

Public Comment on Proposed Amendments to Jury Qualification Form and Rules §§6-1002, 6-1003, and 6-1004

Submitted by the Iowa-Nebraska NAACP State Area Conference of Branches Submitted by Iowa-Nebraska NAACP Concurred in by Douglas County Public Defender, ACLU of Nebraska, and Nebraska Appleseed

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Although Further Revisions Are Needed, the Proposed Amendments to the Nebraska Juror Qualification Form Are Positive First Steps Toward Securing for Defendants Access to the Jury Data Needed to Determine Whether There Is a Viable Fair Cross-Section Challenge. However, the Proposed Amendments to the Jury Qualification Form and Court Rules Should Be Revised (1) to Require Prospective Jurors to Provide Their Race and Ethnicity in Responding, (2) to Explain the Reasons for Seeking Such Demographic Information, and (3) to Disclose That No Names or Personally Identifying Information Will Be Revealed but That Aggregate Racial and Ethnic Data Will Be Compiled, Maintained, and Provided to Defendants Pretrial and Without Precondition Upon the Request of a Defendant or the Defendant's Legal Counsel. The Good Cause-Necessity Threshold Showing Required by State v. Sanders, 269 Neb. 895, 697 N.W.2d 657 (NE 2005), for a Defendant to Obtain Jury Data, Must Be Overruled or Disavowed Because It Conflicts with the Impartial Jury Guarantee and Fair Cross-Section Purpose of the Sixth Amendment and with the Nebraska Jury Selection Act ("JSA").

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- C. Part VII's Assurance That "the [demographic] information in this section will not be shared with attorneys or parties" Was Not Limited to Jurors' Personal Identifying Information and, as a Result, Defense Counsel Have Systematically Been Denied Access to All Jury Data, Including the Aggregate, Anonymous, Historical Jury Data that Is Essential to Implementation of the Fair Cross-Section Right and Whose Disclosure Impacts No Juror's Privacy Rights.14
- - A. The Proposed Questionnaire's Demographic Questions Are Still Optional, and Experience Has Demonstrated that That Choice Leads to a High Nonresponse Rate Rendering the Jury Data Collected Unreliable.
- V. The Amended Qualification Form's Deletion of the Assurance that "all demographic information collected would not be disclosed" Is a Necessary Step, But It Is Insufficient to Ensure the Defendant's Right of Access to Aggregate, Historical Jury Data In Light of the Nebraska Supreme Court's Holding in *State v. Sanders* that Good Cause/Necessity Must Be Demonstrated Before Such Data Can Be Disclosed. No Showing of Underrepresentation Can Be Made Without Access to the Aggregate,

	Historical Jury Data, and as a Result, <i>Sanders</i> Precludes Defendants from Making a Meritorious Fair Cross-Section Challenge and Constitutes a Systemic Denial of a Fundamental Constitutional Right. <i>Sanders</i> Is Contrary to the Legislative History and Text of the Nebraska Jury Selection Act and the Supreme Court's Unanimous Holding in <i>Test. v. United States</i> . It Should Therefore Be Disavowed in This or a Supplemental Rulemaking Process
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