

Public Law 90-273

JOINT RESOLUTION

March 26, 1968

[S. J. Res. 138]

Calling on the Boy Scouts of America to serve the youth of this Nation as required by their congressional charter.

Whereas the Boy Scouts of America has acted under a congressional charter since 1916, serving over forty million boys with a program that develops physical fitness, character, and citizenship; and

Whereas the Boy Scouts of America has achieved significant results in preventing and reducing juvenile delinquency; and

Whereas the Boy Scouts of America has extended its program to disadvantaged boys in the deprived areas of urban and rural areas of our Nation; and

Whereas there is an increasing need for training boys to become responsible citizens in accord with the ideals and principles of the Scout oath and law; and

Whereas the Boy Scouts of America gives strong support to the home, the religious institution, the school and communities in the training, education, and development of youth; and

Whereas the Congress is called upon to assist and promote programs of promise in these critical areas: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Congress of the United States calls on the Boy Scouts of America further to advance its service to the youth of this Nation as required by their congressional charter to the end that more boys in every segment of our society will be involved in its program and future generations of Americans will be better prepared with the skill and confidence to master the changing demands of America's future and prepared to give leadership to it.

Boy Scouts of
America.

Approved March 26, 1968.

Public Law 90-274

AN ACT

March 27, 1968

[S. 989]

To provide improved judicial machinery for the selection of Federal juries, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Jury Selection and Service Act of 1968".

Jury Selection
and Service Act
of 1968.

SEC. 101. The caption, analysis, and sections 1861 through 1869 of chapter 121 of title 28, United States Code, are amended to read as follows:

62 Stat. 951.

"Chapter 121.—JURIES; TRIAL BY JURY

"Sec.

"1861. Declaration of policy.

"1862. Discrimination prohibited.

"1863. Plan for random jury selection.

"1864. Drawing of names from the master jury wheel; completion of juror qualification form.

"1865. Qualifications for jury service.

"1866. Selection and summoning of jury panels.

"1867. Challenging compliance with selection procedures.

"1868. Maintenance and inspection of records.

"1869. Definitions.

"1870. Challenges.

"1871. Fees.

"1872. Issues of fact in Supreme Court.

"1873. Admiralty and maritime cases.

"1874. Actions on bonds and specialties.

“§ 1861. Declaration of policy

“It is the policy of the United States that all litigants in Federal courts entitled to trial by jury shall have the right to grand and petit juries selected at random from a fair cross section of the community in the district or division wherein the court convenes. It is further the policy of the United States that all citizens shall have the opportunity to be considered for service on grand and petit juries in the district courts of the United States, and shall have an obligation to serve as jurors when summoned for that purpose.

“§ 1862. Discrimination prohibited

“No citizen shall be excluded from service as a grand or petit juror in the district courts of the United States on account of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, or economic status.

“§ 1863. Plan for random jury selection

“(a) Each United States district court shall devise and place into operation a written plan for random selection of grand and petit jurors that shall be designed to achieve the objectives of sections 1861 and 1862 of this title, and that shall otherwise comply with the provisions of this title. The plan shall be placed into operation after approval by a reviewing panel consisting of the members of the judicial council of the circuit and either the chief judge of the district whose plan is being reviewed or such other active district judge of that district as the chief judge of the district may designate. The panel shall examine the plan to ascertain that it complies with the provisions of this title. If the reviewing panel finds that the plan does not comply, the panel shall state the particulars in which the plan fails to comply and direct the district court to present within a reasonable time an alternative plan remedying the defect or defects. Separate plans may be adopted for each division or combination of divisions within a judicial district. The district court may modify a plan at any time and it shall modify the plan when so directed by the reviewing panel. The district court shall promptly notify the panel, the Administrative Office of the United States Courts, and the Attorney General of the United States, of the initial adoption and future modifications of the plan by filing copies therewith. Modifications of the plan made at the instance of the district court shall become effective after approval by the panel. Each district court shall submit a report on the jury selection process within its jurisdiction to the Administrative Office of the United States Courts in such form and at such times as the Judicial Conference of the United States may specify. The Judicial Conference of the United States may, from time to time, adopt rules and regulations governing the provisions and the operation of the plans formulated under this title.

“(b) Among other things, such plan shall—

“(1) either establish a jury commission, or authorize the clerk of the court, to manage the jury selection process. If the plan establishes a jury commission, the district court shall appoint one citizen to serve with the clerk of the court as the jury commission: *Provided, however,* That the plan for the District of Columbia may establish a jury commission consisting of three citizens. The citizen jury commissioner shall not belong to the same political party as the clerk serving with him. The clerk or the jury commission, as the case may be, shall act under the supervision and control of the chief judge of the district court or such other judge of the district court as the plan may provide. Each jury commissioner shall, during his tenure in office, reside in the judicial district or division for which he is appointed. Each citizen jury

Jury selection
process, report.

Plan provisions.

Compensation.

commissioner shall receive compensation to be fixed by the district court plan at a rate not to exceed \$50 per day for each day necessarily employed in the performance of his duties, plus reimbursement for travel, subsistence, and other necessary expenses incurred by him in the performance of such duties. The Judicial Conference of the United States may establish standards for allowance of travel, subsistence, and other necessary expenses incurred by jury commissioners.

“(2) specify whether the names of prospective jurors shall be selected from the voter registration lists or the lists of actual voters of the political subdivisions within the district or division. The plan shall prescribe some other source or sources of names in addition to voter lists where necessary to foster the policy and protect the rights secured by sections 1861 and 1862 of this title. The plan for the District of Columbia may require the names of prospective jurors to be selected from the city directory rather than from voter lists. The plans for the districts of Puerto Rico and the Canal Zone may prescribe some other source or sources of names of prospective jurors in lieu of voter lists, the use of which shall be consistent with the policies declared and rights secured by sections 1861 and 1862 of this title.

Jury selection sources.

District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and Canal Zone.

“(3) specify detailed procedures to be followed by the jury commission or clerk in selecting names from the sources specified in paragraph (2) of this subsection. These procedures shall be designed to ensure the random selection of a fair cross section of the persons residing in the community in the district or division wherein the court convenes. They shall ensure that names of persons residing in each of the counties, parishes, or similar political subdivisions within the judicial district or division are placed in a master jury wheel; and shall ensure that each county, parish, or similar political subdivision within the district or division is substantially proportionally represented in the master jury wheel for that judicial district, division, or combination of divisions. For the purposes of determining proportional representation in the master jury wheel, either the number of actual voters at the last general election in each county, parish, or similar political subdivision, or the number of registered voters if registration of voters is uniformly required throughout the district or division, may be used.

Name selection procedures.

“(4) provide for a master jury wheel (or a device similar in purpose and function) into which the names of those randomly selected shall be placed. The plan shall fix a minimum number of names to be placed initially in the master jury wheel, which shall be at least one-half of 1 per centum of the total number of persons on the lists used as a source of names for the district or division; but if this number of names is believed to be cumbersome and unnecessary, the plan may fix a smaller number of names to be placed in the master wheel, but in no event less than one thousand. The chief judge of the district court, or such other district court judge as the plan may provide, may order additional names to be placed in the master jury wheel from time to time as necessary. The plan shall provide for periodic emptying and refilling of the master jury wheel at specified times.

Master jury wheel.

“(5) specify those groups of persons or occupational classes whose members shall, on individual request therefor, be excused from jury service. Such groups or classes shall be excused only if the district court finds, and the plan states, that jury service by such class or group would entail undue hardship or extreme incon-

Excused or exempted groups.

venience to the members thereof, and excuse of members thereof would not be inconsistent with sections 1861 and 1862 of this title.

“(6) specify those groups of persons or occupational classes whose members shall be barred from jury service on the ground that they are exempt. Such groups or classes shall be exempt only if the district court finds, and the plan states, that their exemption is in the public interest and would not be inconsistent with sections 1861 and 1862 of this title. The plan shall provide for exemption of the following persons: (i) members in active service in the Armed Forces of the United States; (ii) members of the fire or police departments of any State, district, territory, possession, or subdivision thereof; (iii) public officers in the executive, legislative, or judicial branches of the Government of the United States, or any State, district, territory, or possession or subdivision thereof, who are actively engaged in the performance of official duties.

“(7) fix the distance, either in miles or in travel time, from each place of holding court beyond which prospective jurors residing shall, on individual request therefor, be excused from jury service on the ground of undue hardship in traveling to the place where court is held.

“(8) fix the time when the names drawn from the qualified jury wheel shall be disclosed to parties and to the public. If the plan permits these names to be made public, it may nevertheless permit the chief judge of the district court, or such other district court judge as the plan may provide, to keep these names confidential in any case where the interests of justice so require.

“(9) specify the procedures to be followed by the clerk or jury commission in assigning persons whose names have been drawn from the qualified jury wheel to grand and petit jury panels.

“(c) The initial plan shall be devised by each district court and transmitted to the reviewing panel specified in subsection (a) of this section within one hundred and twenty days of the date of enactment of the Jury Selection and Service Act of 1968. The panel shall approve or direct the modification of each plan so submitted within sixty days thereafter. Each plan or modification made at the direction of the panel shall become effective after approval at such time thereafter as the panel directs, in no event to exceed ninety days from the date of approval. Modifications made at the instance of the district court under subsection (a) of this section shall be effective at such time thereafter as the panel directs, in no event to exceed ninety days from the date of modification.

“(d) State, local, and Federal officials having custody, possession, or control of voter registration lists, lists of actual voters, or other appropriate records shall make such lists and records available to the jury commission or clerks for inspection, reproduction, and copying at all reasonable times as the commission or clerk may deem necessary and proper for the performance of duties under this title. The district courts shall have jurisdiction upon application by the Attorney Gen-

Names dis-
closure.

Plan transmittal.

Effective date.

Voter registra-
tion lists and
records, availa-
bility.

eral of the United States to compel compliance with this subsection by appropriate process.

“§ 1864. Drawing of names from the master jury wheel; completion of juror qualification form

“(a) From time to time as directed by the district court, the clerk or a district judge shall publicly draw at random from the master jury wheel the names of as many persons as may be required for jury service. The clerk or jury commission shall prepare an alphabetical list of the names drawn, which list shall not be disclosed to any person except pursuant to the district court plan and to sections 1867 and 1868 of this title. The clerk or jury commission shall mail to every person whose name is drawn from the master wheel a juror qualification form accompanied by instructions to fill out and return the form, duly signed and sworn, to the clerk or jury commission by mail within ten days. If the person is unable to fill out the form, another shall do it for him, and shall indicate that he has done so and the reason therefor. In any case in which it appears that there is an omission, ambiguity, or error in a form, the clerk or jury commission shall return the form with instructions to the person to make such additions or corrections as may be necessary and to return the form to the clerk or jury commission within ten days. Any person who fails to return a completed juror qualification form as instructed may be summoned by the clerk or jury commission forthwith to appear before the clerk or jury commission to fill out a juror qualification form. A person summoned to appear because of failure to return a juror qualification form as instructed who personally appears and executes a juror qualification form before the clerk or jury commission may, at the discretion of the district court, except where his prior failure to execute and mail such form was willful, be entitled to receive for such appearance the same fees and travel allowances paid to jurors under section 1871 of this title. At the time of his appearance for jury service, any person may be required to fill out another juror qualification form in the presence of the jury commission or the clerk or the court, at which time, in such cases as it appears warranted, the person may be questioned, but only with regard to his responses to questions contained on the form. Any information thus acquired by the clerk or jury commission may be noted on the juror qualification form and transmitted to the chief judge or such district court judge as the plan may provide.

“(b) Any person summoned pursuant to subsection (a) of this section who fails to appear as directed shall be ordered by the district court forthwith to appear and show cause for his failure to comply with the summons. Any person who fails to appear pursuant to such order or who fails to show good cause for noncompliance with the summons may be fined not more than \$100 or imprisoned not more than three days, or both. Any person who willfully misrepresents a material fact on a juror qualification form for the purpose of avoiding or securing service as a juror may be fined not more than \$100 or imprisoned not more than three days, or both.

Penalty.

“§ 1865. Qualifications for jury service

“(a) The chief judge of the district court, or such other district court judge as the plan may provide, on his initiative or upon recommendation of the clerk or jury commission, shall determine solely on the basis of information provided on the juror qualification form and other competent evidence whether a person is unqualified for, or exempt, or to be excused from jury service. The clerk shall enter such determination in the space provided on the juror qualification form and the alphabetical list of names drawn from the master jury wheel. If a person did not appear in response to a summons, such fact shall be noted on said list.

“(b) In making such determination the chief judge of the district court, or such other district court judge as the plan may provide, shall deem any person qualified to serve on grand and petit juries in the district court unless he—

“(1) is not a citizen of the United States twenty-one years old who has resided for a period of one year within the judicial district;

“(2) is unable to read, write, and understand the English language with a degree of proficiency sufficient to fill out satisfactorily the juror qualification form;

“(3) is unable to speak the English language;

“(4) is incapable, by reason of mental or physical infirmity, to render satisfactory jury service; or

“(5) has a charge pending against him for the commission of, or has been convicted in a State or Federal court of record of, a crime punishable by imprisonment for more than one year and his civil rights have not been restored by pardon or amnesty.

“§ 1866. Selection and summoning of jury panels

“(a) The jury commission, or in the absence thereof the clerk, shall maintain a qualified jury wheel and shall place in such wheel names of all persons drawn from the master jury wheel who are determined to be qualified as jurors and not exempt or excused pursuant to the district court plan. From time to time, the jury commission or the clerk shall publicly draw at random from the qualified jury wheel such number of names of persons as may be required for assignment to grand and petit jury panels. The jury commission or the clerk shall prepare a separate list of names of persons assigned to each grand and petit jury panel.

“(b) When the court orders a grand or petit jury to be drawn the clerk or jury commission shall issue summonses for the required number of jurors and deliver them to the marshal for service.

“Each person drawn for jury service may be served personally or by registered or certified mail addressed to such person at his usual residence or business address.

“Such service shall be made by the marshal who shall attach to his return the addressee’s receipt for the registered or certified summons where service is made by mail.

“(c) Except as provided in section 1865 of this title or in any jury selection plan provision adopted pursuant to paragraph (5), (6), or (7) of section 1863(b) of this title, no person or class of persons shall be disqualified, excluded, excused, or exempt from service as jurors: *Provided*, That any person summoned for jury service may be (1) excused by the court, upon a showing of undue hardship or extreme inconvenience, for such period as the court deems necessary, at the conclusion of which such person shall be summoned again for jury service under subsections (b) and (c) of this section, or (2) excluded by the

court on the ground that such person may be unable to render impartial jury service or that his service as a juror would be likely to disrupt the proceedings, or (3) excluded upon peremptory challenge as provided by law, or (4) excluded pursuant to the procedure specified by law upon a challenge by any party for good cause shown, or (5) excluded upon determination by the court that his service as a juror would be likely to threaten the secrecy of the proceedings, or otherwise adversely affect the integrity of jury deliberations. No person shall be excluded under clause (5) of this subsection unless the judge, in open court, determines that such is warranted and that exclusion of the person will not be inconsistent with sections 1861 and 1862 of this title. The number of persons excluded under clause (5) of this subsection shall not exceed one per centum of the number of persons who return executed jury qualification forms during the period, specified in the plan, between two consecutive fillings of the master jury wheel. The names of persons excluded under clause (5) of this subsection, together with detailed explanations for the exclusions, shall be forwarded immediately to the judicial council of the circuit, which shall have the power to make any appropriate order, prospective or retroactive, to redress any misapplication of clause (5) of this subsection, but otherwise exclusions effectuated under such clause shall not be subject to challenge under the provisions of this title. Any person excluded from a particular jury under clause (2), (3), or (4) of this subsection shall be eligible to sit on another jury if the basis for his initial exclusion would not be relevant to his ability to serve on such other jury.

“(d) Whenever a person is disqualified, excused, exempt, or excluded from jury service, the jury commission or clerk shall note in the space provided on his juror qualification form or on the juror’s card drawn from the qualified jury wheel the specific reason therefor.

“(e) In any two-year period, no person shall be required to (1) serve or attend court for prospective service as a petit juror for a total of more than thirty days, except when necessary to complete service in a particular case, or (2) serve on more than one grand jury, or (3) serve as both a grand and petit juror.

“(f) When there is an unanticipated shortage of available petit jurors drawn from the qualified jury wheel, the court may require the marshal to summon a sufficient number of petit jurors selected at random from the voter registration lists, lists of actual voters, or other lists specified in the plan, in a manner ordered by the court consistent with sections 1861 and 1862 of this title.

“(g) Any person summoned for jury service who fails to appear as directed shall be ordered by the district court to appear forthwith and show cause for his failure to comply with the summons. Any person who fails to show good cause for noncompliance with a summons may be fined not more than \$100 or imprisoned not more than three days, or both.

Penalty.

“§ 1867. Challenging compliance with selection procedures

“(a) In criminal cases, before the voir dire examination begins, or within seven days after the defendant discovered or could have discovered, by the exercise of diligence, the grounds therefor, whichever is earlier, the defendant may move to dismiss the indictment or stay the proceedings against him on the ground of substantial failure to comply with the provisions of this title in selecting the grand or petit jury.

“(b) In criminal cases, before the voir dire examination begins, or within seven days after the Attorney General of the United States discovered or could have discovered, by the exercise of diligence, the grounds therefor, whichever is earlier, the Attorney General may move

to dismiss the indictment or stay the proceedings on the ground of substantial failure to comply with the provisions of this title in selecting the grand or petit jury.

“(c) In civil cases, before the voir dire examination begins, or within seven days after the party discovered or could have discovered, by the exercise of diligence, the grounds therefor, whichever is earlier, any party may move to stay the proceedings on the ground of substantial failure to comply with the provisions of this title in selecting the petit jury.

“(d) Upon motion filed under subsection (a), (b), or (c) of this section, containing a sworn statement of facts which, if true, would constitute a substantial failure to comply with the provisions of this title, the moving party shall be entitled to present in support of such motion the testimony of the jury commission or clerk, if available, any relevant records and papers not public or otherwise available used by the jury commissioner or clerk, and any other relevant evidence. If the court determines that there has been a substantial failure to comply with the provisions of this title in selecting the grand jury, the court shall stay the proceedings pending the selection of a grand jury in conformity with this title or dismiss the indictment, whichever is appropriate. If the court determines that there has been a substantial failure to comply with the provisions of this title in selecting the petit jury, the court shall stay the proceedings pending the selection of a petit jury in conformity with this title.

“(e) The procedures prescribed by this section shall be the exclusive means by which a person accused of a Federal crime, the Attorney General of the United States or a party in a civil case may challenge any jury on the ground that such jury was not selected in conformity with the provisions of this title. Nothing in this section shall preclude any person or the United States from pursuing any other remedy, civil or criminal, which may be available for the vindication or enforcement of any law prohibiting discrimination on account of race, color, religion, sex, national origin or economic status in the selection of persons for service on grand or petit juries.

“(f) The contents of records or papers used by the jury commission or clerk in connection with the jury selection process shall not be disclosed, except pursuant to the district court plan or as may be necessary in the preparation or presentation of a motion under subsection (a), (b), or (c) of this section, until after the master jury wheel has been emptied and refilled pursuant to section 1863(b)(4) of this title and all persons selected to serve as jurors before the master wheel was emptied have completed such service. The parties in a case shall be allowed to inspect, reproduce, and copy such records or papers at all reasonable times during the preparation and pendency of such a motion. Any person who discloses the contents of any record or paper in violation of this subsection may be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both.

“§ 1868. Maintenance and inspection of records

“After the master jury wheel is emptied and refilled pursuant to section 1863(b)(4) of this title, and after all persons selected to serve as jurors before the master wheel was emptied have completed such service, all records and papers compiled and maintained by the jury commission or clerk before the master wheel was emptied shall be preserved in the custody of the clerk for four years or for such longer period as may be ordered by a court, and shall be available for public inspection for the purpose of determining the validity of the selection of any jury.

Discrimination,
prohibition.

Records or
papers, nondis-
closure.

Penalty.

Records availa-
bility for 4-year
period.

“§ 1869. Definitions

“For purposes of this chapter—

“(a) ‘clerk’ and ‘clerk of the court’ shall mean the clerk of the district court of the United States or any authorized deputy clerk;

“(b) ‘chief judge’ shall mean the chief judge of any district court of the United States;

“(c) ‘voter registration lists’ shall mean the official records maintained by State or local election officials of persons registered to vote in either the most recent State or the most recent Federal general election, or, in the case of a State or political subdivision thereof that does not require registration as a prerequisite to voting, other official lists of persons qualified to vote in such election. The term shall also include the list of eligible voters maintained by any Federal examiner pursuant to the Voting Rights Act of 1965 where the names on such list have not been included on the official registration lists or other official lists maintained by the appropriate State or local officials. With respect to the districts of Guam and the Virgin Islands, ‘voter registration lists’ shall mean the official records maintained by territorial election officials of persons registered to vote in the most recent territorial general election;

“(d) ‘lists of actual voters’ shall mean the official lists of persons actually voting in either the most recent State or the most recent Federal general election;

“(e) ‘division’ shall mean: (1) one or more statutory divisions of a judicial district; or (2) in statutory divisions that contain more than one place of holding court, or in judicial districts where there are no statutory divisions, such counties, parishes, or similar political subdivisions surrounding the places where court is held as the district court plan shall determine: *Provided*, That each county, parish, or similar political subdivision shall be included in some such division;

“(f) ‘district court of the United States’, ‘district court’, and ‘court’ shall mean courts constituted under chapter 5 of title 28, United States Code, section 22 of the Organic Act of Guam, as amended (64 Stat. 389; 48 U.S.C. 1424), section 21 of the Revised Organic Act of the Virgin Islands (68 Stat. 506; 48 U.S.C. 1611), and section 1 of title 3, Canal Zone Code: *Provided*, That for purposes of sections 1861, 1862, 1866 (c) and (d), and 1867 of this chapter, these terms shall include the District of Columbia Court of General Sessions and the Juvenile Court of the District of Columbia;

“(g) ‘jury wheel’ shall include any device or system similar in purpose or function, such as a properly programed electronic data processing system or device;

“(h) ‘juror qualification form’ shall mean a form prescribed by the Administrative Office of the United States Courts and approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States, which shall elicit the name, address, age, education, length of residence within the judicial district, distance from residence to place of holding court, prior jury service, and citizenship of a potential juror, and whether he should be excused or exempted from jury service, has any physical or mental infirmity impairing his capacity to serve as juror, is able to read, write, speak and understand the English language, has pending against him any charge for the commission of a State or Federal criminal offense punishable by imprisonment for more than one year, or has been convicted in

79 Stat. 437.
42 USC 1973
note.

62 Stat. 872.
28 USC 81-144.

76A Stat. 51.

any State or Federal court of record of a crime punishable by imprisonment for more than one year and has not had his civil rights restored by pardon or amnesty. The form shall request, but not require, the race and occupation of a potential juror and any other matter not inconsistent with the provisions of this title and required by the district court plan in the interests of the sound administration of justice. The form also shall elicit the sworn statement that his responses are true to the best of his knowledge. Notarization shall not be required. The form shall contain words clearly informing the person that the furnishing of any information with respect to his race, color, religion, national origin, economic status, or occupation is not a prerequisite to his qualification for jury service, and that such information need not be furnished if the person finds it objectionable to do so;

“(i) ‘public officer’ shall mean a person who is either elected to public office or who is directly appointed by a person elected to public office.”

FEES

79 Stat. 645.

SEC. 102. (a) Section 1871 of title 28, United States Code, is amended by substituting “\$20” for “\$10” and “\$25” for “\$14” in the second paragraph, “\$16” for “\$10” in the third paragraph, and “\$20” for “\$10” in the fourth paragraph, and by substituting in the third paragraph “10 cents per mile, plus the amount expended for tolls, for toll roads, for toll tunnels, and for toll bridges” for “10 cents per mile” in the two instances such language occurs, and by adding at the end of that section a new paragraph as follows:

“Grand and petit jurors in the district courts for the districts of Guam and the Canal Zone shall receive the same fees and allowances provided in this section for grand and petit jurors in other district courts of the United States.”

70 Stat. 798.

(b) Section 1821 of title 28, United States Code, is amended by substituting “\$20” for “\$4”, “10 cents” for “8 cents”, and “\$16” for “\$8”, and by adding at the end of that section a new paragraph as follows:

“Witnesses in the district courts for the districts of Canal Zone, Guam, and the Virgin Islands shall receive the same fees and allowances provided in this section for witnesses in other district courts of the United States.”

AMENDMENT AND REPEAL

SEC. 103. (a) Sections 13-701, 11-2301 through 11-2305 (except the last paragraph of section 11-2302), 11-2307 through 11-2312 of the District of Columbia Code, and section 2 of the Act entitled “An Act to increase the fee of jurors in condemnation proceedings instituted by the District of Columbia”, approved July 30, 1951 (D.C. Code, sec. 7-213a), are repealed.

(b) Section 11-2306 of the District of Columbia Code is amended to read as follows:

“§ 11-2306. Manner of drawing

“(a) If the United States attorney for the District of Columbia certifies in writing to the chief judge of the district court, or, in his absence, to the presiding judge, that the exigencies of the public service require it, the judge may, in his discretion, order an additional grand jury summoned, which shall be drawn at such time as he designates. Unless sooner discharged by order of the chief judge, or, in his absence, the presiding judge, the additional grand jury shall serve until the end of the term in and for which it is drawn.

77 Stat. 517,
505.

65 Stat. 126.

77 Stat. 507.

“(b) The jury commission for the United States District Court for the District of Columbia shall draw from the qualified jury wheel from time to time as may be required the names of persons to serve as jurors in the District of Columbia Court of General Sessions and the juvenile court of the District of Columbia, and such persons shall be assigned to jury panels in the Court of General Sessions and the juvenile court as those courts shall direct.”

(c) Section 1608(j) of the Act entitled “An Act to establish a code of law for the District of Columbia”, approved March 3, 1901 (D.C. Code, sec. 7-318), is amended by deleting the following: “and five dollars per day for each juror for the services of each when actually employed”.

33 Stat. 736.

(d) Section 16-1312 of the District of Columbia Code is amended by substituting “section 1865 of title 28, United States Code” for “Section 11-2301, and who, in addition, are owners of real property in the District” in subsection (a)(1), and by substituting “chapter 121 of title 28, United States Code” for “chapter 23 of title 11” in subsection (c).

77 Stat. 572.

(e) Section 16-1357 of the District of Columbia Code is amended by striking out the phrase “are real property owners in the District and”.

(f) Section 213 of the Act entitled “An Act to establish a code of law for the District of Columbia”, approved March 3, 1901 (D.C. Code, sec. 22-1414), is amended by inserting the words “or wheel” immediately following the word “box” each time it appears therein.

41 Stat. 560.

(g) Section 44 of the Act of March 2, 1917, to provide a civil government for Puerto Rico (39 Stat. 966; 48 U.S.C. 867) and sections 471 and 472(b) of title 3, sections 452, 453, and 2562(a) of title 5, and sections 4093 through 4106 and 4108 through 4117 of title 6, Canal Zone Code, are repealed. Subsection (b) of section 2562 of title 5, Canal Zone Code, is redesignated as subsection (a) and amended by substituting “\$10” for “\$2” and “section 1821, title 28, United States Code” for “subsection (a) of this section”. Subsections (c) and (d) of section 2562 of title 5, Canal Zone Code, are redesignated as subsections (b) and (c) thereof.

Repeals.

76A Stat. 69,
308, 373, 516.

EFFECTIVE DATE

SEC. 104. This Act shall become effective two hundred and seventy days after the date of enactment: *Provided*, That this Act shall not apply in any case in which an indictment has been returned or petit jury empaneled prior to such effective date.

Approved March 27, 1968.