# GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA SESSION 2001

Η

1

### HOUSE BILL 1553\*

1

Short Title:	Waive Jury Trial/Constitutional Amendment.	(Public)
Sponsors:	Representative Sutton.	
	T 1' ' T	

Referred to: Judiciary I.

## June 6, 2002

# A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

2	AN ACT TO AMEND THE CONSTITUTION OF NORTH CAROLINA TO ALLOW
3	A CRIMINAL DEFENDANT IN A NONCAPITAL CASE TO WAIVE A JURY
4	TRIAL, AS RECOMMENDED BY THE NORTH CAROLINA COURTS
5	COMMISSION.
6	The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts:
7	SECTION 1. Section 24 of Article I of the North Carolina Constitution
8	reads as rewritten:
9	"Sec. 24. Right of jury trial in criminal cases.
10	No person shall be convicted of any <u>capital</u> crime but by the unanimous verdict of a
11	jury in open court. A person charged with a noncapital crime has the right to a trial by
12	jury, but the person may waive that right as provided by law."
13	The General Assembly may, however, provide for other means of trial for
14	misdemeanors, with the right of appeal for trial de novo."
15	<b>SECTION 2.</b> G.S. 15A-1201 reads as rewritten:
10	
16	"§ 15A-1201. Right to trial by jury.
	" <b>§ 15A-1201. Right to trial by jury.</b> In all criminal cases the defendant has the right to be tried by a jury of 12 whose
16	
16 17	In all criminal cases the defendant has the right to be tried by a jury of 12 whose
16 17 18	In all criminal cases the defendant has the right to be tried by a jury of 12 whose verdict must be unanimous. In the district court the judge is the finder of fact in criminal
16 17 18 19	In all criminal cases the defendant has the right to be tried by a jury of 12 whose verdict must be unanimous. In the district court the judge is the finder of fact in criminal cases, but the defendant has the right to appeal for trial de novo in superior court as
16 17 18 19 20	In all criminal cases the defendant has the right to be tried by a jury of 12 whose verdict must be unanimous. In the district court the judge is the finder of fact in criminal cases, but the defendant has the right to appeal for trial de novo in superior court as provided in G.S. 15A-1431. In superior court all criminal trials in which the defendant
16 17 18 19 20 21	In all criminal cases the defendant has the right to be tried by a jury of 12 whose verdict must be unanimous. In the district court the judge is the finder of fact in criminal cases, but the defendant has the right to appeal for trial de novo in superior court as provided in G.S. 15A-1431. In superior court all criminal trials in which the defendant enters a plea of not guilty must be tried before a jury. jury, unless the defendant is
16 17 18 19 20 21 22	In all criminal cases the defendant has the right to be tried by a jury of 12 whose verdict must be unanimous. In the district court the judge is the finder of fact in criminal cases, but the defendant has the right to appeal for trial de novo in superior court as provided in G.S. 15A-1431. In superior court all criminal trials in which the defendant enters a plea of not guilty must be tried before a jury-jury, unless the defendant is charged with a noncapital crime and waives the right to a trial by jury in writing. In any
<ol> <li>16</li> <li>17</li> <li>18</li> <li>19</li> <li>20</li> <li>21</li> <li>22</li> <li>23</li> </ol>	In all criminal cases the defendant has the right to be tried by a jury of 12 whose verdict must be unanimous. In the district court the judge is the finder of fact in criminal cases, but the defendant has the right to appeal for trial de novo in superior court as provided in G.S. 15A-1431. In superior court all criminal trials in which the defendant enters a plea of not guilty must be tried before a jury. jury, unless the defendant is charged with a noncapital crime and waives the right to a trial by jury in writing. In any noncapital criminal case in which trial by jury is waived in superior court, the trial shall
<ol> <li>16</li> <li>17</li> <li>18</li> <li>19</li> <li>20</li> <li>21</li> <li>22</li> <li>23</li> <li>24</li> </ol>	In all criminal cases the defendant has the right to be tried by a jury of 12 whose verdict must be unanimous. In the district court the judge is the finder of fact in criminal cases, but the defendant has the right to appeal for trial de novo in superior court as provided in G.S. 15A-1431. In superior court all criminal trials in which the defendant enters a plea of not guilty must be tried before a jury. jury, unless the defendant is charged with a noncapital crime and waives the right to a trial by jury in writing. In any noncapital criminal case in which trial by jury is waived in superior court, the trial shall be heard and judgment rendered by the court."
<ol> <li>16</li> <li>17</li> <li>18</li> <li>19</li> <li>20</li> <li>21</li> <li>22</li> <li>23</li> <li>24</li> <li>25</li> </ol>	In all criminal cases the defendant has the right to be tried by a jury of 12 whose verdict must be unanimous. In the district court the judge is the finder of fact in criminal cases, but the defendant has the right to appeal for trial de novo in superior court as provided in G.S. 15A-1431. In superior court all criminal trials in which the defendant enters a plea of not guilty must be tried before a <u>jury.</u> jury, unless the defendant is charged with a noncapital crime and waives the right to a trial by jury in writing. In any noncapital criminal case in which trial by jury is waived in superior court, the trial shall be heard and judgment rendered by the court."
<ol> <li>16</li> <li>17</li> <li>18</li> <li>19</li> <li>20</li> <li>21</li> <li>22</li> <li>23</li> <li>24</li> <li>25</li> <li>26</li> </ol>	In all criminal cases the defendant has the right to be tried by a jury of 12 whose verdict must be unanimous. In the district court the judge is the finder of fact in criminal cases, but the defendant has the right to appeal for trial de novo in superior court as provided in G.S. 15A-1431. In superior court all criminal trials in which the defendant enters a plea of not guilty must be tried before a jury. jury, unless the defendant is charged with a noncapital crime and waives the right to a trial by jury in writing. In any noncapital criminal case in which trial by jury is waived in superior court, the trial shall be heard and judgment rendered by the court." SECTION 3. The amendment set out in Section 1 of this act shall be submitted to the qualified voters of the State at the general election in November 2002,

### GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA

"[]FOR []AGAINST 1 2 Constitutional amendment to allow a defendant in a noncapital criminal case 3 to waive a jury trial." 4 SECTION 4. If a majority of the votes cast on the question are in favor of 5 the amendment set out in Section 1 of this act, the State Board of Elections shall certify 6 the amendment to the Secretary of State. The amendment becomes effective upon this 7 certification and applies to criminal offenses committed on or after January 1, 2003. 8 The Secretary of State shall enroll the amendment so certified among the permanent 9 records of that office. 10 SECTION 5. Section 2 of this act becomes effective only if the constitutional amendment described in Section 1 is approved under Sections 3 and 4 of 11 12 this act. If the constitutional amendment is approved, then Section 2 becomes effective January 1, 2003, and applies to criminal offenses committed on or after that date. The 13 remainder of this act is effective when it becomes law. 14