	LAWRENCE	1					X							X	X	X	X	X	N	N	NR	N	N	X	OC	X	OC	
	RICHLAND	2	X	X	X	N	X	X						X	X	X	X	X	N	N	NR	N	N	X	OC	X	OC	
	WABASH	2	X	X	X	N	X	X						X	X	X	X	X	N	N	NR	N	N	X	OC	OC	OC	
	WAYNE	2	X	X	X	N	X	X						X	X	X	X	X	N	N	NR	N	N	X	OC	OC	OC	
	WHITE	1		X	X	NR	NR	N	X	X				X	X	X	X	X	NR	NR	NR	N	N	X	OC	OC	OC	
	3	BOND	2	X	X	N	NR	X	X	N	N	N	N	X	X	X	X	X	X	NR	N	NR	N	N	N	X	N	OC
MADISON		18												X	X	X	X	X	NR	N	NR	N	N	N	X	N	OC	OC
4	CHRISTIAN	3			X	N	N							X	X	X	X	X	N	N	NR	N	N	N	X	X	OC	
	CLAY	2		X	X	N	N	X	X					X	X	X	X	X	N	N	NR	N	N	N	X	OC	OC	
	CLINTON	2	X	X	X	N	N	X	X					X	X	X	X	X	N	N	NR	N	N	N	X	X	OC	
	EFFINGHAM	2	X	X	X	N	N	X	X					X	X	X	X	X	N	N	NR	N	N	N	X	X	OC	
	FAYETTE	2	X	X	X	N	N	X	X					X	X	X	X	X	NR	NR	NR	N	N	N	X	OC	OC	
	JASPER	2	X	X	X	N	N	X	X					X	X	X	X	X	N	N	NR	N	N	N	X	OC	OC	
	MARION	3	X	X	X	N	N	X	X					X	X	X	X	X	N	N	NR	N	N	N	X	OC	OC	
	MONTGOMERY	2	X	X	X	N	X	X	X					X	X	X	X	X	N	N	NR	N	N	N	X	OC	X	
	SHELBY	2	X	X	X	N	N	X	X					X	X	X	X	X	N	N	NR	N	N	N	X	OC	X	
5	CLARK	2	X		N	N		X						X	X	X	X	X	N	N	NR	X	N	N	N	N	X	
	COLES	3						X						X	X	X	X	X	N	N	NR	N	N	N	N	N	X	
	CUMBERLAND	2	X	X		N	N	X	X					X	X	X	X	X	N	N	NR	N	N	N	N	N	X	
	EDGAR	2	X	X		N	X	X						X	X	X	X	X	N	N	NR	N	N	N	N	N	X	
	VERMILION	8	X	X	X	N	X	X	X					X	X	X	X	X	N	N	NR	N	N	N	N	N	X	
6	CHAMPAIGN	7	X	X	X	N	N	X	X					X	X	X	X	X	N	N	NR	N	N	N	N	X	OC	
	DEWITT	2	X	X	X	X	N	X	X					X	X	X	X	X	N	N	NR	N	N	N	N	X	OC	
	DOUGLAS	2			X									X	X	X	X	X	N	N	NR	N	N	N	N	X	OC	
	MACON	7						X						X	X	X	X	X	N	N	NR	N	N	N	N	X	OC	
	MOULTRIE	2				N								X	X	X	X	X	N	N	NR	N	N	N	N	X	OC	
PIATT	2	X	X		X	N	N	X	X					X	X	X	X	NR	NR	NR	N	N	N	N	X	OC		
7	GREENE	2	X	X		N	X	X						X	X	X	X	X	N	N	NR	N	N	N	N	X	OC	
	JERSEY	2	X	X	X		N	N						X	X	X	X	X	N	N	NR	N	N	N	N	X	OC	
	MACOUPIN	3	X	X	X	X	N	X	N					X	X	X	X	X	N	N	NR	N	N	N	N	X	OC	
	MORGAN	2	X	X		N	N	X	X					X	X	X	X	X	N	N	NR	N	N	N	N	X	OC	
	SANGAMON	8	X	X		N	N	X						X	X	X	X	X	N	N	NR	N	N	N	N	X	OC	
SCOTT	2	X	X	X	N	N	N						X	X	X	X	X	N	N	NR	N	N	N	N	X	OC		
8	ADAMS	4	X	X		N	NR							X	X	X	X	X	N	N	NR	N	N	N	N	X	OC	
	BROWN	1	X	X		N								X	X	X	X	X	N	N	NR	N	N	N	N	X	OC	
	CALHOUN	2	X	X	X	N	X	N						X	X	X	X	X	N	N	NR	N	N	N	N	X	OC	
	CASS	2			X	N								X	X	X	X	X	N	N	NR	N	N	N	N	X	OC	
	MASON	2	X	X	X	N	X	X						X	X	X	X	X	N	N	NR	N	N	N	N	X	OC	
	MENARD	2	X	X	X	X	X	X						X	X	X	X	X	N	N	NR	N	N	N	N	X	OC	
	PIKE	2	X	X		N	N	X						X	X	X	X	X	N	N	NR	N	N	N	N	X	OC	
	SCHUYLER	1	X	X		N	N	X						X	X	X	X	X	N	N	NR	N	N	N	N	X	OC	

		No. of courtrooms	Courtroom/Hearing Room	Judge's Chamber	Secretary's Office	Law Clerk's Office	Court Reporter's Office	Jury Deliberation Room	Jurors' Toilets	Prisoner Holding Facilities	Secured Interview Room	Attorneys' Conference Rm.	Witness Room	Law Library	Clerk's Office - Public Area	Private Work Area	Records Storage Area	General Storage Area	Evidence Storage Area	Jury Assembly Area	Jury Clerk's Office	Jury Sequestering Area	Grand Jury Hearing Room	Staff Lounge	Attorneys' Lounge	Prosecuting Attorney's Office	Public Defender's Office	Probation Office	Law Enforcement Office			
9	FULTON	3		X	X	Z	X							X						Z	Z	NR	Z						OC			
	HANCOCK	2		X		Z	X										X				Z	Z	NR	Z								
	HENDERSON	2		X		Z	X										X				Z	Z	NR	Z								
	KNOX	4	X	X	X	Z	Z	X	X	Z	Z	Z	Z	Z							Z	Z	NR	Z	Z	X						
	MCDONOUGH	3	X	X		Z	Z	X													Z	Z	NR	Z	Z	X						
WARREN	3			X	Z	Z	X	X	Z	Z	Z	Z	Z	X						Z	Z	NR	Z	Z	X							
10	MARSHALL	1		X	X	N	N			N	N						X	X	X	N	N	NR	N	N	N	OC	OC	OC	OC	N		
	PEORIA	12		X	X	Z	Z			X	Z	Z	Z	Z							Z	Z	NR	Z	Z	Z						
	PUTNUM	2		X	X	Z	Z			X	Z	Z	Z	Z							Z	Z	NR	Z	Z	Z						
	STARK	1		X	X	Z	Z			X	Z	Z	Z	Z							Z	Z	NR	Z	Z	Z						
	TAZEWELL	6	X	X	X	X	X	Z	X	Z	Z	Z	Z	Z	X	X	X	X	X	Z	Z	NR	X	Z	Z	X	Z					
11	FORD	2				N	N			N	N	N	N				X	X	X	Z	Z	NR	Z	Z	Z	OC	OC			OC		
	LIVINGSTON	3			X	Z	X	X		N	N	N	N	X							Z	X	NR	Z	Z	Z	OC	OC	X		OC	
	LOGAN	3			X	Z	X	X		N	N	N	N	X							Z	X	NR	Z	Z	Z	OC	OC	X		OC	
	MCLEAN	8																														
	WOODFORD	2	X	X	X	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	X	X	X	Z	Z	NR	N	N	N	N	OC				OC	
12	IROQUOIS	3		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Z	NR	NR	N	X	Z	X	OC	OC	X		OC	
	KANKAKEE	6	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Z	NR	NR	N	X	Z	X	OC	OC	X		OC	
	WILL	16			X	Z	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Z	NR	NR	N	X	Z	X	OC	OC	X		OC	
13	BUREAU	3		X	X	N	N			X	X	N	N	X	X	X	X	X	X	Z	Z	NR	Z	Z	Z	X	Z	OC	X			
	GRUNDY	3		X	X	X	Z	X	X	N	Z	Z	X	Z	X	X	X	X	X	Z	Z	NR	Z	Z	Z	X	Z	OC	X		OC	
	LASALLE	9		X	X	X	Z	X	X	N	Z	Z	X	Z	X	X	X	X	X	Z	Z	NR	N	Z	Z	X	Z	OC	X		OC	
14	HENRY	4		X		N	N			X	X	N	N				X	X	X	NR	NR	NR	N	N	N					OC	X	OC
	MERCER	2		X		N	N	X	X	N	N	X	N	X	X	X	X	X	X	NR	NR	NR	X	N	N					OC	OC	OC
	ROCK ISLAND	10		X	X	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	X	X	X	X	X	X	NR	NR	NR	N	N	N	X				OC	OC	OC
	WHITESIDE	4	X	X	X	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	X	X	X	NR	NR	NR	N	N	N	X	X			X		OC
15	CARROLL	2		X		N	NR	X	X	N	Z	Z	Z	Z	X	X				NR	NR	NR	N	N	N	X	Z	X				
	JO DAVIESS	2		X		N	NR	X	X	N	Z	Z	Z	Z	X	X				NR	NR	NR	N	N	N	X	Z	X				
	LEE	3		X	X	X	Z	X	X	N	Z	Z	Z	Z	X	X				NR	NR	NR	N	N	N	X	Z	X				
	OGLE	4			X	X	Z	X	X	N	Z	Z	Z	Z	X	X				NR	NR	NR	N	N	N	X	Z	X				
	STEPHENSON	4				N	N	X	X	N	Z	Z	Z	Z	X	X				NR	NR	NR	N	N	N	X	Z	X				
16	DEKALB	3		X	X	N	N	X	X	N	Z	Z	Z	Z	X	X	X	X	X	Z	Z	NR	N	Z	Z	X	Z	OC	X		OC	
	KANE	13	X	X	X	N	N	X	X	N	Z	Z	Z	Z	X	X	X	X	X	Z	Z	NR	N	Z	Z	X	Z	OC	OC	OC	OC	
	KENDALL	3				N	N			X	Z	Z	Z	Z	X	X	X	X	X	Z	Z	NR	N	Z	Z	X	Z	OC	OC	OC	OC	
17	BOONE	2		X	X	NR	NR	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	X	X	X	N	N	NR	N	N	N	OC	N	OC	OC	OC		
	WINNEBAGO	13		X	X	X	N	X	X	N	X	X	N	N	X	X	X	X	X	N	N	NR	N	N	N	X	N	X				
18	DUPAGE	23		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	N	X	X	X	X			X	X		X	N	X	N	X	N	X			
19	LAKE	18		X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	N	N	X	X	X	X			
	MCHENRY	10			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		NR	N	N	N	X	X	X	X			
20	MONROE	1	X	X	X	N	N	X	X	N	N	X	N	X	X	X	X	X	X	NR	NR	NR	N	N	N							
	PERRY	2	X	X	X	N	N	X	X	N	N	X	N	X	X	X	X	X	X	NR	NR	NR	N	N	N							
	RANDOLPH	3				N	N							X						NR	NR	NR	N	N	N							
	ST. CLAIR	23	X	X		N	N	X	X	N	N	X	N	X							NR	NR	NR	N	N	N	X					
	WASHINGTON	2	X	X		N	N	X	N	N	N	N	N	X						X	NR	NR	NR	N	X	N	X					

KEY: X: Space with deficiencies. N: No space in courthouse. NR: No space but not required. OC: Outside courthouse.

of furniture and equipment is shown on photographs of interior courthouse spaces taken by the consultants during the on-site survey.

Circulation separation and security considerations are important in the evaluation of county courthouses. The extent that public, private and secured circulation patterns are separated in the planning of the courthouse contributes significantly to the effectiveness of courthouse security measures which are especially critical in large multi-story courthouses handling large numbers of criminal felony cases involving detained defendants. Other security considerations include the availability and adequacy of courthouse security personnel, and the availability and effectiveness of security equipment and systems installed in courthouses.

Amenities in this evaluation process include both public and staff amenities in the courthouse. Court and county personnel need adequate amenities such as staff lounge, cafeteria or lunch room, and toilets. The public, including attorneys, jurors, witnesses, news reporters and spectators from outside the courthouse need amenities such as conference/witness rooms, public waiting and meeting areas, temporary offices to conduct court-related business, cafeteria or lunch room in large judicial complexes, and toilets. Each courthouse was evaluated according to the adequacy and convenience of these amenities, in accordance with the size of the courthouse and the estimated number of personnel working in and visitors to the building.

Each of these seven evaluation criteria is designated a seven-point weighting scale, so that the application of each criterion in the evaluation of a courthouse would be measured against the seven points on the scale, which are:

- +3 Excellent
- +2 Very Good
- +1 Good
- 0 Fair or Average
- 1 Poor
- 2 Very Poor
- 3 Extremely Poor

This seven-point scale is used for courthouse evaluation because it has been proven to be the most optimal scale for subjective assessment and assignment of weighted values. The range provides an adequate number of categories and the relative weighted values between succeeding points are approximately the same. For example, the relative weighted values between fair and good, good and very good, and very good and excellent are approximately the same. Similarly, the weighted values between fair and good, and between fair and bad, are also considered to be about the same. It has also been proven that the seven-point scale is the most suitable scale for this kind of analysis and evaluation.

In applying the seven-point scale to each of the seven evaluation criteria when evaluating courthouses, it is possible to add and subtract weighted values so that the resultant number could be used for easy comparative purposes. Also, if this resultant is a positive number, it may be concluded that the overall assessment of the building, having considered and applied the seven evaluation criteria, is a favorable one. The larger the positive number, the better the condition, adequacy, suitability and convenience of the courthouse. On the other hand, a resultant negative number would point towards an unfavorable conclusion regarding the courthouse. The larger the negative number, the worse the condition, adequacy, suitability and convenience of the courthouse. For example, a courthouse with a combined weighted value of +15 is a considerably better courthouse than one with a value of +2, and one with a combined weighted value of -15 is considerably worse than one with a value of -2. Similarly, a courthouse with a combined weighted value of +15 would be at the opposite end of the scale from a courthouse with a value of -15.

This evaluation is valid except for one problem - the assumption that all seven evaluation criteria are of equal weight when applied to the evaluation of courthouses. This, of course, is not true. In terms of operational efficiency of the court system and human performance, output and comfort, certain criteria are more relevant and therefore should be more heavily weighted than others. For example, space adequacy and furniture and equipment adequacy directly affect personnel performance, output and comfort, and are therefore more important than the physical condition of the courthouse

(such as flaking walls). It is also important to note that certain evaluation criteria are more significant in courthouses of larger size, including those with large numbers of courtrooms used to handle felony criminal cases involving detained defendants. In such buildings, circulation separation and security precautions would be much more significant in the design of the building than similar provisions in a small rural courthouse.

As a result of this factor, a second scale measuring the relative significance of relationship among the seven criteria was established. This scale measures from 1 to 10. Regardless of courthouse size, it was determined by the consultants, based on interviews conducted at all courthouse locations, that space adequacy and furniture/equipment adequacy are essential to the efficient performance of employees in the court system, and therefore should be assigned the maximum value of ten. Environmental conditions affect personnel both directly and indirectly, depending on the environmental systems involved, and are not as significant as space, furniture and equipment adequacy, but are more significant than the physical conditions of the courthouse. Consequently, the environmental conditions criterion is assigned a value of seven, and the physical conditions criterion a value of five, on the 10-point scale.

The other three evaluation criteria vary with size of courthouse and volume of criminal cases handled. The functional/spatial relationship criterion is not as critical in a small rural courthouse as in a large metropolitan court complex. The degree of complexity and the volume of business can greatly influence the need to satisfy established functional and spatial relationships. For example, in a rural single-courtroom courthouse, while basic spatial relationships between the courtroom, judge's chamber and jury deliberation room should be satisfied in the design, such relationships are much more important in multi-courtroom and multi-story courthouses with high volume traffic. In these large buildings, additional facilities such as jury assembly and grand jury spaces are needed, further complicating the functional and spatial relationships. Consequently, in a small rural courthouse, the functional and spatial relationships criterion has a value of seven, while in a very large courthouse, such as in DuPage County, the value becomes ten.

Similarly, the circulation separation and security considerations criterion is not as critical when applied to a small single-courtroom courthouse as compared to a major multi-courtroom courthouse with high-volume criminal case traffic. It is obvious that an occasional detained felony defendant having a hearing or trial in a small rural courthouse would not require the same degree of courthouse security as a metropolitan courthouse with a large number of criminal trial courtrooms involving many prisoners at a time. While the basic security precautions and circulation separation principles should be observed, the significance of this criterion on courthouses of different sizes may vary dramatically. Consequently, in a single-courtroom rural courthouse, the value of this criterion as applied to the evaluation of the courthouse could be as small as two. This value increases, with the increase in courthouse size and case volume, from two to ten. In a small courthouse, this criterion is not considered to be as significant as the functional/spatial relationship criterion (minimum value of 2 compared to 7). However, as the size and complexity of courthouses increase, the weighted value of this criterion increases at a much faster rate than the functional/spatial relationships criterion, until they both reach the maximum value ten when both are applied to the evaluation of very large court buildings.

The same basic principle applies to the amenities adequacy/convenience criterion. While adequate amenities should be provided in courthouses of all sizes, those required in a small rural courthouse are less critical and occupy considerably less space than those needed in a large courthouse. As the size of courthouses increases, the weighted values of this criterion also increase, but at a much slower rate than the previous two criteria. Since this criterion is relatively less significant to personnel/performance and work output, the range of value (between 3 and 6 on the 10-point scale) is not as great as those criteria that directly affect personnel performance and output.

Having defined the relative significance of the seven evaluation criteria, the weighted values (from the seven-point scale of -3 to +3) could then be multiplied by the values assigned to the relative significance of this evaluation criteria on the 10-point scale. For example, the physical conditions value for Alexander County Courthouse (+3) would be multiplied by the value



		STRUCTURE RATING		FINISHES RATING		ENVIRONMENTAL SYSTEMS - RATING		EVALUATION RATING		SIGNIFICANCE		WEIGHTED VALUE																																								
GENERAL INFORMATION		GENERAL BUILDING CONDITIONS																																																		
	Date of Construction	County Population (x 1,000)	No. of Floors	No. of Basements	No. of Courtrooms	Exterior Perimeter Walls			Interior Walls			Electrical Wiring			Total Physical and Environmental Conditions	Physical Conditions			Environmental Conditions			Physical Conditions	Environmental Conditions			Total Weighted Value																										
						Floors	Roof	Foundation	Interior Walls	Subtotal	Perimeter Walls	Interior Walls	Windows	Doors		Floors	Ceiling	Subtotal	Lighting	Heating	Air Conditioning		Ventilation	Transportation	Communication		Plumbing	Subtotals	Space Adequacy	Furniture/Equipment Adequacy	Functional/Spatial Relationships	Circulation Separation	Amenities Adequacy/Convenience	Subtotals	Space Adequacy	Furniture/Equipment Adequacy	Functional/Spatial Relationships	Circulation Separation	Amenities Adequacy/Convenience													
5	CLARK	1904	16.08	2	1	2	2	3	5	2	14	5	4	5	2	2	20	1	2	1	2	2	1	3	1	13	47	0	-3	-1	0	-3	-2	-2	-9	5	7	10	10	7	7	4	0	-21	10	0	-21	-10	-8	-50		
	COLES	1899	47.69	3	1	3	2	5	5	5	22	4	4	5	3	4	4	24	4	4	5	5	4	2	5	34	80	2	2	0	1	1	3	+11	5	7	10	10	8	7	4	10	14	0	10	8	7	12	+61			
	CUMBERLAND	1887	9.25	1	0	2	1	3	3	5	1	13	3	3	5	2	3	23	5	3	1	5	5	4	2	28	59	-1	0	-2	-1	-3	-3	-13	5	7	10	10	7	2	3	10	0	-20	-10	-21	-6	-9	-71			
	EDGAR	1893	21.07	2	1	2	5	5	5	5	25	5	4	4	4	4	2	23	4	4	2	2	3	3	2	22	70	2	-1	-1	1	-1	-2	-1	-3	5	7	10	10	7	5	4	10	-7	-10	10	-7	-10	-4	-18		
	VERMILION	1832	99.25	5	1	8	3	5	3	5	3	19	3	4	4	3	4	22	1	4	1	2	2	2	4	4	20	61	1	-2	-2	-2	-3	-3	-1	-12	5	7	10	10	8	8	5	5	-14	-20	-20	-24	-24	-5	-102	
6	CHAMPAIGN	1901	163.79	2	1	2	5	5	5	5	22	4	4	4	4	4	24	4	5	2	4	4	4	5	2	30	76	1	1	-2	1	-3	-3	0	-5	5	7	10	10	8	9	5	5	7	-20	10	-24	-27	0	-49		
	DEWITT	1893	18.79	2	1	2	3	3	5	5	19	3	4	3	4	4	4	22	1	4	1	2	2	4	2	2	18	59	1	-2	-3	-1	-3	-3	-2	-13	5	7	10	10	7	5	4	5	-14	-30	-10	-21	-15	-8	-93	
	DOUGLAS	1912	19.37	4	1	2	5	5	5	5	25	5	5	4	4	5	28	5	4	4	2	2	5	4	4	30	83	3	1	-2	-2	-2	-2	-1	-5	5	7	10	10	7	5	4	15	7	-20	-20	-14	-10	-4	-46		
	MACON	1939	124.38	7	1	7	5	5	5	5	25	5	3	3	4	4	4	23	4	3	2	2	2	4	5	2	24	72	2	-1	-1	1	1	1	+2	5	7	10	10	8	9	5	10	-7	-10	10	8	9	5	+7		
	MOULTRIE	1904	12.29	3	1	2	5	5	5	5	25	4	4	4	4	4	4	24	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	2	31	80	2	1	0	1	0	-1	-1	+2	5	7	10	10	7	5	4	10	7	0	10	0	-9	+5	+18	
	PIATT	1903	15.24	3	1	2	5	5	5	5	25	5	4	3	4	4	4	24	2	4	2	1	1	5	2	1	18	67	2	-2	-1	0	-1	-1	-2	-5	5	7	10	10	7	5	4	10	-14	-10	0	-14	-5	-8	-41	
7	GREENE	1892	14.15	2	1	2	4	4	3	5	4	20	4	4	3	4	4	23	5	4	4	2	2	4	4	27	70	1	0	0	-1	-1	0	1	0	5	7	10	10	7	5	4	5	0	0	-10	-7	0	4	-8		
	JERSEY	1894	18.26	2	1	2	4	3	3	5	20	4	3	3	4	3	3	20	4	4	5	4	2	3	2	29	69	0	1	-2	-1	-2	-2	-1	-7	5	7	10	10	7	5	4	0	7	-20	-10	-14	-10	-4	-51		
	MACOUPIN	1867	44.06	4	0	3	5	5	4	5	24	5	2	4	5	4	2	22	4	3	2	1	3	4	2	23	69	1	-1	-1	-2	-2	-2	-2	-9	5	7	10	10	8	7	4	5	-7	-10	-20	-16	-14	-8	-70		
	MORGAN	1868	36.93	3	1	2	5	3	4	5	19	5	5	3	5	4	4	26	5	4	2	2	4	3	4	28	73	1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-4	5	7	10	10	8	7	4	5	0	-10	-10	-8	-7	-4	-34		
	SANGAMON	1965	166.20	5	1	8	5	5	5	5	25	5	5	5	4	4	5	28	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	37	90	3	3	-2	2	1	-2	2	+7	5	7	10	10	8	9	5	15	21	-20	20	8	-18	10	+36		
	SCOTT	1885	6.06	2	1	2	5	4	5	5	24	3	4	3	4	2	1	17	5	4	4	3	4	2	3	3	28	69	-1	0	1	-1	-2	-2	-1	-6	5	7	10	10	7	2	4	-5	0	10	-10	-14	-4	-4	-27	
8	ADAMS	1950	72.44	4	2	4	5	5	5	5	25	5	5	5	5	3	3	26	5	2	5	5	5	5	5	4	36	87	2	2	-1	-2	-1	-1	2	+5	5	7	10	10	8	7	4	10	14	-10	20	-8	-7	8	+27	
	BROWN	1868	5.62	3	1	1	5	5	4	4	5	23	5	4	3	4	2	4	22	4	3	2	2	3	3	2	19	64	1	-2	2	0	1	2	-1	+3	5	7	10	10	7	2	4	5	-14	20	0	7	4	-4	+18	
	CALHOUN	1848	5.50	2	0	2	3	2	4	3	15	3	3	2	4	1	1	19	1	1	4	1	3	1	3	1	15	44	0	-3	-3	-1	-3	-3	-16	5	7	10	10	7	2	4	0	-21	-30	-10	-21	-6	-12	-100		
	CASS	1872	14.22	2	1	2	5	5	5	4	4	23	4	5	5	5	5	29	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	37	89	3	3	2	2	0	-1	1	+10	5	7	10	10	7	5	4	15	21	20	20	0	-5	4	+75		
	MASON	1882	12.99	2	1	2	5	4	5	5	5	24	5	4	5	5	4	4	27	4	4	2	1	4	2	4	2	23	74	2	-1	0	0	-2	-2	-1	-4	5	7	10	10	7	5	4	10	-7	0	0	-14	-10	-4	-25
	MENARD	1897	9.68	2	1	2	3	2	3	3	5	16	4	3	3	4	2	4	20	4	4	4	4	2	5	1	28	64	0	0	-2	-1	-2	-2	-3	-10	5	7	10	10	7	3	4	0	0	-20	-10	-14	-6	-12	-62	
	PIKE	1894	18.82	2	1	2	5	5	5	5	25	5	5	4	4	4	5	27	5	4	4	4	4	3	3	4	31	83	2	1	1	0	-1	-2	0	+1	5	7	10	10	8	7	4	10	7	10	0	-8	-14	0	+5	
	SCHUYLER	1881	8.14	2	1	1	5	4	5	3	4	21	5	3	2	5	3	4	22	4	4	2	2	2	1	3	2	20	63	1	-2	-1	0	0	1	-1	-2	5	7	10	10	7	2	4	5	-14	-10	0	0	2	-4	-21
9	FULTON	1896	41.31	3	0	3	5	5	5	5	25	5	5	3	5	5	28	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	40	93	3	3	3	2	-1	-2	1	+9	5	7	10	10	7	5	4	15	21	30	20	-7	-10	4	+73		
	HANCOCK	1909	23.06	3	1	2	5	5	5	5	25	5	4	5	5	4	5	28	5	2	4	2	3	5	5	31	84	3	1	1	-2	-1	-1	-1	0	5	7	10	10	7	5	4	15	7	10	-20	-7	-5	-4	-4		
	HENDERSON	1842	7.63	2	1	2	5	2	5	5	22	5	5	2	2	5	5	28	5	5	5	5	2	2	2	28	74	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	+5	5	7	10	10	7	2	4	5	0	10	10	0	2	+31			
	KNOX	1885	63.21	4	1	4	5	4	5	5	24	5	4	1	4	3	3	20	4	5	4	1	3	2	2	4	25	69	0	0	0	1	-2	-1	-1	-3	5	7	10	10	8	7	4	0	0	0	10	-16	-7	-4	-17	
	MCDONOUGH	1869	38.01	4	0	3	5	5	4	5	24	5	2	1	5	2	1	16	4	2	3	2	2	3	5	3	24	64	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-7	5	7	10	10	8	5	4	-5	-7	-10	-10	-8	-5	-4	-49		
WARREN	1895	20.09	4	0	3	2	2	3	2	2	1	2	4	3	5	2	4	20	5	5	4	5	5	2	4	5	35	66	-1	2	1	2	-2	-2	1	+1	5	7	10	10	8	7	4</									





five, which is the relative significance of the physical conditions criteria in relation to the other six evaluation criteria. The product would be 15. Similarly, the space adequacy criterion value for the same courthouse is designated -2 and the relative significance of the space adequacy criteria in relation to the other criteria is given the maximum value of ten. Thus, by multiplying the corresponding values from the two scales, and by adding the seven products, a combined total weighted value representing the relative condition, adequacy, suitability and convenience of each courthouse in relation to all other courthouses in downstate Illinois, emerges. These combined weighted values could then be used for comparative purposes, as shown on Table 16 which presents the weighted values in detail, and on Table 21 which summarizes the statewide information and groups the 101 downstate courthouses in the State of Illinois according to different ranges of combined weighted values.

Tables 17 to 20 assign each county to one of seven groupings based on the values assigned to structural, finishes and environmental conditions within county courthouses. Table 17 assigns counties by structural condition evaluation. The range of values assigned, based on the five-point scale, is between 8 and 25. As there are five structural elements in the evaluation process the maximum value for the combined structural evaluation is 25. The seven groups of counties are assigned equal ranges of values, which in this case are all three points per range. Consequently, the ranges are: 5-7, 8-10, 11-13, 14-16, 17-19, 20-22 and 23-25.

The main purpose of these three tables is to categorize the 101 downstate county courthouses according to their assigned weighted values. The counties listed in the highest value range (23-25) have county courthouses that are in excellent structural condition and no immediate work is needed. Those listed in the lowest value range (5-7) have county courthouses that are in extremely poor condition and immediate work to improve or strengthen their structures is necessary. The value ranges are interpreted as follows:

- |         |       |   |
|---------|-------|---|
| Group 1 | 23-25 | Excellent Structural Condition. No long-term improvements necessary.  |
| Group 2 | 20-22 | Very Good Structural Condition. No short-term improvements necessary. |
| Group 3 | 17-19 | Good Structural Condition. No immediate improvement necessary.        |

Group 4	14-16	Fair Structural Condition. Long-term improvements may be necessary.
Group 5	11-13	Poor Structural Condition. Intermediate-term improvements necessary.
Group 6	8-10	Very Poor Structural Condition. Short-term improvements necessary.
Group 7	5-7	Extremely Poor Structural Condition. Immediate improvements necessary.

Table 17 shows that there are no counties listed in the lowest category (Group 7), and only one county listed in the second lowest category (Group 6). Group 5 has eight counties. This means that nine county courthouses in down-state Illinois require short-term and intermediate-term structural improvements. Group 4 has 19 counties that may require long-term structural improvements. For this analysis, short-term means the next five years, intermediate-term means from five to 15 years, and long-term means beyond the next 15 years.

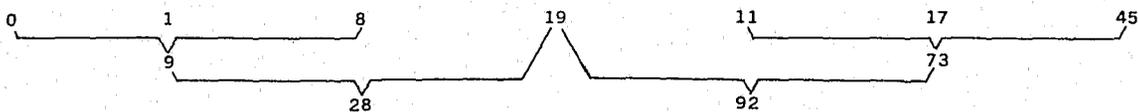
Seventy-three of the 101 county courthouses have structures ranging from good to excellent. There are 11 in Group 3 (good), 17 in Group 2 (very good) and 45 in Group 1 (excellent). Consequently, only 28 county courthouses may require structural improvements, of which only nine would require such improvements over the next ten years.

The grouping of counties by condition of surface treatment and finishes is shown on Table 18. Since there are six components in this area (perimeter walls, interior walls, doors, windows, floors and ceilings), the maximum value for combined finishes condition evaluation using the five-point scale, is 30. The range of values assigned varies from 11 to 30, and the ranges for the seven groups of counties are:

Group 1	28-30	Excellent finishes condition
Group 2	25-27	Very good finishes condition
Group 3	22-24	Good finishes condition
Group 4	19-21	Fair finishes condition
Group 5	16-18	Poor finishes condition
Group 6	12-15	Very poor finishes condition
Group 7	10-12	Extremely poor finishes condition.

TABLE 17  
STRUCTURAL CONDITION EVALUATION

Circuit	5-7	8-10	11-13	14-16	17-19	34-38	23-25
1				Pope 15	Johnson 17	Jackson 20	Alexander 25 Massac 25 Pulaski 25 Saline 25 Union 25 Williamson 25
2				Edwards 15 Franklin 15 Richland 16 Wayne 15	Crawford 19 Lawrence 19 Wabash 19	Gallatin 20	Hamilton 25 Hardin 25 Jefferson 25 White 25
3						Bond 19	Madison 25
4		Clinton 8	Jasper 13 Marion 13	Clay 16 Montgomery 15	Effingham 17 Shelby 18	Christian 21	Fayette 25
5			Cumberland 13	Clark 14	Vermillion 19	Coles 22	Edgar 25
6					DeWitt 19	Champaign 22	Douglas 25 Macon 25 Moultrie 25 Platt 25
7					Morgan 19	Greene 20 Jersey 20	Macoupin 24 Sangamon 25 Scott 24
8				Calhoun 15 Menard 16		Schuyler 21	Adams 25 Brown 23 Cass 23 Mason 24 Pike 25
9			Warren 11			Henderson 22	Fulton 25 Hancock 25 Knox 24 McDonough 24
10				Marshall 16	Putnum 19	Tazewell 22	Peoria 25 Stark 23
11				Livingston 16		Woodford 20	Ford 25 Logan 25 McLean 25
12						Kankakee 22	Iroquois 23 Will 25
13						Grundy 22 LaSalle 21	Bureau 23
14			Mercer 13 Rock Island 13	Henry 16 Whiteside 16			
15				Carroll 16 Jo Daviess 16 Lee 16		Ogle 22	Stephenson 25
16			Kendall 13			DeKalb 22	Kane 24
17				Boone 14			Winnebago 25
18						DuPage 20	
19							Lake 25 McHenry 25
20			Monroe 11	Washington 16			Perry 25 Randolph 25 St. Clair 25



**TABLE 18  
SURFACE FINISHES CONDITION EVALUATION**

Circuit	10-12	13-15	16-18	19-21	22-24	25-27	28-10
1			Pope 17	Johnson Union 21 19	Massac Pulaski 24 22	Jackson 27	Alexander Saline Williamson 30 30 30
2		Gallatin 15		Edwards Hamilton Hardin 20 20 19	Crawford Franklin Jefferson Lawrence Richland Wayne 22 23 22 24 22 23	Wabash 25	White 28
3				Bond 19	Madison 22		
4		Shelby 13	Effingham Jasper 18 16	Clinton Marion Montgomery 19 21 21	Christian Clay Fayette 23 24 24		
5			Cumberland 18	Clark 20	Coles Edgar Vermilion 24 23 22		
6					Champaign DeWitt Macon Moultrie Piatt 24 22 23 24 24		Douglas 28
7			Scott 17	Jersey 20	Greene Macoupin 23 22	Morgan 26	Sangamon 28
8				Calhoun Menard 19 20	Brown Schuyler 22 22	Adams Mason Pike 26 27 27	Cass 29
9			McDonough 16	Knox Warren 20 20	Henderson 24		Fulton Hancock 28 28
10		Putnum 15			Marshall Stark Tazewell 22 23 23		Peoria 29
11				Woodford 21	Ford 24	Livingston Logan 26 26	McLean 30
12					Kankakee 23		Iroquois Will 30 30
13					LaSalle 24	Grundy 26	Bureau 30
14				Whiteside 21	Henry Mercer 23 22	Rock Island 27	
15				Ogle 19		Jr Daviess 25	Carroll Lee Stephenson 30 30 30
16				Kane Kendall 19 20			DeKalb 28
17				Boone 21			Winnebago 30
18						DuPage 25	
19							Lake McHenry 30 30
20	Monroe 11					Perry Washington 25 26	Randolph St. Clair 28 30

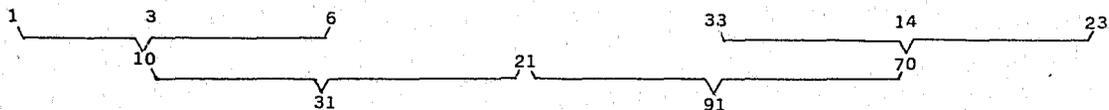


TABLE 19  
ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITION EVALUATION

Circuit	16	17-20	21-24	25-28	29-32	33-36	37-40
1			Pope 23	Massac Pulaski 27 28	Johnson 30	Alexander Jackson Union 34 34 36	Saline 40
2	Gallatin Hardin 16 14	Wayne 19	Crawford Franklin Hamilton Jefferson Richland 23 22 24 22 24	Edwards Lawrence Wabash 27 26 27		White 33	
3	Bond 12			Madison 25			
4	Clinton Effingham 12 16	Shelby 19	Clay Jasper Montgomery 22 24 21	Christian Marion 26 25	Fayette 32		
5	Clark 13	Vermillion 20	Edgar 22	Cumberland 28		Coles 34	
6		DeWitt Platt 18 18	Macon 24		Champaign Douglas Moultrie 30 30 31		
7			Macoupin 23	Greene Morgan Scott 27 28 28	Jersey 29		Sangamon 37
8	Calhoun 15	Brown Schuyler 19 20	Mason 23	Menard 28	Pike 31	Adams 36	Cass 37
9			McDonough 24	Henderson Knox 28 25	Hancock 31	Warren 35	Fulton 40
10		Putnum 20			Stark 32	Marshall Tazewell 33 36	Peoria 39
11		Ford 20		Livingston Woodford 27 26	Logan 30		McLean 40
12				Kankakee 27		Iroquois 36	Will 37
13				Bureau LaSalle 28 25		Grundy 36	
14				Rock Island Whiteside 25 28	Mercer 29	Henry 33	
15				Ogle 28	Jo Davless 32	Carroll Lee 34 34	Stephenson 40
16				Kane 27	DeKalb Kendall 29 30		
17		Boone 24					Winnebago 39
18					DuPage 30		
19						Lake 36	McHenry 39
20	Monroe 11			St. Clair Washington 28 25	Perry 30		Randolph 40

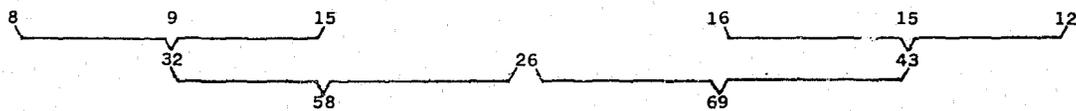


Table 18 shows that the Monroe County Courthouse is the only one in Group 7. There are three counties in Group 6 and six in Group 5. Consequently, there are ten counties where courthouses have poor to extremely poor surface treatment and finishes. Group 4 has 21 counties where courthouses have an average acceptable level of finishes condition. Most downstate county courthouses have above average finishes condition. Group 3 has 33 counties whose courthouses have good finishes condition; Group 2 has 14 counties whose courthouses have very good finishes condition, and Group 1 has 23 counties whose courthouses have excellent finishes condition. Poor to extremely poor finishes conditions are found only in the 1st, 2nd, 4th, 5th, 7th, 9th, 10th and 20th judicial circuits. Group 1 contains all the new courthouses constructed over the past 10 to 15 years.

The finishes condition pattern follows closely the structural condition of county courthouses. There are ten county courthouses that have poor to extremely poor finishes condition, compared with the nine that have poor to extremely poor structural condition. The number that has fair finishes condition (21) is close to that with fair structural condition (19). The 70 courthouses that have good to excellent finishes condition are similar to the 73 with good to excellent structural condition. The number of courthouses with excellent structural condition (45), however, is considerably higher than that with excellent finishes condition (23). On the whole, the quality of surface treatment and finishes is slightly lower than the quality of structural conditions of county courthouses in downstate Illinois.

The grouping of counties by environmental condition is shown on Table 19. Since there are eight environmental components in this analysis (electrical, lighting, heating, air-conditioning, ventilation, transportation, communication and plumbing systems), the maximum value for combined environmental condition evaluation, using the five-point scale, is 40. The range of values assigned varies from 11 to 40, and the ranges for the seven groups of counties are:

Group 1	37-40	Excellent environmental condition
Group 2	33-36	Very good environmental condition
Group 3	29-32	Good environmental condition
Group 4	25-28	Fair environmental condition

- Group 5    21-24    Poor environmental condition  
 Group 6    17-20    Very Poor environmental condition  
 Group 7    less than 16    Extremely poor environmental condition.

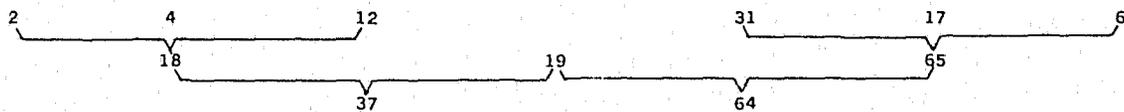
Table 19 shows that there are eight county courthouses with extremely poor environmental condition, nine with very poor environmental condition, and 15 with poor environmental condition, a total of 32 courthouses with environmental conditions varying from poor to extremely poor. There are 26 counties with courthouses that have fair environmental conditions. It means that these county courthouses have some functional environmental systems as well as some that require improvements to be made. There is a total of 43 county courthouses that have good to excellent environmental conditions. Of this number, 16 are categorized as good, 15 as very good and 12 as excellent. The courthouses that have excellent environmental conditions are those that are designed and constructed over the past 15 years.

In comparing the weighted values and the number of counties categorized into the seven groups under structure, finishes and environmental systems, environmental systems directly affect operational efficiency and human comfort and performance, and are therefore of greater concern to the personnel working in the courthouses. Unfortunately, the consultants' analysis shows that there are three times more courthouses that register poor to extremely poor environmental conditions than those that register poor to extremely poor structural or finishes conditions. This can mean that people are more aware of environmental conditions that directly affect their performance, output and comfort, than of the structure of building finishes. It can also mean that there are more environmental systems installed in courthouses that are antiquated, non-functional and inappropriate, than there are poor structures and building finishes. While most structures of county courthouses in downstate Illinois are sound, and most building finishes do not require more than minor "cosmetic" improvements, environmental systems do require greater improvements if court and county personnel are to work at optimum efficiency and convenience.

Table 20 shows the results of combined physical and environmental condition evaluation of all downstate county courthouses. Since there is a total of 19 structural, finishes and environmental components in this building analysis, the maximum weighted value, using the five-point scale, is 95. The

TABLE 20  
PHYSICAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITION EVALUATION

Circuit	33-41	42-50	51-59	60-68	69-77	78-86	87-95
1			Pope 55	Johnson 68	Massac Pulaski Union 76 75 70	Jackson 81	Alexander 89 Saline 95 Williamson 95
2			Gallatin 51 Hardin 58 Wayne 57	Crawford 64 Edwards 62 Franklin 60 Richland 62	Hamilton 69 Jefferson 69 Lawrence 69 Wabash 71+ White 76		
3		Bond 50			Madison 72		
4	Clinton 39	Shelby 50	Effingham 51 Jasper 53 Marion 59 Montgomery 57	Clay 62	Christian 70	Fayette 81	
5		Clark 47	Cumberland 59	Vermillion 61	Edgar 70	Coles 80	
6			DeWitt 59	Platt 67	Champaign 76 Macon 72	Douglas 83 Moultrie 80	
7					Greene 70 Jersey 69 Macoupin 69 Morgan 73 Scott 69		Sangamon 90
8		Calhoun 44		Brown 64 Menard 64 Schuyler 63	Mason 74	Pike 83	Adams 87 Cass 89
9				McDonough 64 Warren 66	Henderson 74 Knox 69	Hancock 84	Fulton 93
10			Putnum 54		Marshall 71	Stark 78 Tazewell 81	Peoria 93
11				Woodford 67	Ford 69 Livingston 69	Logan 81	McLean 95
12					Kankakee 72		Iroquois 89 Will 92
13					LaSalle 70+	Bureau 83 Grundy 84	
14				Mercer 64 Rock Island 65 Whiteside 65	Henry 72		
15					Jo Daviess 73 Oyle 69	Carroll 80 Lee 80	Stephenson 95
16				Kendall 63	Kane 70	DeKalb 79	
17		Boone 59					Winnebago 94
18					DuPage 75		
19							Lake 91 McHenry 94
20	Monroe 33			Washington 67		Perry 80 St. Clair 83+	Randolph 93



range of values assigned varies between 33 and 95, and the ranges for the seven groups of counties are:

Group 1	87-95	Excellent courthouse condition
Group 2	78-86	Very good courthouse condition
Group 3	69-77	Good courthouse condition
Group 4	60-68	Fair or average courthouse condition
Group 5	51-59	Poor courthouse condition
Group 6	42-50	Very poor courthouse condition
Group 7	33-41	Extremely poor courthouse condition.

Table 20 shows that Clinton and Monroe County Courthouses are the courthouses with the worst physical and environmental conditions among the 101 downstate county courthouses. They are the only two courthouses in Group 7 which is the category of extremely poor courthouse condition. Group 6 has four counties (Bond, Shelby, Clark and Calhoun) and Group 5 has 12 counties (Pope, Gallatin, Hardin, Wayne, Effingham, Jasper, Marion, Montgomery, Cumberland, DeWitt, Putnam and Boone). This means a total of 18 county courthouses are classified as poor to extremely poor building condition, representing 17.8% of total downstate courthouses. These courthouses require minor to major renovation work, including new construction and additions in several locations. During Phase II of this project, detailed improvement plans of these courthouses will be incorporated as an integral part of the judicial facilities master plan for the State of Illinois.

There are 19 counties listed in the fair or average courthouse condition category. This means that these 19 county courthouses require varying degrees of improvement, but they are not as high on the priority list of improvement as the initial 18.

There are 65 county courthouses in downstate Illinois that are designated as good to excellent courthouses. Of the 65, 31 are good, 47 are very good and 16 are excellent courthouses. Group 3 (good courthouse condition) courthouses are those that have been renovated and are well-maintained on a regular basis. Of the 16 excellent courthouses, 13 were completed over the past 15 years. The other three courthouses that were constructed over the same period are listed in Groups 2 and 3. This means that the newer courthouses generally have better physical and environmental conditions which may not require major changes or improvements in the foreseeable future.

Table 21 summarizes the results of functional and spatial evaluation of county courthouses in downstate Illinois. The 101 counties are listed under seven groupings, each representing a range of combined weighted values. The complete range of combined weighted value in this evaluation process is between -106 (Hardin County Courthouse) and +139 (McLean County Courthouse). There are three counties whose courthouses registered less than -100; Hardin County with -106, Vermilion County with -102 and Calhoun County with -100. On the other end of the scale, there are seven counties with combined weighted values of over 100; McLean County with 139, St. Clair County with 123, Will County with 118, Stephenson County with 115, Williamson County with 111, Randolph County with 110, and Winnebago County with 108. The seven groups of counties are arranged according to the combined weighted values which are representative of the relative condition, adequacy, suitability and convenience of all downstate county courthouses. The ranges of weighted values are:

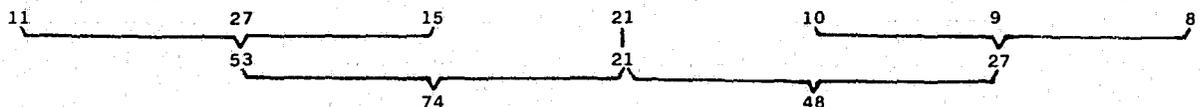
Group 1	More than +76	Excellent court facilities
Group 2	+36 to +75	Very good court facilities
Group 3	+16 to +35	Good court facilities
Group 4	-15 to +15	Fair or average court facilities
Group 5	-16 to -35	Poor court facilities
Group 6	-36 to -75	Very poor court facilities
Group 7	less than -76	Extremely poor court facilities

The listing of county courthouses according to these seven groups presents a different picture from similar groupings developed for structural, finishes and environmental condition evaluations. The other evaluation tables show a much larger number of good to excellent courthouses than the number of poor to extremely poor courthouses. This evaluation combines the results of the previous three evaluation processes with the five functional evaluation criteria which drastically alters the pattern of good to excellent and of poor to extremely poor county courthouses. Table 21 lists 53 of the 101 downstate county courthouses in the poor to extremely poor categories, while only 27 are in the good to excellent categories.

Of the 53 substandard courthouses, 11 are listed as extremely poor, 27 as very poor and 15 as poor. The category "extremely poor court facilities" means that the court facilities require major renovation and reorganization

TABLE 21  
COUNTY COURTHOUSE SPATIAL AND FUNCTIONAL EVALUATION

Circuit	-78	-36 to -75	-16 to -35	-15 to +15	16 to 35	36 to 75	76
1	Johnson -82 Pepe -87		Pulaski -18 Union -33	Alexander +30 Jackson +11 Massac -2	Saline +32		Williamson +111
2	Franklin -94 Gallatin -85 Hardin -106	Crawford -66 Edwards -75 Hamilton -50 Jefferson -39 Richland -57 Wayne -71		Lawrence -6 White +14		Wabash +71	
3	Bond -84	Madison -61					
4	Effingham -86	Clay -62 Clinton -73 Jasper -73 Montgomery -70	Christian -31 Fayette -16 Marion -34 Shelby -25				
5	Vermillion -102	Clark -50 Cumberland -71	Edgar -18			Coles +61	
6	DeWitt -93	Champaign -49 Douglas -46 Platt -41		Macon +7	Moultrie +18		
7		Jersey -51 Macoupin -70	Morgan -34 Scott -27	Greene -8		Sangamon +36	
8	Calhoun -100	Menard -62	Mason -25 Schuyler -21	Pike +5	Adams +27 Brown +18	Cass +75	
9		McDonough -49	Knox -17	Hancock -4 Warren +13	Henderson +31	Fulton +73	
10			Putnum -31	Stark +7 Tazewell +5	Marshall +21 Peoria +22		
11		Woodford -49		Logan -1	Ford +23 Livingston +30		McLean +139
12		Kankakee -48		Iroquois +5			Will +118
13					LaSalle +32	Bureau +48 Grundy +67	
14		Whiteside -69 Mercer -49		Henry +7 Rock Island -12			
15			Ogle -18	Jo Daviess +1 Lee -8		Carroll +64	Stephenson +115
16		DeKalb -48		Kane -4 Kendall -12			
17		Boone -52					Winnebago +108
18			DuPage -26				
19						McHenry +69	Lake +81
20	Monroe -89	Washington -55		Perry +5			Randolph +110 St. Clair +123



or a new building be constructed to house either court or county functions. Such renovation, reorganization and construction are needed as soon as possible because court personnel have already worked under substandard, and in many cases, extremely difficult and overcrowded conditions for many years. "Very poor court facilities" is one step above "extremely poor court facilities", and means that major renovation and reorganization of court facilities are needed and should be planned for implementation over the short-term period of say, five years. "Poor court facilities" means that problems and deficiencies exist in courthouses, but renovation and reorganization of court facilities can be phased over a longer period of time.

"Fair or average court facilities" is a category in which problems and deficiencies are not serious, and that the court system is able to function fairly efficiently. Minor improvements should be made as soon as possible, but major changes could be phased over the long-term period. There are 21 counties classified under this "middle of the road" category.

Of the 27 "above average courthouses", ten are listed as good, nine as very good and eight as excellent. This does not mean that all 27 courthouses are devoid of problems and deficiencies. In fact, some of the problems and deficiencies may be quite serious. It does mean, however, that the present facilities are reasonably adequate and suitable, and that the court system is operating at a fair to good level of efficiency. In the "good court facilities" and "very good court facilities" categories, there could be major problems with circulation separation, functional/spatial relationships, and staff and public amenities. However, these problems may not be important enough to adversely affect the court's operation, and can be improved as funds become available.

"Excellent court facilities" are mainly newer courthouses designed, in varying degrees, according to certain established court facility standards and design guidelines. The Stephenson and Lake County Courthouses have the shell of the third floor constructed, but unfinished, in anticipation of future expansion needs. All the nine courthouses listed under this category were completed over the past 15 years (since 1963); the newest one (McLean County) was completed and occupied in January, 1977. Several of these courthouses are experiencing some space shortage problems

which can usually be alleviated by internal reorganization and minor renovation. All these courthouses generally have high weighted values assigned to them during the evaluation process. Their physical and environmental conditions are better than the other courthouses. Adequate and suitable space, furniture and equipment are available. Most required functional and spatial relationships are satisfied by their design. Circulation separation and security considerations were, in most cases, acceptable and staff and public amenities are quite adequately provided.

During Phase II of this project, detailed improvements of each of the 101 county courthouse will be presented, analyzed and prioritized. A priority list of improvements will be recommended for immediate implementation within available budget. The master plan, which is envisioned as an action plan to be developed during Phase II for phased implementation over a 10-year period, will integrate short-term improvement of court and related facilities with long-term court facilities development and implementation.

## DRAFT FACILITY STANDARDS AND DESIGN GUIDELINES FOR THE ILLINOIS JUDICIAL SYSTEM

### INTRODUCTION

The development of judicial facility standards and design guidelines is one of the primary goals of the Illinois Statewide Judicial Facilities Project. These standards and guidelines will be essential to future evaluation, planning and design of judicial and related facilities in the State of Illinois. They will be applied, tested and evaluated during Phase Two of this project prior to their being finalized as recommended facility standards and design guidelines for statewide application.

The draft of these standards and guidelines in its entirety is contained in the Phase One Report. The draft contains the following major sections:

- Judicial System Overview
- Departmental Analysis and Facility Standards and Design Guidelines Development
  - Judicial
  - Clerical
  - Prosecution
  - Public Defense
  - Probation
  - Law Enforcement
  - Appellate Courts
  - General Building Guidelines

The Judicial System Overview consists of the following information:

- Organization, Jurisdiction and Administration of the Illinois Judicial System
- Operations, Activities, People and Spaces for each type of case processing
- Matrix showing relative significance of functional relationships
- Functional Relationships Diagram
- Spatial Relationships Diagram

Each of the seven major departments was analyzed in the same manner to ensure a consistent format of analysis, evaluation and presentation. The sequence of information presented under each department is as follows:

- Revised Illinois Statutes applicable to the operations of that department, including a list of duties and responsibilities to be performed by that department
- Personnel Duties by Courthouse Size
- Operations, Activities, Functions, People and Spaces
- Functions, Spaces and Users
- Significance of Functional Relationships
- Functional Relationships Diagram
- Spatial Relationships Diagram
- Personnel Responsibilities by Departmental Function and Courthouse Size
- Differences in Courthouses of Different Sizes
- Design Guidelines
- Space Standards and Codes by Size of Courthouse
- Space Standards, Relationships and Circulation Diagrams
- Space Requirements by Size of Courthouse

The only major departure from the standardized format is the inclusion of an additional subsection on courtroom analysis, design guidelines, facility standards and space requirements in the Judicial Department Section. The last section of the draft facility standards and design guidelines contains general building guidelines which cover the following topics:

- Space Management Concepts
- Planning Flexibility
- Space Allocation
- Site Selection
- External Circulation
- Internal Circulation
- Furnishings and Equipment

- Parking
- Handicapped and Disabled People
- Environmental Systems
- Auxiliary Facilities

Since the judicial facility standards and design guidelines are in draft form, they will not be circulated in their entirety to the reviewers at this time. However, the following pages contain the Summary Table of Courthouse Standards with Increase in Number of Courtrooms. This table is included in this summary report for comments and information purposes only, and the standards should not be assumed to be recommended standards prior to their review and evaluation by the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts.

#### **EXPLANATION OF TABLE ON COURTHOUSE STANDARDS**

Table 22 shows the spatial requirements of courthouses with varying numbers of courtrooms. The largest number of courtrooms in the most populous county is 23. In view of the possible increase in the maximum number of courtrooms per county, SMC has projected the space requirements for a county with up to 30 courtrooms.

The spaces needed for efficient operation of the Illinois Judicial System are grouped under six major functions: Judicial, Clerical, Prosecution, Public Defense, Probation and Law Enforcement. The Judicial function is further broken down into courtrooms, ancillary and support facilities. Spatial requirements for each function are identified in detail, and net space in square feet for each function is subtalled for each courtroom added. Space requirements that are incorporated into or combined with other spaces, and spaces that should be housed outside the courthouse, especially in those listed under the Law Enforcement function, are clearly identified. Spaces that are not applicable to courthouses of certain sizes are identified by N/A.

The size of each space is represented by net area in square feet. In situations where the net area represents a number of units of similar size, and where the identification of the number of units is important, the number of units is placed in front of the net area assigned to that space. For example, SMC recommends that a one-courtroom courthouse should have a judge's chamber with net space of 300 sq. ft. (shown as 1/300 on the table), and that a ten-courtroom courthouse should have ten judges' chambers totalling 2,280 sq. ft. (shown as 10/2,280).

A new approach to establishing "courthouse standards", as shown on this table, is the analysis of the composition of types of courtrooms in courthouses of varying sizes, and its incorporation into the development of these standards. For example, the one-courtroom courthouse should provide a jury-trial courtroom; the second courtroom should be a non-jury courtroom; the third courtroom should again be a jury trial courtroom; the fourth courtroom should be a traffic/small claims courtroom; and the seventh courtroom should be a family/juvenile courtroom and so on. By considering the composition of types of courtrooms in courthouses of varying sizes, the number, type and size of ancillary and support facilities, as well as of related departmental spatial requirements, could be more accurately determined.

Table 22 shows that a one-courtroom courthouse requires a total net space of 6,065 sq. ft.; a ten-courtroom courthouse, 44,140 sq. ft.; a twenty-courtroom courthouse, 79,970 sq. ft.; and a thirty-courtroom courthouse, 115,940 sq. ft.

**CONTINUED**

**2 OF 3**

**TABLE 22**  
**COURTHOUSE STANDARDS WITH INCREASE IN NUMBER OF COURTROOMS**  
 COMBINED FUNCTIONS

Number of courtrooms	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>JUDICIAL COURTROOMS</b>										
Jury	1/1200	1/1200	2/3000	2/3000	2/3000	3/4200	3/4200	4/5400	4/5400	5/6600
Non-Jury		1/900	1/900	1/900	2/1800	2/1800	2/1800	2/1800	2/1800	2/1800
Family Ct./Juv.		use non-jury courtroom					1/500	1/500	1/500	1/500
Traffic/Sm. Claims Secured		use non-jury courtroom		900	900	900	900	1200	1200	1200
									900	900
Sub-Total	1200	2100	3900	4800	5700	6900	7400	8900	9800	11,000
<b>ANCILLARY</b>										
Judge's Chambers	1/300	2/520	3/740	4/960	5/1180	6/1400	7/1620	8/1840	9/2060	10/2280
Judge's Sec'ty.	1/125	1/125	1/125	1/125	2/250	2/250	2/250	3/375	3/375	3/375
Judge's Recpt.	80	140	320	400	480	560	640	720	800	880
Jury Delib.	1/430	1/430	1/430	1/430	1/430	2/860	2/860	2/860	2/860	3/1290
Ct. Rep.	see Judge's Sec'ty.		1/70	3/210	3/210	4/250	4/250	5/350	5/350	6/420
Atty. Conf.	1/75	1/75	1/75	2/150	2/150	3/225	3/225	4/300	4/300	5/375
Witness Waiting	1/100	1/100	1/100	1/100	2/200	2/200	2/200	2/200	2/200	3/300
Prisoner Holding	70	70	140	140	140	140	140	280	280	280
Public Waiting	150	250	400	750	850	1200	1350	1450	1600	1700
Sub-Total	1300	1710	2400	3265	3890	5085	5535	6375	6825	7900
<b>SUPPORT</b>										
Jury Assembly	N/A	N/A	N/A	600	600	600	700	700	700	700
Jury Commission/Recpt.	N/A	N/A	60	60	60	100	100	100	100	100
" /Interview	N/A	N/A	2/140	2/140	2/140	2/140	3/210	3/210	3/210	3/210
" /Clerical	N/A	N/A	1/100	1/100	1/100	1/100	1/100	1/100	1/100	1/100
" /Rec. Stor.	N/A	N/A	included in work area				20	20	20	20
Law Library	combine with conference area				350	850	850	850	850	1800
Court Administrator	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	300
Attorney's Lounge	N/A	N/A	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	730
Law Clerk	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1/120	1/120	1/120	1/120	1/120
Sub-Total			665	1265	1615	2275	2465	2465	2465	4080
<b>CLERK OF COURT</b>										
Reception/Public Waiting	120	230	460	580	640	700	760	820	880	940
Public Reading Area	35	70	70	105	105	140	140	175	175	210
Case Processing										
General Work	2/125	3/180	8/500	11/700	14/875	21/1305	37/2305	38/2360	39/2430	40/2485
Active Records	45	90	135	180	225	270	315	360	405	450
General Storage	55	55	85	85	85	85	85	105	105	105
Reproduction	100	100	415	415	415	415	415	415	415	415
Administration	1/220	1/220	1/220	1/220	1/220	1/220	1/220	1/220	1/220	1/220
Management	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1/140	1/140	2/260	2/260	2/260
Accounting	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	100	100	100	100	100
Data Processing	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	500	500	500	500	800
Evidence Storage	50	75	100	125	125	150	150	175	175	200

Number of courtrooms	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>CLERK OF COURT (Con't.)</b>										
Inactive Records Storage	135	270	405	540	675	810	945	1080	1215	1350
Record Viewing	70	70	110	110	150	150	190	190	230	230
Staff Amenities	35	35	60	60	85	135	135	135	240	240
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>990</b>	<b>1395</b>	<b>2560</b>	<b>3120</b>	<b>3600</b>	<b>5120</b>	<b>6400</b>	<b>6895</b>	<b>7350</b>	<b>8005</b>
<b>PROSECUTION</b>										
Administration Management	1/300 N/A	1/300 N/A	1/300 N/A	1/300 N/A	1/420 1/170	1/420 1/170	1/420 1/170	1/420 1/170	1/420 1/170	2/665 2/280
Supervisor Work		1/170	1/170	1/170	2/390	2/390	2/390	2/390	2/390	3/560
Attorney Work		1/140	2/280	3/420	3/420	4/560	5/700	6/840	7/980	8/1120
Investigator Work	handled by other areas			1/100	2/140	2/140	2/140	2/140	2/140	2/140
Police Liaison Work	handled by other areas									1/120
Interm. Area Intake	N/A	N/A	N/A	1/70	1/70	1/70	1/70	2/140	2/140	2/140
Reception/Public Waiting	100	100	140	140	1/325	1/325	1/325	1/390	1/390	1/390
Clerical Work	1/100	1/100	2/170	4/310	4/310	5/365	5/365	6/465	6/465	7/520
Record Storage	70	100	130	160	310	340	370	400	430	460
Evidence Storage	50	50	50	75	75	75	100	100	100	125
Conference	use library									1/500
Library	1/50	1/50	1/350	1/350	1/350	1/350	1/350	1/350	1/350	1/450
Reproduction	50	50	50	50	50	100	100	100	100	150
Staff Amenities	35	35	80	80	100	100	120	120	120	160
Grand Jury Control	use available courtrooms or ancillary spaces				70	70	70	70	70	125
Witness Waiting	use available courtrooms or ancillary spaces				100	100	100	100	100	140
Assembly	use available courtrooms or ancillary spaces				660	660	660	660	660	660
Intake	handled by other areas				120	120	240	240	240	440
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>755</b>	<b>1095</b>	<b>1720</b>	<b>2225</b>	<b>4080</b>	<b>4355</b>	<b>4690</b>	<b>5095</b>	<b>5265</b>	<b>7145</b>
<b>DEFENSE</b>										
Public/Waiting Private Work Area	1/100	1/100	1/140	1/140	1/140	1/140	1/140	1/140	1/140	1/140
Administration Management/Supervision	1/300	1/300	1/300	1/300	1/300	1/300	1/300	1/300	1/300	1/300
Staff				2/240	2/240	3/360	3/360	1/220	1/220	1/220
General Clerical	1/55	1/55	1/55	1/55	1/55	2/110	2/110	3/360	3/360	3/360
Conference	uses private office			160	160	160	160	160	160	160
Library	combine conference with Library facilities									
Records Storage	30	40	60	70	90	110	130	150	170	190
General Storage	35	35	65	65	65	65	65	85	85	85
Investigator	N/A	N/A	N/A	1/70	1/70	1/70	1/70	1/70	1/70	1/70
Legal Interns	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1/70	1/70	1/70
Staff Services	N/A	N/A	N/A	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>530</b>	<b>620</b>	<b>1135</b>	<b>1155</b>	<b>1350</b>	<b>1370</b>	<b>1700</b>	<b>1720</b>	<b>1740</b>

Number of courtrooms	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
<b>PROBATION</b>											
Public/Waiting	1/100	1/100	1/140	1/140	1/180	1/180	1/180	1/180	1/180	1/180	
Private Offices											
Administration	1/220	1/220	1/220	1/220	1/220	1/220	1/220	1/220	1/220	1/220	
Management						1/140	1/140	2/280	2/280	3/420	
Staff		1/120	4/480	4/480	5/600	6/720	7/840	9/1080	11/1320	12/1440	
Conference/Training			160	160	160	1/350	1/350	1/350	2/400	2/400	
Library				combine with Conference/Training facilities							
Records Storage	60	80	100	120	150	180	210	240	270	300	
Clerical Work Area	1/55	1/55	2/110	2/110	3/165	3/165	4/220	4/220	5/275	6/330	
General Storage	35	35	65	65	65	65	65	85	85	85	
Intake Unit	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1/140	1/140	1/385	1/385	1/385	
Staff Psychologist	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Staff Amenities			35	35	60	80	80	100	120	120	
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>1310</b>	<b>1330</b>	<b>1600</b>	<b>2240</b>	<b>2445</b>	<b>3140</b>	<b>3535</b>	<b>3880</b>	
<b>LAW ENFORCEMENT</b>											
Reception/Public Waiting	60	80	located outside of courthouse								
General Work	50	110	located outside of courthouse								
Records Storage	45	90	located outside of courthouse								
Evidence Storage	150	150	located outside of courthouse								
Equipment Storage	25	50	located outside of courthouse								
Administration	340	490	located outside of courthouse								
Processing	110	220	located outside of courthouse								
Balliff Work	N/A	N/A	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Lounge/Lockers	50	75	60	60	60	70	70	80	80	90	
Central Holding	N/A	N/A	100	125	125	125	200	200	200	200	
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>830</b>	<b>1265</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>390</b>	
<b>SUMMARY</b>											
Judicial	2,500	3,810	6,965	8,330	11,205	14,260	15,400	17,740	19,090	22,980	
Courtrooms	1,200	2,100	3,900	4,800	5,700	6,900	7,400	8,900	9,800	11,000	
Ancillary	1,300	1,710	2,400	3,265	3,890	5,085	5,535	6,375	6,825	7,900	
Support	N/A	N/A	665	1,265	1,615	2,275	2,465	2,465	2,465	4,080	
Clerk of Court	990	1,395	2,560	3,120	3,600	5,120	6,400	6,895	7,350	8,005	
Prosecution	755	1,095	1,720	2,225	4,080	4,355	4,690	5,095	5,265	7,145	
Defense	520	530	620	1,135	1,155	1,350	1,370	1,700	1,720	1,740	
Probation	470	610	1,310	1,330	1,600	2,240	2,445	3,140	3,535	3,880	
Law Enforcement	830	1,265	260	285	285	295	370	380	380	390	
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,065</b>	<b>8,705</b>	<b>11,715</b>	<b>17,425</b>	<b>21,925</b>	<b>27,620</b>	<b>30,675</b>	<b>34,950</b>	<b>37,340</b>	<b>44,140</b>	

Number of courtrooms	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
<b>JUDICIAL</b>										
<b>COURTROOMS</b>										
Jury	5/6600	6/7800	6/7800	7/9000	7/9000	7/9000	8/10,200	8/10,200	9/11,400	9/11,400
Non-Jury	3/2700	3/2700	4/3600	4/3600	5/4500	6/5400	6/5400	7/6300	7/6300	8/7200
Family Ct./Juv.	1/500	1/500	1/500	1/500	1/500	1/500	1/500	1/500	1/500	1/500
Traffic/Sm. Claims	1200	1200	1200	1200	1200	1200	1200	1200	1200	1200
Secured	900	900	900	900	900	900	900	900	900	900
Sub-Total	11,900	13,100	14,000	15,200	16,100	17,000	18,200	19,100	20,300	21,200
<b>ANCILLARY</b>										
Judge's Chambers	11/2500	12/2720	13/2940	14/3160	15/3380	16/3600	17/3820	18/4040	19/4260	20/4480
Judge's Sec'y.	4/500	4/500	4/500	5/625	5/625	5/625	6/750	6/750	6/750	7/875
Judge's Recpt.	960	1040	1120	1200	1280	1360	1420	1500	1580	1660
Jury Delib.	3/1290	3/1290	3/1290	4/1720	4/1720	4/1720	4/1720	4/1720	5/2150	5/2150
Ct. Rep.	6/420	7/490	7/490	8/560	8/560	8/560	9/630	9/630	10/700	10/700
Atty. Conf.	5/375	6/450	6/450	7/525	7/525	8/600	8/600	9/675	9/675	10/750
Witness Waiting	3/300	3/300	3/300	3/300	4/400	4/400	4/400	4/400	4/400	5/500
Prisoner Holding	280	420	420	420	420	420	560	560	560	560
Public Waiting	1700	1850	1950	2000	2100	2200	2350	2450	2600	2700
Sub-Total	8325	9060	9460	10,510	11,010	11,485	12,250	12,725	13,675	14,375
<b>SUPPORT</b>										
Jury Assembly	700	700	800	800	800	800	800	800	900	900
Jury Commission/Recpt.	100	100	285	285	285	285	285	285	285	285
" "Interview	3/210	3/210	3/210	3/210	3/210	3/210	3/210	3/210	3/210	3/210
" "Clerical	1/100	1/100	2/120	2/120	2/120	2/120	2/120	2/120	2/120	2/120
" "Rec. Stor.	20	20	40	40	40	40	40	60	60	60
Law Library	1800	1800	1800	1800	1800	1800	2100	2100	2100	2100
Court Administrator	300	300	300	300	300	950	950	950	950	950
Attorney's Lounge	730	730	730	730	730	730	730	730	730	730
Law Clerk	1/120	2/240	2/240	2/240	2/240	2/240	2/240	3/360	3/360	3/360
Sub-Total	4080	4200	4525	4525	4525	5175	5475	5615	5715	5715
<b>CLERK OF COURT</b>										
Reception/Public Waiting	1000	1060	6/1120	6/1180	6/1240	6/1300	7/1360	7/1400	7/1450	8/1520
Public Reading Area	210	245	245	280	280	315	315	350	350	385
Case Processing										
General Work	41/2545	42/2615	37/2305	40/2470	43/2635	46/2635	49/2965	52/2965	55/3295	58/3295
Active Records	495	540	570	600	630	660	690	720	750	780
General Storage	105	155	155	155	155	155	155	155	155	155
Reproduction	1/700	1/700	1/700	1/700	1/700	1/700	1/700	2/800	2/800	2/800
Administration	1/220	1/220	3/485	3/485	3/485	3/485	3/485	3/485	3/485	3/485
Management	2/260	2/260	2/260	2/260	2/260	2/260	2/260	3/480	3/480	3/480
Accounting	100	100	100	2/160	2/170	2/180	2/190	2/200	2/210	2/220
Data Processing	800	800	1200	1200	1200	1200	1200	3500	3500	3500
Evidence Storage	200	225	225	250	250	275	275	300	300	325

Number of courtrooms	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
<b>CLERK OF COURT (Con't.)</b>										
Inactive Records Storage	1485	1620	1710	1800	1890	1980	2070	2160	2250	2340
Record Viewing	270	270	310	310	350	350	390	390	430	430
Staff Amenities	240	240	260	260	260	300	300	300	300	300
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>8630</b>	<b>9050</b>	<b>9645</b>	<b>10,110</b>	<b>10,505</b>	<b>10,795</b>	<b>11,355</b>	<b>14,205</b>	<b>14,765</b>	<b>15,015</b>
<b>PROSECUTION</b>										
Administration Management	2/665	2/665	2/665	2/665	2/665	2/665	2/665	2/665	2/665	2/665
Supervisor Work	3/400	4/520	4/520	4/520	4/520	4/520	4/520	4/520	4/520	4/520
Attorney Work	3/560	3/560	3/560	3/560	3/560	3/560	4/730	4/730	4/730	4/730
Investigator Work	9/1260	10/1400	11/1540	12/1680	13/1820	14/1960	15/2100	17/2380	18/2520	19/2660
Police Liason Work	2/140	2/140	2/140	2/140	3/330	3/330	3/330	4/400	4/400	4/400
Interm. Area Intake	1/120	1/120	1/120	1/120	1/120	1/120	1/120	1/120	1/120	1/120
Reception/Public Waiting	2/140	2/140	2/140	2/140	2/140	3/210	3/210	3/210	3/210	3/210
Clerical Work	1/390	1/390	1/390	1/390	1/390	1/390	1/390	1/390	1/390	1/390
Record Storage	8/620	8/620	9/675	9/675	10/775	11/830	12/885	13/940	13/940	14/995
Evidence Storage	490	520	550	580	610	630	650	670	690	710
Conference	125	125	150	150	150	175	175	175	200	200
Library	1/500	1/500	1/500	1/500	1/500	1/500	1/500	1/500	1/500	1/500
Reproduction	1/450	1/450	1/450	1/450	1/450	1/450	1/520	1/520	1/520	1/520
Staff Amenities	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	200	200	200
Grand Jury Control	160	160	160	200	200	200	200	240	240	240
Witness Waiting	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125
Assembly	140	140	140	140	180	180	180	180	180	220
Intake	660	660	660	660	660	660	660	660	660	660
	440	440	440	440	440	440	560	560	560	560
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>7395</b>	<b>7685</b>	<b>8075</b>	<b>8285</b>	<b>8785</b>	<b>9095</b>	<b>9670</b>	<b>10,185</b>	<b>10,370</b>	<b>10,625</b>
<b>DEFENSE</b>										
Public/Waiting	1/160	1/160	1/160	1/160	1/160	1/160	1/160	1/160	1/160	1/160
Private Work Area										
Administration Management/Supervision	1/300	1/300	1/300	1/300	1/300	1/300	1/300	1/300	1/300	1/300
Staff	1/220	2/390	2/390	2/390	2/390	2/390	3/560	3/560	3/560	3/560
General Clerical	3/360	4/480	4/480	5/600	5/600	6/720	6/720	6/720	6/720	6/720
Conference	2/110	3/165	3/165	3/165	3/165	4/220	4/220	5/275	5/275	6/330
Library	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350
Records Storage	210	230	250	270	290	310	330	350	370	390
General Storage	85	85	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Investigator	1/70	1/70	1/70	1/70	1/70	2/140	2/140	3/210	3/210	4/280
Legal Interns	1/70	2/140	2/140	2/140	2/140	2/140	2/140	2/140	2/140	2/140
Staff Services	35	60	60	60	60	80	80	80	80	80
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>1970</b>	<b>2430</b>	<b>2465</b>	<b>2605</b>	<b>2625</b>	<b>2910</b>	<b>3100</b>	<b>3245</b>	<b>3265</b>	<b>3410</b>

Number of courtrooms	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
<b>PROBATION</b>										
Public Waiting	1/325	1/325	1/325	1/325	1/325	1/325	1/325	1/325	1/325	1/325
Private Offices										
Administration	1/220	1/220	1/220	1/220	1/220	1/220	1/220	1/220	1/220	1/220
Management	4/560	5/700	5/700	6/840	6/840	7/980	7/980	8/1120	8/1120	8/1120
Staff	15/1800	18/2160	19/2280	20/2400	21/2520	23/2760	25/3000	26/3120	26/3240	27/3240
Conference/Training	3/550	3/550	4/650	4/650	4/650	4/650	4/650	4/650	4/650	4/650
Library	combine with Conference/Training facilities							1/350	1/350	1/350
Records Storage	330	360	390	420	450	480	510	540	570	600
Clerical Work Area	6/330	7/385	8/440	8/440	9/495	10/550	11/605	11/605	12/660	13/715
General Storage	85	85	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Intake Unit	1/800	1/800	1/800	1/800	1/800	1/800	1/800	1/800	1/800	1/800
Staff Psychologist	N/A	N/A	1/170	1/170	1/170	2/340	2/340	2/340	3/510	3/510
Staff Amenities	140	180	200	200	200	240	240	270	270	270
Sub-Total	5140	5765	6275	6565	6770	7445	7770	8440	8815	8900
<b>LAW ENFORCEMENT</b>										
Reception/Public Waiting	located outside of courthouse									
General Work	located outside of courthouse									
Records Storage	located outside of courthouse									
Evidence Storage	located outside of courthouse									
Equipment Storage	located outside of courthouse									
Administration	located outside of courthouse									
Processing	located outside of courthouse									
Bailiff Work	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Lounge/Lockers	90	100	100	110	110	110	110	130	130	130
Central Holding	300	300	300	300	400	400	400	400	500	500
Sub-Total	490	500	500	510	610	610	610	630	730	730
<b>SUMMARY</b>										
Judicial	24,305	26,360	27,985	30,235	31,635	33,660	36,925	37,440	39,690	41,290
Courtrooms	11,900	13,100	14,000	15,200	16,100	17,000	18,200	19,100	20,300	21,200
Ancillary	8,325	9,060	9,460	10,510	11,010	11,485	12,250	12,725	13,675	14,375
Support	4,080	4,200	4,525	4,525	4,525	5,175	5,475	5,615	5,715	5,715
Clerk of Court	8,630	9,050	9,645	10,110	10,505	10,795	11,355	14,205	14,765	15,015
Prosecution	7,395	7,685	8,075	8,285	8,785	9,095	9,670	10,185	10,370	10,625
Defense	1,970	2,430	2,465	2,605	2,625	2,910	3,100	3,245	3,265	3,410
Probation	5,140	5,765	6,275	6,565	6,770	7,445	7,770	8,440	8,815	8,900
Law Enforcement	490	500	500	510	610	610	610	630	730	730
Total	47,930	51,790	54,945	58,310	60,930	64,515	68,430	74,145	77,635	79,970

Number of courtrooms	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
<b>JUDICIAL</b>										
<b>COURTROOM</b>										
Jury	10/12,600	10/12,600	10/12,600	11/13,800	11/13,800	11/13,800	12/15,000	12/15,000	12/15,000	13/16,200
Non-Jury	8/7200	8/7200	9/8100	9/8100	9/8100	10/9000	10/9000	11/9900	12/10,800	12/10,800
Family Ct./Juv.	1/500	2/1000	2/1000	2/1000	2/1000	2/1000	2/1000	2/1000	2/1000	2/1000
Traffic/Sm. Claims	1200	1200	1200	1200	2/2400	2/2400	2/2400	2/2400	2/2400	2/2400
Secured	900	900	900	900	900	900	900	900	900	900
Sub-Total	22,400	22,900	23,800	25,000	26,200	27,100	28,300	29,200	30,100	31,300
<b>ANCILLARY</b>										
Judge's Chambers	21/4700	22/4920	23/5140	24/5360	25/5580	26/5800	27/6020	28/6240	29/6460	30/6680
Judge's Sec'ty.	7/875	7/875	8/1000	8/1000	8/1000	9/1125	9/1125	9/1125	10/1250	10/1250
Judge's Recpt.	1740	1820	1900	1980	2060	2140	2220	2300	2380	2460
Jury Delib.	5/2150	5/2150	5/2150	6/2580	6/2580	6/2580	6/2580	6/2580	6/2580	7/3010
Ct. Rep.	11/770	11/770	11/770	12/840	12/840	12/840	13/910	13/910	13/910	14/980
Atty. Conf.	10/750	11/825	11/825	12/900	12/900	13/975	13/975	14/1050	14/1050	15/1125
Witness Waiting	5/500	5/500	5/500	5/500	6/600	6/600	6/600	6/600	6/600	7/700
Prisoner Holding	700	700	700	700	840	840	840	840	840	980
Public Waiting	2850	3050	3150	3300	3650	3750	3900	4000	4100	4250
Sub-Total	15,035	15,610	16,135	17,160	18,050	18,650	19,170	19,645	20,310	21,435
<b>SUPPORT</b>										
Jury Assembly	900	900	900	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1100	1100
Jury Commission/Recpt.	285	325	325	325	325	325	325	325	325	325
" "/Interview	3/210	4/280	4/280	4/280	4/280	4/280	4/280	4/280	4/280	4/280
" "/Clerical	2/120	3/180	3/180	3/180	3/180	3/180	3/180	3/180	3/180	240
" "/Rec. Stor.	60	60	80	80	80	80	80	100	100	100
Law Library	2100	2600	2600	2600	2600	2600	3100	3100	3100	3100
Court Administrator	950	950	950	1020	1020	1020	1020	1020	1020	1020
Attorney's Lounge	730	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100
Law Clerk	3/360	4/480	4/480	4/480	4/480	5/600	5/600	5/600	5/600	6/720
Sub-Total	5715	6875	6895	7065	7065	7185	7685	7705	7805	7985
<b>CLERK OF COURT</b>										
Reception/Public Waiting	8/1580	8/1640	8/1700	9/1760	9/1820	9/1880	10/1940	10/2000	10/2060	11/2120
Public Reading Area	385	420	420	455	455	510	510	545	545	580
Case Processing										
General Work	61/3625	63/3625	65/3845	66/3790	68/3900	70/4010	71/4065	73/4175	75/4295	76/4450
Active Records	810	840	870	900	930	960	990	1020	1050	1080
General Storage	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	345	345
Reproduction	800	800	800	800	950	950	950	950	950	950
Administration	3/485	3/485	3/485	3/485	3/485	3/485	3/485	3/485	3/485	3/485
Management	3/480	4/600	4/600	4/600	4/600	5/700	5/700	5/700	5/700	6/800
Accounting	2/230	2/240	3/320	3/330	3/340	3/350	3/360	3/370	3/380	3/390
Data Processing	3500	3500	3500	3500	7000	7000	7000	7000	7000	7000
Evidence Storage	325	350	350	375	375	400	425	425	450	450

Number of courtrooms	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
<b>CLERK OF COURT (Con't.)</b>										
Inactive Records Storage	2430	2520	2610	2700	2790	2880	2970	3060	3150	3240
Record Viewing	470	470	510	510	550	550	590	590	630	650
Staff Amenities	300	450	450	450	450	450	600	600	600	600
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>15,670</b>	<b>16,190</b>	<b>16,710</b>	<b>16,905</b>	<b>20,895</b>	<b>21,375</b>	<b>21,835</b>	<b>22,170</b>	<b>22,640</b>	<b>23,140</b>
<b>PROSECUTION</b>										
Administration	2/665	2/665	2/665	2/665	2/665	2/665	2/665	2/665	2/665	2/665
Management	4/520	5/800	5/800	5/800	5/800	5/800	5/800	5/800	5/800	5/800
Supervisor Work	4/730	4/730	4/730	4/730	4/730	4/730	4/730	4/730	4/730	4/730
Attorney Work	20/2800	21/2940	22/3080	23/2220	24/3360	25/3500	26/3640	27/3780	28/3920	29/4060
Investigator Work	4/400	4/400	4/400	5/540	5/540	5/540	5/540	5/540	6/610	6/610
Police Liaison Work	1/120	1/120	1/120	1/120	1/120	1/120	1/120	1/120	1/120	1/120
Interm. Area Intake	3/210	4/280	4/280	4/280	4/280	4/280	4/280	4/280	4/280	4/280
Reception/Public Waiting	1/390	1/430	1/430	1/430	1/430	1/430	1/430	1/430	1/430	1/430
Clerical Work	14/995	15/1095	15/1095	16/1150	16/1150	17/1205	17/1205	18/1260	18/1260	19/1360
Record Storage	730	750	770	790	810	830	850	870	890	910
Evidence Storage	200	225	225	225	250	250	250	275	275	275
Conference	1/500	1/500	1/500	1/500	1/500	1/500	1/500	1/500	1/500	1/500
Library	1/520	1/520	1/520	1/520	1/520	1/520	1/520	1/520	1/520	1/520
Reproduction	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200
Staff Amenities	240	280	280	280	280	320	320	320	320	360
Grand Jury Control	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125
Witness Waiting	220	220	220	220	220	220	220	220	220	220
Assembly	660	660	660	660	660	660	660	660	660	660
Intake	560	560	560	680	680	680	680	680	680	680
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>10,785</b>	<b>11,500</b>	<b>11,660</b>	<b>11,135</b>	<b>12,320</b>	<b>12,575</b>	<b>12,735</b>	<b>12,975</b>	<b>13,205</b>	<b>13,505</b>
<b>DEFENSE</b>										
Public/Waiting	1/160	1/305	1/305	1/305	1/305	1/305	1/305	1/305	1/305	1/305
Private Work Area										
Administration	1/300	1/300	1/300	1/300	1/300	1/300	1/300	1/300	1/300	1/300
Management/Supervision	3/560	4/730	4/730	4/730	4/730	4/730	5/900	5/900	5/900	5/900
Staff	6/720	6/720	6/720	7/840	7/840	7/840	7/840	7/840	7/840	7/840
General Clerical	6/330	7/385	7/385	7/385	8/440	8/440	495	495	495	495
Conference	350	1/300	1/300	1/300	1/300	1/400	1/400	1/400	1/400	1/400
Library		1/400	1/400	1/400	1/400	1/400	1/400	1/400	1/400	1/400
Records Storage	410	430	450	470	490	510	530	550	570	590
General Storage	100	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140
Investigator	4/280	5/350	5/350	5/350	5/350	5/350	6/420	6/420	6/420	6/420
Legal Interns	2/140	3/210	3/210	3/210	3/210	3/210	3/210	3/210	3/210	4/280
Staff Services	80	140	140	140	160	160	160	180	180	180
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>3430</b>	<b>4410</b>	<b>4430</b>	<b>4570</b>	<b>4665</b>	<b>4785</b>	<b>5100</b>	<b>5140</b>	<b>5160</b>	<b>5250</b>

Number of courtrooms	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
<b>PROBATION</b>										
Public Waiting	1/325	2/425	2/425	2/425	2/425	2/425	3/525	3/525	3/525	3/525
Private Offices										
Administration	1/220	1/220	1/220	1/220	1/220	1/220	1/220	1/220	1/220	1/220
Management	9/1260	9/1260	9/1260	9/1260	10/1400	10/1400	10/1400	10/1400	11/1540	11/1540
Staff	28/3360	28/3360	29/3480	29/3480	30/3600	30/3600	31/3720	32/3840	32/3840	32/3840
Conference/Training	4/650	4/650	4/650	4/650	5/850	5/850	5/850	5/850	5/850	5/850
Library	1/350	1/350	1/350	1/350	1/420	1/420	1/420	1/420	1/420	1/420
Records Storage	630	660	690	720	750	780	810	840	870	900
Clerical Work Area	13/715	14/770	14/770	15/825	15/825	16/880	17/935	17/935	18/990	18/990
General Storage	100	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	180	180
Intake Unit	1/800	1/1390	1/1390	1/1390	1/1390	1/1390	1/1390	1/1390	1/1390	1/1390
Staff Psychologist	3/510	4/680	4/680	4/680	4/680	5/850	5/850	5/850	5/850	6/1020
Staff Amenities	300	300	300	300	330	330	330	360	360	360
Sub-Total	9220	10,205	10,355	10,440	11,030	11,285	11,590	11,770	12,035	12,235
<b>LAW ENFORCEMENT</b>										
Reception/Public Waiting	located outside of courthouse									
General Work	located outside of courthouse									
Records Storage	located outside of courthouse									
Evidence Storage	located outside of courthouse									
Equipment Storage	located outside of courthouse									
Administration	located outside of courthouse									
Processing	located outside of courthouse									
Bailiff Work	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Lounge/Lockers	130	150	150	150	150	170	170	170	190	190
Central Holding	500	500	600	600	600	600	700	700	700	800
Sub-Total	730	750	850	850	850	870	970	970	990	1090
<b>SUMMARY</b>										
Judicial	43,150	45,385	46,830	49,225	51,315	52,935	55,055	56,550	58,215	60,720
Courtrooms	22,400	22,900	23,800	25,000	26,200	27,100	28,300	29,200	30,100	31,300
Ancillary	15,035	15,610	16,135	17,160	18,050	18,650	19,170	19,645	20,310	21,435
Support	5,715	6,875	6,895	7,065	7,065	7,185	7,685	7,705	7,805	7,985
Clerk of Court	15,670	16,190	16,710	16,905	20,695	21,375	21,835	22,170	22,640	23,140
Prosecution	10,785	11,500	11,660	11,135	12,320	12,575	12,735	12,975	13,205	13,505
Defense	3,430	4,410	4,430	4,570	4,665	4,785	5,100	5,140	5,160	5,250
Probation	9,220	10,205	10,355	10,440	11,030	11,285	11,590	11,770	12,035	12,235
Law Enforcement	730	750	850	850	850	870	970	970	990	1,090
Total	82,985	88,440	90,835	93,125	101,075	103,825	107,385	109,575	112,245	115,940

**END**