

HB

98

<TARGET><BILL>HB 98</BILL><SUBJECT>HB
98</SUBJECT><COMM>HEDC29</COMM></TARGET>

REPRESENTATIVE JIM COLVER
ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE HOUSE DISTRICT 9

SESSION
Alaska State Capitol
Juneau, AK 99801
Phone: (907) 465-4859
Fax: (907) 465-3799
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INTERIM
600 E. Railroad Avenue
Wasilla, AK 99654
Phone: (907) 373-6287
Fax: (907) 373-6288

TO: Rep. Wes Keller, Chair
House Education Committee

FROM: Rep. Jim Colver

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Jim Colver".

DATE: February 25, 2015

RE: Hearing Request

I respectfully request that HB 98 be scheduled at your earliest possible convenience.

This legislation exempts teachers from jury duty during the school term with intent that teachers remain in the school rooms instructing Alaska's students.

Thank you for considering this request.

Please contact my staff, David Scott, if you have any questions.

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**HB 98 – AN ACT RELATING TO AN EXEMPTION FROM
JURY DUTY FOR TEACHERS**

HB 98 exempts Alaska's teachers from jury duty service requirements during the school year. With more required tests and teacher evaluation requirements crowding out valuable classroom time, this is a simple, straight forward proposal to try and keep our teachers in the classroom instructing our students.

Fiscal Note

State of Alaska
2015 Legislative Session

Bill Version: HB 98
Fiscal Note Number: _____
() Publish Date: _____

Identifier: HB098-ACS-TRC-02-26-15
Title: JURY DUTY EXEMPTION FOR TEACHERS
Sponsor: COLVER
Requester: House Education Committee

Department: Judiciary
Appropriation: Alaska Court System
Allocation: Trial Courts
OMB Component Number: 768

Expenditures/Revenues

Note: Amounts do not include inflation unless otherwise noted below. (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY2016 Appropriation Requested	Included in Governor's FY2016 Request	Out-Year Cost Estimates				
			FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021
OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2016	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021
Personal Services							
Travel							
Services							
Commodities							
Capital Outlay							
Grants & Benefits							
Miscellaneous							
Total Operating	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Fund Source (Operating Only)

None							
Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Positions

Full-time							
Part-time							
Temporary							

Change in Revenues							
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Estimated SUPPLEMENTAL (FY2015) cost: 0.0 *(separate supplemental appropriation required)*
(discuss reasons and fund source(s) in analysis section)

Estimated CAPITAL (FY2016) cost: 0.0 *(separate capital appropriation required)*
(discuss reasons and fund source(s) in analysis section)

ASSOCIATED REGULATIONS

Does the bill direct, or will the bill result in, regulation changes adopted by your agency? No
If yes, by what date are the regulations to be adopted, amended or repealed?

Why this fiscal note differs from previous version:

Initial version.

Prepared By: <u>Nancy Meade, General Counsel</u>	Phone: <u>(907)463-4736</u>
Division: <u>Alaska Court System</u>	Date: <u>02/26/2015 04:00 PM</u>
Approved By: <u>Nancy Meade for Christine Johnson, Administrative Director</u>	Date: <u>02/26/15</u>
Agency: <u>Alaska Court System</u>	

FISCAL NOTE ANALYSIS

STATE OF ALASKA
2015 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. HB98

Analysis

House Bill 98 would amend AS 09.20.030 to allow any school teacher to claim an exemption from jury service during the school term. Currently, teachers in a "low performing school," as designated by the state Board of Education and Early Development, may claim the exemption during the school term. The bill removes the qualification that the teacher must be from a low performing school to claim the exemption during the school term.

The court system can and does process jury exemptions and deferrals to another time of year in the normal course of its ongoing administrative functions. This bill would not have a fiscal impact on the court system, which therefore submits a zero fiscal note.

February 25, 2015

Dear Representative Wes Keller

I am writing to encourage you to support HB98, an act relating to jury duty exemption by teachers. First and foremost I'd like to say that as a U.S. citizen I support the premise that a person when brought to trial, in a court, should be judged by a jury of their peers. Teachers are a representation of the general population of a community; therefore I believe that teachers should have to serve jury duty. In fact, as a citizen it is our duty to rise to that occasion. I am proud to say that I have personally served as a jurist and was happy to do my duty.

However, the spirit of the change to this law would give more leniency to teachers as to when they could perform their patriotic duty by serving on a jury. For example, since teachers have a fair amount of free time during the summer months this would relieve the burden put upon the school district which suffers a huge economic loss by having to pay substitutes to cover all those classes that the regular classroom teacher would be absent from. Additionally, it is very difficult for a substitute to take the reins and continue advancing the class in their curriculum, since a substitute often lacks the training and experience.

Evaluations for teachers, such as myself, will now include how well students are advancing in their studies and tests by the school district. Therefore, if a teacher is out of the classroom for four to six weeks on a grand jury, for example, it is unreasonable to expect a substitute to advance that teacher's students to the extent that that teacher would, given the rapport that that teacher has established with that group of students.

In closing, I hope that the Education Committee will recognize that an uncalled for hardship is being placed on a teacher in today's world, by demanding that a teacher serve jury duty during the school year. I want to be crystal clear here: I support allowing teachers to postpone their commitment of jury duty to another time, such as summer months, when the kids wouldn't suffer for the sake of due process.

Thank you for consideration on this matter and once again I strongly urge you to support HB98.

Sincerely,

Sean Reilly, Teacher
Academy Charter School

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE
HOUSE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION

February 17, 2004

11:03 a.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT

Representative Carl Gatto, Chair
Representative Paul Seaton, Vice Chair
Representative Dan Ogg
Representative Peggy Wilson
Representative Kelly Wolf
Representative Les Gara
Representative Mary Kapsner

HB 353-JURY DUTY EXEMPTION FOR CERTAIN
TEACHERS

Number 2350

CHAIR GATTO announced that the next order of
business would be

HOUSE BILL NO. 353, "An Act relating to jury
duty; and amending

Rule 15(k), Alaska Rules of Administration."

Number 2353

REPRESENTATIVE MARY KAPSNER, Alaska State
Legislature, testified
as the sponsor of HB 353. She explained that
HB 353 precludes
teachers from having to serve as part of a
jury pool if the
school where they work is not meeting
adequate yearly progress
(AYP). It has been a concern over the years,
particularly in

rural Alaska, but the concern is greater with the implementation of the No Child Left Behind Act and the exit exams that seniors will be required to pass, she added. For example, the Lower Kuskokwim School District is in the 4th Judicial Court, but the Bethel Court has a lot of pressure on it, she said. The jury pool includes a 30-mile radius of Bethel which in turn puts a lot of pressure on the teachers in many of the outlying villages. She pointed out that the jury is not really a jury of their peers, because most of the teachers come from outside and are new to the region. Another problem is that there is a major shortage of substitute teachers in the region. This is especially true in villages. There just aren't a lot of certified teachers hanging around the villages waiting to be called in case a teacher is sick or has been called for jury duty, she commented. Representative Kapsner referred to e-mails that she has received from teachers from the Lower Kuskokwim School District who discuss these particular [problems] and how

that effects the classrooms.

Number 2247

REPRESENTATIVE KAPSNER shared an e-mail from one constituent,

Felecia Griffith-Kleven, who said that when a teacher is out the

best that can be done is to bring in a high school graduate who

is not otherwise employed. Representative Kapsner told the

members that students are the ones who suffer from the

interruption of their learning because sometimes teachers do not

have time to prepare lesson plans for the substitute teacher.

Another facet of the issue is that during the winter months,

planes can only fly during daylight hours so as a result it is

often not possible for the teachers to fly back before the

school day ends.

Number 2171

REPRESENTATIVE KAPSNER added that one concern that was expressed

is what [other job classification] is next.

Would policemen,

firemen, or Village Public Safety Officers (VPSOs) be exempted

from serving on jury duty. She pointed out that there is such

stress on the education system right now that it is a real

hardship to be pulling teachers out. For

example, one school has 11 teachers and 5 were called out for jury duty which can last as long as 3 months, she said. Representative Kapsner relayed that the Lower Kuskokwim School District said that from September 1st through December 15th of 2003, payroll records show a total of 107.5 days that teachers were out of the classroom performing jury duty. This is a significant toll on a school system, she added.

Number 2136

HOUSE EDU COMMITTEE -23- February 17, 2004
REPRESENTATIVE WILSON agreed with Representative Kapsner on the [seriousness of the problem]. She shared that in the last two years she has been called to jury duty every three months.

Representative Wilson said it is important to think about what would be best for kids. She stated that this bill is best for kids.

REPRESENTATIVE KAPSNER explained that the requirements for substitute teachers is almost non-existent. Only a high school diploma is needed now, she commented. When she went to school in the Lower Kuskokwim School District most of the substitute

teachers were cab drivers because it would be possible for them to make more money [substitute teaching] than driving cab, Representative Kapsner said. Another substitute teacher that she recalls was the wife of the minister who had English as her second language. There was no effort to teach, she just brought her knitting and did babysitting.

CHAIR GATTO asked what the average number of teachers is in the 27 villages that are listed.

REPRESENTATIVE KAPSNER replied that there probably would be at least two teachers in each village. In Platinum, for example, she told the members that her dad taught every grade and every subject in high school and another teacher taught every grade and subject in elementary school. A larger village could have 10 or 11 teachers.

CHAIR GATTO said that an important point to be made is that in a small village with two teachers, if one is gone [for jury duty], then half the teachers are gone, possibly for three months. He asked the members to imagine any district that said half their teachers are gone. Chair Gatto told the members that he

supports this legislation.

Number 2013

REPRESENTATIVE WILSON explained that many of the schools in the small villages are not on the list of those who failed to make adequate yearly progress because [of privacy concerns] in that the school is so small a child could be identified. She questioned whether the language should be changed in a way that will ensure that these small schools are considered under this legislation. Representative Wilson told the members she supports this bill.

HOUSE EDU COMMITTEE -24- February 17, 2004

REPRESENTATIVE KAPSNER agreed with Representative Wilson's point. She noted that Eddie Jeans is indicating his agreement with Representative Wilson's suggestion as well.

REPRESENTATIVE OGG expressed his concern with Representative Kapsner statements about a particular area of the state, with a particular circumstance. He pointed out that during testimony taken last fall with respect to schools that are not making AYP, it was found that metropolitan schools were found to be the ones with the more serious problems.

Representative Ogg questioned whether there could be a different way of approaching this problem. He suggested that the language would say something like, "jury duty would not be required if not on the road system connected to the court house." He told the members that he believes that would be a better approach than affecting a whole class of teachers in the state of Alaska. Representative Ogg stated that he feels strongly that no matter what someone's profession is, he/she should have an opportunity to serve on juries. That is what makes the jury system work.

REPRESENTATIVE KAPSNER said she appreciates Representative Ogg's concerns. She offered to list the schools in Anchorage that are not meeting adequate yearly progress.

CHAIR GATTO asked if that is pertinent.

REPRESENTATIVE KAPSNER replied that she believes it is because these are schools that are on the road system within driving distance of the [court house], but said she does not believe that their substitute teacher pool is any more qualified to meet the concerns of AYP [than those in small communities].

CHAIR GATTO commented that this is public information and asked

Representative Kapsner to proceed.

Number 1818

REPRESENTATIVE KAPSNER listed the following schools in Anchorage that are not meeting AYP: Bowman Elementary, Campbell

Elementary, Central Middle School of Science, Chinook

Elementary, Chugiak Elementary, Chugiak High School, Clark

Middle School, College Gate Elementary, and Creekside Park

Elementary. There are probably 50 schools in Anchorage that are

not meeting AYP, she stated. Representative Kapsner told the

members that she believes the kids in Fairview deserve to have a

teacher there to teach them, just as much as the [kids in]

Nunapitchuk.

HOUSE EDU COMMITTEE -25- February 17, 2004

Number 1801

REPRESENTATIVE GARA said that he agrees with the approach of the

bill, and in fact, would be alarmed if the bill said that it

only applies to certain parts of the state.

He said he believes

it is important to keep this bill non-discriminatory.

REPRESENTATIVE SEATON told the members that he believes that AYP

is important, and there should not be a gap in schools being identified because of the number of students. He said he would like to see this bill amended to address both issues.

CHAIR GATTO commented that there is quite a bit of time when school is not in session, and asked if that is addressed in the bill.

REPRESENTATIVE KAPSNER responded that probably 98 percent of the teachers leave during the summer.

CHAIR GATTO said he is unfamiliar with the process of identifying persons for jury duty. For instance, couldn't a teacher serve on jury duty elsewhere in the state [during summer months when school is not in session]. He asked if jury duty is assigned by where a person resides.

REPRESENTATIVE KAPSNER replied that persons get called for jury duty depending on where he/she lists [their permanent] address for the permanent fund dividend check. In response to

Representative Ogg's earlier comments, she said the point is that "highly qualified" teachers should not be taken out of the classroom. Substitute teachers do not qualify as highly

qualified teachers, she added.

Number 1613

REPRESENTATIVE WILSON explained that when a person is called to jury duty, there is adequate advance notice so the individual can explain his/her circumstances.

Number 1600

REPRESENTATIVE SEATON offered the following conceptual amendment:

On page 1, line 7

After the word "progress"

HOUSE EDU COMMITTEE -26- February 17, 2004

Insert the words "or a school that was exempt from classification."

REPRESENTATIVE SEATON explained that this additional language would ensure the inclusion of schools that failed to meet AYP or those that were of such a size that they were exempt from classification.

REPRESENTATIVE KAPSNER responded that she believes this amendment needs to be in writing and have the department and the [Legislative Legal and Research Services] look at it.

Representative Kapsner pointed out that once AYP is met, this legislation would be a moot. At that point, teachers would not be exempt [from jury duty], she said.

REPRESENTATIVE WILSON said that her primary concern is what is best for kids. In schools where there are no highly qualified substitute teachers to help the kids get the education that is needed, she told the members she believes the teacher should be in the classroom as much as possible.

Representative Wilson questioned how the bill could be changed to address those concerns. In summary she said that what is best for kids is for the teacher to stay in the classroom.

REPRESENTATIVE OGG commented that he has heard testimony that the effort to have "highly qualified" teachers in rural areas is very difficult. He said he believes this bill is too broad and would be more comfortable with a bill that just addresses a specific issue. For instance, if the court system in Bethel is bringing in people to serve on jury duty from villages that are not on the road system, that jury pool would be difficult to fill. He suggested language that would address teachers in rural areas, not on a road system, that are called to [serve on jury duty] be exempt. Representative Ogg said that tying

exemption from jury duty to schools' classification on AYP appears to be too broad a stroke. He said he is uncomfortable with the way the bill is written.

Number 1322

CHAIR GATTO asked if there is a perimeter beyond which an individual would not have to serve on jury duty.

REPRESENTATIVE KAPSNER replied that in Bethel's case there is a 30-mile radius. There are seven or eight villages within that radius in the Bethel area. She explained that there are no communities in the Bethel region that are linked by roads. In

HOUSE EDU COMMITTEE -27- February 17, 2004 the winter it is possible to travel by ice road, but not a lot of people new to the region, such as teachers, have cars.

REPRESENTATIVE SEATON told the members that he does not believe this is only a rural issue. In schools that failed to meet APY, it is especially important that there is continuity of teachers in the classroom. He stated he does not care what the location, teachers should not be pulled out of classrooms, especially in schools that are not meeting AYP. This committee's concern has

to be for the schools that are failing, not what the jury pool is doing, he said. This bill will probably go to the House Judiciary Standing Committee where the members there may or may not like it. He emphasized the importance of members to focus on the education of kids, and making sure kids and schools have every opportunity to succeed.

REPRESENTATIVE GARA pointed out that this bill has two more committees of referrals where Representative Ogg's concerns could be addressed. He asked if the sponsor would confer with the individual who has the question [before the next committee hears the bill], and asked that the bill be passed out of committee today.

REPRESENTATIVE WILSON commented that the next committee of referral is the House Health, Education and Social Services Standing Committee, of which she is chair. She asked

Representative Kapsner to talk with the Department of Education and Early Development and others to address questions raised in committee [today] before the bill comes before the House Health, Education and Social Services Standing

Committee. She said she believes this is a good bill and has merit. REPRESENTATIVE SEATON told the members that he will withdraw his conceptual amendment if the sponsor will work with the department to include the language for consideration in the House Health, Education and Social Services Standing Committee.

In response to Representative Kapsner affirmative response, Representative Seaton withdrew his conceptual amendment.

Number 1036

REPRESENTATIVE GARA moved to report HB 353, Version A, out of committee with individual recommendations and the accompanying

Academy Charter School

801 E. Arctic Ave, Palmer Alaska 99645
(907)746-2358, (907)746-2368 Fax
or visit us at www.matsuk12.us



February 25, 2015

Dear Representative Jim Colver,
Chair Representative Lynn Gattis,
Members of the House Education Committee,

Each year large numbers of teachers receive notices to report for jury duty. Quite a few are selected to participate on a jury. I support this process and believe teachers make great jurors. I agree this is an important service to our community and our nation. This year I have had 9 of the 22 certified staff serve on jury duty, with two of those serving on grand jury. One teacher was told by the judge that she never excuses teachers, even when the trial is expected to last 5 – 6 weeks! As a principal I am very concerned about the following facts:

1. Substitute teachers do not provide the same quality or level of instruction as the classroom teacher.
2. Student learning suffers when a teacher is out of the classroom.
3. Student progress/student growth data is one of the components of the teacher evaluation.
4. The cost of hiring substitute teachers negatively impacts the school district's budget.

Students pay the price when their teacher is absent and a substitute is the teacher in the classroom. Soon teachers will be held accountable for student learning data on their professional evaluations. Students lose. Teachers lose. Our budgets suffer.

Katie Gardner, Mat-Su School District HR Director, provided the following information:

In FY 14 we provided for 1,412 Hours of Jury Duty Leave. So far in FY 15 we have provided 976 Hours of Jury Duty Leave and two employees were gone for 10 days or more.

Thank you so much for your help in keeping our teachers in our classrooms! Thank you in advance for your support of HB 98!

Sincerely,

Barbara Gerard, Principal
Academy Charter School



March 2, 2015

To Whom It May Concern:

On behalf of Alaska's 13,000 education support professionals and teachers, I am writing to express my support for HB 98 – Jury Duty Exemption for Teachers.

Over the course of the school year, as students master everything from math to music, their teachers are learning about them. Teachers learn what their students excel at and where they need more help, their career dreams and aspirations, and what inspires them to learn. It is a special relationship that is at the heart of good teaching.

Over the course of the school year, even one day missed is significant. Alaska's teachers do their best to minimize disruptions during the school year. Serving on a jury is a civic duty that teachers gladly undertake, but during the school year jury duty can mean days or even weeks away from the classroom. In rural school districts, jury duty can even require travel to another community.

As the Legislature considers HB 98, we would like to make sure that the final bill strikes the right balance of allowing teachers to put their students first while also giving teachers the ability to do their civic duty. We would support the following provisions:

- An opt-out provision, to allow teachers to serve on a jury during the school year if they feel they can leave their classrooms with minimal disruption.
- A deferral option for classified school district employees who work in the classroom with students. Special education aides, for example, work with students every day. Classified employees serve a vital role in the classroom, and their absence causes disruptions for students as well.

Thank you for considering this important piece of legislation. By postponing jury duty until the summer months, HB 98 will keep teachers where they belong during the school year: in the classroom with their students.

Sincerely,

Ron Fuhrer, President, NEA-Alaska

Janet Ogan

From: Rita and Scott USA <srheid@usa.net>
Sent: Monday, March 02, 2015 5:07 PM
To: Rep. Jim Colver; Rep. Wes Keller; Rep. Lora Reinbold; Rep. Harriet Drummond; Rep. Paul Seaton; Rep. Jonathan Kreiss-Tomkins; Rep. Liz Vazquez
Subject: Oppose HB98 to Exempt Teachers from Jury Duty

Greetings,

I oppose HB98 to exempt teachers from Jury Duty. **Jury Duty is one of the most basic civic obligations of EVERY citizen.** The jury system is set up to allow deferrals to a time that suits both the employer and the employee. I work a 2 week on/ 2off schedule. My employer expects me to schedule my jury duty to correspond with my OFF time. Is this an inconvenience and an interruption of my personal time - of course it is, but it is a small price to pay live in this great state and fulfill my obligation as a citizen. We should do everything possible to help teachers remain in the classroom AND participate in the jury system. This bill does not accomplish that.

It is a small thing to ask teachers to reschedule their jury duty for the summer months, no different than me scheduling my jury duty for my time off work.

Thanks for listening,

Rita Heidkamp
462 Marshall Dr
Fairbanks, AK 99712
srheid@usa.net

**THE FOLLOWING
PAGES (A 39
STATE COMPARISON
OF JUROR
EXEMPTIONS) ARE
UNINTELLIGIBLE:**

**ASSEMBLE INTO A
2 PAGE BY 10
PAGE ARRAY TO
READ**

state

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Deleware

georgia

hawaii

idaho

iowa

indiana

illinois

kansas

kentucky

louisiana

missouri

maine

montana

mississippi

maryland

Mass

minnesota

michegan

north dakota

exempt

Judicial officers and teachers at certain schools receive exemption from jury service

none

none

peace officer or >75 age

>70 age

police, judge, legislator or >70

none

primary teachers, college students, primary caregivers, public safety or good

Are an elected official who is being asked to serve during the legislative session.

Are a judge.

Are a practicing physician or dentist.

Are active duty military or armed forces personnel and deployed out-of-state.

Are Police, Fire or emergency Medical Services personnel.

Live more than 70 miles from the court that issued the Juror Summons.

Are 80 years old or older.

none

none

none

none

none

none

age 70

(1) Any person who has served on a state or federal petit or grand jury within the preceding two years;

(2) Any nursing mother, upon her request, and with a completed written statement from her physician to

(3) Any person whose absence from his or her regular place of employment would, in the judgment of t

(4) Any person upon whom service as a juror would in the judgment of the court impose an undue or ex

(5) Any person licensed as a health care provider as such term is defined in section 538.205, but only if such per:

(6) Any employee of a religious institution whose religious obligations or constraints prohibit their servin

the Governor

judges

physicians and dentists providing active patient care

veterinarians with or in an active veterinary medicine practice

sheriffs

attorneys at law

and members of the armed forces on active duty.

breastfeeding mother

none

At least 70 years old, and request exemption (you can write your request on your Juror Qualificat

A member of the United States Congress, or

A member of the armed forces of the United States or the Maryland militia—and your commandin

>70 or primary caregiver

none

none

none

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g officer or supervisor writes a letter explaining that you are on active duty and cannot serve on jury duty.

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...e or federal petit or grand jury within the preceding two years;
...it, and with a completed written statement from her physician to the court certifying she is a nurse
...or her regular place of employment would, in the judgment of the court, tend materially and adversely
...juror would in the judgment of the court impose an undue or extreme physical or financial hardship
...ider as such term is defined in section 538.205, but only if such person provides a written statement to the
...n whose religious obligations or constraints prohibit their serving on a jury. The certification of th



sing mother;

ersely to affect the public safety, health, welfare or interest;

hip;

the court certifying that he or she is actually providing health care services to patients, and that the per
ie employment and obligation or constraint may be provided by the employee's religious supervi



son's service as a juror would be detrimental to the health of the person's patients;
sor











north carolina
oregon
ohio
pennsylvania
new york
new jersey
texas
south carolina
south dakota
virginia

west virginia
wyoming
washington
california



none based on occupation
primary caregiver of infant, breastfeeding mother, >70 age
Amish, cloiseter religious member, >75 age
active service in military
none
none
none
less than a 6th grade education
>80

1. through 3. [Repealed.]

4. A mariner actually employed in maritime service;

5. through 7. [Repealed.]

8. A person who has legal custody of and is necessarily and personally responsible for a child or children 16 years or less of age;

9. A person who is necessarily and personally responsible for a person having a physical or mental impairment requiring special services;

10. Any person over 70 years of age;

11. Any person whose spouse is summoned to serve on the same jury panel;

12. Any person who is the only person performing services for a business, commercial or agricultural enterprise as defined in section 13.

13. Any person who is the only person performing services for a political subdivision as a firefighter, as defined in section 14.

14. Any person employed by the Office of the Clerk of the House of Delegates, the Office of the Clerk of the Senate or the Office of the Clerk of the Court of Appeals;

15. Any general registrar, member of a local electoral board, or person appointed or employed by either the general registrar or the local electoral board;

16. Any member of the armed services of the United States or the diplomatic service of the United States appointed or employed by the United States;

none

none

none

>70

of age or younger requiring continuous care by him during normal court hours, or any mother who is bringing continuous care by him during normal court hours;

and whose services are so essential to the operations of the business, commercial or agricultural enterprise, [§ 65.2-102, and whose services are so essential to the operations of the political subdivision that such person](#) the Division of Legislative Services, and the Division of Legislative Automated Systems; however, this shall not apply to the state registrar or the local electoral board, except officers of election appointed pursuant to Article 5 (§ 24-200) and to persons employed under the Foreign Service Act (22 U.S.C. § 3901 et seq.) who will be serving outside of the United States.



east-feeding a child;

se that such enterprise must close or cease to function if such person is required to perform jury duty;

olitical subdivision will suffer an undue hardship in carrying out such services if such person is required t

exemption shall apply only to jury service starting (i) during the period beginning 60 days prior to the da

l.2-115 et seq.) of Chapter 1 of Title 24.2; however, this exemption shall apply only to jury service startir

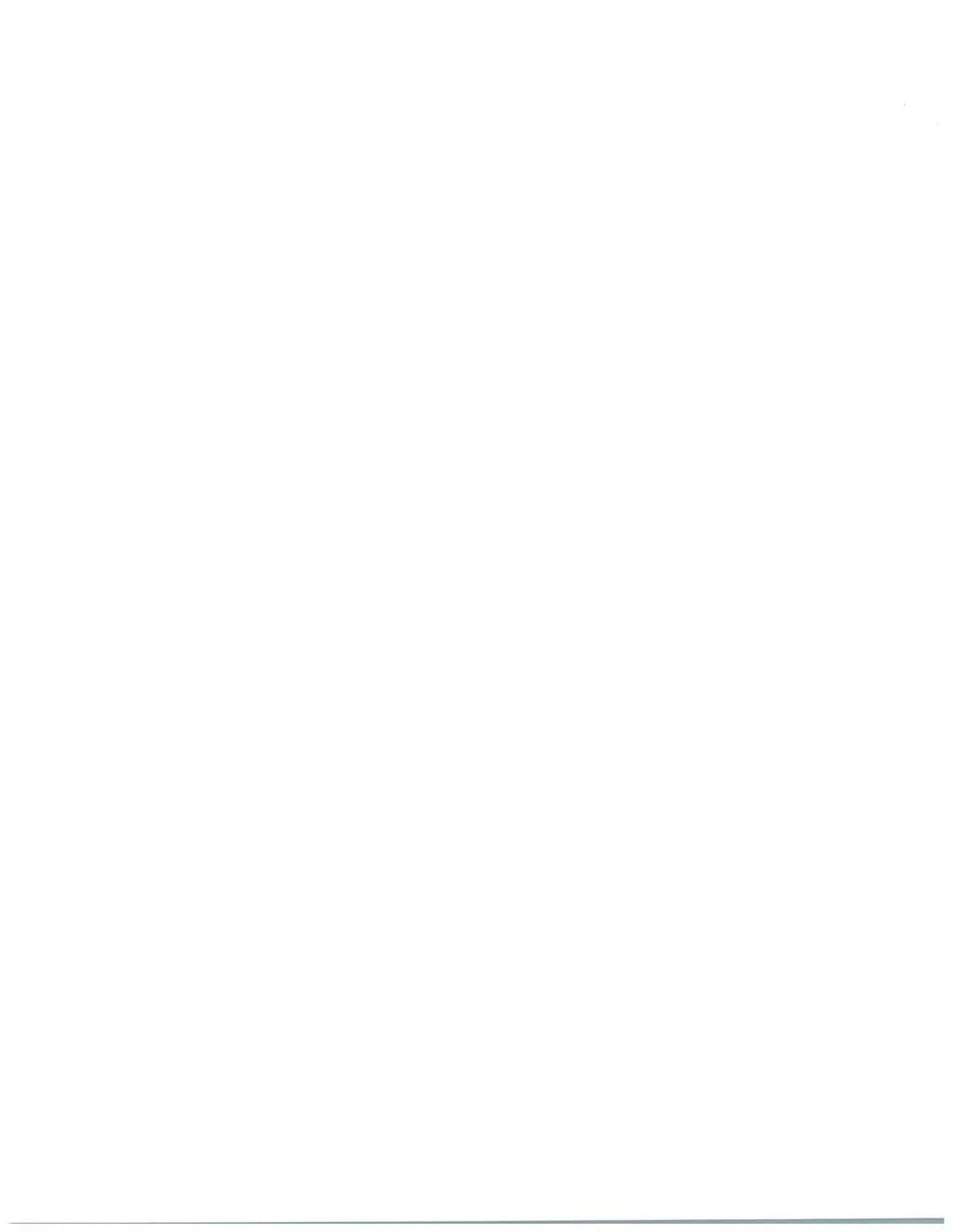
tes at the time of such jury service.

to perform jury duty;

y any regular session commences and ending 30 days after the day of adjournment of such session and

g (i) during the period beginning 90 days prior to any election and continuing through election day, (ii) c

(ii) during the period beginning seven days prior to the day any reconvened or special session commence during the period to ascertain the results of the election and continuing for 10 days after the local election.



...es and ending seven days after the day of adjournment of such session;

...ral board certifies the results of the election under § 24.2-671 or the State Board of Elections certifies tl



he results of the election under § 24.2-679, or (iii) during the period of an election recount or contested



election pursuant to Chapter 8 (§ 24.2-800 et seq.) of Title 24.2. Any officer of election shall be exempt



from jury service only on election day and during the periods set forth in clauses (ii) and (iii); and

