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 U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION		U 'CATEGORICAL GRANT PROGRESS REPORT		
GRANTEE LAW ENFORCEMENT PLANNING COMMISSION, STATE OF IDAHO		LEAA GRANT NO. 76-NI-10-0004	DATE OF REPORT 1/9/79	REPORT NO. 9
IMPLEMENTING SUBGRANTEE Fourth Judicial District State of Idaho		TYPE OF REPORT <input type="checkbox"/> REGULAR <input type="checkbox"/> SPECIAL REQUEST <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FINAL REPORT		
SHORT TITLE OF PROJECT None		GRANT AMOUNT \$100,000		
REPORT IS SUBMITTED FOR THE PERIOD Oct. 1, 1978		THROUGH Dec 31, 1978		
SIGNATURE OF PROJECT DIRECTOR 		TYPED NAME & TITLE OF PROJECT DIRECTOR Judge Warren H. Gilmore Trial Court Administrator		
COMMENCE REPORT HERE (Add continuation pages as required.)				
<p>The grant period for the Jury Usage Management program terminated on December 31, 1978. Prior to the termination date, a grant extension was requested on November 28, 1978.</p> <p>The extension was requested to allow more time to transfer the knowledge gained from the Jury Usage Management study to other courts. At the present time there is an invitation to present the findings of the study to the Nebraska Legislature, and also a request from the Central California Criminal Justice Planning District.</p> <p>Pending further action on the behalf of LEAA, the enclosed Final Evaluation Report is submitted as the final report.</p>				
<div style="font-size: 2em; font-weight: bold; transform: rotate(-90deg); position: absolute; left: -100px; top: 50px;">58308</div>				
<small>NOTE: No further monies or other benefits may be paid out under this program unless this report is completed and filed as required by existing law and regulations (18 MC 74-7; Omnibus Crime Control Act of 1976).</small>				
RECEIVED BY GRANTEE STATE PLANNING AGENCY (Official):			DATE:	

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ACQUISITIONS

FINAL EVALUATION REPORT

on the

Del. JUROR USAGE AND MANAGEMENT GRANT —

Grant #76-NI-10-0004

December 1, 1973

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Criminal Justice Administration
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PROBLEM STATEMENT

The juror selection process in the Fourth Judicial District of Idaho has become a problem because of accelerated population growth and the inefficiency that existed under the old system. The manual system included approximately 131,000 names on the master list. Manual processing was disorganized, decentralized, and difficult to administer. The problems in the manual system became more acute as the population continued to increase. The pre-existing jury system did not provide for efficient administration in terms of jurors' and litigants' time, and the use of public funds. Jurors called for jury duty were required to be available for service for 60 days or to serve ten days (whichever came first). This inefficiency created a great deal of negative attitudes toward the judicial system.¹

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

In late 1976, the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration awarded federal grant funds to eighteen courts for the purpose of modernizing their juror selection and utilization process, the Juror Utilization and Management grant (Grant #76-N1-10-0004). The local project, as a part of the nation-wide demonstration project, was designed to improve juror utilization in six broad areas:

1. Increased defensibility of juror selection methods.
2. Increased citizen participation in jury service and the work of the courts, with resultant improvement in citizen attitudes toward the criminal justice system.

¹ The pre-existing system is discussed in greater detail later in this report.

3. Improved responsiveness of the jury system to the court's needs.
4. Reduced economic burden upon the individual called to serve on jury duty, resulting from examination of hardship factors such as the term of service and the repetition rate of jury service.
5. Decreased court and community costs of the jury system resulting from introduction of data processing techniques, modern paper work methods, and more efficient utilization of the citizen's time when called to serve on jury duty.
6. Development of a system/systems which can serve both metropolitan and rural areas.

The evaluative instruments and performance objectives were developed by Bird Engineering Research Associates.² Bird did not actually structure the system since the variability in the various judicial districts made it impossible for the application of one system.

EVALUATION DESIGN

The evaluation design of the "Jury Utilization and Management Grant" is concerned with the following eight basic elements:

1. Selection Methods
2. Responsiveness to Court Needs
3. Jury Service Methods
4. Costs and Conditions
5. Citizen Awareness
6. Paperwork
7. Statutes
8. Jury System Plan

The evaluation is based on Time-Series model, a quasi-experimental design (Campbell and Stanley, 1975). The essence of this design is periodic

² See A Guide to Juror Usage and A Guide to Jury System Management, U. S. Department of Justice, December, 1974.

measurement of the jury selection process before and during the introduction of the experimental change (i.e., the eight elements specified in the grant).

The design is diagrammed as follows:

$$0_1 \quad 0_2 \quad 0_3 \quad X \quad 0_4 \quad 0_5 \quad 0_6$$

The observation/data collection dates were $0_1 = 1/1/76$, $0_2 = 6/30/76$, $0_3 = 1/1/77$, $0_4 = 6/30/77$, $0_5 = 1/1/78$, and $0_6 = 6/30/78$.³ This provided for three observations at six month intervals of the jury process before the implementation of the grant and three observations at six month intervals during the life of the grant. This data collection procedure allowed for the establishment of base line or pre-test data before the experimental change and a continuing analysis of the changes in the dependent variable during the grant life. This evaluative design was particularly desirable since the national evaluative design developed by Creighton Institute for Business, Law, and Social Research was a Repeated Measurement Nonequivalent Group Design. The suggested Time-Series design will interface with the approach used for the national evaluation of the demonstration project. The Repeated Measurement and Time-Series designs are preferred over pre/post test designs because the additional observational points are an important management tool for the project administrator. The delineation of specific observation points throughout the grant life allowed the evaluator to identify particular problem areas and allowed the grant administrator to correct existing problems before the grant was completed.

METHODOLOGY

The grant stated performance objectives on eight essential elements. The data was collected by the project staff in accordance with the national evaluative design. A discussion of each of the elements⁴ is included.

³ This date was modified to May 31, 1978, because of time constraints.

⁴ See Appendix A for a summary.

1. Selection Methods

The factors to be measured were "Source List Coverage" and "Yield." The objective in "Source List Coverage" of eligible jurors was to achieve coverage greater than 85 percent in Ada County. Regarding "Juror Yield," the objective was to have a Qualifying Yield (Yq) of greater than 50 percent and a Summoning Yield (Ys) of greater than 40 percent.

2. Responsiveness to Court Needs

This element referred to the mean number of times a judge must wait for a jury panel to begin the voir dire process. The program objective was to have no more than one wait per judge per year and for the period not to exceed thirty minutes.

3. Jury Service Methods

The evaluation of this element included an analysis of enrollment time and utilization of jurors. Enrollment time referred to the amount of time new jurors spent completing the jury information sheet, being oriented, and waiting to be called for their first jury panel. The stated objective was less than one hour for the total process.

The second criteria, juror utilization, was to be measured through two indices: "PBI" and "JDPT".

$$\text{People Brought In (PBI)} = \frac{\# \text{ of jurors in pool}}{\# \text{ of panels}}$$

The objective was less than 30.

$$\text{Juror Days Per Trial (JDPT)} = \frac{\# \text{ of days served}}{\# \text{ of panels}}$$

The objective was less than 40.

4. Costs and Conditions

Under this element, data was collected on the following:

- a. Costs. Baseline data was collected on costs of the juror system

before and after the implementation of the new program in order to determine cost/benefit ratios.

- b. Source List used. The percent of the Source List used every two years was calculated from existing records.
- c. Repetition. The amount of repetition or number of times a person was called for service every two years was noted. (A person cannot be called more than once every two years by statute.)
- d. Income lost by jurors as a result of service. Loss of income was tracked by means of an Exit Questionnaire. The objective is for not more than 10 percent to lose money.
- e. Juror reaction to service. This information was collected by means of an exiting questionnaire. The objective was 90 percent favorable reaction; (see the discussion for element five for additional information).

5. Citizen Awareness

- a. Preconceptions of jurors. Jurors were asked if they had a favorable or unfavorable reaction to service before they served. The stated objective was a 90 percent favorable response from those serving.
- b. Percentage of persons formally requesting excuses.⁵ The percentage was noted from exiting records and evaluated.

6. Paperwork

An analysis of the paperwork required in the jury selection process included the number of individual forms in use (objective was less than five), the number of typings (objective was less than three), and

⁵ The following operational definitions apply to this question. "A permanent excuse is usually medical in nature and excuses the person from juror service." "A postponement is temporary in nature, usually job related, and the person serves at a later time."

clerical hours per juror (objective was less than one).

7. Statutes

The statutes of the State of Idaho were reviewed and recommendations made by the Committee. An analysis was made of the review process, the proposed changes, and their impact.

8. Jury System Plan

The Jury System Plan involved the development of a written document describing a computerized system, manual system, and mixed (a modified computer and manual system) system of juror selection. This document would be available to jurisdictions wishing to evaluate and improve their selection process.

PRE-EXISTING JURY SYSTEM

In the original evaluative design, observation dates were established both before and after the grant period to measure the degree of change in the eight essential elements of the grant. The dates were 1/1/76, 6/30/76, 1/1/77 before the implementation of the grant, and 6/30/77, 1/1/78, and 6/30/78 after the implementation of the grant.

Under the previous manual system, accurate records and data were not maintained. Since the data system did not allow for the precise determination of the performance on the eight established elements under the manual system, this part of the evaluation will be in narrative format. The information has been derived in interviews with the former and present jury commissioners, the court administrator, and the assistant administrator, other court personnel, and limited records.

ELEMENTS

1. Selection Methods

In December, 1975, the jury commissioner used a combination of the Voter Registration List, which was required by law, and the Driver's License List, which was optional. This combined list consisted of 165,000 names and resulted in approximately 85 percent coverage even though the grant had not begun. Duplicates were eliminated by having a computer cross-check on last name, first name, and the first four digits of the address. This resulted in an eligibility list of 131,632 names and a Master Jury Wheel of 13,163 names (10%).

The "qualifying yield" for 1976 was 48 percent. The "summoning yield" was 75 percent to 78 percent. The combined yield (which is the result of multiplying the "qualifying yield" by the "summoning yield") was approximately 37 percent.

2. Responsiveness to Court Needs

According to the former jury commissioner, there were no judge waits before the implementation of the grant.

3. Jury Service Methods

A. The enrollment process under the old system included sending the juror an information sheet which was filled out at home and a booklet describing the jury process. The juror was then called for duty when needed. The waiting period was estimated at forty-five minutes.

The indices "People Brought In" (PBI) and "Juror Days Per Trial" (JDPT) were deemed as being not applicable to the selection process in the Fourth Judicial District because of a different selection process.

4. Costs and Conditions

A. The pre-existing juror system was quite expensive in terms of the labor and other costs associated with maintaining the manual two-step mailing system. The booklet that was mailed to orient the jurors cost 25¢ each. If this system was still in use, the present cost would be approximately \$750 per year. (See the discussion in Element 6 - "Paperwork" and Appendix B for a more complete analysis of the system.) The present jury commissioner estimates that it would require a minimum of two additional personnel to maintain the manual system today. The approximate cost for personnel alone would be \$15,792.

B. Under the pre-existing system approximately ten percent of the Source List was drawn every two years to make up the Master Jury Wheel.

C. A person was rarely called for service more than once every two years under the old system.

D. It was estimated that approximately 75 percent to 80 percent lost at least partial pay under the old system. As a rule, only public employees were reimbursed.

E. Under the old system, it was reported that the reaction was generally positive. Most people were reserved at first but were positive after jury service.

5. Citizen Awareness

Most jurors were somewhat reserved about jury duty. After serving they became more positive. Information was not available on the number of persons requesting excuses from duty under the old system.

6. Paperwork

Prior to the fully computerized system, approximately 400 juror qualification forms were mailed each month, with a 50 percent yield, and proved adequate to supply the summoning yield. These qualification forms were folded, placed in window envelopes, along with a return self-addressed envelope, and mailed to prospective jurors. As the qualification forms were returned, the forms were processed manually as to either qualified or disqualified, and then the information entered in the Cathode Ray Tube (CRT) computer. At the time summons were needed, an order was given to the Data Processing Center by the Jury Commissioner, signed by the Administrative Judge, and the summons were printed and returned to the Jury Commissioner's office for preparation and mailing. The summons and jury questionnaires were folded and a return self-addressed envelope was provided. This juror questionnaire was used by the attorneys and judges in the courtroom in the voir dire process. When these forms were returned by the juror, the questionnaires were then reproduced on a photocopy machine in the Clerk's office, manually collated, and made into packets ready for courtroom use.⁶ Five forms were in use.

⁶ This information is derived from a Staff Report, December, 1977.

The annual cost for the manual mailing system is included in Appendix B. The annual cost under the two-step mailing system was \$5314.40 under the 20 day system, and \$10,628.80 under the ten day system.

7. Statutes

A discussion of the change in statutes is included in the final evaluation. (Appendix D)

8. Jury System Plan

A discussion is included in the final evaluation.

PRESENT SYSTEM

The following discussion includes the performance under the new juror system regarding the eight elements.

1. Selection Methods

The first objective under this element was to have an 85% Source List Coverage. In December, 1975, (before the implementation of the grant) the Voter Registration List supplemented by the Driver's License List was used to select jurors. In 1976-1977, there was an 85% coverage before the grant began.

In the 1977-1978 listing, there were approximately 197,000 names on the combined lists. Duplicates were eliminated by checking last name, first name, the first four digits of the address, driver's license numbers, and Social Security numbers, where available. This resulted in a list of 128,276 names. This indicates a much more efficient job in eliminating duplication of names. From this list, 21,379 (16.7%) names were drawn to form the Master Jury Wheel. It was decided that additional names would be drawn to gain a wider cross-section of people.

The second objective was to have a "Qualifying Yield" (Yq) of greater than 50%. The Yq in 1976 was 48%. At the first observation date, 6/30/77, the mean Yq was 47.68%.⁷ At the second, 1/1/78, it was not possible to collect data because of the conversion to the pre-packaged mailer system. No qualification forms were mailed from May through October. There were adequate qualified jurors in the prospective juror wheel to be summoned to cover the court's needs.

The third indicator was Summoning Yield (Ys) with the stated objectives as greater than 40%. At the first observation point, 6/30/77, the mean Ys was 77.94%. The Ys at 6/30/78 was 74%.

⁷ Includes January through April.

During the grant life, a decision was made to report overall yield which is (Y_q times Y_s). This results in a figure indicating overall performance. In 1976, the overall yield was 37%; June 30, 1977, was 35.5%; January 1, 1978, was 51% (using the pre-packaged mailer) and May 30, 1978, was 52%. (See Appendix C for a flow chart of the system.)

2. Responsiveness to Court Needs

The objective under this element was to have no more than one judge wait per year for no longer than thirty minutes. There have been no judge waits during the grant life but all of the jurors have been utilized in selecting a jury on four occasions.

3. Jury Service Methods

Enrollment time and juror utilization were the main objectives in this section. The objective for enrollment time is less than one hour. Those jurors that are qualified are informed of the voluntary orientation class that is held before their first day of juror service. Approximately 75% of those qualified attended the orientation class, which lasts from three-quarters of one hour to one hour. Procedures for reporting for duty and the Code-A-Phone system are discussed. The juror reports for duty the following day to the jury lounge for assignment to a court room. The approximate time involved in this process is one and a quarter hours.⁸ The project did not reach its stated objective under this element.

One of the principle reasons for not reaching the optimum enrollment/orientation time of less than one hour was space limitations. That is, there was not sufficient space to bring 90-120 jurors together

⁸ Staff Report, November 18, 1977.

and enroll and orient them. Since the present process was only fifteen minutes over the optimum, it was felt that it was not cost effective to expend the additional funds necessary to reduce the time.

The second objective under this element was a determination of the PBI (People Brought In) and the JDPT (Juror Days Per Trial). The project staff in discussions with LEAA determined that these two indicators were not applicable to the selection process in the Fourth Judicial District.

4. Costs and Conditions

The present juror selection process utilizing the one-step pre-packaged mailer has resulted in substantial reduction in court personnel costs and juror costs. It is estimated that if the old system was still operational, two additional persons would have to be hired to handle the additional paperwork. The approximate cost under the present wage scale of the county would be \$15,792 per year. The ten year savings would then be \$156,920.

In addition to reduction of personnel costs, the ten-day, one-step qualification/summoning system costs \$3,303.00 per year. The cost of the pre-existing, ten-day, two-step qualification/summoning process was \$10,628.80. The savings under the present system is \$7,325.80, or 67% per year. The ten year cost savings would be \$73,258.00.

The next objective under Costs and Conditions was reporting the percentage of the Source List used every two years. Presently, 16.7% of the Source List is utilized in the Master Jury Wheel. A higher percentage is used than in previous years (which was 10%) to gain a wider cross-section of the community.

The next objective was to note the number of times a person was called every two years. By Idaho statute, a person can only serve

once every two years. After a person has served once and is issued a check by the Fourth Judicial District, their name is purged from the system. This procedure eliminates any person serving more than once.

The next objective was for no more than 10% to lose income as a result of service. The Exit Questionnaire indicated that approximately 10% lost income.

The next objective was to have a favorable reaction to jury duty from 90% of those serving. The Exit Questionnaire indicated that there was a 95% favorable reaction.

5. Citizen Awareness

The objectives of preconceptions of those serving duplicates the information collected on juror reaction in the previous element. The objective was 90% favorable reaction and the Exit Questionnaire indicated 95% overall favorable reaction.

The next objective was to have fewer than 10% of the persons excused from jury duty. In the Fourth Judicial District the rate was 5%.

6. Paperwork

The stated objectives were to reduce the number of individual forms in use to less than five, the number of typings to less than three, and the clerical hours per juror to less than one. In August, 1977, the Fourth Judicial District began using a pre-packaged mailer (see Appendix B). The mailer, developed by the Project Director and staff, was designed to qualify and summon jurors directly from the Master Wheel in a one-step process. It contains a summons notice indicating the date to appear and length of service. The qualification form is printed on one side of a "snap-out" insert and the Prospective

Juror Questionnaire, used in the voir dire process, on the reverse.

The prospective juror is instructed to return it in the self-addressed envelope included. When the staff receives the forms, they are processed into qualified and disqualified categories.

Those qualified are mailed reporting instructions, notice of orientation class, and a special parking permit. Those disqualified and the reason for disqualification are entered into the computer system for the purpose of recording data necessary to determine qualification/summoning yield. Age and sex as well as any changes in mailing addresses or telephone numbers are entered into the computer system of those qualified. The computer also prints the checks for payment.

The number of individual forms was reduced to one, the typing/printings are handled by the computer system, and the human processing time is between three and five minutes.

7. Statutes

The attached statutory changes with explanations are attached in Appendix D.

8. Jury System Plan

The evaluation of this element is descriptive in nature. The objective was to produce a procedural guide describing a computerized, manual, and modified computer/manual system to select jurors. The reasons for the different types of systems was precipitated by the demographic configurations of Idaho judicial districts. Some, such as the Fourth Judicial District, are heavily populated and others are quite sparse. By developing three different systems, it was assumed that maximum efficiency could be gained throughout Idaho in the selection process.

The manual (on file in the Court Administrator's office) that was

developed describes the general process of conducting a study and improving the juror selection and utilization process. Rather than developing a complete manual system, the development of such a system is discussed in the presentations given throughout the state. Overheads and other workshop materials have been developed to show the best procedures for improving the juror selection process.

On April 20, 1978, the improved system was presented to the Trial Court Administrators from each Judicial District in Idaho. On May 9, 1978, the presentation was made to the administrative personnel in the Third Judicial District. On June 16, 1978, the JUM presentation of the Fourth Judicial District was given to all the Utah district and municipal judges at an annual state seminar in Salt Lake City, Utah. The Fourth Judicial District will continue to provide technical assistance to any district requesting aid in improving juror usage and management.

SUMMARY

The Jury Utilization and Management Project has achieved distinctive and quantifiable successes. The Source List Coverage and Overall Yield both exceed the stated grant objectives. The new process has been responsive to court needs by having no judge waits during the grant life. The project did not achieve its objective of reducing jury enrollment time to one hour because of physical space restraints, but did reduce it to one and one quarter hours.

The costs savings in the project were particularly dramatic. The ten year projected savings in personnel costs alone is \$157,920 under the present wage structure in the county. The ten year projected savings in the improved ten-day, one-step qualification/summoning system is \$73,258.

Jurors, as indicated by the Exit Questionnaire, were positive about the jury system. Paperwork for jurors and staff was dramatically reduced by using the pre-packaged mailer.

A number of statutory changes were made to improve the juror utilization process.

The staff of the Fourth Judicial District have presented workshops to other districts and court administrators on the improved process. They will also continue to provide technical assistance to other courts wishing to utilize either a computerized or manual system.

In conclusion, the new system meets or exceeds the grant requirements except in a few minor areas.

APPENDIX A

APPENDIX A

ELEMENT	FACTOR TO BE MEASURED	OBJECTIVE
1. Selection Methods	Source List Coverage	>85%
	Qualifying Yield (Yq)	>50%
	Summoning Yield (Ys)	>40%
	Overall Yield ¹	>40%
2. Responsiveness to Court Needs	Number of waits/judge/year	≤ 1
	Lengths of waits	≤ 30 minutes
3. Jury Service Methods	Enrollment time	< 1 hour
	PBI	< 30
	JDPT	< 40
4. Costs and Conditions	Costs before and after program	--
	Loss of income	< 10%
	Favorable reaction to service	> 90%
5. Citizen Awareness	Favorable before service	--
	Favorable after service	> 90%
	Percent requesting excuses	< 10%
6. Paperwork	Number of forms used	< 5
	Number of typings	< 3
	Clerical hours per juror	< 1
7. Statutes	Suggested changes to statutes	--
8. Jury System Plan	Written Manual Development	--

¹ Overall yield is the only applicable measure because of a grant performance adjustment.

APPENDIX B

APPENDIX B

ANNUAL MANUAL COST - 20 DAY SYSTEM

Step #1 - Qualifying: 400 forms mailed every 20 days

<u>COSTS:</u>	Qualification Forms @ 1¢	\$ 4.00
	Envelopes for mailing	7.00
	Return envelopes	7.00
	Postage to mail	52.00
	Return postage (80% return)	48.00
	Computer costs	20.00
	1 day labor (folding and preparation for mailing)	28.00
		<u>\$ 166.00</u>
		x 13

ANNUAL COST

\$2,158.00

Step #2 - Summoning: 150 mailed every 20 days

<u>COSTS:</u>	Summons Forms @ 1¢	\$ 1.50
	Envelopes	2.65
	Return envelopes	2.65
	Questionnaires	1.50
	Postage to mail (certified)	147.00
	Return postage	19.50
	Computer costs	20.00
	1 1/2 days labor (folding and preparation for certified mail)	48.00
	Total each mailing	<u>48.00</u>
		\$ 242.80
		x 13

\$3,314.40 - Note 20 day

(Overall Yield: 1976-1977 - 37% to 38%)

\$5,314.40

x 2²

\$10,628.80 - Note 10 day

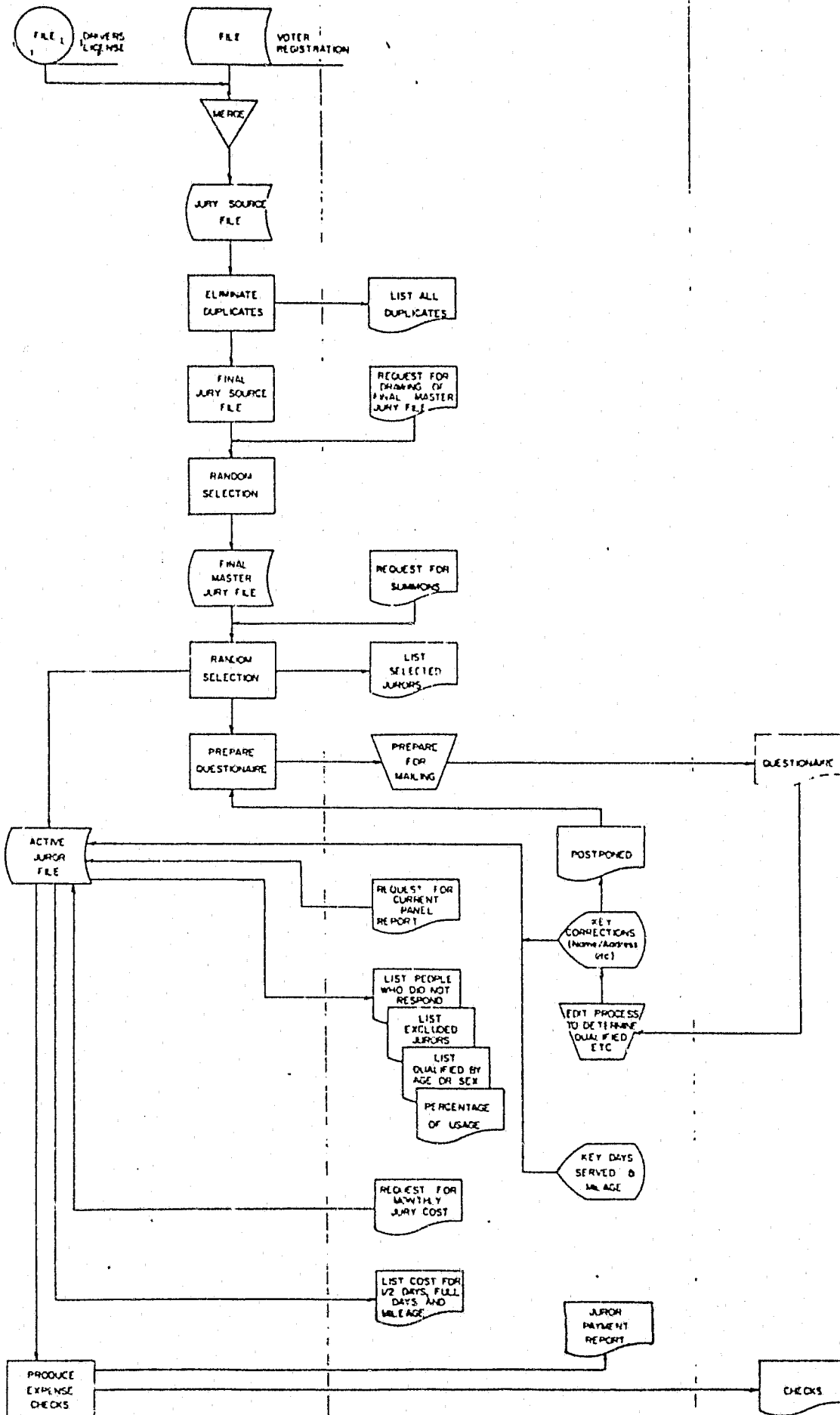
² The figure is multiplied by 2 to give the cost of a 10 day plan.

APPENDIX C

DATA PROCESSING

JURY MANAGEMENT

JURORS



APPENDIX D

IN THE _____

_____ BILL NO. _____

BY _____

AN ACT

RELATING TO HOW A TRIAL JURY IS CONSTITUTED; AMENDING
SECTION 2-105, IDAHO CODE, TO PROVIDE THAT A TRIAL JURY
MAY BE COMPRISED OF MEN OR WOMEN OR BOTH.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Idaho:

SECTION 1. That Section 2-105, Idaho Code, be, and the
same is hereby amended to read as follows:

2-105. CONSTITUTION OF TRIAL JURY. A trial jury con-
sists of twelve (12) men or women or both: provided, that in
civil actions the jury may consist of any number less than
twelve (12) upon which the parties may agree in open court:
and provided, further, that in cases of misdemeanor and in
civil actions involving not more than five hundred dollars
(\$500), exclusive of costs, the jury shall consist of not
more than six (6).

Section 2-105, Uniform Jury Selection and Service Act, states that a trial jury consists of twelve (12) men. In order to bring this Statute in conformity with Section 2-103, Uniform Jury Selection and Service Act, it is recommended that the wording, "or women or both," be included; to follow the word "men."

IN THE _____
_____ BILL NO. _____
BY _____

AN ACT

RELATING TO RETENTION OF RECORDS OF JURY SERVICE; AMENDING SECTION 2-214, IDAHO CODE, TO PROVIDE FOR RETENTION OF RECORDS AND PAPERS CONCERNING SELECTION AND SERVICE OF JUROR FOR TWO YEARS, RATHER THAN FOUR YEARS.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Idaho:

SECTION 1. That Section 2-214, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

2-214. RETENTION PERIOD FOR PAPERS AND RECORDS. All records and papers compiled and maintained by the jury commissioner or the clerk in connection with selection and service of jurors shall be preserved by the clerk for ~~four--(4)~~ two (2) years after the master jury wheel used in their selection is emptied and refilled (section 2-207, Idaho Code) and for any longer period ordered by the court.

Section 2-214, Uniform Jury Selection and Service Act, provides all records and papers compiled and maintained by the jury commissioner shall be preserved for four (4) years after the master jury wheel used in the selection of jurors is emptied and refilled. Since Section 2-216, Uniform Jury Selection and Service Act, states that in any two year period a person shall not be required to serve or attend court for prospective service as a petit juror more than ten (10) court days or sixty (60) calendar days, whichever occurs first, except if necessary to complete service in a particular case, it seems more accurate to assess Section 2-214 in terms of a two year period instead of four years after the master jury wheel has been emptied and refilled.

There has been no request for juror information made in excess of two years, therefore, it is recommended that the maintenance of record and paper retention not be necessary for any period longer than two years due to the necessity of providing extra storage space created by the processing of additional jurors as a result of a shorter term of service.

IN THE _____
BILL NO. _____
BY _____

21208

1 AN ACT
2 RELATING TO SUMMONS TO SERVE AS A JUROR; AMENDING SECTION
3 2-210, IDAHO CODE, TO PROVIDE FOR SERVICE OF SUMMONS BY
4 FIRST CLASS MAIL.

5 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Idaho:

6 SECTION 1. That Section 2-210, Idaho Code, be, and the
7 same is hereby amended to read as follows:

8 2-210. NAMES PLACED IN QUALIFIED JURY WHEEL -- DRAWING
9 PANELS -- NOTICE TO PERSONS DRAWN -- SUMMONING ADDITIONAL
10 PETIT JURORS -- NAMES DRAWN TO BE PUBLIC -- EXCEPTION. (1)
11 The jury commission shall maintain a qualified jury wheel
12 and shall place therein the names or identifying numbers of
13 all prospective jurors drawn from the master jury wheel who
14 are not disqualified under section 2-209, Idaho Code.

15 (2) The court or any other state or county official
16 having authority to conduct a trial or hearing with a jury
17 within the county may direct the jury commission to draw and
18 assign to that court or official the number of qualified
19 jurors he deems necessary for one (1) or more jury panels or
20 as required by law for a grand jury. Upon receipt of the
21 direction and in a manner prescribed by the court, the jury
22 commission shall publicly draw at random from the qualified
23 jury wheel the number of qualified jurors specified. The
24 qualified jurors drawn for jury service shall be assigned at
25 random by the clerk to each jury panel in a manner pre-
26 scribed by the court.

27 (3) If a grand, petit, or other jury is ordered to be
28 drawn, the clerk thereafter shall cause each person drawn
29 for jury service to be served with a summons either person-
30 ally or by registered first class mail or certified mail,
31 return receipt requested, addressed to him at his usual
32 residence, business, or post office address, requiring him
33 to report for jury service at a specified time and place.

34 (4) If there is an unanticipated shortage of available
35 petit jurors drawn from a qualified jury wheel, the court
36 may require the sheriff to summon a sufficient number of
37 petit jurors selected at random by the clerk from the quali-
38 fied jury wheel in a manner prescribed by the court.

39 (5) The names of qualified jurors drawn from the quali-
40 fied jury wheel and the contents of jury qualification forms

1 completed by those jurors shall be made available to the
2 public unless the court determines in any instance that this
3 information in the interest of justice should be kept con-
4 fidential or its use limited in whole or in part.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

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