1 H. B. 2892 2 3 (By Delegates P. Smith, Pino and Marcum) [Introduced March 11, 2013; referred to the 4 5 Committee on the Judiciary.] 6 7 8 9 10 A BILL to amend and reenact §62-3-3 of the Code of West Virginia, 11 1931, as amended, relating to changing the number of strikes 12 in jury selection in felony cases to provide five strikes to 13 the accused and three strikes to the prosecution. 14 Be it enacted by the Legislature of West Virginia: 15 That §62-3-3 of the Code of West Virginia, 1931, as amended, 16 be amended and reenacted to read as follows: 17 ARTICLE 3. TRIAL OF CRIMINAL CASES. 18 §62-3-3. Selection of jury in felony cases; striking jurors; 19 alternate jurors. 20 In a case of felony, twenty jurors shall be drawn from those 21 in attendance for the trial of the accused. If a sufficient number 22 of jurors for such panel cannot be procured in this way, the court 23 shall order others to be forthwith summoned and selected until a

1 panel of twenty jurors, free from exception, be completed, from 2 which is complete. From this panel the accused may strike off six 3 five jurors and the prosecuting attorney may strike off two three The prosecuting attorney shall first strike off two 5 jurors, and then the accused six first strikes off one juror then 6 the accused strikes off one juror. The parties continue in this 7 manner until all strikes have been used. If the accused failed 8 fails to strike from such panel the number of jurors this section 9 allows, him to strike, the number not stricken off by him or her 10 shall be stricken off by the prosecuting attorney so as to reduce 11 the panel to twelve. who shall compose the jury for the trial of 12 the case. This panel composes the regular jury for trial of the 13 case. Whenever in the opinion of the court is of the opinion that 15 the trial is likely to be a may be a protracted one, the court it 16 may direct that not more than up to four jurors, in addition to the 17 regular jury, be called and impanelled to sit impaneled as 18 alternate jurors. Alternate jurors, in the order in which they are 19 called, shall replace jurors who, prior to the time the jury 20 retires to consider its verdict, become unable or disqualified to 21 perform their duties. Alternate jurors shall be drawn in the same 22 manner, shall have the same qualifications, shall be subject to the 23 same examination and challenges, shall take the same oath and shall 24 have the same functions, powers, facilities and privileges as the

1 regular jurors. An alternate juror who does not replace a regular

2 juror shall be discharged after the jury retires to consider its

3 verdict. Each side is entitled to one peremptory challenge in

4 addition to those otherwise allowed by law if one or two alternate

5 jurors are to be impanelled impaneled and two peremptory challenges

6 if three or four alternate jurors are to be impanelled impaneled.

7 The additional peremptory challenges may be used against an

8 alternate juror only and the other peremptory challenges allowed by

9 this section may not be used against an alternate juror.

NOTE: The purpose of this bill is to allow the accused to have five strikes from a panel of jurors and to allow the prosecuting attorney to have three strikes from a panel of potential jurors.

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