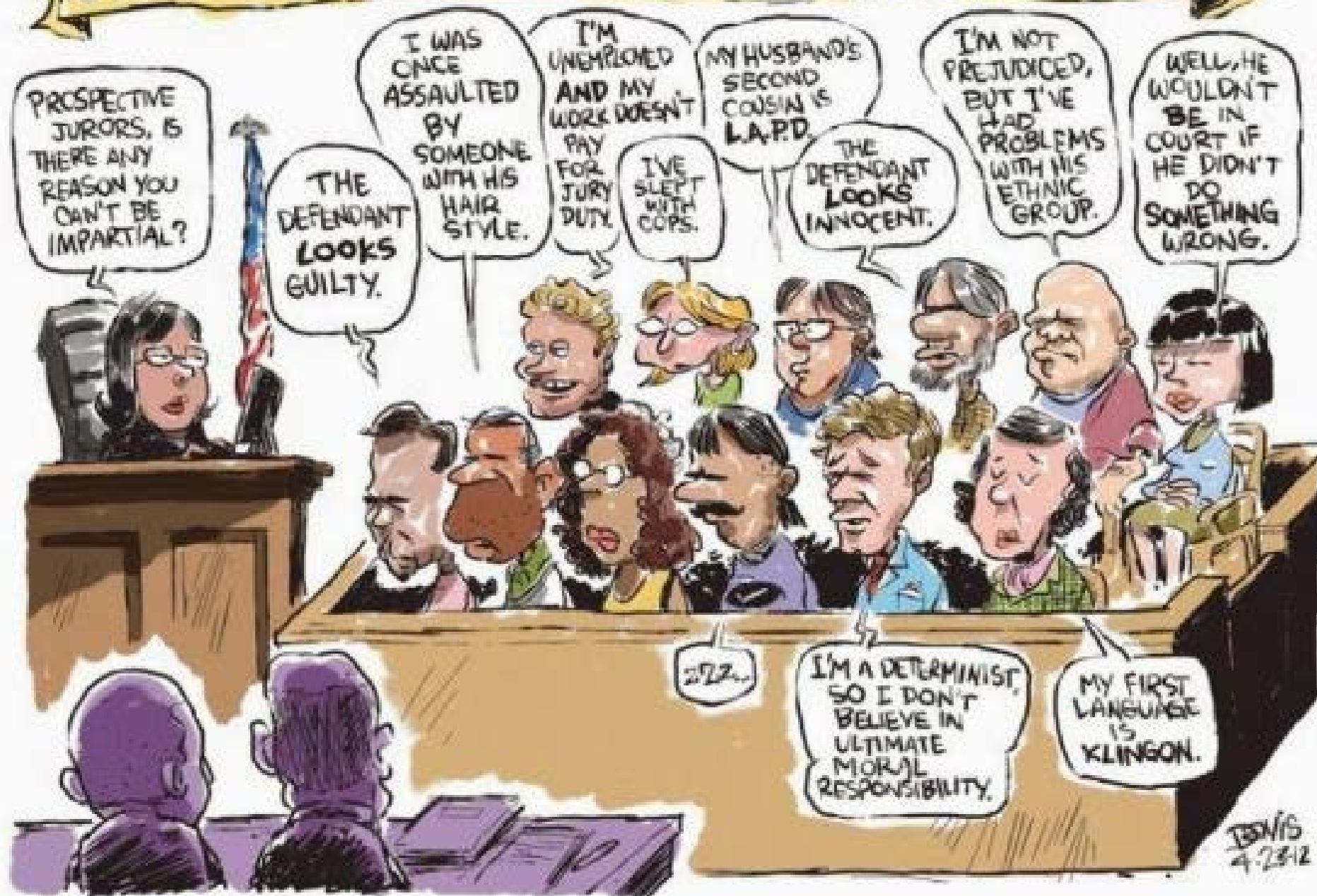


JURY SELECTION at the CRIMINAL COURTHOUSE



§ 203. Persons Not Qualified To Be Jurors

- **(a) All persons are eligible and qualified to be prospective trial jurors, except the following:**
 - **Minors / Felons / Out of County Residents / Conserved individuals**
 - **“Persons who are not possessed of sufficient knowledge of the English language . . .”**

§ 204. Exemption From Service

(a) No eligible person shall be exempt from service as a trial juror by reason of occupation, economic status, or any characteristic listed or defined in Section 11135 of the Government Code, or for any other reason. No person shall be excused from service as a trial juror except as specified in subdivision (b).

(b) An eligible person may be excused from jury service only for undue hardship, upon themselves or upon the public, as defined by the Judicial Council.

§ 219. Selection Of Jury Panels

(b)(1) Notwithstanding subdivision (a), no peace officer, as defined in Section 830.1, subdivision (a) of Section 830.2, and subdivision (a) of Section 830.33, of the Penal Code, shall be selected for voir dire in civil or criminal matters.

§ 223. Voir Dire In Criminal Jury Trial

(b)(1) “...the trial judge shall permit liberal and probing examination calculated to discover bias or prejudice with regard to the circumstances of the particular case or the parties before the court.”

§ 223. Voir Dire In Criminal Jury Trial Cont.

(b)(2) The trial judge shall not impose specific unreasonable or arbitrary time limits or establish an inflexible time limit policy for voir dire. As voir dire proceeds, the trial judge shall permit supplemental time for questioning based on individual responses or conduct of jurors that may evince attitudes inconsistent with suitability to serve as a fair and impartial juror in the particular case.

§ 223. Voir Dire In Criminal Jury Trial Cont.

(b)(3) For purposes of this section, an “improper question” is any question that, as its dominant purpose, attempts to precondition the prospective jurors to a particular result or indoctrinate the jury.

JUROR'S OATH

Do you and each of you understand and agree that you will well and truly try the cause now pending before this Court, and a true verdict render according only to the evidence presented to you and to the instructions of the Court. If you agree, please answer "I do."

§ 225. Challenges For Cause

(1) A challenge for cause, for one of the following reasons:

(A) General disqualification—that the juror is disqualified from serving in the action on trial.

(B) Implied bias—as, when the existence of the facts as ascertained, in judgment of law disqualifies the juror.

(C) Actual bias—the existence of a state of mind on the part of the juror in reference to the case, or to any of the parties, which will prevent the juror from acting with entire impartiality, and without prejudice to the substantial rights of any party.

What Are You Trying to Accomplish???

Familiarizing yourself with Juror beliefs relevant to issues present in your case

Pushing a favorable juror away from a defense challenge for cause.

Pushing an unfavorable juror towards a prosecution challenge for cause.

Prepare jurors for the weaknesses in your case.

Familiarizing Yourself With Juror Beliefs Relevant To Issues Present In Your Case

Issues Present in Most Cases

- Beyond a Reasonable Doubt
- Ability to Prove Mental States Beyond a Reasonable Doubt
- Direct vs. Circumstantial Evidence
- Police Officer Witnesses
- Commitment to Vote Guilty if Burden of Proof is Satisfied