

Report:
Task Force on Removing
Barriers to Jury Service

Submitted to the Chief Justice, the Governor and the
Interim Committees on the Judiciary

December 15, 2026



Task Force Members

Legislative Appointments (non-voting)

Senator James I. Manning, Jr., Senate District 7

Senator Kim Thatcher, Senate District 11

Representative Tom Andersen, House District 19

Representative Kim Wallan, House District 6

Governor's Appointments (voting)

Aaron Felton (Polk County District Attorney), representing district attorneys*

Kia Tolbert, representing attorneys who provide legal defense in criminal proceedings

Derek Sangston (Oregon Business and Industry), a representative of an association representing businesses;

Nansi López, a member of the Racial Justice Council established in ORS 176.350

Timothy Dooley, a representative of the Association of Oregon Counties

Chief Justice's Appointments (voting)

Honorable Matthew Shirtcliff (Baker County Circuit Court), a judge with experience presiding over criminal or civil jury trials

Honorable Chanpone Sinlapasai (Multnomah County Circuit Court), a judge with experience presiding over criminal or civil jury trials

Royce Williams, an attorney with experience with civil jury trials

Honorable Tucker Rossetto (Beaverton Municipal Court), a municipal court judge with experience presiding over criminal or civil jury trials

Keren Farkas, a representative of the Oregon State Bar

Chairperson (nonvoting)

Kimberly McCullough (Office of the State Court Administrator), the Chief Justice's designee

*Aaron Felton replaced **Bryan Brock** in August 2026

Executive Summary

Introduction

The Task Force on Removing Barriers to Jury Service was created in 2025 by [Senate Bill 1175 \(2025\)](#). The bill directed the task force to:

- a) Examine this state's current structure of jury compensation and resulting participation levels and how this state's structure and participation levels compare to the structure and participation levels in other states;
- b) Propose recommendations to modify this state's structure of jury compensation to improve jury participation levels;
- c) Recommend public outreach and education strategies that will inform the public regarding jury compensation and participation; and
- d) Examine and propose recommendations to address additional barriers to jury service.

Task force members included four non-voting legislative members (two senators and two representatives); ten voting members representing district attorneys, attorneys who provide legal defense in criminal proceedings, an association representing businesses, the Association of Counties, a member of the Racial Justice Council established in ORS 176.350, two judges with experience presiding over criminal or civil jury trials, an attorney with experience with civil jury trials, a municipal court judge with experience presiding over criminal or civil jury trials, and a representative of the Oregon State Bar, and a non-voting chair designated by the Chief Justice.

The task force was provided with staff support from the Office of the State Court Administrator within the Judicial Department.

Process

The task force met virtually 11 times from January 2026 through December 2026.

The task force sought input from staff of the Oregon Judicial Department, including its statewide jury coordinator; the National Center for State Courts, and the trauma-informed equity and inclusion manager from Multnomah County District Attorney's Office. The task force also received public comments.

After its initial housekeeping meetings, the task force learned about jury rights and jury service in Oregon (in circuit courts, grand juries, and justice and municipal courts), examined data about circuit court and grand jury service in Oregon, identified barriers to jury service, and had focused learning sessions and discussions about:

- Juror compensation,
- Public education,
- Employment related issues, and
- Jury service-related trauma.

Throughout this process, the task force compiled an overview of barriers to jury service and potential policy proposals to address such barriers. The task force then focused its attention on preparing this report.

Recommendations

The task force recommends that the legislature pass legislation to extend the work of the task force until [] for the task force to:

- Continue to research and examine the topics it has already explored, along with additional topics related to barriers to jury service.
- Seek input from additional stakeholders, including members of the public with experience serving on juries.
- Continue discussion and development of policy proposals to address barriers to jury service, so the task force may make further recommendations to the legislature.
- Prepare a supplemental report to the legislature, which will be due [].

Commented [KM1]: Discuss end date with task force - note that we can end our work before the sunset if we finish early

Commented [KM2]: Discuss report deadline with task force - note that we can turn in the report sooner if we are done sooner

Access to the Full Report and Task Force Information

The report can be accessed online at [insert link].

Meeting recordings, presentations, and other materials are on the [Jury Task Force website](#).

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Glossary

- **Acquittal:** A not guilty finding by at least 10 of 12 jurors in a criminal case involving a felony. A unanimous not guilty finding by the six jurors in a misdemeanor-only criminal case. In Oregon, once a defendant has been acquitted of a crime, they may not be retried for that same crime.
- **Bench Trial:** A trial that does not involve a jury but is conducted by the judge alone, in which the judge both decides the facts of the case and applies the law.
- **Challenges:** The method used by parties to request to excuse or disqualify a jury panel or an individual candidate from a jury panel during the jury selection process of a jury trial. There are two types of jury challenges: for cause and peremptory. Challenges for cause (also referred to as a strike for cause) must be requested for a specific reason and be granted by the trial judge. Peremptory challenges do not require a reason or approval by the trial judge. State law limits the number of peremptory challenges allowed by each party by case type. If both parties agree to the excusal of a particular individual and the court approves, the individual is considered excused for joint cause. Challenges are prohibited for grand juries.
- **Circuit Court:** Trial courts in each county in Oregon which are part of Oregon's unified and state-funded court system.
- **Civil Jury Trial:** A legal dispute that does not involve a criminal charge and is between parties who are individuals, businesses, or government entities; instead, one or more parties, usually called plaintiffs, seek a judgment against other parties, usually called defendants.
- **Contempt:** The willful failure to follow a court order, including failure to respond to a summons for jury service.
- **Criminal Jury Trial:** A prosecutor (a district attorney for the State of Oregon, or a city or county attorney), accuses individuals or organizations of conduct that the Oregon legislature, a city, or a county has defined as a crime. Jurors determine whether the defendant is "guilty" or "not guilty."
- **Defer/Deferral/Deferment:** Process and result of rescheduling a candidate's jury service to a date outside of the term in which they were summoned.
- **Deliberations:** Private discussions held by jurors after they have heard all the evidence and been instructed by the judge in a trial. During this process, jurors must determine the facts, apply the relevant law, and attempt to reach a verdict.

- **Disqualify/Disqualification:** Process of determining whether a candidate is qualified to serve on a jury, determined by ORS 10.030.
- **Eligibility:** Qualifications set by law to participate in jury service defined in ORS 10.030, with some differing eligibility criteria between civil trials and criminal trials or grand juries.
- **Excuse/Excusal/Exemption:** Process of determining whether a candidate should be released from serving the term of jury service determined by ORS 10.050.
- **Grand Jury:** A grand jury is a body of seven persons selected to sit on a jury that decides whether the prosecutor's evidence provides probable cause to issue an indictment. An indictment formally charges a person with committing a crime and begins the criminal prosecution process. Grand juries may also inquire into the condition and management of correctional and youth correction facilities.
- **Hung Jury:** A jury that cannot reach the required unanimity or supermajority required to reach a verdict (unanimity for a criminal conviction, 10 of 12 jurors for an acquittal in a felony case, unanimity for an acquittal in a misdemeanor case, and $\frac{3}{4}$ of the jurors in a civil case). A hung jury is one way that a case may be declared a mistrial and may result in the case being tried again.
- **Jury:** A body of persons temporarily selected from persons who live in a particular county or district and invested with power to present or indict in respect to a crime or to decide a question of fact. There are three types of juries: grand jury, trial/petit jury, and jury of inquest.
- **Jury Coordinator:** A court employee who oversees the local jury management for a trial court.
- **Jury of Inquest:** A jury that determines the identity of a deceased person, and where, when, and how the person died. These juries are no longer used in Oregon, although they are still authorized by statute.
- **Jury Source Lists:** Lists containing the most recent list of registered voters of the county, the records furnished by the Department of Transportation as provided in ORS 10.215 and any other sources approved by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court that will furnish a fair cross section of the citizens of the county.
- **Jury Summons:** An official court document notifying a person they have been ordered to jury service. A circuit court judge may also direct the clerk of the court,

a sheriff, or other officer to summon jurors, though this process is rarely, if ever, used.

- **Justice Court:** Justice court is held by a justice of the peace within the county for which they were elected, which generally has jurisdiction over violations committed within county limits, most misdemeanor crimes, small claims, and most civil actions where claims do not exceed \$10,000. Along with municipal courts, also known as a local court.
- **Master Jury List:** A list containing the first name, the surname, the place of residence, and, if assigned, a juror identification number, prepared annually from the jury source lists. See “jury source lists.”
- **Mistrial:** A mistrial occurs when a jury is unable to reach a verdict (see “hung jury”), or when there is a serious procedural error or misconduct that would result in an unfair trial, and the judge dismisses the case. After a mistrial, sometimes the defendant may be retried for the same crime or crimes.
- **Municipal Court:** The judicial branch of a city government, which generally has jurisdiction over violations committed within city limits and most misdemeanor crimes. Along with justice courts, also known as a local court.
- **Oregon Administrative Rules (OAR):** Rules adopted by various entities with rulemaking authority (generally state agencies) to implement or interpret Oregon laws. Can be viewed at the [Oregon Secretary of State website. \(opens link to new page on external website\)](#)
- **Oregon Revised Statutes (ORS):** The codified laws/statutes of the state of Oregon. Can be viewed at the [Oregon Legislature website. \(opens link to new page on external website\)](#)
- **Oregon Rules of Civil Procedure (ORCP):** Rules that govern civil proceedings in Oregon circuit courts. Can be viewed at the [Oregon Legislature website. \(opens link to new page on external website\)](#)
- **Panel/Panelist:** A candidate or group of candidates assigned to a case for the purpose of voir dire, or jury selection.
- **Peremptory Challenge:** See “challenges” above.
- **Petit Jury:** Another name for a trial jury.
- **Pool:** A list of candidates randomly pulled from the master jury list by a court for the purpose of summoning for a term of jury service.

- **Sequestration:** The isolation of a jury to avoid exposure to outside influence or information, particularly in high-profile cases with significant media coverage. In such cases, jurors are usually housed at a hotel, where they are not allowed to read newspapers, watch television, or access the internet, and may have only limited contact with others.
- **State Court Administrator:** The chief administrative officer of the Oregon Judicial Department, who assists the Chief Justice in supervising the state's circuit courts.
- **Trial Jury:** A jury convened to decide facts in civil and criminal cases. Also called a "petit jury."
- **Uniform Trial Court Rules (UTCRC):** Statewide rules that apply in Oregon circuit courts. Can be viewed at: the [Uniform Trial Court Rules & Committee website](#).
(opens link to new page)
- **Verdict:** The formal decision or judgment rendered by a court at the conclusion of a trial or legal proceeding. Verdicts are reached by a judge or a jury, depending on the type of trial and jurisdiction.
- **Voir dire:** The process of questioning candidates before a trial to select qualified jurors for the trial. Also called jury selection.

Introduction

In 2025, the Oregon Legislature passed [Senate Bill 1175 \(2025\)](#) ("SB 1175"), which created the Task Force on Removing Barriers to Jury Service.

The bill's chief sponsors were Senator James Manning, Jr., Senator Floyd Prozanski, Representative Travis Nelson, Representative Tom Andersen and Representative Willy Chotzen.

The bill was heard in the Senate and House Judiciary Committees and supported by the Oregon Judicial Department, the Oregon State Bar, the Oregon Criminal Defense Lawyers Association, the Oregon Association of Defense Counsel, the Association of Oregon Counties, The Oregon Judges Association, the Oregon Justice of the Peace Association and Governor Tina Kotek's Equity and Racial Justice Director and Executive Appointments Director.

Testimony supporting SB 1175 emphasized:

- The fact that a right to a jury is foundational to the American legal system and the Oregon and federal Constitutions
- The crucial role Oregon jurors play in maintaining the integrity of the legal system and ensuring that justice is served with accountability and transparency
- The importance of diverse juries (a jury of one's peers) to ensure fair and balanced decision making in civil and criminal trials
- The inadequacy of Oregon's current jury compensation system to address financial barriers to jury service
- The need to improve public education and outreach about jury service to promote civic engagement
- Declining rates of jury participation in Oregon
- The need for a three-branch endeavor to reduce barriers to jury service

SB 1175 passed both chambers of the legislature with bipartisan support.

SB 1175 specified that the task force would be comprised of members appointed by all three branches of Oregon government:

- The Speaker of the House and President of the Senate were directed to appoint four non-voting legislative members.
- The Governor was directed to appoint five voting members representing district attorneys, attorneys who provide legal defense in criminal proceedings, an association representing businesses, the Association of Counties, and a member of the Racial Justice Council established in ORS 176.350.
- The Chief Justice of the Oregon Supreme Court was directed to appoint five voting members including two judges with experience presiding over criminal or civil jury trials, an attorney with experience with civil jury trials, a municipal court judge with experience presiding over criminal or civil jury trials, and a representative of the Oregon State Bar, and a non-voting chair designated by the Chief Justice.
- The Chief Justice was directed to designate a nonvoting chairperson of the task force.

Each appointing authority as also directed to consider the need for diverse task force membership in the areas of gender, race and ethnicity, geography and lived experience as a juror or participant in jury trials in evaluating members for appointment.

SB 1175 directed the task force to:

- a) Examine this state's current structure of jury compensation and resulting participation levels and how this state's structure and participation levels compare to the structure and participation levels in other states;
- b) Propose recommendations to modify this state's structure of jury compensation to improve jury participation levels;
- c) Recommend public outreach and education strategies that will inform the public regarding jury compensation and participation; and
- d) Examine and propose recommendations to address additional barriers to jury service.

SB 1175 directed the Task Force to submit a report by December 15, 2026, in the manner provided by ORS 192.245, which may include recommendations for legislation, to the Chief Justice, the Governor and the interim committees of the Legislative Assembly related to the judiciary.

SB 1175 specified that the Judicial Department would provide staff support to the task force and that the task force could consult with local or national experts on issues relating to jury improvement. It also directed all agencies of state government to assist the task force in the performance of its duties

SB 1175 stated that it would become effective on the 91st day after the date on which the 2025 regular session of the Eighty-third Legislative Assembly adjourned sine die. Sine die fell on June 27, 2025, so the bill became effective on September 26, 2025. SB 1175 stated that it would be repealed on December 31, 2026.

Task Force Process

The task force met virtually 11 times from January 2026 through December 2026. Meetings were posted on the [Oregon Transparency Public Meetings Website](#) and were open to the public. Meetings included presentations by OJD staff and external guest speakers, discussion by task force members, and opportunities for public comment. Official actions by the task force were only taken when a majority of the task force's voting members (6 voting members) were present.

The details for each task force meeting are as follows:

January 22, 2026

- Agenda at [this link](#)
- Primary topics:
 - Overview of SB 1175
 - Task Force Rules
 - Task Force Website
 - Discussion of Public Records and Open Meetings Laws
- Minutes at [this link](#)
- Recording at [this link](#)

March 12, 2026

- Agenda at [this link](#)
- Primary topics:
 - Gifts and Public Officials
 - Glossary & Relevant Authorities
 - Jury Rights in Oregon
 - Jury Service Overview: Oregon Circuit Courts
- Minutes at [this link](#)
- Recording at [this link](#)

April 7, 2026

- Agenda at [this link](#)
- Primary topics:
 - Jury Service Overview: Circuit Courts (continued), Grand Juries, and Local Courts
 - Circuit Court Jury Data
- Minutes at [this link](#)
- Recording at [this link](#)

May 1, 2026

- Agenda at [this link](#)
- Primary topics:
 - Circuit Court Jury Data (cont.)
 - Circuit Courts During COVID
 - High-Level Overview of Potential Barriers to Jury Service
- Minutes at [this link](#)
- Recording at [this link](#)

June 8, 2026

- Agenda at [this link](#)
- Primary topics:
 - High-Level Overview of Potential Barriers to Jury Service (continued)
 - Policy Ideas for Overcoming Barriers
 - Juror Compensation
- Minutes at [this link](#)
- Recording at [this link](#)

July 14, 2026

- Agenda at [this link](#)
- Primary topics:
 - Online Deferrals and Excusals
 - Juror Compensation (continued)
 - Employment Related Issues
- Minutes at [this link](#)
- Recording at [this link](#)

August 12, 2026

- Agenda at [this link](#)
- Primary topics:
 - Employment Related Issues (continued)
- Minutes at [this link](#)
- Recording at [this link](#)

September 1, 2026

- Agenda at [this link](#)
- Primary topics:
 - Trauma
- Minutes at [this link](#)

- Recording at [this link](#)

September 29, 2026

- Agenda at [this link](#)
- Primary topics:
 - Extension of the Task Force
 - Public Education
- Minutes at this link
- Recording at [this link](#)

November 5, 2026

- Agenda at this link
- Primary topics:
 -
- Minutes at this link
- Recording at this link

December 10, 2026

- Agenda at this link
- Primary topics:
 -
- Minutes at this link
- Recording at this link

Jury Duties, Importance, and Rights

What Juries Decide

In general, a jury decides issues of fact. In our adversarial system of justice, different parties often have different perspectives on what the facts relevant to a case are. The jury serves the purpose of being a fact finder, deciding which perspective on the facts is true. They do this by hearing and examining evidence presented by the parties to the case.

In criminal cases, the most important fact determined by the jury is whether the defendant is guilty or not. They make this decision regarding each charge that has been brought against the defendant. The jury must make a finding of guilt unanimously and beyond a reasonable doubt. They can acquit a defendant on a 10-2 vote. If a defendant is acquitted by the jury, they cannot be tried again for the same crime. If the jury does not convict or acquit the defendant, then it is a hung jury, meaning that the defendant may be tried again.

In civil cases, the jury decides whether the plaintiff has provided sufficient evidence to prove one or more claims in their case. Put another way, the jury decides whether the plaintiff has proven that the defendant has caused harm to the plaintiff in one or more ways. The jury does not need to make this decision unanimously. Instead, three fourths of the jury must agree. Their decisions must be made by the preponderance of the evidence, meaning that they believe it is more likely than not that a fact is true. The jury also decides the amount of damages to award to a plaintiff who has proven their claim or claims in the case, although there are some limitations on the damages that a jury may award. For example, the legislature can set caps (or a maximum) on the amount of damages a jury may award to a plaintiff in certain types of cases.

A grand jury decides whether to indict a defendant in felony cases. An indictment formally charges a person with committing a crime and begins the criminal prosecution process. A grand jury may indict with a concurrence of five of its members.

The Importance of Juries

Juries are important for a number of reasons, including:

- **Civic Participation** - This is one of the few direct ways citizens can participate in government; participating in a jury involves the public in the administration of justice.

- **Checks and Balances** - Juries serve as a check on government power, particularly in criminal prosecutions. Juries do this by ensuring that facts are not decided solely by the government or by a single judge.
- **Fairness & Impartiality** - A jury of one's peers brings diverse perspectives to our justice system, helping to reduce bias and ensure a fair trial. For this to work jurors should be selected from and represent a broad cross-section of the community.
- **Transparency and Public Trust** - Jury trials are public proceedings, which promotes transparency in our justice system. Public involvement in the process also builds trust in the legal system and its outcomes.
- **Protection of individual rights** - Juries help safeguard constitutional rights, including the presumption that we are innocent until proven guilty and the right to a fair trial.

The Right to a Jury

It is a foundational principle of our form of government that everyone has a right to a trial by an impartial jury of their peers. In fact, the denial of the right to a jury trial in certain types of cases was one of the primary complaints against King George the Third (the King of Great Britain) in the Declaration of Independence.

The right to a jury is found in four places in our federal constitution, the full text of which is found in Appendix A:

- Article III, section 2, clause 3 guarantees the right to a jury in criminal trials.
- The Fifth Amendment guarantees the right to a grand jury indictment before a person is tried for a capital or “otherwise infamous” crime. A capital crime is a crime subject to the death penalty. An “infamous crime” is generally understood to be a felony but can include some additional crimes.
- The Sixth Amendment guarantees a right to a trial “by an impartial jury” of jurors from the state and district where the crime was committed in all criminal prosecutions.
- The Seventh Amendment guarantees a right to a jury trial in “suits at common law” where the “value in controversy” is over \$20. This provision guarantees a right to a jury trial in most civil cases.

Note that the jury rights found in the federal constitution apply in federal courts. Some aspects of these jury rights also apply to cases brought in state courts, and some of these federal jury rights do not apply in state courts.

The right to a jury was established in Oregon prior to statehood. Both grand juries and trial juries were convened in Oregon as early as 1844. (Oregon became a state in 1859.)

The following provisions of the Oregon Constitution relate to the right to a jury, the full text of which is found in Appendix A:

- Under Article I, section 6 there is no religious test for jurors.
- Article I, section 11 provides that in criminal prosecutions, we have a right to an impartial jury trial in the county where the crime was committed. Criminal defendants may waive their right to a jury trial and instead have a “bench trial”, which is a trial conducted by a judge alone, where the judge decides the facts of the case rather than a jury. The judge must consent to waiver of a jury trial in criminal cases, and the defendant’s waiver must be knowing and voluntary. This section also contains a provision that says that a person can be convicted of a crime by 10 out of 12 jurors in all criminal cases except for first degree murder. That provision is outdated because in 2020, the US Supreme Court held in *Ramos vs. Louisiana* that a defendant has a right to a unanimous guilty verdict in criminal cases. Because of the *Ramos* decision, all jury verdicts finding a defendant guilty of a crime in Oregon must be unanimous, regardless of what our state constitution says.
- Article I, section 16 discusses the power of the jury in criminal cases.
- Article I, section 17 guarantees the right to a jury trial in civil cases. This provision has been interpreted to guarantee a right to a jury trial in the types of civil cases where the right existed at the time the constitution was adopted.
- Article I, section 40 is an outdated provision of the Oregon Constitution. It requires a unanimous guilty jury verdict in aggravated murder cases. But as noted above, all criminal cases must now have a unanimous guilty jury verdict.
- Article I, section 45 limits the ability of people with certain convictions from serving on a grand jury or a trial jury in a criminal case. More specifically, a person cannot serve on a grand jury or trial jury in a criminal case if they have been convicted of a felony in the past 15 years or have been convicted of a misdemeanor involving violence or dishonesty within the past 5 years.

- Article IV, section 23 provides that the legislature cannot pass a law summoning specific jurors to serve on a jury.
- Article VII, section 3 provides that the parties to a civil case where the value in controversy is more than \$750 have a right to a jury trial. This provision sets some limits on the right to a jury in civil trials. It also provides that facts decided by the jury are not to be reexamined by the court unless there is no evidence to support the jury's verdict. For example, in a personal injury case where the jury decides the amount of compensatory damages owed to the plaintiff, the court cannot adjust the amount of damages unless there is no evidence to support the amount of damages awarded by the jury. Finally, this provision provides that a party can appeal the instructions that were given to the jury by a judge.
- Article VII, section 5 provides the legislature with the authority to set the parameters for who is qualified to serve on a jury, how the selection process works, and how jurors are drawn, summoned and empaneled for grand juries. It also provides the legislature with the authority to set the parameters for grand juries, indicates the number of individuals that must sit on a grand jury, and sets the number of jurors who must agree to indict a defendant. In addition, it clarifies that a grand jury indictment is required for felony prosecutions.
- Article VII, section 9 specifies that certain juries can have less than 12 but not less than 6 jurors. Note that this is further defined in statute and rules. Felony trials must have 12 jurors. A criminal case with only misdemeanor charges has a jury of 6 persons. In civil cases, the parties may agree to have less than 12 jurors. And a jury for a civil trial where the amount in controversy is less than \$10,000 has a jury of six persons.

Oregon Revised Statute 136.001 restates that a defendant has a right to a public trial by an impartial jury in criminal cases, and Oregon Rule of Civil Procedure 50 restates the constitutional right to a jury trial in civil cases.

The following list includes some of the types of proceedings where a person does not have a right to a jury trial:

- Juvenile adjudications
- Restitution proceedings
- Infractions/violations
- Contempt proceedings
- Sentencing

- Equitable relief only
- Stalking & family abuse
- Determining title to real property
- Probate (will contests, guardianship)
- Foreclosure
- Tax
- Small claims less than \$750

Oregon Jury Service Overview

Circuit Court Trial Juries:

Circuit courts are the trial courts in each county in Oregon which are part of Oregon's unified and state-funded court system. Trial juries are convened by circuit courts to decide facts in a variety of types of civil cases and both felony and misdemeanor criminal cases. Trial juries in circuit courts are also called "petit juries."

Juror Lists

Each year, the State Court Administrator creates a master jury list for each county, which contains names, places of residence, and juror identification numbers of randomly selected individuals from the jury source lists. Those lists must include the most recent list of registered voters of the county, as well as Department of Transportation records. ORS 10.215 allows the use of additional source lists "that will furnish a fair cross section of...citizens," but at this time no additional lists are used to add people to the master jury list. In 2025, the State Court Administrator added an exclusionary list from the Oregon Health Authority Center for Health Statistics of records of adult deaths.

Once the master jury list has been prepared and certified by the State Court Administrator, the data is provided to each circuit court according to their respective county. As trials are scheduled, potential jurors are selected randomly from the lists and sent a summons. Within the Oregon Judicial Department (OJD), a group of potential or prospective jurors is referred to as a "jury pool." In the rare instance that a county runs out of jurors in a year, there are procedures that they may follow to supplement their list. See ORS 10.235.

Summons Process

Jurors must be summoned within a reasonable time before attendance. In practice, Oregon circuit courts send out summonses 4-6 weeks prior to the required service date, following the national recommendation to allow time for response and preparation. ORS 10.205 also provides that a sheriff or other officer can summon eligible persons for jury service if there is an immediate need and not enough jurors, although this is not the usual practice.

In 2024-2025, OJD successfully upgraded their jury management software. The new software came with a postcard version of the jury summons and a new online portal for individuals to respond to their summons. OJD took this opportunity to also complete

much needed updates to every court's jury webpage, including the statewide jury webpage.

Example jury summons postcard, which can be tailored to meet individual court needs:



This was a large transition for the courts as prior to this, there had been no statewide consistency on summons format. Prior to the transition, OJD had received feedback that the summons was too complicated, contained language that was full of legalese, and that was so long that individuals would struggle to find the most important information. Summons inconsistency also posed a risk to the public to jury scams.

Court research on modern trends and jury summonsing has shown promising initial perceptions and responses from courts and the public on ditching the large bifold or packet format for the postcard format.

To prepare for the transition to using the postcard summons and online response portal, OJD's statewide jury coordinator met with other statewide jury coordinators and commissioners, along with the National Center for State Courts to discuss pitfalls, lessons learned, and receive feedback on our postcards. She also worked with OJD's communications team and our Office of Education, Engagement and Inclusion to ensure the format and designs were in plain language and met accessibility requirements. Several courts piloted the postcard summons and engaged in public outreach efforts, providing more feedback for revisions.

At this point, all circuit courts use the postcard summons, though some courts use alternative or supplemental summons methods for special juries or lengthy trials.

Online Juror Portal

Recently, OJD launched a new online portal for the public. From this portal, prospective jurors can:

- Respond to their summons
- Complete their eligibility form
- Sign up to real-time text and email message updates from the court about their jury service
- Request an excusal or deferral
- Check their reporting date, time, location, and get directions to the court
- Access and download jury attendance letters for proof of jury service

Juror Eligibility

To be eligible to serve on a civil or criminal jury, a person must meet the following five qualifications:

- U.S. Citizen
- Lives in the summoning county
- 18+ years of age
- Not incarcerated
- >24 months from last state or federal jury service

To serve on a criminal jury, a person must also not have been convicted of a felony or served a felony sentence within the 15 years before, or been convicted of a misdemeanor involving violence or dishonestly or served a respective sentence within the 5 years immediately before, the date the person was scheduled to report for jury service.

Oregon also does not allow individuals to volunteer for jury service. This is not the case in some other states.

Nondiscrimination and Accommodations

Our state constitution provides that there is no religious test for jurors.

ORS 10.030 and Oregon Rule of Civil Procedure 57 provide very broad protections against discrimination based on membership in various protected classes and also membership in any identifiable group in the state

A person may also not be excluded from a jury because they have various disabilities. Each court has an ADA coordinator who the jury staff work with to ensure requests for reasonable accommodations are available in order for any summoned juror to be able to fulfill their civic obligation in a timely manner. A statewide ADA coordinator is also available within OJD's Office of General Counsel for support and guidance.

ORS 10.115 outlines specific obligations that the court must follow for jurors with disabilities who are hard of hearing or speech impaired. This statute provides that if a summoned individual requires the services of a qualified interpreter or the use of an assistive communication device in order to determine their qualifications to act as a juror, the court shall appoint an interpreter and provide all devices as needed and the cost shall be incurred by the court. The statute also ensures access to a qualified interpreter during jury deliberations and that the court shall instruct the jury on the presence of the interpreter or the person operating any assistive communication devices. Interpretation or assistive communication devices must be provided at no cost to the juror.

Oregon courts do not provide accommodations to non-English speakers. State courts are required to provide interpretation and translation support only to the extent in which to determine that the prospective juror meets the eligibility requirements to serve and has sufficient English comprehension to be able to perform all of the duties of a juror.

Exemptions and Excusals

National guard members are exempted from jury service, but they may serve if they choose to participate. Active-duty members of the US armed forces may be exempt, depending on their status.

People may request to be excused for various reasons, including hardships or inconvenience related to employment, medical obligations, schooling, lack of transportation, language, or military service.

In the case of undue hardship or extreme inconvenience to the person, the person's family, their employer or the public, the judge or clerk weighs the need for representative juries and the individual circumstances of the person.

A judge on their own motion can excuse someone if their presence on the jury will substantially impair progress or prejudice the parties.

People 70+ years of age may request an excusal and the request will be granted, but they also may serve if they want. This demographic continues to be the highest number of excusals received across any county in the state.

The same is true of breastfeeding people: they will be granted an excusal if requested but may also serve if they want.

Sole caregivers during court hours who can't afford day care or make other arrangements can request excusal, and the court shall excuse them unless the public need for juries outweighs the individual's circumstances.

Deferment

Deferment or deferral refers to a person's ability to delay their jury service once summoned. This may also be referred to as postponement. A person must provide a reason for requesting a deferral, which is evaluated by a judge or court clerk to determine if the person has good cause to request the delay. If they do have good cause, jury service can be delayed up to one year from the last day of the term the person was summoned for.

A person can request more than one deferral, if they have shown the judge or clerk that they have good cause for their request. But if they do this, they must provide the court with a list of at least 10 days when they can do their jury service.

Particularly in courts with longer terms of jury service, a person is allowed to provide the court with a list of dates when they are unavailable for jury service.

Compensation, Mileage, and Other Expenses

Jurors are compensated \$10 for their first two days of service and \$25 for additional days. This per diem must be waived if the person's employer pays them during jury service. Jurors may also be compensated twenty cents per mile if they drive to jury service or for public transportation costs.

Prospective jurors have the right to voluntarily waive their per diem and mileage to the Juror Access and Experience Improvement Fund, also known as JIF. This fund is used by the courts to pay for things that improve juror access or experience. Some examples are water and coffee, snacks, improved or accessible furniture, informational or educational materials, hygiene products for juror restrooms, technology equipment, etc.

Extraordinary expenses are requested reimbursement from a juror to the court. These are often to reimburse an unexpected financial burden of a juror as a result of their service. Examples may include lodging or taxi service for a juror who had to travel a

great distance and stay overnight at a local motel to attend jury service. These are reviewed on a case-by-case basis and are not reimbursed using Juror Access and Experience Improvement Funds. Jurors may need to submit an OJD Juror Application for Preauthorization of Extraordinary Expenses, as well as the OJD Juror Application for Reimbursement of Extraordinary Expenses to receive reimbursement. See page 8, section F of the OJD Jury Data Entry and Payments Policy Statement 030.20.01 for more information.

The process is as follows:

- Before incurring the expense, jurors must complete, to the best of their ability, the Juror Application for Preauthorization of Extraordinary Expenses. This must be approved by the court. While the policy states that this is only allowed if the court has preauthorized reimbursement for “alternative transportation,” which includes taxis, courts can still reimburse if the juror has already incurred the cost and it is determined that was necessary and appropriate.
- After incurring the expense, the juror must submit all receipts and the Juror Application for Reimbursement of Extraordinary Expenses. This must be approved by the court. Receipts must show the date(s) of service, service provider’s name and taxpayer ID number, hourly rate, and total amount paid (as much information as possible).

The court can also order that food, drink, lodging and transportation be paid for jurors. In instances of lengthy trials, judges may order the court cover the costs of food, drink, lodging, or transportation to offset the inconvenience of the situation. In very rare circumstances, a jury may be sequestered (ORS 10.125), the court may order the coverage of the costs of food, drink, lodging, transportation and other potential costs incurred as a result of the sequestration. In these instances, the court may also order a Sheriff to provide security for the jury by a judge and the cost of that security is paid by the county.

Employment Protections

Employers cannot tell employees not to serve on a jury or retaliate against employees for service. An employee can sue or file a Bureau of Labor and Industries (BOLI) complaint if the employer does either. Employers are not allowed to require an employee to take paid leave during jury service. However, the employer may decide whether to pay their employees during jury service.

Jury Anonymity

Jurors may not be named in open court. However, juror names are available to the parties to a case unless there is good cause not to make the juror names available. Jury lists with names may not be disclosed. Additionally, jurors can't be recorded during trial

Jury Service Term

Oregon has 27 judicial districts, each with a presiding judge and one or more counties. The presiding judge for each district decides the length of jury service that jurors are called for in each county.

Some counties call jurors for one day of jury service, some for longer, but the term cannot be longer than 10 days. That said, some counties do not officially summon a juror for service but instead tell them they are "on call" for a certain period of time during which they may be called for service. This time period may be longer than 10 days. This usually happens in less populated counties where jury trials are more rare or where the population is sparse and highly dependent on factors like employment seasonality.

The legislature has also directed the Chief Justice to take all reasonable actions necessary to expedite implementation of juror service procedures for circuit courts that will allow a person called for jury service to serve for one day, or for one trial if selected to serve on a trial.

One day, one trial is the gold standard for jury service, as it puts the least imposition on jurors. One day, one trial reduces the burden on jurors but can be difficult to implement in smaller counties because jury trials occur less frequently, and the court has fewer people available in its summons pool. When trial schedules are unpredictable and the available juror population is small, courts often need jurors to be 'on call' for a longer period so they can assemble the adequate panel when a case begins.

Jury Size

Jury size varies depending on case type:

- Felonies = 12 jurors
- Misdemeanors only = 6 jurors
- Civil cases over \$10,000 = 12 jurors
 - Unless the parties agree to less
- Civil cases under \$10,000 = 6 jurors
- Civil cases under \$750 = no right to jury

Courts may call additional jurors, or alternate jurors, who will be present during the trial up until the point of deliberations. Alternate jurors are subject to the same laws, orders, and rules as seated jurors and are provided equal opportunity and facilities for seeing and hearing the proceedings and shall attend all days of trial. If, before the final submission of the case, any juror dies or is unable to perform their duties because of illness or other sufficient reason, the court shall discharge them from the case and replace them with an alternate juror. If none of the jurors are replaced, the alternates are excused when the jury retires to deliberate.

Jury size is different from the number of people who are summoned for a trial. Some trials are more complex – for example, those expected to last many days or those involving sensitive subject matter. These cases require a larger pool of prospective jurors because more people may be excused for cause or hardship. Larger panels can make scheduling more challenging because we still need to keep regular trials moving. Complex trials may also require separate orientations or questionnaires, which take additional time and coordination.

Jury Selection (Voir Dire)

At the courthouse, a computer program randomly selects the names of potential jurors from the larger juror pool. The smaller group of potential jurors are then directed to a courtroom for the next step, which is called “voir dire.”

Jury selection is the process of selecting the individuals who will be seated as jurors by asking them questions. It usually begins with the judge or the lawyers explaining the case. Then, the possible jurors are asked to give an oath to truthfully answer any questions. The judge usually asks whether anyone knows any of the people in the case and whether any jurors know anything about the case.

The lawyers will then ask questions to learn about the prospective jurors' backgrounds, attitudes, and general beliefs. The questions aren't intended to be intimidating or uncomfortable. They are meant to help the lawyers and judge decide which jurors are best qualified to serve on the case and select a fair and impartial jury. Not answering a question or intentionally leaving out information is a breach of the juror's oath. If a person forgets and later remembers information about a question in jury selection, they should immediately tell the trial judge. Failure to bring new information to the judge's attention may cause the trial to be restarted. Individuals may request to answer a voir dire question privately or in writing.

Some trials require only a short voir dire; others take longer because of the nature of the case, the number of witnesses, publicity, or sensitive subject matter. In more complex cases, we may summon a larger panel because more prospective jurors may need to

be excused for cause. This part of the process is essential to ensuring the parties receive a fair trial.

During questioning, if a lawyer believes that a potential juror should be disqualified, the lawyer may request a challenge for cause. The judge decides whether that person will be excused. Allowable reasons may include, but are not limited to, being ineligible to serve by statute, being incapable of performing their duties without prejudicing a party because of a mental or physical condition, if they are related by blood or marriage within the fourth degree to any party (or the person alleged to have been injured by an alleged crime), if they have any existing relationship with a party or victim of the alleged crime(s), is a partner in business with a party or in an employment agreement with any party, has served as a juror on a previous trial in the same case or in another case between the same parties or the same action or involving the same facts. There is no limit to the number of jurors who can be excused for cause.

After all the questions and "for cause" challenges are completed, the lawyers on each side may use "peremptory challenges," meaning they may excuse a certain number of jurors without giving a reason. There are many different reasons why a lawyer for a party would challenge a juror without a stated cause, but a lawyer cannot use a peremptory challenge because of race, ethnicity, gender, or any protected or cognizable group identification.

Municipal and Justice Courts (Local Courts):

Municipal courts and justice courts are local courts that fall outside the state-funded court system. Municipal courts are created by cities and justice courts are created by counties. While there are 118 municipal courts and 26 justice courts throughout the state, less than 30 local courts have jury trials. This is due to the limited subject matter jurisdiction of many local courts.

[something about types of cases with jury trials in muni and justice courts]

While local court juries are subject many of the same rules and processes as juries in circuit courts (juror eligibility, nondiscrimination and accommodations, exemptions and excusals, deferment, employment protections, juror anonymity, jury selection), there are some differences.

Juror Lists

[How are these generated? Does that happen locally? I assume jurors are selected randomly from the list]

Commented [KM3]: Do we know which specific muni and justice courts have jury trials?

Commented [KM4]: Talk to task force

Commented [KM5]: Verify this is accurate

Commented [KM6]: Talk to task force

Summons Process

Unlike circuit courts, which use a uniform summons and jury management software across all circuit courts, the summons and jury management process in local courts varies from court to court.

Jury Service Term

[Do we know how long jury service terms are in muni/justice courts, or is more research needed here?]

Commented [KM7]: Talk to task force

Jury Size

[Are juries 12 or 6 jurors? Or both, depending on case type? Or is more research needed here?]

Commented [KM8]: Talk to task force

Juror Compensation

Local courts are only required to pay jurors \$10 per day for all days of a trial (although, based on their limited subject matter jurisdiction, it is extremely unlikely that a juror's service would exceed two days). Local courts are only required to compensate jurors \$0.08 per for mileage. That said, cities and counties may provide by ordinance for additional juror fees or reimbursement for mileage and other expenses (example: Beaverton pays a set amount of \$3.00 for mileage).

Grand Juries:

A grand jury decides whether the prosecutor's evidence provides probable cause to issue an indictment. An indictment formally charges a person with committing a crime and begins the criminal prosecution process. Grand juries may also inquire into the condition and management of correctional and youth correction facilities.

While grand juries are subject many of the same rules and processes as juries in circuit courts (juror lists, online juror portal, nondiscrimination and accommodations, exemptions and excusals, deferment, compensation, mileage and other expenses, employment protections, juror anonymity), there are some differences.

Commented [KM9]: Verify this is accurate

Summons Process

In most counties, grand jurors are summoned with circuit court jurors and then selected at the courthouse at random from jurors called to serve jury duty in the circuit court. In some counties, however, grand jurors receive a special grand jury summons.

Commented [KM10]: Verify this is correct and grand jurors aren't summoned separately.

Juror Eligibility

To be eligible to serve on a grand jury, a person must meet all of the same requirements to serve on a criminal trial jury.

Jury Service Term

Service on a grand jury is typically one month long, but it can be extended by court order. The frequency with which the grand jury meets during its term depends upon how much work needs to be done in the county where the grand jury has been called and whether more than one grand jury panel is handling that work.

Jury Size

A grand jury is made up of seven people.

Jury Selection

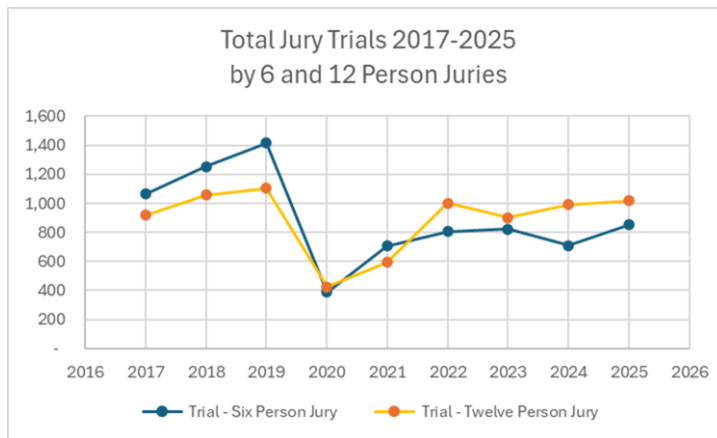
Unlike jurors in circuit court and local court trials, neither the grand jury panel nor any individual juror may be challenged.

Jury Service Data

Circuit Court Jury Data

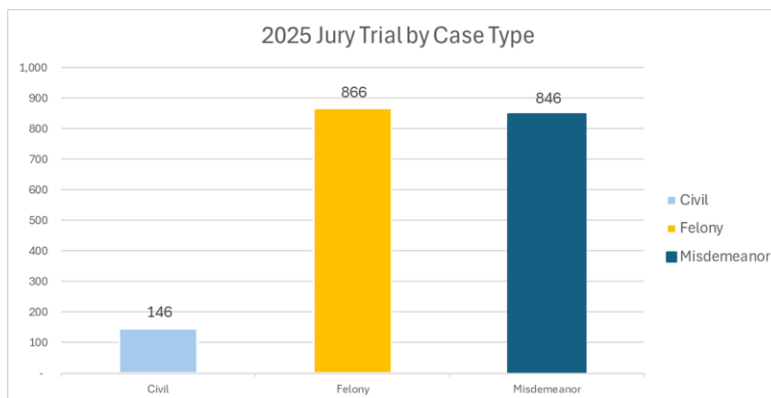
Jury Trials

The following graph shows a historical trend of total jury trials:



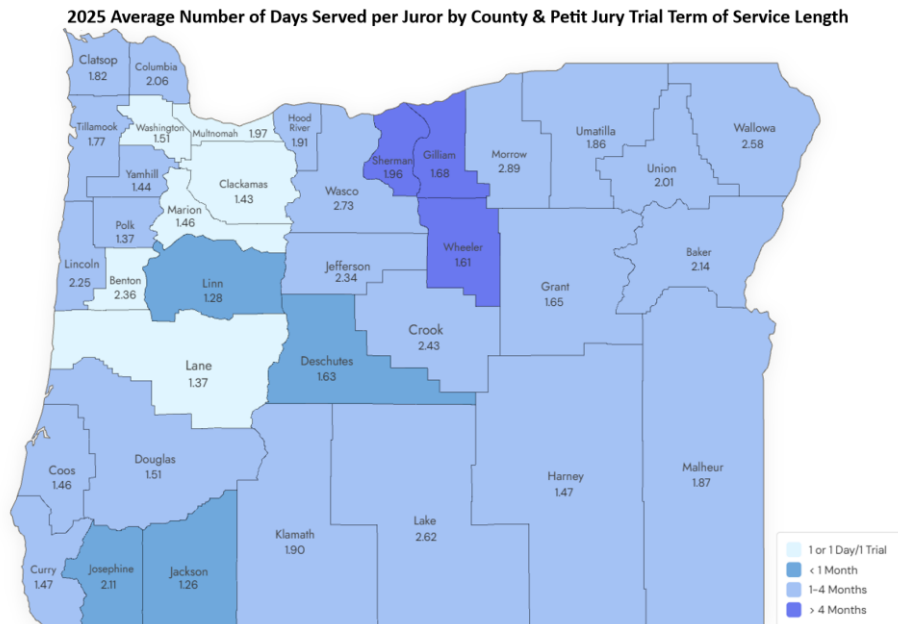
Note that from 2017 to 2019, data entry practices were less standardized than current practices, so that may impact the accuracy of the numbers in the graph above. The significant dip in 2020 relates to the COVID epidemic, with trial numbers increasing as courts worked to adopt social distancing measures and offer hybrid or virtual options.

The following graph shows the number of jury trials by case type in 2025:



Length of Service

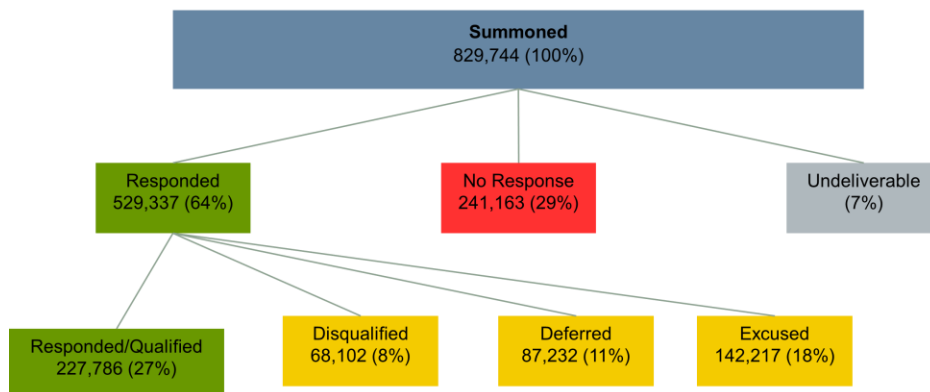
Length of service varies by county, as shown in the map below:



Circuit Court and Grand Jury Data

Summons Response and Qualification Rates

The following image reflects the number of circuit court and grand jurors summoned statewide in 2025, along with response, qualification, deferral and excusal rates:

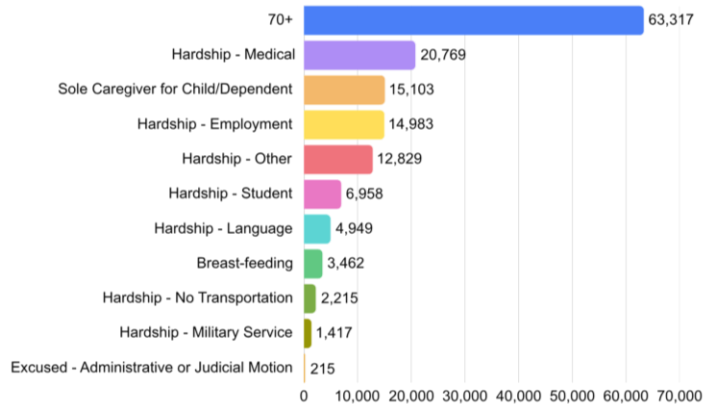


Summons response rates vary by county, as shown in the following table, which provides response rates for 2025:

Court	Total Summoned	Responded (64%)	No Response (29%)	Undeliverable (7%)
Baker	2100 (100%)	1754 (84%)	224 (11%)	122 (6%)
Benton	17115 (100%)	11541 (68%)	3988 (23%)	1586 (9%)
Clackamas	85525 (100%)	63826 (75%)	16487 (19%)	5212 (6%)
Clatsop	7200 (100%)	5114 (71%)	1525 (21%)	561 (8%)
Columbia	3601 (100%)	3019 (84%)	333 (9%)	249 (7%)
Coos	12150 (100%)	8449 (69%)	2907 (24%)	794 (7%)
Crook	4402 (100%)	3505 (80%)	560 (13%)	337 (7%)
Curry	4751 (100%)	3401 (72%)	908 (19%)	442 (9%)
Deschutes	41675 (100%)	25383 (61%)	13665 (33%)	2627 (6%)
Douglas	13200 (100%)	10315 (78%)	1834 (14%)	1051 (8%)
Gilliam	370 (100%)	225 (61%)	121 (33%)	24 (6%)
Grant	1500 (100%)	1296 (86%)	99 (7%)	105 (7%)
Harney	1500 (100%)	1300 (87%)	105 (7%)	95 (6%)
Hood River	2827 (100%)	1683 (60%)	1016 (36%)	128 (4%)
Jackson	40700 (100%)	24943 (61%)	13124 (32%)	2633 (6%)
Jefferson	3600 (100%)	2731 (76%)	636 (18%)	233 (6%)
Josephine	25345 (100%)	15863 (63%)	7800 (31%)	1682 (6%)
Klamath	8400 (100%)	6658 (80%)	1126 (13%)	616 (7%)
Lake	1200 (100%)	946 (79%)	117 (10%)	137 (11%)
Lane	97760 (100%)	60176 (62%)	30683 (31%)	6901 (7%)
Lincoln	10050 (100%)	7574 (75%)	1431 (14%)	1045 (11%)
Linn	35862 (100%)	24046 (67%)	9335 (26%)	2481 (7%)
Malheur	7400 (100%)	4173 (56%)	2596 (35%)	631 (9%)
Marion	94800 (100%)	48743 (52%)	40010 (42%)	6047 (6%)
Morrow	4000 (100%)	1697 (42%)	2037 (51%)	266 (7%)
Multnomah	178969 (100%)	102767 (57%)	61017 (34%)	15185 (9%)
Polk	10500 (100%)	7671 (73%)	2137 (20%)	692 (7%)
Sherman	460 (100%)	304 (66%)	118 (26%)	38 (8%)
Tillamook	4825 (100%)	3709 (77%)	736 (15%)	380 (8%)
Umatilla	12681 (100%)	8667 (69%)	3078 (24%)	936 (7%)
Union	3475 (100%)	2868 (83%)	372 (11%)	235 (6%)
Wallowa	1475 (100%)	1227 (83%)	163 (11%)	85 (6%)
Wasco	2540 (100%)	1387 (55%)	1014 (40%)	139 (5%)
Washington	75266 (100%)	51778 (69%)	18751 (25%)	4737 (6%)
Wheeler	370 (100%)	226 (61%)	116 (31%)	28 (8%)
Yamhill	12150 (100%)	10372 (85%)	994 (8%)	784 (7%)

Excusals

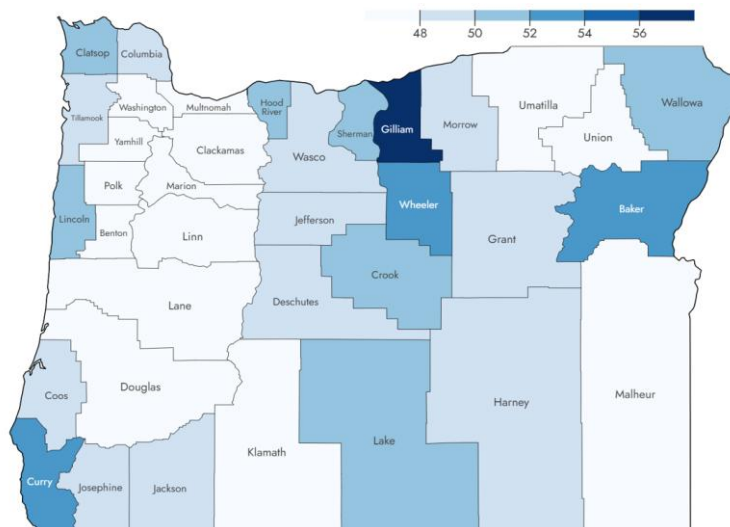
Excusal requests and decisions are strongly shaped by statutory limits and local judicial practices. The following chart reflects the primary reasons jurors were excused from service in 2025:



Note that OJD's data system only allows selection of a single reason per excusal request.

Juror Age

The statewide average juror age for circuit court and grand jurors in 2025 was 47.05 years old. The following chart shows the average juror age by county, with Gilliam County at the high end (56.09 years old) and Marion County at the low end (45.75 years old):



Data Not Currently Collected

OJD does not collect demographic data about jurors beyond age and postal code. This means we do not have data on juror race, ethnicity, gender, education, income, etc. A voluntary demographic and barrier survey was developed by the Oregon Supreme Court Council on Inclusion & Fairness, which is now being used to gather data from jurors who are willing to share their demographic data with OJD.

Grand Jury Data

Length of service on a grand jury varies by county. The following chart shows the average number of days served per grand juror by county in 2025:

[Working on this data – include if ready in time; if not, identify as helpful data to obtain]

[Would more data be helpful? For example, the total number of grand jurors who served in 2025?]

More Research Needed

- The number of jurors who have served on justice and municipal courts in a single year, broken down by court
- Summons response and qualification rates for justice and municipal court juror, if available
- The average length of service for jurors in justice and municipal courts

Barriers to Jury Service

The task force identified the following list of barriers to jury service:

- Financial burden and low compensation
- Transportation and parking
- Employment and educational responsibilities
- Loss of insurance coverage
- Unemployment rules
- Caregiving costs and responsibilities (children and other dependents)
- Health issues
- Accessibility (physical, language, etc.)
- Trauma and anxiety triggered by the facts of the case and/or case type
- Juror privacy and safety
- Longer terms of service/multi-day trials
- Lack of inclusion in jury source lists (particularly for unhoused individuals)
- Lack of understanding and public education about:
 - The rights, roles, and expectations for jurors
 - The importance of jury service
- Negative court and jury experiences
 - Long wait times at the court when called in for service
 - Other negative experiences
- Psychological/behavioral barriers
 - Limited bandwidth
 - Lack of certainty about process and length of service
 - Fear/distrust of the court system
 - Forgetting
- Peremptory challenges & discrimination
- Criminal convictions
- Statutory eligibility (conviction eligibility, citizenship, age, etc.) and excusal/deferral criteria

Juror Compensation

Oregon Juror Compensation Overview

In Oregon, jurors primarily receive two types of compensation for their service: a per diem and a travel reimbursement. Rarely, jurors in circuit courts may also receive reimbursement for extraordinary expenses.

The current per diem is:

Circuit court jurors and grand jurors:

\$10/day for the first two days of service

\$25/day for subsequent days of service

Municipal and justice court jurors: \$10/day for all days of service

The current travel reimbursement is:

Circuit court jurors and grand jurors: \$0.20/mile or public transportation costs

Municipal and justice court jurors: \$0.08/mile

Jurors must waive compensation if their employer pays their regular wages during jury service. Jurors who do not receive wages from their employers may also choose to waive compensation.

Circuit Court and Grand Juror Compensation in 2025

In 2025, the total amount paid to jurors serving on circuit court juries and grand juries was:

Per diem: \$1,364,750.00

Mileage reimbursements: \$449,868.17

Public transportation reimbursements: \$61,233.02

Total compensation: \$1,875,851.19

The average payment to a juror in 2025 was \$31.38.

Commented [KM11]: Confirm the numbers below and confirm that the numbers include compensation paid to grand jurors

Oregon Juror Compensation Legislative History

Juror compensation was set out in Oregon statute starting in 1955, although we know that jurors were compensated for jury service prior to that date. In 1955, compensation was paid by the county where the court was located in the following amounts:

Per diem

\$7.50/day for courts of record (circuit courts)

\$5 (total) for jurors sworn in justice court

Travel

\$0.08/mile

If adjusted by the Consumer Price Index (CPI), the amount of compensation set in 1955 would be equivalent to the following amounts in 2026:

Fees

\$92.76/day for courts of record (circuit courts)

\$61.84 (total) for juror sworn in justice court

Travel

\$0.99/mile

Compensation was increased somewhat in 1957 and 1971. Then, in 1981, payment for compensation to circuit court jurors and grand jurors was shifted from the counties to the state.

Compensation was adjusted again in 1999, 2001 and 2002 and has not changed since 2002.

More details about the various changes to Oregon juror compensation over time may be found at [this link](#).

Juror Compensation National Landscape

Jury compensation varies widely across the nation. States tend to have a flat rate per day, with some states increasing the rate after one or more days of service. Although rare, some jurisdictions pay per hour based on the minimum wage. In addition, some jurisdictions require employers to pay part or all of a juror's compensation.

2022 Study by the National Center for State Courts

[insert some findings and insights from this report]

Current Compensation Rates by State

[Asked NCSC if they have updated charts that show rates of compensation in different states; if not available, then use 2022 charts and note places where compensation has changed]

Recent Changes to Compensation

Recent changes to compensation have happened in the following states:

- [Asked NCSC for increases made in the last 3-5 years by state]
- North Dakota increased juror pay from \$25 to \$50 per day for a half-day of service and from \$50 to \$100 per day for a full day of service, effective July 1, 2023
- New York increased juror compensation from \$40 to \$72 per day, effective June 8, 2025

Employer Payment

Several states require employers to pay for some or all of an employee's compensation during jury service. Here are some examples:

Connecticut employers are required to pay their full-time employees their regular wages for the first five days of jury service, after which the state pays \$50 per day for additional days of service.

New York employers of more than 10 employees are required to pay \$72 per day for the first three days of a juror's service, after which the state pays the same rate per day for additional days of service

Illinois passed legislation earlier this year, which will be effective January 1, 2027, requiring employers of 26 or more employees to pay employees their regular pay during jury duty. There are no caps or limitations on the new paid leave. Illinois previously allowed, but did not require, employees to pay employees during jury duty. Further, the state compensated jurors \$25 for the first day and \$50 for subsequent days of jury duty.

Commented [KM12]: Last we looked, this new law had not been signed by the Governor. It has since been signed and will go into effect January 1, 2027.

Juror Compensation Comparators

Per Diem vs. Minimum Wage

Comparing the \$10 per diem (paid to circuit court and grand jurors for their first two days of service and paid to justice and municipal court jurors for all days of service) to the average amount an Oregonian makes per day if they are paid minimum wage, the per diem covers approximately:

- 8.9% of an average day's wages in a Non-Urban County (\$14.05/hour)
- 8.3% of an average day's wages in a Standard County (\$15.05/hour)
- 7.7% of an average day's wages in a Portland Metro County (\$16.30/hour)

Comparing the \$25 per diem (paid to circuit court and grand jurors for their third and subsequent days of service) to the average amount an Oregonian makes per day if they are paid minimum wage, the per diem covers approximately:

- 22.2% of an average day's wages in a Non-Urban County (\$14.05/hour)
- 20.8% of an average day's wages in a Standard County (\$15.05/hour)
- 19.2% of an average day's wages in a Portland Metro County (\$16.30/hour)

If the per diem was based on the minimum wage, jurors would be paid the following:

- \$112.40/day in a Non-Urban County (\$14.05/hour)
- \$120.40 in a Standard County (\$15.05/hour)
- \$130.40 in a Portland Metro County (\$16.30/hour)

Mileage vs. the Federal Rate vs. the DAS Rate

The mileage reimbursement rate for circuit court and grand jurors is 27.6% of the federal business standard automobile mileage rate (\$0.20/mile compared to \$0.725/mile). Note that the federal mileage rate is the same as the mileage reimbursement rate set by the Department of Administrative Services to reimburse state employees for business travel using a personal car.

The mileage reimbursement rate for municipal and justice court jurors is 11% of the federal business standard automobile mileage rate (\$0.08/mile compared to \$0.725/mile).

Cost of Increasing Compensation for Circuit Court and Grand Jurors

If the per diem paid to circuit court and grand jurors was increased to \$50/day (for all days of service), the state would need to allocate an additional \$9.8 million per biennium (above the approximately \$2.7 million currently allocated per biennium).

If the mileage reimbursement rate for circuit court and grand jurors was increased to match the federal and state employee reimbursement rate of \$0.725/mile, the state would need to allocate an additional \$3.2 million per biennium (above the approximately \$0.9 million currently allocated per biennium).

If both the per diem and mileage reimbursement rate were increased to the amounts described above, the state would need to allocate a total of \$13 million in additional funding for circuit court and grand juror compensation (above the approximately \$3.8 million currently allocated per biennium).

Potential Policy Solutions

The following list of potential policy solutions in this area was compiled by the task force:

- Increase rate of compensation per day paid by the State and/or cities/counties:
 - Flat rate for all days of service
 - Graduated rate that increases after 2 days of service
 - Increased rate for lengthy trials (after X days of service)
 - Increased rate for grand jury service
 - Provide for ongoing increases based on Consumer Price Index, local income rates, or some other metric
- Tier juror compensation based on income
- Employer pays regular rate of pay for days serving jury duty
 - Could be made applicable only to employers of X or more employees
- Employer pays a portion of juror fees and state pays a portion
- Tax credit for employers who pay employees while they attend jury service
- Increase filing fees to raise funds for juror compensation

Commented [KM13]: Note that I removed these options based on feedback from the task force:

- Require parties in civil cases to contribute toward the cost of paying juror fees
- Add a fee to attorney bar dues to help pay juror fees

Confirm this is OK with task force.

Commented [KM14]: Keep this as an option or remove it because of feedback from OBI about burden on employers

Commented [KM15]: I think we should remove this because the state made a policy decision to not tie filing fees to specific budget allocations (instead they go to the general fund) - confirm this is OK with the task force.

- Increase mileage reimbursement to federal/DAS rate
- Reimburse jurors for parking expenses unless free parking is provided by the court
- Create a stipend for child/dependent care expenses
- Make improvements to the extraordinary expenses program to make it more accessible
 - Provide more information to jurors about the existence of the program
 - Create clearer guidelines for what is reimbursable through the program (e.g., dependent care, lodging for jurors when travel is long/difficult/unsafe)
 - Simplify the procedures for obtaining funds through the program
- Consider special circumstance funds, like a Lengthy Trial Fund
- Improve payment methods so jurors receive compensation faster
- Implement a pilot program in X counties to study the impact of increased compensation on response and excusal rates
- Data collection and analysis requirement tied to any increase in compensation to study how much of an impact it has on response and excusal rates

Commented [KM16]: It's unclear whether we can legally do this. Remove or note that more research is needed to determine if a pilot is legally possible?

More Research Needed

- Identify all jurisdictions that require employers to pay some or all of a juror's compensation (the list above is incomplete)
- Identify which jurisdictions nationally determine juror compensation based on income, and consult with such jurisdictions in order to understand the potential administrative burden of implementation of income-based compensation
- Jury compensation information related to justice and municipal courts:
 - The amount of jury compensation paid by cities and counties to justice and municipal court jurors in a single year
 - The additional amount that would need to be allocated by specific cities and counties if compensation for jurors was increased.

- Consultation with legislative leadership and city and county leadership to determine if they would be amenable to an increase in compensation (and if so, by what amount)

Public Education

OJD Public Education Pilot

In March 2026, OJD engaged in a short-term, grant-funded public education campaign, in partnership with Oregon Public Broadcasting (OPB). As part of the campaign, a radio ad emphasizing the importance of jury duty was aired by OPB for 30 days. Ads were developed based on the National Center for State Courts' Jury Activation Participation Toolkit. The campaign reached Oregonians across the state with over 1.5 million impressions. The cost of the campaign was approximately \$7,700.

The radio ad messaging emphasized the impact jurors make on fair trials and the importance of sharing one's voice as a juror. Research has shown that these messages are more effective than those previously emphasized in public education campaigns across the country. Older messaging tended to focus on jury duty being a democratic and civil duty and on thanking jurors for their service and time.

OJD Juror Outreach Toolkit

OJD's juror outreach toolkit is a statewide resource to help courts communicate more effectively about the importance of jury duty. It was created by OJD's statewide jury coordinator and communications team.

The toolkit is updated annually and is used by many courts during juror appreciation events. For example, Columbia County hosted its first juror appreciation luncheon in 2005, honoring approximately 200 jurors and bringing together judges, the district attorney's office, defense representatives, and court staff.

OJD Juror Orientation Video

OJD's juror orientation video educates jurors about the importance of jury service, along with key information for jurors about their service. The video was produced in 2008. Task force members reviewed the video and generally considered it outdated and in need of an update. OJD estimates that a full revamp of the video would cost \$90,000-\$275,000 (low range to full production).

Potential Policy Solutions

The following list of potential policy solutions in this area was compiled by the task force:

- Advertisements/public service announcements (print, radio, TV)

Commented [KM17]: Note that I consolidated some of these, as there were some redundancies

- Short educational videos and other online collateral to be used on OJD's website, municipal and justice court websites, partner websites, social media
- Provide educational materials (posters, pamphlets, videos, lesson plans) to schools and educators (high school, college, educational associations)
- Topics for all of the above:
 - Importance of jury service
 - Likelihood of short length of service
 - What to expect when serving on a jury
- Mock jury trial programs, particularly for youth
- Ensure online information linked to on summons includes a typical agenda (run of the day) so jurors know what to expect
- Revamp OJD's juror orientation video
- Increase courthouse tours/experiences
- Bring court professionals, system partners, and people with lived experience to community areas to speak about jury service (i.e. culturally specific organizations, community centers, libraries, other public spaces)
- See section on Employment Protections for suggestions regarding employer education

More Research and Discussion Needed

- Provide an opportunity for task force members to give additional feedback regarding OJD's juror orientation video
- Research the effectiveness of public education campaigns on shifting public perceptions of jury duty

Employment Related Issues

Oregon Employment Protections

Oregon's Employment Protections

Oregon law prohibits employers from interfering with an employee's jury service by terminating the employee's job or otherwise intimidating or coercing the employee. If an employer violates this prohibition, an employee may sue the employer or file a complaint with the Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor and Industries, who may then pursue an enforcement action against the employer.

Employees may not be required to take vacation, sick or annual leave and must be allowed to take leave without pay and, and employers are not required to pay a juror during jury service. That said, employer policies or agreements with employees regarding wages may vary from these general rules. There appears to be no enforcement mechanism if an employer varies from the general rules without adopting a policy or coming to an agreement with employees.

This appears to mean that an employer could require an employee to take unpaid leave (prohibiting the employee from taking vacation, sick or annual leave) during jury service, with or without a written policy. Further, it appears an employer could unilaterally adopt an employment policy that requires an employee to take vacation, sick or annual leave during jury duty. Employers could also adopt a policy to pay employees regular pay during jury duty. Employees could also negotiate or collectively bargain with an employer for a particular policy regarding wages during jury duty.

Insurance Coverage During Jury Duty

In Oregon, an employer who employs 10 or more persons must allow an employee to elect to have their health, disability, life or other insurance coverage continued while the employee serves or is scheduled to serve as a juror. This protection only applies if the employee provides the employer with notice that they wish to have their insurance continued, in compliance with the employer's policy for notification. In addition, the employer may require the employee to pay the cost of continuing insurance during jury service and may deduct the cost from the employee's paychecks.

If an employer violates this law, an employee may sue the employer or file a complaint with the Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor and Industries, who may then pursue an enforcement action against the employer.

It is unclear from the legislative history of this law why the employee is required to inform their employer that they want to continue their insurance coverage, although it may be because the employee may not want to pay to continue coverage. It is also unclear why the legislature decided to require the employee, and not the employer, to pay to continue insurance coverage, as this requirement may discourage employees from serving on jury duty (or may cause an employee to lose insurance coverage while serving, if they do not provide the employer with proper notice). Although the legislative history does not illuminate why this law only applies to employers of 10 or more employees, it may be because of the concern that smaller employers may face difficulties due to the administrative burden associated with continuing coverage.

Unemployment Insurance During Jury Duty

Oregonians who receives unemployment insurance may only receive unemployment insurance during jury service if they did not miss an opportunity for suitable work as a result of jury duty and if they actively seek work on days they are not engaged in jury duty.

This means Oregonians on unemployment insurance are not allowed to take time off from temporary jobs to serve on a jury in the same way that permanently employed Oregonians may.

California's Employer Resources

California has created sample juror leave policies for employers to encourage best practices regarding jury compensation, which are posted on California's Judicial Department website. The sample policy:

- Encourages employees to serve on jury duty
- Applies to full and part-time employees
- Provides employees with paid time off during jury service
- Specifies that benefits will remain in effect during jury service
- Specifies that the employee will continue to accrue vacation and sick days during jury service
- Requires employees to report to work if their jury service is cancelled
- Requires employees to provide immediate notice of scheduled jury service to their supervisor, forward the summons to human resources, provide immediate notice of any changes to jury service, and provide documentary proof of time served

California's Judicial Council has also created a brochure for employers that encourages employers to adopt this policy, emphasizing that jury service plays an important and crucial role in our democratic process, providing compensation to employees helps to ensure that all citizens are available to serve on juries when called, paying employees during jury service may boost employee morale, and that businesses benefit from the jury system. California has also adopted a one-day or one-trial policy across the state, reducing the burden on employers who pay their employees for jury service.

Illinois Employment Protections

Illinois law contains an employment protection not found in Oregon law. More specifically, an employer cannot require a night shift worker to work while the employee is doing jury duty in the daytime. Employees must give their employer reasonable notice of required jury service in order to be given the night off. Note that an employee could choose to voluntarily work night shift during jury duty.

Employers who violate this law may be charged with contempt of court, are liable for any lost wages or benefits caused by the violation, must reinstate any employee discharged because they served on a jury rather than working the night shift, and must pay the employee's attorneys' fees if the employee successfully sues to enforce the law.

Potential Policy Solutions

The following list of potential policy solutions in this area was compiled by the task force:

- Amend provisions regarding wages during jury duty to prohibit employers from unilaterally adopting policies that require an employee to use vacation, sick, or annual leave or that require an employee to take leave without pay, instead allowing the employee to choose which type of leave they wish to take; while leaving intact the ability of employees and employers to negotiate agreements regarding wages during juror duty.
 - Consider adding an enforcement mechanism for violation of these rules.
- Add provision to employment protections that states that employees are not required to work night shift on the same day they have jury service
- Strengthen protections related to health insurance coverage continuity during jury service:
 - Reduce or eliminate the threshold number of employees before the protections kick in

Commented [KM18]: This wasn't in our list of policy proposals, but I added it after looking at the law a bit more - it seems strange that employees are only given the right to take unpaid leave and not the right to choose to use vacation leave, etc. It also seems strange that employers can simply adopt policies contrary to the law.

- Make it clear that hours spent serving on jury duty must count toward any minimum number of hours people have to work to get health insurance coverage during the time period that includes jury service
- Remove the requirement that jurors “elect” to keep insurance coverage and notify their employer of the election in compliance with the employer’s policy, replacing it with a requirement that the employee simply notify the employer that they have been called for jury service
- Explore whether a change is needed to the provisions that allow an employer to recover the cost of insurance “that should have been paid by the employee.”
- Allow a person to obtain unemployment insurance during jury duty, even if they miss an opportunity to perform suitable work
 - Require waiver of juror fee if a person obtains unemployment insurance or allow a person to obtain both
- Create a model juror leave policy and promotional materials for employers to encourage best practices
 - Put the policy and materials on the Oregon Judicial Department’s website and/or BOLI’s jury information website
 - Partner with employer/business associations to ensure employers understand employee rights related to jury service, and to encourage employers to view the promotional materials and adopt the policy

Commented [KM19]: Updated to add promotional materials

Commented [KM20]: Updated to add this bullet

More Research Needed

- Research whether employers in Oregon with less than 10 employees are discontinuing insurance coverage due to employees serving on jury duty
- Research whether employers of 10 or more employees are requiring employees to pay to continue insurance coverage during jury service
- Investigate whether information is available regarding how often employees in Oregon are required to work the night shift during jury duty

- Research whether and how often people request to be excused from jury service because:
 - They are concerned about losing insurance coverage or having to pay to continue coverage
 - They are required to work the night shift
 - They are required to work a temporary job due to unemployment insurance requirements
- Consult with the Unemployment Department to determine:
 - How often they are consulted about whether a person may serve on jury duty while on unemployment insurance, and how often they cancel a person's unemployment insurance because the person chose to serve on a jury rather than working a temporary job
 - If they have any objections to changing their policy regarding the receipt of unemployment insurance during jury duty
- Consult with Oregon employers and associations representing employers (both large and small) to determine if they would be amenable to:
 - Passing a "night shift" law similar to the Illinois law
 - Amending Oregon's insurance continuation provisions
 - A requirement that vacation and sick time accruals must continue while a person is serving on a jury

Juror Trauma

Jury service can at times be distressing for jurors, sometimes causing secondary trauma, which may have lasting effects on jurors. This can create a barrier to jury service, both for individuals who have had previous difficult experiences serving on a jury and for members of the public who have heard about or fear experiencing trauma due to jury service. Although it is not possible to remove difficult materials from jury service, it is possible to provide jurors with education and support that prevents and reduces harm that may occur.

OJD Trauma Pilot

OJD launched a trauma pilot program, in partnership with Canopy, in May of 2026 in 15 counties across the state. The program is set to run for 12 months, with a review in October of 2026.

The pilot provides access to behavioral health resources through Canopy to jurors seated on felony and qualifying domestic violence related misdemeanor trials (any jury trial in which there's at least one felony charge and any trial in which there is at least one misdemeanor that has a qualifying domestic violence modifier on it). The pilot is limited to certain trials due to budget restrictions and because the research on these programs and models shows those are the cases most likely to have graphic images and testimony.

Jurors participating in the pilot may utilize up to three phone calls to a confidential hotline to speak to a behavioral health professional. Services are available for up to three months after the last day of jury service, in any language (as long as a translator is available). Jurors wishing to receive continued care may receive a referral, and Canopy provides resources to help jurors find and connect with a referral at a price point and in a language that's accessible to them.

Judges are the individuals who offer jurors resources. They are provided with a script to read to jurors that normalizes and validates juror reactions, informs them of the available pilot resources, assures their confidentiality and access to the resources, and directs them to the survey. Brochures and wallet cards are also made available to jurors with information about the program and services available.

As part of the program, Canopy also provides critical incident stress debriefing sessions if a critical incident occurs during a trial. These sessions a clinician meeting with all individuals impacted by the critical incident (not just jurors, but everyone present in the room during the incident) to provide support through a debriefing session.

OJD is evaluating the pilot by offering a survey to anyone who is provided services. The survey results will be evaluated and compared to results of a similar federal court program. Thus far, survey responses have been positive and show the benefit of having the program in place (e.g., it reduces juror stress knowing the resource is available even if it wasn't used).

Multnomah County Grand Jury Trauma Program

Multnomah County District Attorney's Office runs a secondary trauma support program for grand jurors. The task force heard about this program from Matti Gerardi, the trauma-informed equity and inclusion director from Multnomah County District Attorney's Office.

Multnomah County began developing this program in January of 2025 after receiving feedback that grand jurors were experiencing distress from jury service. The program is comprehensive, with four primary functions:

- Prepare jurors for potential impact
- Equip jurors with practical tools to use
- Develop relationships with jurors to stay present and connect with them during and after their service
- Support jurors and be responsive as needs arise

More specifically, the program includes numerous resources throughout and after the jury experience:

- A flyer to prepare jurors on how they may be affected by jury service and how being a juror can take an emotional toll
- A 20-minute training on what jurors may experience and symptoms that may follow
- Tangible tools, a self-care plan, evidence-based and discreet somatic practices, and fidgets
- Weekly check-ins with jurors, so they don't have to reach out themselves and don't feel alone
- Additional peer support, depending on juror needs

Feedback on the program has been primarily anecdotal at this point, although Multnomah has begun to use pre- and post-service surveys. Gerardi reported that grand jurors have expressed that the program helped them to feel supported, to experience compassion satisfaction, and to feel the importance of their jury service.

It was noted that further development and work is needed to ensure that the most vulnerable communities are served by the program, including collaboration with community organizations and proactive outreach to program participants to ensure surveys are effective.

Multnomah's program appears to be unique in Oregon, although several other counties have reached out to Multnomah to inquire about the program.

The primary cost of the program is staffing (currently just Gerardi) to run the program and interface with grand juries. Scaling the program statewide, either for grand juries, trial juries, or both would require some funding, particularly for staff, as their interactions with jurors are key to the program's success. Development of trainings and materials would likely also require some funding, though that could perhaps be done centrally (for example, by OJD), so individual counties and courts do not have to recreate the wheel.

National Landscape

Several states have passed legislation and various courts and system actors have created programs to address juror trauma. A 2018 survey by the National Center for State Courts indicated that approximately 30 responding courts offer some level of juror support or counseling.

State programs similar to the OJD pilot show promising results regarding juror perception of the judicial system and reduced symptoms of secondary and vicarious trauma.

Federal trial courts also provide counseling services for jurors through a federal employee assistance program. In order for jurors to receive services, a trial judge has to order, before the end of trial, that they are extending the jury's term of service for administrative purposes for long enough for them to obtain counseling (up to 6 counseling session each).

Potential Policy Solutions

The following list of potential policy solutions in this area was compiled by the task force:

- Provide online juror qualification questionnaires in advance of going to court to determine if a particular case or case type may be triggering or traumatic for a given potential juror
- Protect jurors' privacy during jury selection by offer confidential ways to respond to questions
- For grand jurors and petit jurors in cases (civil and/or criminal) involving violence and sexual assault:
 - Provide post-venire and pre-trial materials and training for jurors on self-care, secondary trauma and/or trauma-informed deliberation
 - Provide post-trial debrief
 - Provide access to post-jury duty counseling and/or facilitated group sessions
 - Provide access to peer support
 - Provide resource lists to connect jurors with support services
 - Ensure resources meet the needs of diverse jurors
 - Check-ins with jurors during and after jury service (to connect with services and solicit feedback)
- Provide critical incident stress debriefing sessions for everyone in the room during a critical incident during a trial
- State funding to District Attorneys to pay for:
 - Staff to provide trauma-related training, resources and support to grand jurors
- State funding to OJD to pay for:
 - Staff to provide trauma-related training, resources and support to petit jurors in circuit court

- Development of resources and training for circuit, justice, and municipal courts (for trial juries) and district attorneys (for grand juries) who want to make improvements in this area
 - Ensure development process includes consultation with individuals with lived experience as jurors and diverse community groups, particularly those that provide trauma support
- Development of training for judges and/or attorneys on trauma-informed trial practices
- Capital improvements to ensure courtrooms are designed in a trauma-informed way

More Research Needed

- Invite members of the public to talk to the task force about
 - Experiences utilizing resources provided by OJD and/or Multnomah County to address juror trauma
 - Suggestions for improving resources for jurors who may experience trauma during jury service
- Consult with culturally specific organizations, particularly those that have expertise in trauma and anxiety, about best practices and how to meet the needs of diverse communities when addressing juror trauma
- Revisit OJD's trauma pilot to learn about the survey results after the pilot is complete.
- Research the cost of expanding OJD's trauma pilot statewide, for trial courts, grand jurors, or both.
- Research the cost of scaling Multnomah's trauma program statewide

Commented [KM21]: Added this after reviewing meeting notes and suggestions along these lines

Miscellaneous

Juror Access and Experience Improvement Fund

Jurors in circuit courts and grand juries have the option of waiving compensation, which redirects the money they would have received to the OJD Juror Access and Experience Improvement Fund. [explain what the fund is used for]

In 2025, jurors waived a total of \$579,088.81 in jury compensation into the fund.

Commented [KM22]: Does grand juror waived compensation also go into the fund?

Potential Policy Solutions

The following list of miscellaneous potential policy solutions was compiled by the task force:

- **Transportation**
 - Provide a court shuttle:
 - In counties that don't have adequate public transportation
 - For jurors with physical disabilities that make travel difficult
 - Agreements between courts and public transport services to allow jurors to use their summons as a bus pass
 - Agreements between courts and businesses for using parking lots that are closer to the court and/or to use summons as a parking pass
 - Consider staggered reporting times or delayed starts for families with limited transportation or children in school (i.e. single car family, school drop off and pick up)
- **Accessibility**
 - Allow non-English speakers to serve on juries by providing language translation for people who don't speak English as a first language and enact a statute similar to ORS 10.115 (interpreters for individuals with disabilities) that would allow language interpreters to be present for jury deliberations
- **Logistical changes**
 - Reduce time people spend waiting

- Stagger juror panel sign-ins to avoid long security/check-in lines
- Utilize technology to keep people from lengthy wait periods
- Provide an option to let the court know if you can only attend a one-day trial
- Implement new Uniform Trial Court Rules so the court knows further in advance which cases will need jurors
- Work towards the goal of one-day/one trial across counties
- Encourage courts to reduce separate orientation days
- Remote juror orientation, questionnaires and/or jury selection
- Increase trial certainty and set stronger restrictions for Call Hearings
- Improve language used to talk about jury service in our materials, etc., so terminology is easier for jurors to understand

- **Miscellaneous**

- Change “master jury list” to “primary jury list” or something similar
- Better outreach to collect post-jury duty feedback and refinement of questions to identify additional areas that may be improved
- Supplement funding for juror improvement fund to improve the jury experience
- Use additional source lists (e.g., to try to include people who are unhoused)
- Conduct a source list evaluation to review for accuracy and validity and identify need or potential of other source lists
- Conduct a review of the USPS mailing accuracy and validity, including the rates of Oregonians utilizing the National Change of Address program (related to undeliverable rates)
- Reduce or eliminate peremptory challenges

- Educate communities on jury scams, ensure protections to jurors whenever possible

More Research Needed

- The task force did not have sufficient time to explore the list of policy options set out above, so more time is needed to determine what type of research is needed.

Task Force Recommendation

Recommendation for Legislation in 2027

The task force recommends that the legislature pass legislation to extend the work of the task force until [] for the task force to:

- Continue to research and examine the topics it has already explored, along with additional topics related to barriers to jury service.
- Seek input from additional stakeholders, including members of the public with experience serving on juries.
- Continue discussion and development of policy proposals to address barriers to jury service, so the task force may make further recommendations to the legislature.
- Prepare a supplemental report to the legislature, which will be due [].

Commented [KM23]: Discuss end date with task force - note that we can end our work before the sunset if we finish early

Commented [KM24]: Discuss report deadline with task force - note that we can turn in the report sooner if we are done sooner

Appendix A:

United States and Oregon Constitutional Provisions Regarding the Right to a Jury Trial

[please insert from document provided to task force]

Appendix B:

Oregon Revised Statutes Chapter 10

[please insert from document provided to task force]

Appendix C:

Relevant Uniform Trial Court Rules (UTCrs) & Oregon Rules of Civil Procedure (ORCPs)

[please insert from document provided to task force]