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**THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY FOR THE
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY**

JURIES (AMENDMENT) BILL 1997

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

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**GARY HUMPHRIES MLA
ATTORNEY-GENERAL**

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BACKGROUND

The *Juries Act 1967* forms an essential part of the administration of the criminal law of the Territory. Trials for indictable offences must be held before a jury unless the defendant elects for trial by a Judge alone, a procedure for which provision is made in section 68B of the *Supreme Court Act 1933*.

The most significant innovation in the Juries (Amendment) Bill 1997 is to give the trial Judge a discretion to direct that an expanded jury, consisting of from 13 up to 16 jurors, be empanelled for a criminal trial. Other new provisions will cover the obligatory confidentiality of jury deliberations, prohibition of the disclosure of the identity of a juror or former juror, exemption from jury service of designated persons, relief from jury service of jurors who have served in a lengthy trial, jurors' obligation to attend Court, keeping of the jury list in electronic form and the choosing of jurors by computer as well as an updating of the offence provisions in the Act relating to the obligatory attendance of jurors at court.

FINANCIAL CONSIDERATIONS

The expanded jury provision will be used infrequently, and only in situations where there is a risk of a long trial being aborted and re-run because jurors are discharged, for illness or other reasons, during the course of a trial. Where the provision is used, there will be some additional cost in the daily fees paid to jurors. That is, however, a form of insurance against the very significantly higher costs involved in re-running a trial. One jury box will require enlargement to accommodate additional jurors. The jury deliberation rooms will be refurbished in the near future. The need to accommodate additional jurors has been taken into account in designing the refurbishment work.

FORMAL PROVISIONS

Clause 1 provides for the citation of the Bill as the *Juries (Amendment) Act 1997* and clause 3 defines the term "Principal Act" to mean the *Juries Act 1967*.

COMMENCEMENT

Subclause 2(1) provides for the amending Act, other than specified sections, to commence when it is notified in the *Gazette*. However, subclause 2(2) provides for the separate commencement of clauses 12 and 21 which respectively relate to relief from jury service and expanded juries. Subclause 2(4) provides that, if the provisions referred to in subclause 2(2) are not commenced within six months of the notification of the making of the Act in the *Gazette*, they will commence at the end of that six month period.

Similar provision is made by subclause 2(3) which relates to clauses 27, 28 and 33. These provisions relate to oaths and affirmations by jurors and persons in charge of a jury. The forms of oath are presently provided for in Order 70 of the Supreme Court Rules. Clause 27 covers the insertion of new forms of oath and affirmation which apply to a juror and a person in charge of a jury. Clause 28 covers the insertion of new forms of oath and affirmation which apply to a person conducting a view by the jury. The term "view" relates to an inspection of a place by the jury at the order of the trial judge. Clause

33 will add a new Schedule 2 to the Act in which are set out the text of the four new sets (Parts I - IV) of oaths and affirmations

REPEAL

Clause 4 will repeal section 5 of the Principal Act which itself repealed various provisions of the former *Junes Ordinance 1932* when the present Act came into force on 1 January 1968

INTERPRETATION

Clause 5 will amend section 6 to repeal an obsolete definition of the term "the City Area" and to insert a new definition of the term "jury list" New slightly re-written definitions of the terms "ballot-box", "Court", "proper officer", "Registrar" and "Sheriff" are included The elimination of the definite article from these terms will make them harmonise with the arrangement of the other definitions in section 6 by placing them in their ordinary alphabetical sequence

EXCLUSION OF PERSONS FROM THE JURY LIST

Clause 6 omits from section 10 words relating to the exclusion of specified persons from the jury list Apart from persons convicted of an indictable offence (see paragraph 10(a)), the Sheriff will not be able to readily identify the other persons suffering a disability who are specified in the section Consequently the requirement to exclude them from the jury list is removed

EXEMPTION OF PERSONS FROM JURY SERVICE

Paragraph 7(a) will omit from section 11, which specifies persons who are exempt from jury service, specified words, for reasons similar to the omission effected by the above provision

Paragraph 7(b) will substitute a simplified version of paragraph 11(q) which exempts residents of the Jervis Bay Territory

Paragraph 7(c) corrects an orthographical error.

Paragraph 7(d) will insert a new paragraph 11(sa) which will exempt from jury service members of the Legislative Assembly and those members of their staff who are advisers or private secretaries

Paragraph 7(e) will omit existing paragraphs 11(x) and 11(y) The references to the titles of the Director of Family Services, social workers responsible to the Director, as well as the officer directing juvenile justice services have been brought into line with their current nomenclature - new paragraphs 11(x), 11(y) and 11(ya) refer

Paragraph 7(f) will add new paragraphs 11(zd) - 11(zj)

New paragraph 11(zd) will exempt people holding office as a Commissioner under the *Royal Commissions Act 1991*, a Board of Inquiry under the *Inquiries Act 1991* or a member of a Judicial Commission under the *Judicial Commissions Act 1994*

New paragraph 11(ze) will exempt public servants during the period they are made available to each of the above three investigative bodies

New paragraph 11(zf) will exempt the Director of Corrective Services

New paragraph 11(zg) will exempt the manager of a periodic detention centre

New paragraph 11(zh) will exempt the Superintendent of a remand centre

New paragraph 11(zi) will exempt the custodial officers at both a remand centre and a periodic detention centre

New paragraph 11(zj) will exempt persons employed at an attendance centre, an institution or a shelter within the meaning of the *Children's Services Act 1986*

REFERENCES TO JUDGES

The *Juries Act 1967* was drafted on the basis that the Supreme Court was constituted by a single Judge. This concept was originally embodied in sections 6 and 7 of the then *Seat of Government Supreme Court Act 1933* (Cth) which provided that the Court shall consist of one Judge and that the Court shall be constituted by that Judge. This notion of a one Judge court persisted until 1971 and hence was reflected in the *Juries Act 1967*. Clauses 8 - 11, 14 and 22 will clarify the terminology relating to Judges in order to remedy the present anomalies.

RELIEF FROM JURY SERVICE

Clause 12 will substitute a new section 18A. The present section 18A permits a Judge to order, at the conclusion of a lengthy criminal trial, the excusal of jurors from further jury service for a period specified by the Judge.

New subsection 18A(1) will incorporate the substance of section 25 (which is repealed by clause 17) which provides that a person is not liable to be called again for jury service until a new jury list is prepared

New subsection 18A(2) re-states the substance of the existing subsection 18A(1) and extends the ability of a Judge to give relief to jurors serving on civil trials. New subsection 18A(2) will give the trial Judge a power to grant a juror relief from jury service for a period, as specified by the Judge, in recognition of that person's service as a juror in a lengthy trial. The period of relief so granted by the Judge will be a period in addition to the period referred to in new subsection 18A(1).

New subsection 18A(3) will require the Sheriff to ensure that a person is not summoned before the expiration of the period for which that person has been excused, either by reason of the automatic exemption period or any longer period as specified by a Judge.

New subsection 18A(4) will permit a person who has been excused from jury service under either subsection 18A(1) or 18A(2), but who still wishes to be included on the jury list, to notify the Sheriff of that fact. The Sheriff will then include that person's name on the list and the person will again be eligible to serve on a jury

JURY LIST

Clause 13 will repeal existing sections 19 and 20 and substitute a new section 19

Subsections 19(1) and 19(4) will require the Sheriff to prepare a jury list as soon as practicable after the commencement of this provision and once in each period of two years thereafter in lieu of the existing period of four years

New subsection 19(2) will rewrite the existing subsection 19(2) in an improved style incorporating gender neutral language. It will require the Sheriff to remove from the jury list the names of people who the Sheriff knows are dead, disqualified, exempt or excused from jury service.

New subsection 19(3) will provide that the jury list may be kept electronically.

Clause 13 will also repeal section 20 which relates to the review by a Magistrate of a decision by the Sheriff to include, or not to include, a person's name on a jury list. This matter is dealt with in the revised section 24, see clause 16

TERMS OF JURY PRECEPT

Clause 15 will effect a textual amendment of section 23 by identifying the present Second Schedule, which contains the text of the various Forms associated with the operation of the Act, as Schedule 1. This follows the repeal of the existing First Schedule (containing the titles of the Ordinances repealed in 1968) by clause 31.

CHOOSING JURORS

Clause 16 will amend section 24 which relates to the choosing of jurors by lot following the delivery to the Sheriff of a precept signed by a Judge requiring persons to attend the Court as jurors

Paragraph 16(a) will rewrite subsection 24(1) in an improved style and incorporating gender neutral language

Paragraphs 16(b) and 16(c) will omit paragraph 24(2)(b) and amend the language and punctuation in consequence of this omission.

Paragraph 16(d) will amend subsection 24(2) by omitting the reference to choosing a juror by lot. Paragraph 16(e) will insert a new subsection 24(2A) which provides that the names of jurors shall be chosen either by lot or by a random selection made using a computer

Paragraph 16(f) will amend subsection 24(3), which relates to the obligatory furnishing of the jury panel by the Sheriff to the Australian Federal Police, so as to refer to a police officer rather than to the Commissioner of the Australian Federal Police as is the case at present. Existing subsection 24(10), which defines the term "Commissioner", will be repealed by paragraph 16(i)

Paragraph 16(g) will rewrite subsection 24(4), which relates to the making by a police officer of inquiries about the entitlement of people to be included on the jury list, in an improved style and incorporating gender neutral language

Paragraph 16(h) will amend subsection 24(6) by removing the requirement for the Sheriff to notify a person that it is intended to remove that person's name from the jury list because it appears to the Sheriff that that person is a disqualified person. Related provisions (subsections 24(7) and 24(8)) will be repealed by paragraph 16(i).

Paragraph 16(i) will repeal existing subsections 24(7) - 24(10) and substitute new subsections 24(7) - 24(11).

New subsection 24(7) will empower the Sheriff to remove a person's name from a list of persons to be summonsed for jury service on the basis of the report furnished by a police officer that, although not disqualified, a person has been convicted of summary offences. In making a decision the Sheriff is required to have regard to the nature and number of the offences, when they were committed and any penalties imposed. The Sheriff must notify the person of the removal of his or her name from the list and advise the person of this right to object to the removal by written application to a Judge.

New subsection 24(8) will provide for the Judge to fix a date and time for the hearing of the application and notify the applicant and the Sheriff.

New subsection 24(9) will oblige the Sheriff to restore a person's name to the list following a decision by a Judge that the person's name should not have been removed from the list.

New subsection 24(10) replicates the substance of existing subsections 24(7) and 24(8) which require the Sheriff to serve a jury summons on a person whose name was chosen from the jury list under subsection 24(1) or under subsection 24(2) and whose name has not been removed from that list. The summons (the text of which is set out as Form 2 in Schedule 1) must be accompanied by a notice containing the grounds of disqualification from jury service and a request that the recipient advise the Sheriff if the recipient considers that he or she is disqualified or is exempt or excused from jury service. The notice must also indicate that, if a person informs the Sheriff about such disqualification or exemption and the Sheriff refuses to withdraw the summons, the person may apply to a Judge for a review of the decision.

New subsection 24(11) is a rewritten version of the existing subsection 24(9), which relates to the protection from civil and criminal actions conferred upon a police officer in respect of inquiring whether a person is entitled to be included on the jury list. It is in an improved style and incorporating gender neutral language.

REPEAL

Clause 17 will repeal section 25 which provides that a person is not liable to be summonsed as a juror until the jury list is exhausted. The substance of this provision is now dealt with in new subsection 18A(1), see clause 12.

APPLICATION FOR WITHDRAWAL OF SUMMONS

Clause 18 will insert a new section 26A, subsections (1) and (2) of which will provide a mechanism for a person to apply in writing to a Judge for a review of a decision of the Sheriff refusing to withdraw a jury summons on the basis that the person summonsed is not qualified as a juror or is exempt or excused from jury service. www.legislation.act.gov.au

New subsection 26A(3) will provide for the Judge to fix a date and time for the hearing of the application and notify the applicant and the Sheriff

New subsection 26A(4) will oblige the Sheriff to revise the jury list in accordance with the Judge's decision. The existing right of review of decisions in relation to a jury list by a Magistrate, contained in section 20, is repealed by clause 14

SHERIFF'S RETURN TO PRECEPT

Clause 19 will omit from subsection 28(2) the expression "approved by the Judge". These words are no longer needed because of the insertion of a new definition of "ballot-box" in section 6 of the Act - clause 5 of the Bill refers

INSPECTION OF JURY PANELS

For reasons analogous to the amendments in relation to clauses 8 - 11, 14 and 22, clause 20 will alter a reference in subsection 29(1) to "Judge" to "the Court".

EXPANDED JURIES IN SOME CRIMINAL TRIALS

Clause 21 will insert a new section 31A which will enable a trial Judge in a criminal trial to order that the number of jurors empanelled be greater than 12, up to a maximum of 16. The purpose of this provision is to guard against the possibility of a trial having to be aborted because the number of jurors falls below the minimum number of 10 provided for in existing subsection 8(3). The power to order an expanded jury is discretionary. It is intended to be used only in trials that are expected to be particularly lengthy and where the risk of the trial being aborted because of diminution of the number of jurors is real. A trial which is aborted in this way results in the waste of much time, resources and expenditure and it is obviously very much in the interests of justice to avoid it.

New subsection 31A(1) will give a discretion to a Judge to order that a specified number of jurors, more than 12 but less than 17, be empanelled for a criminal trial.

New subsection 31A(2) will make it clear that the Act applies equally to expanded juries as it does to juries consisting of 12 persons.

New subsection 31A(3) will increase the number of peremptory challenges from the present 8 for a jury consisting of 12 jurors, to 9 where there are to be 13 or 14 jurors, to 10 where there are to be 15 jurors, and to 11 where there are to be 16 jurors.

New subsection 31A(4) will provide that, when a jury consisting of more than 12 jurors is about to retire in order to consider its verdict, the number of jurors is to be reduced to 12. This reduction will be achieved by the proper officer selecting the jurors to be discharged by drawing out of a ballot-box the cards relating to each juror until 12 jurors remain. Those jurors selected by this mechanism will be discharged by the operation of new paragraph 31A(5)(b).

New paragraph 31A(5)(a) will provide that new subsection 18A(2), see clause 8, relating to discretionary excusal from jury service by a trial Judge at the conclusion of a lengthy trial, will also apply to a person who has served on an expanded jury but who has been discharged under new subsection 31A(4) prior to the jury retiring to consider its verdict.

New paragraph 31A(5)(b) will provide that a juror in respect of whom an order has been made under new paragraph 31A(5)(a) will be discharged from jury service

DISAGREEMENT AT CRIMINAL TRIALS

Clause 23 will correct an orthographical error in paragraph 38(b).

OFFENCES

Clause 24 will repeal existing sections 41 and 42 and substitute new sections 41, 42, 42A, 42B and 42C Existing section 41 creates offences of failing to appear when summoned as a juror and leaving without the permission of a Judge or the Sheriff. Section 42 provides for enforcement of a fine imposed on a juror by a writ of execution With the repeal of sections 41 and 42, fines will be enforced in the normal manner as for other offences

NON-ATTENDANCE BY JURORS

New subsection 41(1) will make it an offence for a person who has been served with a jury summons to fail to attend the Supreme Court without a valid and sufficient reason This is the substance of existing paragraph 41(a) The penalty is 5 penalty units as in the existing provision.

New paragraphs 41(2) will make it clear that new subsection 41(1) does not apply to a person who is subsequently excused from jury service or in respect of whom the jury summons has been withdrawn

LEAVING COURT PREMISES WITHOUT PERMISSION

New section 42 will make it an offence, subject to a penalty of 5 penalty units, for a person, who attends Court under a jury summons, a person appointed to serve as a juror or who is a juror, to leave the Court premises before being discharged or excused from jury service by a Judge or the Sheriff This is the substance of the existing paragraph 41(b) However, the new provision further provides that such a person can leave the premises when permitted to do so by the Sheriff This proviso is intended to cover such situations as lunch and other breaks and where prospective jurors are waiting to be called into Court

FAILING TO COMPLY WITH CONDITIONS

New subsection 42A(1) will make it an offence, subject to a penalty of 5 penalty units, for a person who has attended at the Court in accordance with a jury summons, who has been appointed to serve as a juror or who is a juror, without reasonable excuse, to fail to comply with the conditions (if any) imposed on the person by a Judge or the Sheriff, to leave the Court premises before being excused by a Judge or the Sheriff or unless permitted to leave the Court premises by the Sheriff

New subsection 42A(2) sets out conditions that may, among others, be imposed by a Judge or the Sheriff These include a condition that a juror must return to the Court premises by a particular time or that the person is or is not to remain with another person The latter condition, in particular, enables a Judge, in an appropriate case, to permit members of a jury, which has retired in order to consider its verdict, to return to

their homes overnight rather than being kept together and spending the night in accommodation under the Sheriff's supervision

New subsection 42A(3) makes it clear that, subject to the imposition of a condition that the person is or is not to remain with another person, the members of a jury may separate at any time before or after it retires to consider its verdict. The provision relocates the substance of section 50, which is repealed by clause 29, in a more logical position in the Act.

DISPOSAL BY JUDGE

New subsection 42B(1) will empower a Judge to issue a warrant which will require the Sheriff to apprehend a person whom the Judge considers may have contravened either section 41, 42 or 42A and bring that person before the Court. The form of the warrant will be inserted as Form 3 in Schedule 1 by clause 32.

New subsection 42B(2) will empower a Judge, if satisfied that the person committed the offence, to impose a fine not exceeding 5 penalty units upon a person who has been brought before the Court under new subsection 42B(1). In order that such matters can be dealt with expeditiously, the fine can be imposed without the need to serve documents (process) upon the person.

New subsection 42B(3) makes it clear that a person who has been dealt with for an offence under new subsection 42B(2) will not be subject to further proceedings in respect of that offence.

CONFIDENTIALITY OF JURY DELIBERATIONS AND IDENTITIES

New section 42C will create several new offences relating to the confidentiality of jury deliberations and the identities of individual jurors. This is a uniform provision which has been adopted by the Standing Committee of Attorneys-General.

The new provision will apply to a jury in a criminal, civil or coronial case sitting in any Australian court. New subsection 42C(1) provides that the new provision will apply to a person who was serving as a juror in a case whether the proceedings were instituted before or after the commencement of the new provisions.

New subsection 42C(2) will make it an offence for a person to disclose protected information if the person is aware that the information will, or is likely to be, published because of the disclosure. The term "protected information" is defined in new subsection 42C(11).

New subsection 42C(3) makes it an offence for a person to solicit or obtain protected information with the intention of publishing that information or facilitating its publication.

New subsection 42C(4) makes it an offence for a person to publish protected information.

In order to enable the investigation of matters relating to jury proceedings, new subsection 42C(5) excludes the application of the prohibition against disclosure imposed by subsection 42C(2). Protected information may be disclosed to a court, a Royal Commission constituted under the Royal Commissions Act 1992 or a Board of

Inquiry constituted under the *Inquiries Act 1991*. Protected information may also be disclosed to the Director of Public Prosecutions or to a police officer, but only in relation to the investigation of an alleged contempt of court or an alleged offence relating to jury deliberations or a juror's identity or as part of a fair and accurate report of such an investigation. A further exemption enables disclosure to a person whom the Attorney-General has authorised to conduct research into juries or jury service

New subsection 42C(6) excludes the application of the prohibition against soliciting or obtaining protected information in relation to the persons or bodies specified in new subsection 42C(5)

New subsection 42C(7) excludes the application of the prohibition contained in new subsection 42C(4) against the publishing of protected information to the situations specified in paragraphs 42C(7)(a) - (b). To this end, publishing of protected information by a person whom the Attorney-General has authorised to conduct research into juries or jury service is exempted. Also exempted is the publication of a fair and accurate report of proceedings relating to an alleged contempt of court, an alleged offence against section 42C or an alleged offence otherwise relating to jury deliberations or a juror's identity or proceedings on appeal arising from one of these matters. If the protected information relates to jury deliberations, a report of appeal proceedings are exempt if the jury deliberations is an issue relevant to the appeal.

New paragraph 42C(8)(a) excludes the application of the prohibition against the publishing or disclosing of the identity of a juror or former juror, with the leave of the court or otherwise with a lawful excuse

New paragraph 42C(8)(b) allows a person to disclose, after the completion of the trial, that he or she has been a juror, and, with another person's consent, that that other person was a juror

New subsection 42C(9) provides that the prohibition against disclosure does not apply in relation to information about a prosecution for an alleged offence under that section if that information had been published generally to the public and so within the public's knowledge before the institution of the prosecution.

New subsection 42C(10) provides that a prosecution involving an alleged offence against the section is not to be instituted except with the written consent of the Director of Public Prosecutions. The object is to confer a form of protection against prosecutions which are not justified in the overall public interest in the context of the prosecution guidelines applicable in terms of the *Director of Public Prosecutions Act 1990*.

New subsection 42C(11) defines the terms "protected information" and "publish".

CONDUCT OF DIRECTORS, SERVANTS AND AGENTS

Clause 25 will insert a new section 44AB which relates to the establishing of the state of mind of a body corporate or a natural person in relation to the various offence provisions contained in the Act

Subsection 44AB(1) provides that, in relation to a prosecution under the Act, it is sufficient to show that a director, servant or agent of the body corporate or a servant or

agent of the person had that state of mind and that the conduct engaged in was within the scope of that person's actual or apparent authority

New subsection 44AB(2) clarifies and extends the reference to a person's state of mind by providing that such state of mind includes a reference to that person's knowledge, intention, opinion, belief or purpose or the person's reasons under each such category

New subsection 44AB(3) provides that any conduct of the type referred to in subsection 44AB(1) within the person's actual or apparent authority shall be taken to have been engaged in also by the body or person unless the corporation or person establishes that reasonable precautions were taken and due diligence exercised in order to avoid the conduct

New subsection 44AB(4) makes it clear a natural person convicted of an offence under this Act is not liable to punishment by imprisonment for that offence only because of the existence of subsections 44AB(1) and (3) The intention is that a person will not be imprisoned for the acts of a servant or agent

New subsection 44AB(5) makes it clear that a reference to a director of a body corporate covers a member of a body corporate incorporated for a public purpose under the law of the ACT, the Commonwealth, a State or another Territory

New subsection 44AB(6) specifies that a reference in the section to engaging in conduct includes a reference to failing or refusing to engage in conduct.

OATH BY JURORS AND BY PERSON IN CHARGE OF THE JURY

Clause 26 will repeal sections 45 and 46 and substitute new sections 45 and 46 consequent upon the insertion of the forms of oaths and affirmations into the Act These matters are presently dealt with in the Supreme Court Rules

New section 45 requires a juror to make an oath or affirmation in the form specified in Part I of the new Schedule 2

New section 46 requires the person in charge of a jury to make an oath or affirmation the form of which is specified in Part II of the new Schedule 2

INFORMATION FOR JURORS

Clause 27 will insert a new section 46A This provision will require the trial Judge to ensure that the members of the jury are informed about the statutory obligation to keep confidential both the jury's deliberations and the identities of the individual jurors This new requirement thus complements the confidentiality scheme contained in new section 42C.

VIEW DURING TRIAL

Clause 28 will repeal subsection 47(2) and substitute a new subsection 47(2) The new provision requires the person in charge of a jury to make an oath or affirmation in the form specified in Part III of the new Schedule 2 Each person appointed by the Judge to conduct the view jury is to make an oath or affirmation in the form specified in Part IV of the new Schedule 2

REPEAL

Clause 29 will repeal sections 48 and 50. Section 48 relates to the making of an affirmation rather than an oath. This provision is no longer required because this matter is covered by the *Oaths and Affirmations Act 1984*. Section 50 relates to the separation of a jury at criminal trials. As noted above, in relation to clause 24, this matter will now be covered by new subsection 42A(3).

PAYMENT OF JUROR'S EXPENSES

Clause 30 amends section 51A by substituting a reference to "Judge" instead of to "Magistrate" in relation to appeals from a decision of the Sheriff involving the payment of expenses incurred by jurors.

FORMAL AMENDMENTS

Clause 31 will repeal the existing First Schedule, which lists the former *Juries Ordinance 1932* and its seven amendments, which were repealed by section 5 of the present *Juries Act*. Consequently the present Second Schedule will be re-numbered as Schedule 1.

Clause 32 will omit Form 3 in the Second Schedule (now identified as Schedule 1) which relates to the existing section 42. Form 3 (Writ of Execution against Juror) relates to the existing enforcement procedure under the present section 42 which is to be repealed by clause 24.

Clause 33 will insert a new Schedule 2 which relates to new forms of oath and affirmation applicable to a juror, the person (a Sheriff's officer) in charge of the jury, the person (again a Sheriff's officer) in charge of a jury on a view (an inspection of a place by the jury at the order of the trial judge) and a person appointed to conduct a view. These forms are currently contained in Order 70 of the Supreme Court Rules.

CONSEQUENTIAL AMENDMENTS OF THE SUPREME COURT ACT 1933

Clause 34 will amend section 37B of the *Supreme Court Act 1933* in order to exempt from the payment of Court application fees in relation to an application made to a Judge for the review of specified decisions of the Sheriff in relation to amended subsections 24(10) and 51A(3) and new subsection 26A(2).