H. B. 3193

(BY DELEGATE FRAZIER)

[Introduced February 18, 2011; referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.]

A BILL to amend and reenact §52-1-8 of the Code of West Virginia,

1931, as amended, permitting persons who have been convicted

of felonies to qualify for jury service.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of West Virginia:

That §52-1-8 of the Code of West Virginia, 1931, as amended,

be amended and reenacted to read as follows:

ARTICLE 1. PETIT JURIES.

§52-1-8. Disqualification from jury service.

- 1 (a) The court, upon request of a prospective juror or on
- 2 its own initiative, shall determine on the basis of information
- 3 provided on the juror qualification form or interview with the
- 4 prospective juror or other competent evidence whether the

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prospective juror is disqualified for jury service. The clerk
shall enter this determination in the space provided on the
juror qualification form and on the alphabetical lists of names
drawn from the jury wheel or jury box.

9 (b) A prospective juror is disqualified to serve on a jury10 if the prospective juror:

(1) Is not a citizen of the United States, at least eighteenyears old and a resident of the county;

(2) Is unable to read, speak and understand the English
language. For the purposes of this section, the requirement of
speaking and understanding the English language is met by
the ability to communicate in American sign language or
signed English;

(3) Is incapable, by reason of substantial physical or
mental disability, of rendering satisfactory jury service; but
a person claiming this disqualification may be required to
submit a physician's certificate as to the disability and the
certifying physician is subject to inquiry by the court at its
discretion;

(4) Has, within the preceding two years, been summoned
to serve as a petit juror, grand juror or magistrate court juror,
and has actually attended sessions of the magistrate or circuit
court and been reimbursed for his or her expenses as a juror

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pursuant to the provisions of section twenty-one of this article, section thirteen, article two of this chapter, or pursuant to an applicable rule or regulation of the Supreme Court of Appeals promulgated pursuant to the provisions of section eight, article five, chapter fifty of this code; or

33 (5) Has lost the right to vote because of a criminal
34 conviction; or

35 (6) (5) Has been convicted of perjury, false swearing or
36 other infamous offense.

37 (c) A prospective juror seventy years of age or older is
38 not disqualified from serving, but shall be excused from
39 service by the court upon the juror's request.

40 (d) A prospective grand juror is disqualified to serve on
41 a grand jury if the prospective grand juror is an office-holder
42 under the laws of the United States or of this state except that
43 the term "officeholder" does not include notaries public.

(e) A person who is physically disabled and can render
competent service with reasonable accommodation shall not
be ineligible to act as juror or be dismissed from a jury panel
on the basis of disability alone: *Provided*, That the circuit
judge shall, upon motion by either party or upon his or her
own motion, disqualify a disabled juror if the circuit judge
finds that the nature of potential evidence in the case

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51 including, but not limited to, the type or volume of exhibits or the disabled juror's ability to evaluate a witness or 52 53 witnesses, unduly inhibits the disabled juror's ability to 54 evaluate the potential evidence. For purposes of this section: 55 (1) Reasonable accommodation includes, but is not 56 limited to, certified interpreters for the hearing impaired, 57 spokespersons for the speech impaired and readers for the 58 visually impaired.

(2) The court shall administer an oath or affirmation to any person present to facilitate communication for a disabled juror. The substance of such oath or affirmation shall be that any person present as an accommodation to a disabled juror will not deliberate on his or her own behalf, although present throughout the proceedings, but act only to accurately communicate for and to the disabled juror.

(f) Nothing in this article shall be construed so as to limit
in any way a party's right to preemptory strikes in civil or
criminal actions.

Strike-throughs indicate language that would be stricken from the present law, and underscoring indicates new language that would be added.

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NOTE: The purpose of this bill is to permit persons who have been convicted of felonies to qualify for jury service.