

§1214. Challenging compliance with selection procedures

Within 7 days after the moving party discovered or by the exercise of diligence could have discovered the grounds therefor, and in any event before the traverse jury is sworn to try the case, a party may move to stay the proceedings, and in a criminal case to dismiss the indictment, or for other appropriate relief, on the ground of substantial failure to comply with the provisions of this chapter for selecting the grand or traverse jury. [PL 1971, c. 622, §54 (AMD).]

Upon motion filed under this section containing a sworn statement of facts which, if true, would constitute a substantial failure to comply with such provisions, the moving party is entitled to present in support of the motion the testimony of the jury commissioners or the clerk, any relevant records and papers not public or otherwise available used by the jury commissioners or the clerk and any other relevant evidence. If the court determines that in selecting either a grand jury or a traverse jury there has been such a substantial failure, the court shall stay the proceedings pending the proper selection of the jury, dismiss an indictment or grant other appropriate relief. [PL 1971, c. 622, §55 (AMD).]

The procedures prescribed by this section are the exclusive means by which a person accused of a crime, the State or a party in a civil case may challenge a jury on the ground that the jury was not selected in conformity with the provisions of this chapter. [PL 1971, c. 391, §1 (NEW).]

SECTION HISTORY

PL 1971, c. 391, §1 (NEW). PL 1971, c. 622, §§54,55 (AMD).

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