

SUPREME COURT OF SOUTH CAROLINA

State v. Randy Wright

No. 2021-000146, Supreme Court of South Carolina (March 1, 2023)

SUMMARY

The South Carolina Supreme Court affirmed the Court of Appeals' reversal of Randy Wright's conviction for assault and battery of a high and aggravated nature. The court held that when a defendant requests individual jury polling, the trial court must conduct the poll, and denial of that request is reversible per se; the request must be made immediately after the verdict is published or, if collective polling occurs, immediately after that polling concludes.

CASE DETAILS

COURT	Supreme Court of South Carolina
WRITING FOR THE COURT	Justice James; Chief Justice Beatty; Justice Kittredge; Justice Hearn; Justice Few
JURISDICTION	South Carolina Supreme Court
DECIDED	March 1, 2023
DOCKET	2021-000146
DISPOSITION	affirmed
PROCEDURAL POSTURE	The State petitioned for a writ of certiorari to review the South Carolina Court of Appeals' decision reversing Randy Wright's conviction and remanding for a new trial.
PRECEDENTIAL VALUE	Published South Carolina Supreme Court opinion; binding precedent in South Carolina.
PARTIES	The State v. Randy Wright

TOPICS

- criminal procedure
- appellate procedure
- preservation of error

PRACTICE AREAS

- criminal procedure
- appellate procedure

QUESTIONS PRESENTED

1. Whether a trial court must conduct an individual poll of the jury when a defendant requests one after the verdict is published.
2. Whether denial of a defendant's request for individual jury polling is reversible per se.
3. When a request for individual jury polling must be made.
4. Whether trial counsel has an affirmative duty to request that the jury be polled.

HOLDINGS

1. If a defendant requests individual polling of the jury, the trial court must conduct the poll, individually questioning each juror about whether the juror assented and still assents to the verdict.
2. Denial of a defendant's request for individual jury polling is reversible per se.

KEY QUOTATIONS

“Polling is a practice whereby the court determines from the jurors individually whether they assented and still assent to the verdict.” (276 S.C. at 308)

“If the request [for individual polling] is made, a poll must be taken.” (276 S.C. at 309)

FACTUAL BACKGROUND

A jury found Randy Wright guilty of assault and battery of a high and aggravated nature. After the verdict was published, Wright requested that the jury be individually polled, but the trial court denied the request. The Court of Appeals concluded that the denial required reversal and a new trial.

PROCEDURAL HISTORY

A jury found Wright guilty of assault and battery of a high and aggravated nature. The circuit court entered the conviction. The Court of Appeals reversed and remanded for a new trial, holding that the trial court erred by denying Wright's request for individual polling of the jury and that the error was reversible per se. The Supreme Court affirmed the Court of Appeals.

DISPOSITION

affirmed

CASES CITED

- State v. Wright, 432 S.C. 365, 370, 373, 852 S.E.2d 468, 471-72 (Ct. App. 2020)
- State v. Linder, 276 S.C. 304, 308-09, 278 S.E.2d 335, 338 (1981)
- Green v. State, 351 S.C. 184, 196, 569 S.E.2d 318, 324 (2002)