

General Assembly

Substitute Bill No. 6548

January Session, 2021



AN ACT CONCERNING THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE JURY SELECTION TASK FORCE.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

- Section 1. Section 51-217 of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2021*):
- 3 (a) All jurors shall be electors, <u>individuals lawfully admitted for</u> 4 permanent residence, as defined in 8 USC 1101(a)(20), as amended from 5 time to time, or citizens of the United States, who are residents of this 6 state having a permanent place of abode in this state and appear on the 7 list compiled by the Jury Administrator under subsection (b) of section 8 51-222a, who have reached the age of eighteen. A person shall be 9 disqualified to serve as a juror if such person: (1) Is found by a judge of 10 the Superior Court to exhibit any quality which will impair the capacity of such person to serve as a juror, except that no person shall be 11 12 disqualified because the person is deaf or hard of hearing; (2) [has been 13 convicted of a felony within the past seven years or is a defendant in a 14 pending felony case or is in the custody of the Commissioner of 15 Correction is in the physical custody of the Commissioner of Correction 16 within a correctional facility or other similar facility; (3) is not able to 17 speak and understand the English language; (4) is the Governor, 18 Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of the State, Treasurer, Comptroller or

Attorney General; (5) is a judge of the Probate Court, Superior Court, Appellate Court or Supreme Court, is a family support magistrate or is a federal court judge; (6) is a member of the General Assembly, provided such disqualification shall apply only while the General Assembly is in session; (7) is a registrar of voters or deputy registrar of voters of a municipality, provided such disqualification shall apply only during the period from twenty-one days before the date of a federal, state or municipal election, primary or referendum to twenty-one days after the date of such election, primary or referendum, inclusive; (8) is [seventy] seventy-five years of age or older and chooses not to perform juror service; (9) is incapable, by reason of a physical or mental disability, of rendering satisfactory juror service; or (10) for the jury year commencing on September 1, 2017, and each jury year thereafter, has served in the United States District Court for the District of Connecticut as (A) a federal juror on a matter that has been tried to a jury during the last three preceding jury years, or (B) a federal grand juror during the last three preceding jury years. Any person claiming a disqualification under subdivision (9) of this subsection shall submit to the Jury Administrator a letter from a licensed health care provider stating the health care provider's opinion that such disability prevents the person from rendering satisfactory juror service. In reaching such opinion, the health care provider shall apply the following guideline: A person shall be capable of rendering satisfactory juror service if such person is able to perform a sedentary job requiring close attention for six hours per day, with short work breaks in the morning and afternoon sessions, for at least three consecutive business days. Any person claiming a disqualification under subdivision (10) of this subsection shall supply proof of federal jury service satisfactory to the Jury Administrator.

- (b) The Jury Administrator may determine, in such manner and at such times as the Jury Administrator deems feasible, whether any person is qualified to serve as juror under this section and whether any person may be excused for extreme hardship.
- (c) The Jury Administrator shall have the authority to establish and

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52 maintain a list of persons to be excluded from the summoning process, 53 which shall consist of (1) persons who are disqualified from serving on 54 jury duty on a permanent basis due to a disability for which a licensed 55 physician or an advanced practice registered nurse has submitted a 56 letter stating the physician's or advanced practice registered nurse's 57 opinion that such disability permanently prevents the person from 58 rendering satisfactory jury service, (2) persons [seventy] seventy-five 59 years of age or older who have requested not to be summoned, (3) 60 elected officials enumerated in subdivision (4) of subsection (a) of this 61 section and judges enumerated in subdivision (5) of subsection (a) of 62 this section during their term of office, and (4) persons excused from 63 jury service pursuant to section 51-217a who have not requested to be 64 summoned for jury service pursuant to said section. Persons requesting 65 to be excluded pursuant to subdivisions (1) and (2) of this subsection 66 must provide the Jury Administrator with their names, addresses, dates 67 of birth and federal Social Security numbers for use in matching. The 68 request to be excluded may be rescinded at any time with written notice 69 to the Jury Administrator.

Sec. 2. Section 51-220 of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1, 2023*):

(a) The number of jurors to be chosen from each town shall be equal to a percentage of the town's population rounded off to the nearest whole number, such percentage to be determined by the Jury Administrator [. Such population figures shall derive from the last published census of the United States government.] in accordance with the provisions of this section and section 51-220a, as amended by this act. The number of jurors chosen from each town shall reflect the proportional representation of the population of each town within the judicial district. The Jury Administrator shall calculate such percentage by determining each town's proportional share of the population of the judicial district and dividing that proportional share by the town's yield ratio. A town's yield ratio shall be calculated by dividing the number of jurors from such town who, when summoned during the previous

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- 85 <u>calendar year, complied with the summons to appear for jury service,</u>
- 86 by the product that results when the town's proportional share of the
- 87 population of the judicial district is multiplied by the total number of
- 88 jurors summoned in the judicial district in the previous calendar year.
- (b) The Jury Administrator shall derive population figures from the
 most recent decennial census.
- 91 Sec. 3. Section 51-220a of the general statutes is repealed and the 92 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1*, 2022):
- 93 (a) Electronic data processing and similar equipment may be used in 94 the selection, drawing and summoning of jurors under this chapter. At 95 [his] the Jury Administrator's election, the Jury Administrator may enter 96 into a computerized data processing file the names of persons appearing 97 on the list compiled under subsection (b) of section 51-222a, in order to 98 perform any of the duties prescribed in this chapter.
- (b) In carrying out the duties prescribed in section 51-220, as
 amended by this act, the Jury Administrator annually shall compile the
 number of jurors summoned from each town who complied with the
 summons and appeared for jury service.
- Sec. 4. Section 51-232 of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1, 2022*):
- (a) The Jury Administrator shall send to each juror drawn, by first class mail, a notice stating the place where and the time when he <u>or she</u> is to appear and such notice shall constitute a sufficient summons unless a judge of said court directs that jurors be summoned in some other manner.
 - (b) Such summons or notice shall also state the fact that a juror has a right to one postponement of the juror's term of juror service for not more than ten months and may contain any other information and instructions deemed appropriate by the Jury Administrator. If the date to which the juror has postponed jury service is improper, unavailable

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or inconvenient for the court, the Jury Administrator shall assign a date of service which, if possible, is reasonably close to the postponement date selected by the juror. Such notice or summons shall be made available to any party or <u>to</u> the attorney for such party in an action to be tried to a jury. The Jury Administrator may grant additional postponements within or beyond said ten months but not beyond one year from the original summons date.

- (c) The Jury Administrator shall send to a prospective juror a juror confirmation form and a confidential juror questionnaire. Such questionnaire shall include questions eliciting the juror's name, age, race and ethnicity, occupation, education and information usually raised in voir dire examination. The questionnaire shall inform the prospective juror that information concerning race and ethnicity is required solely to enforce nondiscrimination in jury selection, that the furnishing of such information is not a prerequisite to being qualified for jury service and that such information need not be furnished if the prospective juror finds it objectionable to do so. Such juror confirmation form and confidential juror questionnaire shall be signed by the prospective juror under penalty of false statement. Copies of the completed questionnaires shall be provided to the judge and counsel for use during voir dire or in preparation therefor. Counsel shall be required to return such copies to the clerk of the court upon completion of the voir dire. Except for disclosure made during voir dire or unless the court orders otherwise, information inserted by jurors shall be held in confidence by the court, the parties, counsel and their authorized agents. Such completed questionnaires shall not constitute a public record.
- (d) The number of jurors in a panel may be reduced when, in the opinion of the court, such number of jurors is in excess of reasonable requirements. Such reduction by the clerk shall be accomplished by lot to the extent authorized by the court and the jurors released shall be subject to recall for jury duty only if and when required.
- (e) In each judicial district, the Chief Court Administrator shall designate one or more courthouses to be the courthouse to which jurors

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- [shall] originally <u>shall</u> be summoned. The court may assign any jurors of a jury pool to attend any courtroom within the judicial district.
- (f) On and after July 1, 2022, and until June 30, 2023, for each jury summons the Jury Administrator finds to be undeliverable, the Jury
- 152 Administrator shall cause an additional randomly generated jury
- summons to be sent to a juror having a zip code that is the same as to
- 154 which the undeliverable summons was sent.
- 155 Sec. 5. Subsection (c) of section 51-232 of the general statutes is
- repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October*
- 157 1, 2022):
- (c) (1) The Jury Administrator shall [send] <u>provide</u> to a prospective
- juror a juror confirmation form and a confidential juror questionnaire.
- 160 Such questionnaire shall include questions eliciting the juror's name,
- 161 age, race and ethnicity, gender, occupation, education, [and]
- 162 information usually raised in voir dire examination and such other
- 163 <u>demographic information determined appropriate by the Judicial</u>
- 164 <u>Branch</u>. The questionnaire shall inform the prospective juror that
- information concerning race and ethnicity is required solely to enforce
- 166 nondiscrimination in jury selection, that the furnishing of such
- information is not a prerequisite to being qualified for jury service and
- that such information need not be furnished if the prospective juror
- 169 finds it objectionable to do so. Such juror confirmation form and
- 170 confidential juror questionnaire shall be signed by the prospective juror
- 171 under penalty of false statement. Copies of the completed
- 172 questionnaires shall be provided to the judge and <u>to</u> counsel for use
- during voir dire or in preparation therefor. Counsel shall be required to
- 174 return such copies to the clerk of the court upon completion of the voir
- dire. Except for disclosure made during voir dire or unless the court
- orders otherwise, information inserted by jurors shall be held in
- 177 confidence by the court, the parties, counsel and their authorized agents.
- 178 Such completed questionnaires shall not constitute a public record.
- 179 (2) The Judicial Branch shall compile a record of the demographic

- characteristics of all persons who: (A) Are summoned for jury service, 180 (B) participated in a panel, (C) are subject to a peremptory challenge, (D) 181 182 are subject to challenge for cause, and (E) serve on a jury. Such record shall exclude personally identifiable information and shall be 183 184 maintained in a manner that provides free and open access to the 185 information on the Internet. As used in this subdivision, "personally 186 identifiable information" means any identifying information that is linked or linkable to a specific individual. 187
 - Sec. 6. Section 51-247 of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2021*):
 - (a) Each full-time employed juror shall be paid regular wages by the juror's employer for the first five days, or part thereof, of jury service. Such payment shall be subject to the requirements of section 31-71b and any employer who violates this section shall be subject to the provisions of sections 31-71g and 31-72. A person shall not be considered a full-time employed juror on any day of jury service in which such person (1) would not have accrued regular wages to be paid by the employer if such person were not serving as a juror on that day, or (2) would not have worked more than one-half of a shift which extends into another day if such person were not serving as a juror on that day. Each parttime employed or unemployed juror who has no source of compensation for the first five days of jury service shall receive a flat fee equal to the minimum fair wage, as defined in section 31-58, in effect on the days of jury service, based on an eight-hour day. Each juror not considered a full-time employed juror on a particular day of jury service pursuant to subdivision (1) or (2) of this subsection shall be reimbursed by the state for necessary out-of-pocket expenses incurred during that day of jury service. [, provided such day of service is within the first five days, or part thereof, of jury service.] Each part-time employed juror and unemployed juror shall be reimbursed by the state for necessary out-ofpocket expenses incurred during the first five days, or part thereof, of jury service. Necessary out-of-pocket expenses shall include, but not be limited to, [twenty cents] family care at a rate established by the Jury

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213 Administrator under subsection (b) of this section and travel expenses, 214 based on the privately owned vehicle mileage reimbursement rate established by the federal General Services Administration, for each 215 216 mile of travel from the juror's place of residence to the place of holding 217 the court and return and shall exclude food. The mileage shall be 218 determined by the shortest direct route either by highway or by any 219 regular line of conveyance between the points. A reimbursement award 220 under this subsection for each day of service shall not be less than 221 twenty dollars or more than [fifty dollars] the minimum fair wage, as 222 defined in section 31-58, in effect on the days of jury service, based on 223 an eight-hour day. For the purposes of this subsection, "full-time 224 employed juror" means an employee holding a position normally 225 requiring thirty hours or more of service in each week, which position 226 is neither temporary nor casual, and includes an employee holding a 227 position through a temporary help service, as defined in section 31-129, 228 which position normally requires thirty hours or more of service in each 229 week, who has been working in that position for a period exceeding 230 ninety days, and "part-time employed juror" means an employee 231 holding a position normally requiring less than thirty hours of service 232 in each week or an employee working on a temporary or casual basis. 233 In the event that a juror may be considered to be both a full-time 234 employed juror and a part-time employed juror for any day of the first 235 five days, or part thereof, of jury service, such juror shall, for the 236 purposes of this section, be considered to be a full-time employed juror 237 only.

(b) The Jury Administrator shall establish guidelines for reimbursement of expenses pursuant to this section.

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(c) Each juror who serves more than five days who is not paid by his or her employer after the fifth day shall be paid by the state for the sixth day and each day thereafter [at a rate of fifty dollars] a flat fee equal to the minimum fair wage, as defined in section 31-58, in effect on the days of jury service, based on an eight-hour day, per day of service. A juror receiving payment under this subsection shall not be entitled to any

additional reimbursement. An unemployed or part-time employed juror who serves more than five days shall also be entitled to family care and travel expenses paid at the rate specified in subsection (a) of this section and subject to the guidelines established in subsection (b) of this section.

This act shall take effect as follows and shall amend the following sections:		
Section 1	October 1, 2021	51-217
Sec. 2	July 1, 2023	51-220
Sec. 3	October 1, 2022	51-220a
Sec. 4	July 1, 2022	51-232
Sec. 5	October 1, 2022	51-232(c)
Sec. 6	October 1, 2021	51-247

JUD Joint Favorable Subst.

APP Joint Favorable

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