

OPD Statement_Support_Sb30_Jury Service Disqualifi

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Position: FAV



POSITION ON PROPOSED LEGISLATION

Bill: SB 30 Courts - Jury Service - Disqualification

Position: Favorable

Date: January 26, 2022

The Maryland Office of the Public Defender respectfully requests that the Committee issue a favorable report on Senate Bill 30.

SB 30 would limit the number of individuals who are currently disenfranchised from serving on a jury in Maryland. Where one third of all Americans have a criminal record, this bill would allow more Marylanders to serve their community through jury service. In particular, this bill would have a significant impact on increasing opportunities for jury representation, whereby Maryland currently leads the nation in incarcerating young Black men – such that Maryland has incarcerated the highest percentage of people who are Black in this country, more than twice the national average. The Justice Policy Institute (JPI) has found more than 70% of all people in Maryland’s prisons, double the national average, and almost 80% of people serving at least 10 years, are Black.¹ These are the highest rates in the country, easily eclipsing the next closest states – Mississippi, South Carolina and Georgia.

The bill changes the current law which has a more expansive view of individuals ineligible for jury service because of criminal convictions. Individuals with criminal contacts are still members of their community and should not be silenced or prevented from one our country’s most basis civic duty, but also one that individuals with criminal records are directly impacted by and should a right to participate in after their sentences have been served.

For these reasons, the Maryland Office of the Public Defender strongly urges a favorable report on Senate Bill 30.

¹ <http://www.justicepolicy.org/research/12702>.

For further information please contact Krystal Williams, Director of Government Relations, at krystal.williams@maryland.gov or Elizabeth Hilliard, Assistant Director of Government Relations at elizabeth.hilliard@maryland.gov.

2022-01-26 SB 30 (Support).pdf

Uploaded by: Hannibal Kemerer

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410-576-6584

January 26, 2022

To: The Honorable William C. Smith, Jr.
Chair, Judicial Proceedings Committee

From: Hannibal G. Williams II Kemerer
Chief Counsel, Legislative Affairs, Office of the Attorney General

Re: SB0030 – Courts – Jury Service Disqualification – **Letter of Support**

The Office of the Attorney General urges the Judicial Proceedings Committee to favorably report Senate Bill 30. Senator Carter's bill would relax the rules that have traditionally prohibited ex-offenders from serving on a jury. The law currently disqualifies anyone who has been convicted of a crime punishable by imprisonment exceeding 1 year and received a sentence of imprisonment for more than 1 year. The only exception to jury service disqualification under current law is if the person is pardoned.

This bill would keep the requirement that the person have been convicted of a crime punishable by imprisonment exceeding 1 year, but limit it to those who are "currently serving the sentence imposed for the conviction, including a term of probation." Once the ex-offender has served his or her sentence and probation, he or she would be free to serve on a jury despite the prior conviction. The bill advances sound policy, consistent with positions that our Office has taken on measures like the "ban the box" movement and bail reform—things that seek to facilitate someone's transition back to being contributing members of their community.

For all of the foregoing reasons, the Office of the Attorney General urges the Committee to favorably report Senate Bill 30.

cc: Committee Members

Testimony_JPC_SB0030_LR1151.pdf

Uploaded by: Jill Carter

Position: FAV



THE SENATE OF MARYLAND
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND 21401

**Testimony of Senator Jill P. Carter
In Favor of SB30
Before the Senate Judicial Proceedings Committee
On January 26, 2022**

Chair Smith, Vice Chair Waldstreicher, and Esteemed Members of the Committee:

Senate Bill 30 is a bill we considered and passed out of committee and the Senate last year. Given its merits, I believe that should easily happen again this year. The bill, which is pretty straightforward, simply allows ex-offenders to serve on juries. The bill is based on the premise that once a formerly incarcerated individual has paid their debt to society, by serving out their sentence and being released from probation, that they are once again eligible to regain the rights and responsibilities of citizenship.

Last year, in 2021, House Bill 260, which was the crossfile of this bill, passed out of the House without amendment, and then came before this Committee. We greeted it with bi-partisan support and gave it a favorable report with amendment. The amendment addressed concerns around the possibility of individuals serving on juries who have pending charges. Senate Bill 30 addresses that concern. Under this bill, that will not happen; those with pending felonies or serious misdemeanors will not be eligible to serve on juries.

What this bill does is re-enfranchise Marylanders who have been disenfranchised by outdated laws adopted in the days of what some people tend to think of as a different and old America. In the late 1960s, in the shadow of the 1965 Voting Rights Act, Maryland, as well as a number of states throughout the South, passed a plethora of laws that snatched away the basic rights of citizenship from those who found themselves incarcerated, many of whom tended to be Black males. Among those rights taken were the right to vote and the right to serve on a jury. Given this legacy, one third of Black males in Maryland are ineligible to serve on a jury, diluting the jury pool of “peers” for African American defendants.

In 2016, the Maryland legislature led the way by being one of the first states in the country to re-enfranchise those who had completed their felony sentences and granted them the right to vote. As a consequence, Maryland achieved full voter enfranchisement that year. Senate Bill 30 takes the next step of restoring important liberties available to citizens - the right to sit on a jury and to have criminal charges tried in front of a jury of peers.

We can be proud of our leadership in emancipation, but we have more work to do. I ask that we step up to the plate and re-enfranchise those who currently cannot serve on a jury and restore this important right of citizenship. Doing so will place Maryland on track with 20 other states and the District of Columbia by allowing formerly incarcerated individuals to serve on juries.

I hope that members will once again find that this legislation plays an important role in reversing the disenfranchisement of our citizens from what we hope is a bygone era. This is worth our support.

Respectfully,



Jill P. Carter

MAJ Position Paper SB30 jury elibility f.pdf

Uploaded by: John Breen

Position: FAV



Maryland Association for Justice, Inc.

2022 Position Paper

MAJ Position In Support of SB30 - Courts – Jury Service – Disqualification

SB30 changes Md. Courts Article, §8-103 “Qualification Criteria” that defines the persons that qualify and are disqualified for jury service. Under current law, a potential juror is not qualified if he or she “4) Has been convicted, in a federal or State court of record, of a crime punishable by imprisonment exceeding 1 year and received a sentence of imprisonment for more than 1 year.” Md. Courts And Judicial Proceedings Code Ann. § 8-103(b)(4). That applies to misdemeanors and felonies.

If SB30 is adopted, then only a prospective juror who has been convicted and sentenced for more than 1 year and is currently serving that sentence or on probation is disqualified from juror eligibility in a Maryland state court. This would allow anyone who served his or her complete sentence plus probation to be eligible for jury service.

Juries are supposed to be composed of community members who will fairly judge the case based on community standards. In *Duren v. Missouri*, 439 U.S. 357 (1979), the Court recognized the criminal defendant’s rights to be tried by jurors from the community. In *Lovell v. State*, 347 Md. 623, 662, 702 A.2d 261, 280 (1997), the Court addressed whether the jury represented a cross-section of the community and constituted a fair trial when considering whether African-American jurors were excluded from the jury pool based on voting registrations.

The rationale for excluding people convicted of felonies has come under more recent criticism because there is an imbalanced racial impact. One 2003 study indicates that over 6% of the adult population and about 30% of black men are excluded from jury service. See Kalt, *The Exclusion of Felons From Jury Service*, SSRN Electronic Journal Aug. 2003.

Everyone who pays their debt to society by serving their sentence and probation should no longer be prevented from jury service.

Excluding people for their lifetime, as under current law, who were sentenced to more than 1 year in jail for misdemeanors and felonies is too broad. Too many community members are prohibited from jury service. SB30 creates balance by permitting misdemeanor violators and people with past felony convictions who completely served jail and probation sentences to be permitted to serve on juries as part of the cross section of the community.

The MAJ requests a FAVORABLE Committee Report.

Combined Support Doc and National Chart for JPR .p

Uploaded by: John Giannetti

Position: FAV

Maryland Criminal Defense Attorney's Association



MD Senate -Judicial Proceedings Committee

January 26, 2022 1:00pm

Hearing on SB 30

Courts – Jury Service - Disqualification

MCDAA POSITION: SUPPORT

Brief bill explanation: This bill incorporates the amendments made by the Maryland Senate during the 2021 legislative session. It reverses the disenfranchisement of individuals convicted of crimes by making individuals eligible to serve on a jury AFTER their sentences (including probation) are complete, as long as they do not have any pending felony or serious misdemeanor charges.

Currently, all Marylanders who have completed their criminal sentence may VOTE in elections. Under this legislation, those same individuals will have their rights to serve on juries restored also. See Md. Code Elections, Section 3-102.

This bill alters the circumstances under which an individual may be disqualified for jury service by repealing provisions that disqualify individuals who received a sentence of imprisonment for more than one year or have pending charges for crimes punishable by imprisonment for more than one year. Instead, under the 2022 legislation, an individual is not qualified for jury service if the individual has been convicted of a felony and is currently serving the sentence imposed for the conviction, including any term of probation, OR if the individual has current felony or serious misdemeanor charges pending.

For additional information or questions regarding this legislation, please contact MCDAA Government Relations Contact John Giannetti 410.300.6393, JohnGiannetti.mcdaa@gmail.com

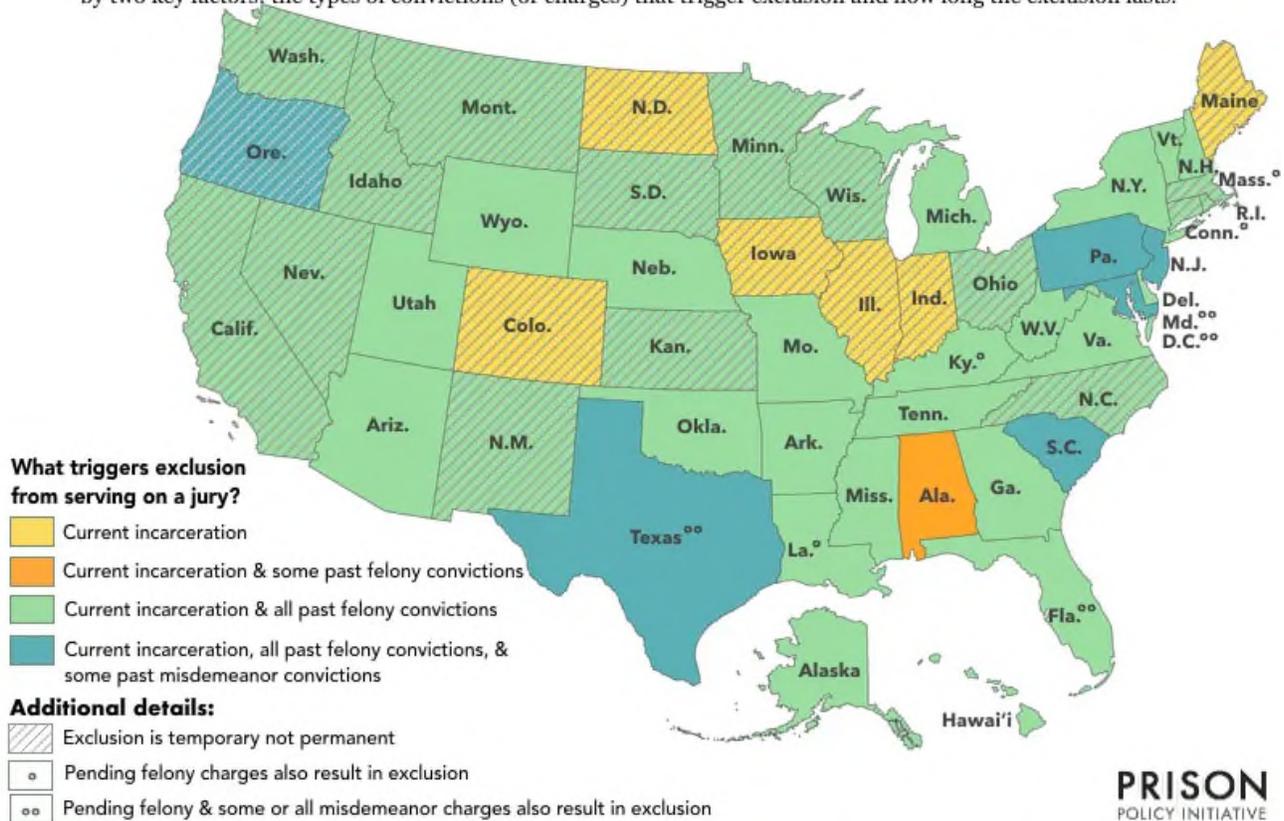
Rigging the jury: How each state reduces jury diversity by excluding people with criminal records

by Ginger Jackson-Gleich
February 18, 2021

In courthouses throughout the country, defendants are routinely denied the promise of a "jury of their peers," thanks to a lack of racial diversity in jury boxes.¹ One major reason for this lack of diversity is the constellation of laws prohibiting people convicted (or sometimes simply accused) of crimes from serving on juries.² These laws **bar more than twenty million people from jury service**, reduce jury diversity by disproportionately excluding Black and Latinx people, and actually cause juries to deliberate less effectively. Such exclusionary practices exist in every state and often ban people from jury service forever.

Every state has some form of jury exclusion

State laws barring people with criminal convictions—or pending charges—from serving on juries vary greatly by two key factors: the types of convictions (or charges) that trigger exclusion and how long the exclusion lasts.



The state laws that bar people with criminal convictions (or pending criminal charges) from serving on juries are complex. In Arizona, for example, exclusion becomes permanent upon conviction of a second felony; in Nevada, the duration of exclusion is different for civil and criminal jury service; and in Iowa, automatic exclusion ends when incarceration ends, but attorneys may ask judges to dismiss potential jurors because of prior felony convictions (no matter how old the conviction). For more detail, see our [appendix table](#).

Jury exclusion laws hinder jury diversity

As we have [chronicled extensively](#), the criminal justice system disproportionately targets Black people and Latinx people—so when states bar people with criminal convictions from jury service, they disproportionately exclude individuals from these groups. Of the approximately 19 million Americans with felony convictions in 2010, [an estimated 36%](#) (nearly 7 million people) were Black, despite the fact that Black people [comprise 13%](#) of the U.S. population. Although data on the number of Latinx people with felony convictions is [difficult to find](#) (because information about Latinx heritage has not always been collected or reported accurately within the criminal justice system), we do know that Hispanic people are [more likely to be incarcerated](#) than non-Hispanic whites and are overrepresented at numerous stages of the criminal justice process. It stands to reason, then, that Latinx populations are also disproportionately likely to have felony convictions.

As a result, jury exclusion statutes contribute to a lack of jury diversity across the country. A [2011 study](#) found that in one county in Georgia, 34% of Black adults—and 63% of Black men—were excluded from juries because of criminal convictions. In [New York State](#), approximately 33% of Black men are excluded from the jury pool because of the state's felony disqualification law. Nationwide, approximately [one-third of Black men](#) have a felony conviction; thus, in most places, many Black jurors (and many Black male jurors in particular) are barred by exclusion statutes long before any prosecutor can strike them in the courtroom.

Jury diversity makes juries more effective

Updates

Since this report was prepared in February 2021, states have continued to improve their laws, including:

- **Florida:** In March 2021, [Florida changed](#) its executive clemency rules, such that a person with a past felony conviction, other than a conviction for murder or a sexual offense, regain their right to serve on a jury after completing the terms of their sentence, including the payment of legal financial obligations.
- **Connecticut:** In June 2021, [Connecticut enacted](#) a law lowering the years of jury exclusion post-felony conviction from seven to three.
- **Louisiana:** In June 2021, [Louisiana passed](#) a law ending the state's lifetime jury service ban on people with felony convictions and restoring the right to serve on a jury for people who have been free from incarceration and off of probation and parole for five years.

For a more regularly updated guide to jury exclusion rules, please see the excellent resource compiled by our friends at the [Collateral Consequences Resource Center](#).

Not only does jury diversity underpin the constitutional guarantee of a fair trial and ensure that juries represent the “the voice of the community,” research shows that diverse juries actually do a better job. [A 2004 study](#) found that diverse groups “deliberated longer and considered a wider range of information than did homogeneous groups.” In fact, simply being part of a diverse group seems to make people better jurors; for example, when white people were members of racially mixed juries, they “raised more case facts, made fewer factual errors, and were more amenable to discussion of race-related issues.” [Another study](#) found that people on racially mixed juries “are more likely to respect different racial perspectives and to confront their own prejudice and stereotypes when such beliefs are recognized and addressed during deliberations.” In addition, the verdicts that diverse juries render are more likely to be viewed as legitimate by the public.

In some states, even misdemeanors can disqualify people from jury service

While the laws barring people with criminal convictions from jury service are often referred to as “*felony* exclusion laws,” in some states (and in federal courts), people with *misdemeanor* convictions can also be subject to exclusion. Texas, for example, specifically excludes from juries people who have been convicted of misdemeanor theft. Maryland, Pennsylvania, and South Carolina exclude people who have been convicted of any crime punishable by more than one year of incarceration, which includes certain misdemeanors in those states. Oregon excludes people convicted of certain misdemeanors for five years post-conviction. And several states and Washington, D.C. exclude people currently facing misdemeanor charges. This is in addition to states like Montana, Tennessee, and West Virginia that disqualify people only for those rare misdemeanors related to violating civic or public duties (a level of detail not reflected in the chart below).^③

50 States: What triggers exclusion from serving on a jury?

Current incarceration	Current incarceration & some past felony convictions	Current incarceration & all past felony convictions	Current incarceration, all past felony convictions, & some past misdemeanor convictions
No legal exclusion, but incarcerated jurors excused Maine	Forever Alabama	Forever Arizona Arkansas Delaware Florida Georgia Hawaii Kentucky Louisiana Michigan Mississippi Missouri Nebraska New Hampshire New York Oklahoma Tennessee Utah Vermont Virginia West Virginia Wyoming	Forever Maryland New Jersey Pennsylvania South Carolina Texas
No exclusion after incarceration ends Indiana North Dakota			For a fixed period of time Oregon
No exclusion after incarceration ends (although attorneys may request dismissal by the court) Colorado Illinois Iowa			
		For a fixed period of time Connecticut District of Columbia Kansas Massachusetts Nevada	
		Until sentence completed (including parole and probation) Alaska California (certain offenses lead to permanent exclusion) Idaho Minnesota Montana New Mexico North Carolina Ohio Rhode Island South Dakota Washington Wisconsin	

Pending criminal charges also result in exclusion
Connecticut, Kentucky, Louisiana, and Massachusetts also exclude anyone currently facing felony charges. Florida, Maryland, Texas, and D.C. also exclude anyone currently facing felony charges or facing (some or all) misdemeanor charges.

Table 1. This table (which focuses on trial or "petit" juries; "grand" juries, which examine the validity of accusations before trial, often have different rules) was compiled through our own legal analysis and interviews with court staff in numerous states, but it also benefited from reference to several great resources, including the Restoration of Rights Project's [50-State Comparison](#), the [National Inventory of Collateral Consequences of Conviction](#), and this 2004 article by Professor Brian Kalt. To be sure, many states have rights restoration processes (e.g., executive pardons, expungement) that can restore rights to individuals who would otherwise be barred, but such relief is generally rare and therefore not addressed here. For other nuances, exceptions, and the relevant statutes for each state, see our [appendix table](#).

Recommendations for reform

Reduce the scope of exclusion laws. The good news is that change is possible. California recently passed legislation—championed by public defenders—largely ending the permanent exclusion of people with felony convictions. In most contexts, Californians may now serve on juries upon completion of felony sentences, once probation and parole have ended. Prior to the change, the state's felony exclusion law prohibited 30 percent of California's Black male residents from serving on juries. While California's jury exclusion law is still more punitive than the laws in many states, this recent change shows that reform is possible. Other states can and should follow suit.

At the same time, as Professor James Binnall insightfully observes, once reform legislation is passed, it remains critically important to ensure full implementation of the law by restoring formerly excluded people to jury rolls. This process has met with mixed success in California, where months after the law went into effect, 22 of 58 counties were still providing incorrect or misleading information about eligibility to the public. (Professor Binnall's new book on jury exclusion offers detailed analysis of the impact of these exclusionary statutes, as well as a comprehensive takedown of the justifications usually offered in their defense; we also recommend Professor Anna Roberts' article [Casual Ostracism](#) for anyone looking for a compelling orientation to the issue of jury exclusion laws.)

Decriminalize and decarcerate. Of course, a more sweeping way to address jury exclusion laws would be to reduce the number of people with criminal convictions generally. This approach would entail criminalizing fewer behaviors, incarcerating fewer people, and penalizing criminal activity less harshly. Permitting 20 million people with felony convictions to serve on juries would be a powerful step toward a fairer and more effective legal system, but a far more holistic approach would be reducing the number of people who have criminal convictions in the first place.

Address other obstacles to jury diversity. Thanks to the efforts of advocates, many states are also taking steps to address other early-stage roadblocks to jury diversity. For example, states that draw jury pools exclusively from voting rolls inherently exclude anyone whose felony conviction prevents them from voting, even if the state technically allows them to serve on juries. To avoid this problem, states can draw potential jurors from additional sources, such as state tax records and DMV records. Some jurisdictions have begun to conduct more frequent address checks to decrease rates of undeliverable jury notices, or to require that a replacement summons be sent to the same zip code from which an undeliverable notice was returned. And Louisiana recently increased jury compensation, a small change that the American Bar Association notes makes it possible for “a broader segment of the population to serve.”

No matter how it’s done, reforming the nation’s many jury exclusions laws (and the many other barriers to jury diversity) will be a long, steep road, and the challenges will vary greatly from state to state. However, successful reform will bring millions of Americans back into the jury box and help to truly realize the promise of a fair trial by jury.

Appendix: How do states exclude people with criminal charges and/or convictions from jury service?

This table indicates which jurisdictions exclude people from jury service on the basis of criminal charges or convictions, how long such exclusion lasts, and which statutes set forth the law. The explanatory notes and footnotes here seek to clarify more complex issues that were not addressed in the table above. Here, too, the focus of this table is trial (or "petit") juries, as opposed to grand juries.

As noted in the table above, many states have rights restoration procedures (such as executive pardons, expungement, etc.) that can restore rights to individuals who would otherwise be barred from jury service; relief via such processes is generally rare and therefore mostly not included here. We also note that exclusion from jury service is often a penalty for crimes specifically related to juror misconduct or abuse of public office; however, we have generally not delved into that level of complexity here, particularly because such crimes are rare.

As stated previously, in addition to conducting our own legal analysis and speaking with court staff in numerous states, we consulted several great resources during the research stage of this project. In particular, we recommend the Restoration of Rights Project's 50-State Comparison, the National Inventory of Collateral Consequences of Conviction, and this 2004 article by Professor Brian Kalt. Professor Kalt's piece discusses other state-level specifics, such as whether convictions from other jurisdictions lead to exclusion, how rights restoration processes work, how errors related to criminal records are resolved, and distinctions between rules for civil/criminal jury service or petit/grand juries. State rules also vary in whether restitution payments must be completed before rights can be restored.

As always, we welcome your input if you have corrections to any of the information presented.

State	Which crimes trigger jury pool exclusion?	Upon conviction, how long does jury pool exclusion last?	Statutes and notes
Alabama	Some felonies ⁴	Forever	See Ala. Code § 12-16-60, and the Secretary of State's list of crimes involving moral turpitude. In addition, all felonies are a basis for challenge, even those not triggering exclusion from the pool.
Alaska	All felonies	Until sentence completed (incl. probation and parole).	See Alaska Stat. §§ 09.20.020, 12.55.185.
Arizona	All felonies	Forever, upon second felony. ⁵	See Ariz. Rev. Stat. §§ 13-904, 13-907.
Arkansas	All felonies	Forever	See Ark. Code Ann. § 16-31-102.
California	All felonies ⁶	Until sentence completed (incl. probation and parole). However, convictions requiring sex offender registration result in permanent disqualification.	See Cal. Const. art. VII, § 8; Cal. Civ. Proc. § 203.
Colorado	None	N/A	There is no automatic exclusion once incarceration ends. However, in the courtroom, the parties may consider the fact of a felony conviction in "determining whether to keep a person on the jury." See Colo. Rev. Stat. § 13-71-105.
Connecticut	All felonies	Limited period (while accused, while incarcerated, or 7 years post-conviction).	See Conn. Gen. Stat. § 51-217. In addition, a juror who engages in a second prohibited conversation while on jury, can be banned for life. See Conn. Gen. Stat. § 51-245.
Delaware	All felonies	Forever	See Del. Code Ann. tit. 10, § 4509.
D.C.	All felonies and all misdemeanors	For 1 year after the completion of incarceration, probation, supervised release, or parole, following conviction of a felony. People are also excluded while accused of either a felony or a misdemeanor.	See D.C. Code, § 11-1906.
Florida	All felonies and all misdemeanors	Forever upon conviction of a felony. People are also excluded while accused of either a felony or misdemeanor. ⁷	See Fla. Stat. § 40.013.
Georgia	All felonies	Forever	See Ga. Code Ann. § 15-12-40.
Hawaii	All felonies	Forever	See Haw. Rev. Stat. § 612-4.
Idaho	All felonies	Until end of sentence (incl. probation and parole), if a term of incarceration is served.	See Idaho Code §§ 2-209, 18-310.
Illinois	None	N/A	There is no automatic exclusion once incarceration ends. However, in the courtroom, a prior felony conviction can be a basis for a challenge.
Indiana	All felonies	Until released from custody	See Ind. Code Ann. §§ 33-28-5-18; 3-7-13-4.
Iowa	None	N/A	There is no automatic exclusion once incarceration ends. However, in the courtroom, a prior felony conviction can be a basis for a challenge. See Iowa R. Civ. P. 1.915, 2.18.
Kansas	All felonies	For 10 years after conviction or upon completion of sentence (incl. probation and parole), whichever is longer.	See Kan. Stat. §§ 43-158, 21-6613.
Kentucky	All felonies	Forever upon conviction, and while accused of a felony.	See Ky. Rev. Stat. § 29A.080.
Louisiana	All felonies	Forever upon conviction, and while accused of a felony.	See La. Code Crim. Proc. art. 401.
Maine	No felonies	N/A	While Maine does not technically bar those incarcerated from serving on juries, it appears that the common practice is to excuse them.
Maryland	All felonies and all misdemeanors	Forever upon conviction of a felony. People are also excluded upon conviction of some misdemeanors, ⁸ and while accused of either a felony or any misdemeanor punishable by more than 1 year of imprisonment.	See Md. Code Ann., Cts. & Jud. Proc. § 8-103.
Massachusetts	All felonies	Limited period (while accused, while incarcerated, or 7 years post-conviction) ⁹	See Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 234A, § 4.
Michigan	All felonies	Forever	See Mich. Comp. Laws § 600.1307a.
Minnesota	All felonies	Until sentence completed (incl. probation and parole)	See Minn. Const. art. VII, § 1; Minn. Stat. § 609.165. See also this court guidance.
Mississippi	All felonies	Forever	See Miss. Code Ann. §§ 13-5-1, 1-3-19.
Missouri	All felonies	Forever	See Mo. Rev. Stat. §§ 494.425; 561.026.
Montana	All felonies ¹⁰	Until sentence completed (incl. probation and parole)	See Mont. Code Ann. §§ 3-15-303; 46-18-801.
Nebraska	All felonies	Forever ¹¹	See Neb. Rev. Stat. §§ 29-112, 29-112.01, 25-1650.

State	Which crimes trigger jury pool exclusion?	Upon conviction, how long does jury pool exclusion last?	Statutes and notes
Nevada	All felonies	Excluded from civil juries until sentence completed. Excluded from criminal juries for 6 years after sentence completed.	See <u>Nev. Rev. Stat. §§ 176A.850, 213.155.</u>
New Hampshire	All felonies	Forever	See <u>N.H. Rev. Stat. § 500-A:7-a.</u>
New Jersey	All felonies and some misdemeanors ¹²	Forever	See <u>N.J. Rev. Stat. § 2B:20-1.</u>
New Mexico	All felonies	Until sentence completed (incl. probation and parole)	See <u>N.M. Stat. Ann. § 38-5-1.</u>
New York	All felonies	Forever	See <u>N.Y. Jud. Law § 510.</u>
North Carolina	All felonies	Until sentence completed (incl. probation and parole)	See <u>N.C. Gen. Stat. §§ 9-3, 13-1.</u>
North Dakota	All felonies	While incarcerated ¹³	See <u>N.D. Cent. Code §§ 12.1-33-01, 12.1-33-03, 27-09.1-08.</u>
Ohio	All felonies	Until sentence completed (incl. probation and parole)	See <u>Ohio Rev. Code §§ 2313.17, 2945.25, 2961.01, 2967.16.</u>
Oklahoma	All felonies	Forever	See <u>Okla. Stat. tit. 38, § 28, tit. 22, § 658.</u>
Oregon	All felonies and some misdemeanors ¹⁴	Excluded while incarcerated, and for 15 years following a felony conviction. Excluded from criminal juries for 5 years following certain misdemeanor convictions.	See <u>Or. Const. art. I, S 45; Or. Rev. Stat. §§ 137.281, 10.030.</u>
Pennsylvania	All felonies and some misdemeanors ¹⁵	Forever	See <u>42 Pa. Cons. Stat. § 4502.</u>
Rhode Island	All felonies	Until sentence completed (incl. probation and parole)	See <u>R.I. Gen. Laws § 9-9-1.1.</u>
South Carolina	All felonies and some misdemeanors ¹⁶	Forever	See <u>S.C. Code Ann. § 14-7-810.</u>
South Dakota	All felonies	Until sentence completed (incl. probation and parole).	See <u>S.D. Codified Laws §§ 16-13-10, 23A-27-35.</u>
Tennessee	All felonies ¹⁷	Forever	See <u>Tenn. Code Ann. §§ 22-1-102, 40-29-101.</u>
Texas	All felonies and misdemeanor theft	Forever upon conviction of any felony or of misdemeanor theft. People are also excluded while charged with any felony or with misdemeanor theft.	See <u>Tex. Gov't Code § 62.102.</u>
Utah	All felonies	Forever	See <u>Utah Code Ann. § 78B-1-105.</u>
Vermont	All felonies	Forever, if a term of incarceration is served.	See <u>Vt. Stat. Ann. tit. 12, § 64; tit. 4, § 962.</u>
Virginia	All felonies	Forever ¹⁸	See <u>Va. Code Ann. § 8.01-338.</u>
Washington	All felonies	Until sentence completed (incl. probation, parole, and any financial obligations)	See <u>Wash. Rev. Code §§ 2.36.070, 9.94A.637.</u>
West Virginia	All felonies ¹⁹	Forever	See <u>W. Va. Code § 52-1-8; W. Va. Const. art. IV, § 1.</u>
Wisconsin	All felonies	Until sentence completed (incl. probation and parole)	See <u>Wis. Stat. §§ 756.02, 304.078.</u>
Wyoming	All felonies	Forever ²²	See <u>Wyo. Stat. Ann. §§ 6-10-106, 1-11-102.</u>
Federal	All felonies ²⁰ and some misdemeanors ²¹	Forever upon conviction of a felony or a misdemeanor punishable by more than one year of imprisonment. People are also excluded while such charges are pending.	See <u>28 U.S.C. § 1865.</u>

Acknowledgments

Ginger and the Prison Policy Initiative thank the numerous legal experts who provided insight during the preparation of this report, particularly Jennifer Sellitti at the New Jersey State Office of the Public Defender, Margaret Love at the Collateral Consequences Resource Center, and numerous staff at the state courts of Mississippi, New Jersey, North Dakota, South Carolina, and South Dakota. The author also thanks Katie Rose Quandt, Peter Wagner, Emily Widra, Wanda Bertram, Wendy Sawyer, and Tiana Herring for their editorial guidance and technical support.

About the Prison Policy Initiative

The non-profit, non-partisan Prison Policy Initiative was founded in 2001 to expose the broader harm of mass criminalization and spark advocacy campaigns to create a more just society. Alongside reports like this that help the public engage in criminal justice reform, the organization leads the nation's fight to keep the prison system from exerting undue influence on the political process (known as prison gerrymandering) and plays a leading role in protecting the families of incarcerated people from the predatory prison and jail telephone industry and the video visitation industry.

About the Author

Ginger Jackson-Gleich is Policy Counsel at the Prison Policy Initiative. She previously wrote about the ways that mass incarceration undermines democracy in her major report *Eligible but Excluded: A guide to removing the barriers to jail voting*. Ginger's focus at the Prison Policy Initiative is on our campaign to end prison gerrymandering. She was involved in criminal justice reform for 15 years prior to joining the Prison Policy Initiative.

Footnotes

1. For an overview of the lack of racial diversity in juries, see *Lack of Jury Diversity: A National Problem with Individual Consequences* from the American Bar Association. [↔](#)
2. Racially non-diverse juries are, of course, caused by many factors, including the well-documented racism that infects the final stages of jury selection, when prosecutors and defense attorneys interview and eliminate potential jurors. For a quick overview of the “legal loophole” that permits such discrimination, see this [8-minute video](#) from Vox. [↔](#)
3. For more about the staggering number of collateral consequences that can be triggered by a misdemeanor conviction, check out *Misdemeanorland* by Professor Issa Kohler-Hausmann and *Punishment Without Crime* by Professor Alexandra Natapoff. [↔](#)
4. Those involving moral turpitude. [↔](#)
5. For first-time felonies, exclusion lasts until sentence completed, including any financial restitution being discharged. [↔](#)
6. And misdemeanor malfeasance in office. [↔](#)
7. In the course of our research, several court employees asserted that people convicted of certain misdemeanors are also excluded from juries under Florida law. However, both legal precedent and widespread county practice indicate that people with misdemeanor convictions do not lose the right to serve on juries. While there may be some conflicting information on this topic, our conclusion is that misdemeanor convictions are not disqualifying. [↔](#)
8. Those punishable by more than 1 year of imprisonment. [↔](#)
9. Rights are restored automatically when someone becomes legally eligible. [↔](#)
10. And misdemeanor malfeasance in office. [↔](#)
11. Someone who receives a noncustodial sentence upon conviction of a felony regains jury eligibility after completion of their sentence. [↔](#)
12. New Jersey classifies crimes differently from other states; thus, the category of crimes that are disqualifying in New Jersey (those punishable by more than 1 year of imprisonment, referred to as “indictable offenses”), encompasses what would be classified as more serious misdemeanors in other places. [↔](#)
13. North Dakota law also contemplates that a “conviction of a criminal offense...[can] by special provision of law” disqualify a prospective juror. However, attorneys at the N.D. Supreme Court informed us that they were aware of no such provisions currently in operation. [↔](#)
14. Involving violence or dishonesty. [↔](#)
15. If punishable by more than one year of imprisonment. [↔](#)
16. If punishable by more than one year of imprisonment. [↔](#)
17. And misdemeanor perjury or subornation of perjury. [↔](#)
18. Since 2013, Virginia's governors have used their executive powers to restore civil rights to hundreds of thousands of Virginians with felony convictions. Nonetheless, the underlying law in Virginia (which imposes permanent jury exclusion upon people convicted of felonies) remains the same. [↔](#)
19. And misdemeanor perjury, false swearing, and bribery. [↔](#)
20. Whether proceeding is in state or federal court. [↔](#)
21. If state or federal crime is punishable by more than one year of imprisonment (in some states this will include misdemeanors). [↔](#)
22. Someone convicted of a nonviolent felony (and without prior felony convictions) will regain jury eligibility upon application to the state board of parole after completion of sentence. See [Wyo. Stat. Ann. § 7-13-105](#). [↔](#)

MAJ Position Paper SB30 jury elibility f.pdf

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Position: FAV



Maryland Association for Justice, Inc.

2022 Position Paper

MAJ Position In Support of SB30 - Courts – Jury Service – Disqualification

SB30 changes Md. Courts Article, §8-103 “Qualification Criteria” that defines the persons that qualify and are disqualified for jury service. Under current law, a potential juror is not qualified if he or she “4) Has been convicted, in a federal or State court of record, of a crime punishable by imprisonment exceeding 1 year and received a sentence of imprisonment for more than 1 year.” Md. Courts And Judicial Proceedings Code Ann. § 8-103(b)(4). That applies to misdemeanors and felonies.

If SB30 is adopted, then only a prospective juror who has been convicted and sentenced for more than 1 year and is currently serving that sentence or on probation is disqualified from juror eligibility in a Maryland state court. This would allow anyone who served his or her complete sentence plus probation to be eligible for jury service.

Juries are supposed to be composed of community members who will fairly judge the case based on community standards. In *Duren v. Missouri*, 439 U.S. 357 (1979), the Court recognized the criminal defendant’s rights to be tried by jurors from the community. In *Lovell v. State*, 347 Md. 623, 662, 702 A.2d 261, 280 (1997), the Court addressed whether the jury represented a cross-section of the community and constituted a fair trial when considering whether African-American jurors were excluded from the jury pool based on voting registrations.

The rationale for excluding people convicted of felonies has come under more recent criticism because there is an imbalanced racial impact. One 2003 study indicates that over 6% of the adult population and about 30% of black men are excluded from jury service. See Kalt, *The Exclusion of Felons From Jury Service*, SSRN Electronic Journal Aug. 2003.

Everyone who pays their debt to society by serving their sentence and probation should no longer be prevented from jury service.

Excluding people for their lifetime, as under current law, who were sentenced to more than 1 year in jail for misdemeanors and felonies is too broad. Too many community members are prohibited from jury service. SB30 creates balance by permitting misdemeanor violators and people with past felony convictions who completely served jail and probation sentences to be permitted to serve on juries as part of the cross section of the community.

The MAJ requests a FAVORABLE Committee Report.

SB 30 - UNFAV - OPP.pdf

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Position: UNF



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Rich Gibson
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DATE: **January 26, 2022**

BILL NUMBER: **SB 30**

POSITION: **Unfavorable**

The Maryland State's Attorney's Association (MSAA) opposes SB 30.

One of the hallmarks of any fair and equitable criminal justice system is the ability to let weighty decisions of guilt or innocence fall onto the shoulders of ordinary citizens. The jury trial model affords everyone the opportunity to be heard by not by those who have an interest in a controversy, but by a body of objective and neutral peers. It has become a signature piece to democracy that nearly every legal practitioner respects and reveres.

The process itself of picking a jury is grueling, arduous, multifarious and requires great skill. In every jury trial, the selection process is geared towards finding non-biased individuals who will give both sides to any case a fair shot. Jury panels are asked predetermined questions through voir dire for the express purpose of rooting out those who would be biased against the defendant, the witnesses or the crime and establish cause for disqualification of prospective jurors. Those who are not disqualified by a Court may be removed from service by either party using a predetermined number of strikes, however in a criminal case felony or life offense, the State is limited to half of the strikes as a defendant.

Courts and Judicial Proceedings Article § 8-103 makes this task a little easier by creating effective guidelines for Courts and attorneys by establishing a starting point to qualify and disqualify certain jurors from service. Such disqualifiers include non-citizenship, inability to comprehend the English language, certain medically documented disabilities and conviction of a crime where the penalty is greater than a year or pending charge. These factors are not personal and are designed to immediately eliminate individuals who simply cannot successfully discharge their duty as a juror or have an inherent bias. There is a corresponding benefit to both parties in that they don't have to use a strike to remove that person from service.

SB 30 seeks to upend this process, which has served the citizens of Maryland well with no documented issues or damage to the jury selection process, by capturing an entire population of individuals who had been convicted of a serious crime and who, by that experience, come to service with a built-in bias. In reality, the introduction of these individuals into the jury pool would require even further voir dire vetting and would force the Court to scrutinize that person in

an increasingly more intrusive fashion. Further, a party would in most cases be forced to use a strike, which are limited.

There is no need to modify a Statute which works well. There has never been a documented instance where Courts and Judicial Proceedings Article § 8-103 prevented anyone from receiving a fair trial. There is simply no need for this legislation.

For these reasons, the MSAA requests an unfavorable report on SB 30.