MASSACHUSETTS JURY DUTY - YOU MAKE A DIFFERENCE

With The Honorable Maynard Kirpalani And Assistant District Attorney Mark Lee By the Massachusetts Judicial Branch

Audio video recording produced by the Office of the Jury Commissioner in association with the Boston Neighborhood Network Transcript produced by Approved Court Transcriber Donna Holmes Dominguez

1 CAPTION: Jury Duty, Michael Ryan, Host 2 MICHAEL RYAN, BNN LIVE HOST: Hello. My name is Mike Ryan. 3 The name of the show is Jury Duty: You Make a Difference on BNN, the show that should answer all your questions about the 4 5 one day, one trial jury system. HOST RYAN: Our guests today are Judge Kirpalani, Maynard 6 7 Kirpalani from the Superior Court, and Assistant District Attorney Mark Lee, Suffolk County. 8 9 Welcome. Thank you, 10 MR. KIRPALANI: Thank you. 11 MR. LEE: Thank you. 12 MR. KIRPALANI: Good afternoon. 13 MR. LEE: Thank you. HOST RYAN: For being on the show. 14 15 Judge Kirpalani is a graduate of Washington College, and 16 received his law degree from the University of Virginia. 17 started his legal career way back in 1978 with Parker, Daily, Colder, and White. Did I get that right? 18 19 And went onto several other firms including Wilson, Elser, 20 Moskowitz, Edelman, and Dicker, one of the largest law firms 21 in the county. Correct? 22 MR. KIRPALANI: Yes. 23 HOST RYAN: And was appointed to the bench in 2010 by former Governor Deval Patrick, and has written and lectured 24 25 extensively about civil litigation.

Mark Lee is the Chief Deputy for the Homicide Unit for Suffolk County. He is a graduate of Brown University and of Fordham University Law School, worked as prosecutor for Kings County in Brooklyn New York before coming to the Bay State in 1997, and has worked at the DA's office since then.

A former recipient of the Boston Bar's Prosecutor of the Year Award. He has also lectured and written extensively about ethical prosecution practice.

Did I get that right?

MR. LEE: Yes.

HOST RYAN: Okay.

MR. LEE: Yes. By and large.

HOST RYAN: So, so today we'd like to talk about the, the attorney voir dire project. And I guess we should start off, Judge Kirpalani, what does voir dire mean in the Court?

MR. KIRPALANI: Well, voir dire is the process by which prospective jurors are questioned by the Court and now by the attorneys often to determine whether they, in the first instance, whether they can as we say stand indifferent in the case to be tried. And that means that they can be fair and impartial, decide the case without any extraneous influences or any biases or prejudices that might prevent them from deciding the case simply on the facts and the law that the Court gives them.

So voir dire is, is the process by which we question the

jurors to determine if they meet that standard.

HOST RYAN: So in other words, if I go to jury duty, and I go into the jury box, that doesn't necessarily mean I'm going to be on that jury, correct?

MR. KIRPALANI: It does not. During a voir dire process, as the questions are asked, there may be reasons that the Court determines that a juror cannot be indifferent in that particular case. Maybe they'd be fine in some other case, but the facts or the circumstances of that case present a situation where the Judge determines that they cannot be indifferent.

Or the lawyers feel they can't be indifferent and they challenge to the Judge. They say we challenge this prospective juror for cause, meaning they're not indifferent, and here's why.

So you can get in the jury box and then be excused for cause.

And I think we'll probably talk about this later. There's also what we call preemptory challenges. That is each side has a right to challenge or ask to excuse a certain number of jurors who have already been found indifferent, so suitable for service, on, without giving any reason to the Judge. It's really a matter of their trial strategy as to who, who, who is the, the best set of jurors for their case that would be most receptive to their client's claims or defenses.

1 So it's a matter of judgment for the lawyer.

HOST RYAN: So Attorney Lee and Judge Kirpalani, you've been on this committee to implement attorney participating voir dires so that in years past, lawyers couldn't ask questions of prospective jurors, only the, the Judge could?

MR. LEE: Well, in years past, lawyers could participate, but it was not participation as a matter of right. It was discretionary with the Court.

So if you wanted to participate in the voir dire process, you had to make a motion to the Court and request it. And of course that required the other party to agree as well.

So in, in, since 1997, I managed to get that done twice, so it wasn't very frequent.

HOST RYAN: So Judge Kirpalani, you've been involved now with some of these cases where the attorneys now can participate in voir dire.

MR. KIRPALANI: Yes. I've tried, since the, the new statute, the new procedures were implemented on February 2nd of this year, and I've tried a number of cases, both civil and criminal, involving attorney participation in voir dire.

HOST RYAN: Is this an option for the parties or --

MR. KIRPALANI: Well --

HOST RYAN: -- is it mandatory?

MR. KIRPALANI: Well, it's, it's, the statute, which is Chapter 254 of the Acts of 2014, which is what established

this new procedure essentially, it, it creates a right to attorney conducted voir dire, and I'll say attorney conducted, but it includes self-represented litigants as well. They have the same rights as lawyers in this process.

So there is a right to, to voir dire now and by the attorneys.

There is a standing order that governs how that right may be invoked. In other words, you have to file a motion. You have to describe the topics that you want to question them on.

The Judge may actually ask for the list of questions. That's at the option of the Judge.

So, so there is a right to voir dire. But how it's crafted or how it, how it looks in the particular courtroom is still very much up to the discretion of the Judge.

HOST RYAN: Now, has anybody in the Suffolk DA's office conducted trials under this new program?

MR. LEE: We have a number of attorneys who have done so.

I've encouraged all the lawyers in our office to, to seize the opportunity to participate in it.

At the moment, we have one lawyer who has actually participated in the panel form of the voir dire which is what, what some people view as the purest form of the voir dire process.

But a large number of others have also participated in what's known as the sidebar voir dire which is done out of the

presence of the other jurors and just with the Judge, the prospective juror, and the, and the parties.

HOST RYAN: Judge Kirpalani, is the attorney assisted voir dire, is that conducted prior to the challenges, as you mentioned, challenge for cause and preemptory?

MR. KIRPALANI: Actually, no. It, it comes after. It, it's always been the case that the Judge in the Superior Court or, or in the other Trial Courts has the obligation under statute to ask certain questions of all prospective jurors such as do they know the, any of the witnesses or the parties, do they have a stake in the outcome of the case, things like that that would probably be, or potentially disabling for their prospective jury service.

So the Judge still has to go through this process of asking the statutory questions. And then, and at that point, there may be challenges for cause, or the Judge may decide sua sponte that I'm excusing this juror because I don't think they're impartial or can be impartial.

At that point, the attorney conducted portion of the voir dire starts, and the attorneys can now question the, the prospective jurors.

If they believe that even though the Judge has declared a member of the panel indifferent, they may still as a result of questioning or an answer that was given come back to the Court and say Judge, now I think you need to excuse this particular

juror for cause and here's why, because the answer they just gave.

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HOST RYAN: So, Mark, what's the difference between, you've mentioned sidebar voir dire and panel.

MR. LEE: Well, the panel voir dire is a voir dire that's conducted of a larger group of prospective jurors at one time, so simultaneously.

And typically you'll have anywhere from 12 to 14 people put in the jury box, and then each lawyer will be given a set amount of time to voir dire or examine those jurors with regards to the specific issues in the case.

But the, the dynamic is that you are speaking to a group, and eliciting answers from a, from a group all at one time.

Whereas the individual voir dire is done individually juror by, prospective juror by prospective juror at the sidebar so that at any given time, it's just that individual along with the parties and the Judge.

You, you tend to get a little bit more privacy with the, with the, the sidebar conducted voir dire.

With the panel voir dire, you sacrifice some privacy, but there's some expediency in, in being able to ask one question that can cover the entire group in terms of if you, if you intend to ask every single juror a particular question, now you can ask the group as a whole and work with different groups, different jurors and getting different answers. 1 HOST RYAN: So you, several people could respond from the 2 panel questions?

MR. LEE: That's correct.

HOST RYAN: Your Honor, do, do the parties meet before trial to discuss the mechanics of this? Or is this, there's been, they've been given training prior to?

MR. KIRPALANI: Well, they, each case is a little different.

So as I said, the process starts when the parties bring a motion, and actually the other side may oppose some of the topics or propose their own topics to be covered in the questioning.

So that happens at the final, usually at the final trial conference in the criminal case, final trial conference in the civil cases and a final pretrial conference in the criminal cases.

So there's a discussion then. The Judge may issue, I typically issue an order after that saying exactly which topics are approved, and any other ground rules I want to lay down.

And then usually the day of trial, there's another discussion about exactly how this is going to work.

And, and so there's really two opportunities to weigh, for the parties to get together with the Court and discuss how it's going to happen.

But there is a standing order that gives a lot of structure

to the process to begin with so between that and the fact that a lot of people in the bar and the, on the bench have gotten training, they, people are learning what to do I think pretty quickly.

HOST RYAN: It's interesting that parties can object to the other party's question during the voir dire?

MR. LEE: Yes. And with the panel voir dire, obviously that, that involves the attorney standing up in front of the larger group of prospective jurors and making the objection.

At the sidebar, it's, it's fairly discrete and private.

But, yes, if I, if I feel that the other side is asking a question that's not necessarily designed to determine whether a juror is fair and objective but is instead designed to either indoctrinate the juror or to influence the juror's thinking about something, I might object to the form of the question and perhaps recommend to the Judge that the question be asked in a different way.

HOST RYAN: Has that happened at any of the trials that you've been involved with?

MR. KIRPALANI: So far infrequently. What I see more of is when, is the, there are oppositions to the motion. You know, the motion will say I want to ask about these topics, and then the opposition will say well, we don't think that you should go into these topics for this reason, like maybe it's too, too

much of an intrusion into juror privacy.

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And so a lot of the, a lot of the things get worked out before the impanelment begins.

But I have had a situation where a lawyer did object to the way a question was being asked, and I, and I did request that the lawyer ask it in a different fashion.

HOST RYAN: So is, what's the feedback from your office, Mark?

MR. LEE: The feedback I've gotten so far has been very positive. One of the things that I, when I, I lectured within the office about the lawyer conducted voir dire or the lawyer participated voir dire. And I said, one of the things I said to the group was that everyone is, is basically starting off on the same foot, that, that nobody's more knowledgeable than any, anyone else is.

And so it's an opportunity for a lawyer who's been practicing for two years to be on equal footing with a lawyer who's been practicing for 22 years.

And the same goes for the judiciary. There are no, they are no more equipped to handle this on the fly than we are.

And so I, I, I encouraged everyone to jump in with both And I think that the feedback I've been getting has been generally very, very positive.

Specific comments including, wow, the, the jury that I selected in this last trial, it was so much more meaningful and enlightening as we went through the process and I got to be a part of the process. I felt like I was making better decisions about who to keep and who not to keep.

And, and I think that, that really stems from being able to participate yourself.

HOST RYAN: What about members, your peers on the Superior Court bench, Judge, any feedback?

MR. KIRPALANI: I think the, the feedback I get generally is that, you know, honestly, as Mark pointed out, we, we, all Judges or lawyers came from a culture where attorney conducted voir dire was not done even though the rules permitted it. It just didn't happen often.

So the Judges are as unfamiliar with the procedures as, most of them, some of them practiced in other jurisdictions, myself included. But by and large, we, this is new to us. And so anything new, any time there's change, you might approach it with some trepidation. Oh, it's going to take too long, it's going to, it's going to, you know, somehow poison the entire jury venire with some question.

And so, but I think the feedback I'm getting is that, well, you know, this has not been, this, we, this has, our fears have not been realized. This is working pretty well. It's not adding that much time to impanelments.

Obvious, it's inevitable that it adds some time, but, but so it's been, it's, it's been pretty positive. I haven't

heard of anybody with like some big complaint or horror story about something that happened in their courtroom.

HOST RYAN: Did you set a time limit for the questions?

MR. KIRPALANI: I have not done that yet. You know, I sort of, I, I think, you know, I sort of, my philosophy is that you give, you give the lawyers the benefit of the doubt, expect that they're going to act professionally and responsibly and in all aspects of trial, including the voir dire.

And that, and my experience has been they, they're not, they're not chewing up a lot of time doing it. They're being, they're being, you know, measured and judicious in their use of questioning. I think they realize that if they spend too much time with the juror, they might get a little tired of hearing you talk.

And, you know, so I have not set time limits. It, the rules and the statute allow me to set reasonable time limits.

And by and large, I haven't heard of many of my colleagues setting time limits either, but that's, at least anecdotally, it doesn't seem like that's happening a lot, that there's, we're letting things take their natural course.

HOST RYAN: So you feel like it hasn't really added too much to the time of putting a jury together?

MR. KIRPALANI: No. I mean I think, I'm actually involved in the data collection process for the SJC Committee. And I mean there are, the data is still raw, and it's only been six

months since we've been doing this, so it's probably too early to draw any conclusions.

But it's, you know, it's adding some time. You know, the, the question ultimately will be if it's that's much of a burden how, more of a burden, how do we deal with it, how do we meet that with resources.

You know, the legislature has spoken. We have attorney conducted voir dire. It's, so, so we live with it, but the, you know, do we need more resources to handle the increased time it may take or the increased load it may take?

We are seeing an uptick in multiday impanelments. That is there are more cases that are, are taking, than before that are taking more than one day to pick a jury.

And so, you know, that's, that's, you know, that's going to happen I think. And, and, but by and large, I don't think it's added tons of time to cases.

You know, it's, it's, you know, again, the data will show generally that if the Judge does it himself or herself, it, it's taking shorter time than if the lawyers are involved too.

As I said, I think part of that's to be expected. It's inevitable.

But, you know, there's a benefit. You know, I think everybody perceives there is a benefit to the attorneys conducting voir dire for many reasons. So.

HOST RYAN: So you haven't noticed from your colleagues that

it has measurably lengthened the trial process?

MR. LEE: No, but, but it's not a big concern of ours whether it takes two days or two and a half or three days to pick a jury.

My feeling has always been that, drawing on my experience in New York, that it is, it is, it was and is going to take a little bit more time to pick a jury. But I felt the tradeoff was absolutely worth it in that the quality of the juror that, jury that is selected goes up as a result because of the extra time spent.

But you won't find practitioners, at least I don't believe you won't find them complaining about the amount of time that it takes because they're the most invested in, in getting the quote unquote quality, quality jury.

I think the judiciary has different, has other things to consider, for instance juror's time as well as the, the efficiency with which the Court calendar gets moved.

So those are, those are things that I don't have to worry about. And so therefore the amount of time generally speaking is not an, a big issue for practitioners.

HOST RYAN: If I'm a first time, if I've done jury duty before your Honor and I'm coming in and I'm going to be placed in a trial where you're going to have assisted attorney participating voir dire, should I be nervous? Should I be worried?

MR. KIRPALANI: I don't think so. I mean I, I've, you know, seen attorney conducted voir dire for many years as a lawyer in other jurisdictions and now for, you know, at least half a year here, and I haven't seen, I think that the privacy and the dignity of the jurors is being respected. I think the Judges are required to explain to the jurors what's going to happen.

I always tell them if you've ever done jury service before, you may be in for, you know, there's a new experience here because the lawyers may ask you questions. And they may ask you questions about your experiences that are relevant to this case, your feelings, you know, and, and about issues in the case, and that some of that may be somewhat private. But it's, it's, it's a necessary part of the process to make sure that we get a fair and impartial jury so that everybody gets a, a fair trial.

And it's, also tell them, as the standing order provides, that if there's something that they're asked that they would prefer not to answer for some reason or would prefer to answer in private if for instance they're being asked as a group, they have the right to do that, and we tell them that.

And, and I haven't seen or heard of many complaints from perspective jurors about this process.

So I would say no. I think some, I think you see a lot of jurors actually enjoy, enjoy it because they get to get into a

dialogue with the lawyers about the issues in the case. And, you know, and some people like to talk anyway and be the center of attention. Others see that other perspective jurors are, are having a good discussion with the lawyer, and they're like, hey, that's, you know, that's not so bad. And, and so I, I don't think any juror should be concerned about it. And if they are, they can always raise that concern with the Judge.

HOST RYAN: Now, you've seen this in New York, and you have people and you have, obviously have worked the, these trials. Do they feel jurors are more engaged because of additional questioning from, from the members of the bar?

MR. LEE: I, I think so. But I, it really depends on the approach that the lawyer takes. I think that is the key, entire key, to a successful voir dire is the approach that you take with the jurors, which is to say that it's imperative that you, you treat them with respect, that you understand that from their perspective it's an incredibly nerve-racking situation because the, the, the risk of being embarrassed is, is, is fairly high at least in their minds because they have no idea what the lawyers are going to ask them, they have no idea why they're being asked the question. And sometimes they get into their heads that there is actually a right or a wrong answer.

And when you're sort of put on the spot like that, it can

be, it can be nerve-racking.

So I think for lawyers, it really is important for them to give great thought and consideration to how you handle it and how you approach the jurors.

HOST RYAN: Does attorney participating voir dire enhance juror selection?

MR. KIRPALANI: I, I think so. I mean first of all, as a practicing lawyer, trial lawyer, I very much appreciated the opportunity to question the jurors directly. I always felt that I had a much better in, that I picked a much better jury and I had a much more insight into the jurors that were seated than, than the way it's been customarily done in Massachusetts with the questionnaire and the Judge asking some questions.

It's impossible for a Judge to know the case as well as the lawyers do, to know the facts, to know maybe the subtle things that might provoke a bias in someone. And, and so the lawyers' ability to, you know, supplement, augment, and fill in the gaps of what the Judge has tried to do, and then and certainly I think, you know, historically the Judges have produced unbiased juries too.

But I think it's, it's, with the lawyers involved, everybody's doing a better job of it.

And, and so I would also say that in addition to eliminating bias, you know, one of the goals of voir dire is to, and, and this is part of the ABA standards on voir dire,

is to facilitate the lawyers in making a more intelligent exercise of their preemptory challenges. So even though this juror has been declared indifferent, you know, they're looking for the most or least receptive jurors to their part, to their client's case, claims, or defenses. And, and they're entitled to do that. And this helps them do that.

HOST RYAN: And you've seen, seen this in New York and in here. Do you feel that attorney participating voir dire enhances jury?

MR. LEE: Without question. I'm a, I'm an enormous proponent of it, and I think it became very obvious during our committee meetings that I was an enormous proponent of it.

I think that like anything else, it, it, it depends on whose hands it is in. The better lawyers are going to do a better job with it.

But I, I think in Massachusetts, when I first came here, I,
I was quite frankly shocked that the lawyers were not
participating in any way whatsoever.

And I think the, the new standing order gives an, an attorney a genuine opportunity to, to pick a fair, a, to pick a fairer jury than, than we had before.

And we have the ability to glean some more information from the prospective jurors and to make more intelligent decisions.

And what I didn't like about it before was that in many ways you were making decisions based upon a number of cursory

answers on a one page questionnaire which then caused many lawyers, including myself, and I'm a, sometimes embarrassed to admit it, to fall back on old stereotypes and, and biases and prejudices, which, which is not the way I think Massachusetts would like to, to, to conduct trials, and, and certainly not the judiciary, and certainly not me as a practitioner.

HOST RYAN: So basically, in the olden days, you just had the confidential juror questionnaire, and you would just --

MR. LEE: And the Judges would ask some questions. But, but the Judges don't have the same incentive to ask the questions that I do.

HOST RYAN: Sure.

MR. LEE: And rightly so. They're, they have many more considerations to, to think about in, in managing a trial.

So the fact that it's, that I now have a hand in it means that I can, I can have some control over the destiny of that, that part of the trial.

HOST RYAN: Judge Kirpalani, is this expected, once the pilot program is over, will this move into District Court, Housing, Juvenile?

MR. KIRPALANI: Well, it's premature to say. The, the SJC committee, one, one very large component of the work at hand is to study the practices of jury selection in all of the Trial Court Departments that use jurors, and that's an ongoing process right now.

And, and it's expected that it probably will take more than
a year to get a handle on that and decide what are the best
practices for those individual Courts.

And then the SJC is likely to make some recommendations as
to each Trial Court. So we don't know what those
recommendations will be because we don't, we really are in the

But that, and that's, that's where we are.

HOST RYAN: Well, we've run out of time.

process of studying this.

We'd like to thank you at home for watching Jury Duty: You Make a Difference on BNN.

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Thank you, Judge Kirpalani. Thank you, Assistant District Attorney Mark Lee. And thank you at home.

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