MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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	SECOND REG	ULAR SESSION
OI	NE HUNDRED AND	D TENTH LEGISLATURE
Legislative Docu	ment	No. 186
Joint Rule 26. Referred to down for concurre	the Committee on Ju ence.	In Senate, January 21, 198 to Legislative Council pursuant adiciary and ordered printed. Sew M. ROSS, Secretary of the Senascot.
	STATE O	F MAINE
٨		OF OUR LORD ED AND EIGHTY-TWO
	ACT Relating to to to the contract of the cont	the Selection and and Grand Jurors.
Be it enacted b	by the People of t	he State of Maine as follow
	•	s enacted to read:
It is the for jury ser possible cross by the cour	vice be selected section of the p t, that all qual	ate that all persons che d at random from the bro- population of the area se dified citizens have the op
jury service	and that qualifi	chapter to be considered ed citizens fulfill their immoned for that purpose.

- 1 Sec. 2. 14 MRSA §1202-A is enacted to read:
- 2 §1202-A. Prohibition of discrimination
- A qualified citizen shall not be excluded from jury service in this State on account of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, ancestry, economic status, marital status, age or physical handicap, except as provided in this chapter.
- 8 Sec. 3. 14 MRSA §1203-A is enacted to read:
- 9 §1203-A. Definitions
- As used in this section, unless the context otherwise indicates, the following terms have the following meanings.
- 12 <u>1. Clerk. "Clerk" means the Clerk of Court of the</u> 13 Superior Court and includes any of his deputies.
- 14 <u>2. Court. "Court" means the Superior Court of this</u> 15 <u>State and includes, when the context requires, any justice</u> 16 of the court.
- 3. Juror. "Juror," for the purposes of this chapter,
 means any person who attends court for the purpose of
 serving on a jury, is on call and available to report to
 court to serve on a jury when so needed and so requested by
 the court or whose summoned service on a jury is postponed
 to a future date certain.
- 4. Master list. "Master list" means a list of names and addresses, or identifying numbers, of prospective jurors that have been randomly selected from the source list.
- 5. Random selection. "Random selection" means the selection of names in a manner immune from the purposeful or inadvertent introduction of subjective bias, so that no recognizable class of the population on the lists from which the names are being selected can be purposely or inadvertently included or excluded.
- 32 6. Source list. "Source list" means the list or lists
 33 from which names of prospective jurors are drawn.
- 34 Sec. 4. 14 MRSA §1211, as amended by PL 1973, c. 461, 35 is further amended to read:
- 36 §1211. Disqualifications and exemptions from jury service

A prospective juror is disqualified to serve on a jury 2 he: Is not a citizen of the United State, 18 years old and a resident of the county; is unable to read, speak and 3 understand the English language; is incapable, by reason of his physical or mental disability, of rendering satisfactory 5 jury service; but a person 6 claiming this disqualification 7 required to submit a physician's certificate as to the disability and the certifying physician is 8 subject to inquiry by the court at its discretion ; or has lost the 9 right to vote because of a criminal conviction. The follow-10 11 ing persons are exempt from serving as jurors and their not be placed on the list: The Governor, 12 shall councilors, judges, clerks and deputy clerks of common- law 13 Secretary and Treasurer of State, all officers of 14 15 the United States, judges of probate, physicians and geons, dentists, sheriffs, counselors and attorneys at law, 16 attorneys-at-law and all persons exempt under 17 Title 18 section 1117.

- 19 Sec. 5. 14 MRSA §1212, as enacted by PL 1971, c. 391, 20 §1, is repealed.
- 21 Sec. 6. 14 MRSA §1213, as enacted by PL 1971, c. 391, 22 §1, is repealed and the following enacted in its place:
- 23 §1213. Excuses from jury service

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- 1. Determination. The presiding justice or the clerk of court acting under the supervision of the presiding justice, upon request of a prospective juror, shall determine on the basis of information provided on the juror qualification form, supplemented by other competent evidence when deemed necessary to such determination, whether the prospective juror should be excused from jury service.
- 31 Basis for excuse; record. A qualified prospective juror may be excused from jury service only upon a showing 32 33 of undue hardship, extreme inconvenience or public necessity. This decision shall be made by the presiding justice 34 35 by a clerk of court acting under the supervision of the presiding justice. Depending upon the circumstances, such a 36 juror may be excused from jury service finally, be 37 serve at a later specific time or be required to serve 38 39 for a period of time less than the usual 15 court days. 40 clerk shall enter this determination and the reason therefor 41 in the appropriate record kept for that purpose.
- 42 Sec. 7. 14 MRSA §1216, as enacted by PL 1971, c. 391, 43 §1, is amended by adding at the end a new paragraph to read:

- The terms of the grand jury in any county shall be set by the Chief Justice with a maximum of 12 months' service required. When the number of grand jurors is reduced by death or otherwise, additional grand jurors may be selected and summoned under the direction of the court at any time.
- Sec. 8. 14 MRSA §1251, as repealed and replaced by PL 6 7 1979, c. 57, §1, is repealed.
- 8 Sec. 9. 14 MRSA §1251-A is enacted to read:
- 9 §1251-A. Juror selection plan
 - The Supreme Judicial Court shall adopt and implement a written master plan for the random selection and usage of grand and traverse jurors that shall be designed to foster the policy, protect the rights secured and otherwise comply with the provisions of this chapter.
- 15 Sec. 10. 14 MRSA §§1252-A, 1252-B and 1252-C are 16 enacted to read:
- 17 §1252-A. Source list

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- 1. Lists used. The lists of licensed drivers and persons issued an identification card by the Department of Transportation shall serve as the source for prospective jurors in each county. These lists may be supplemented with names from other lists specified by the Supreme Judicial Court.
- 2. Release to court. Notwithstanding any provision regarding confidentiality, whoever has custody, possession or control of the lists referred to in subsection 1 shall provide those lists to the court for selection of prospective jurors at all reasonable times. All lists so supplied name and address of each person on the shall contain the lists.
- 3. Use of source list. The source list shall be used the random selection of names or identifying numbers of prospective jurors to whom questionnaires shall be sent to determine their qualifications for jury service, as provided in sections 1253-A and 1254-A. When supplemental lists are used, selection of names shall be accomplished in a manner 35 36 which accords the names on all lists an equal probability of 37 38 selection.

§1252-B. Master list

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When the volume of names on the source list is, in the judgment of the court, so large as to render the drawing of names by the means available to the court unduly cumbersome, burdensome and uneconomical, the court may order that a secondary list be created. This list shall be created by randomly drawing from the source list the number of names the court deems necessary to permit subsequent random selections of names, over a period of time administratively convenient for the court, for the mailing of qualification questionnaires and summonses for jury service.

12 §1252-C. Creation and maintenance of lists

The lists required to be created and maintained by this subchapter may be created and maintained by use of electronic data processing equipment.

Sec. 11. 14 MRSA §1253-A is enacted to read:

17 §1253-A. Drawing of names to determine qualified jurors

From time to time and in a manner prescribed by the juror selection plan, the clerk shall draw, or cause to be drawn, at random, from the source or master list, as appropriate, the names or identifying numbers of as many prospective jurors as the court deems necessary for service on trials during the time period established by the court.

- 24 Sec. 12. 14 MRSA §1254, as last amended by PL 1979, c. 25 57, §4, is repealed.
- 26 Sec. 13. 14 MRSA §§1254-A and 1254-B are enacted to 27 read:

28 §1254-A. Qualification questionnaire; juror selection

1. Procedure. The clerk shall, at times deemed reasonable and necessary to promote the efficient operation 29 30 of the court and the juror selection system, but in no event 31 less than 30 days before service by jurors is required, mail 32 a juror qualification form to every prospective juror whose name has been drawn in accordance with section 1253-A. The 33 34 35 form shall be accompanied by instructions directing prospective juror to fill out and return the form by mail to 36 37 the clerk within the time specified. The clerk shall prepare or cause to be prepared a list of the names to whom 38

questionnaires are mailed. Neither the list of questionnaire recipients nor the names drawn may be disclosed to any person, except as provided in this chapter.

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- 2. Content. The juror qualification form shall conform, in form and content, to the qualification form prescribed by the Supreme Judicial Court and shall solicit information sufficient to determine the prospective juror's qualification for jury service. The qualification question-naire may also solicit other information concerning education and employment.
- 3. Ambiguous or erroneous responses. If it appears there is an omission, ambiguity or error in a returned form, the clerk may, at his discretion, contact the prospective juror by telephone to obtain the additional information, 14 clarification or correction.
 - 4. Failure to complete form; penalty. A prospective juror, who fails to return a completed juror qualification form as instructed, may be ordered by the court to appear and show cause why he should not be held in contempt for his failure to complete and submit the questionnaire. Notwithstanding Title 17-A, section 4-A, a prospective juror, who fails to show good cause for his failure to complete and submit the questionnaire or who without good cause fails to appear pursuant to a court order, may be punished by a fine of not more than \$100 and by imprisonment for not more than 3 days, or by both.
 - 5. Intentional misrepresentation. Notwithstanding Title 17-A, section 4-A, a person, who intentionally misrepresents a material fact on a juror qualification form for the purpose of avoiding or securing service as a juror, may upon conviction for a violation of this section be punished by a fine of not more than \$100 and by imprisonment for not more than 3 days, or by both.
 - Determination of qualification. The clerk determine on the basis of information provided on the juror qualification form, supplemented by other competent evidence when deemed necessary to such determination, whether the prospective juror is qualified for jury service. determination shall be reflected on the juror qualification form or any other record designated by the court.
 - 7. Availability of qualification forms. The names prospective jurors and the contents of juror qualification forms shall be made available to the public upon specific

- request to the court, supported by an affidavit setting forth the reasons therefor, unless the court determines in any instance that this information in the interest of justice should be kept confidential or its use limited in whole or in part. The contents of juror qualification forms may at the discretion of the court be made available to attorneys at the courthouse for use in the conduct of voir dire examination.
 - §1254-B. Preservation of records

- 10 1. Records preserved. The clerk shall cause to be preserved all records and lists compiled and maintained in connection with selection and service of jurors for the length of time ordered by the court.
- 14 2. Records' confidentiality; limits. The contents 15 any records or lists used in connection with the selection process and not made public under any other provision 16 this chapter shall not be disclosed, except in connection 17 with the preparation or presentation of a motion 18 19 section 1216, until all persons selected to serve as grand 20 jurors or traverse jurors from those lists have been dis-21 charged.
- 22 Sec. 14. 14 MRSA §1255, as repealed and replaced by PL 23 1979, c. 57, §5, is repealed.
- 24 Sec. 15. 14 MRSA §1255-A is enacted to read:
- 25 §1255-A. Summoning prospective qualified jurors
- From time to time, as specified in the juror selection plan, the clerk shall summon or cause to be summoned sufficient prospective jurors as in his judgment are necessary to supply traverse jurors or grand jurors, or both, for the Superior Court.
- The summons shall require the prospective juror to report for possible jury service at a specified time and place unless advised by the clerk in advance that his attendance will not be required.
- 35 Sec. 16. Effective date. This Act takes effect Sep-36 tember 1, 1982.

STATEMENT OF FACT

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The primary purpose of this bill is to establish implement procedures to ensure that persons selected for jury service be chosen at random from the broadest possible population of the area served by an individual Superior Court. To achieve this, the bill specifies that the list of licensed drivers and persons issued identification cards, prepared by the Department of Transportation, will be the primary source for obtaining the names of prospective Αt present, local courts use municipal voting already been lists, a practice which has criticized which, in fact, does not provide as full a cross section of the population as does the drivers' license list.

Other changes made by the bill include the clarification of qualifications and exemptions with respect to individual jurors, the establishment of uniform court practices regarding jurors throughout the State and the granting of rule-making power to the Supreme Judicial Court to adopt appropriate rules and procedures in furtherance of the purposes of this bill.