14.3: Arraignment Proceedings Where Jail Will Not Be Imposed

Checklist

(Use in all traffic cases <u>except</u> DWI, Reckless Driving, and Driving on a Suspended or Revoked License; all criminal cases without a mandatory jail sentence; and all cases where the judge has chosen not to impose a jail sentence.)

sentence.)	
1. Call the case (by s	saying the name of the case, the case number, and the date).
2. Ask the defendant	t to stand.
is accurate. (If ne	nt's name as it appears in the court file and ask the defendant if it ecessary, amend the court documents.) Have the court clerk dant's address privately, but do not read the address in open court.
4. Inform the defend	lant of his or her constitutional rights:
The right to l	bail if the defendant was arrested and remains in custody;
	see, hear, question, and cross-examine the witnesses who testify defendant at trial;
•	call witnesses to testify for the defense and to have them and required to appear, at no cost to the defendant;
9	assistance of private counsel at every stage of the proceedings, but epresentation by a court-appointed attorney;
The right to	remain silent;
That any stat	ement made by the defendant may be used against him or her;
The right to t	testify at trial; and
That if the de examination	efendant testifies at trial, he or she will be subject to cross-
5. Verify that the det	fendant understands these rights.

 _ 6. If the defendant wants private counsel, reschedule arraignment for another date within a reasonable amount of time (such as one week) to allow the defendant time to hire an attorney.
 _ 7. If one has not been provided previously, provide the defendant with a copy of the criminal complaint (or citation).
 _ 8. Tell the defendant what the charges are.
 _ 9. Read the applicable ordinance(s) aloud.
 _ 10. Determine whether the defendant understands the charge(s).
 _ 11. Inform the defendant of the maximum penalty and mandatory minimum penalty for each offense charged. If no specific penalty is provided for the offense, inform the defendant of the penalty for a petty misdemeanor: up to 90 days of jail and/or a fine up to \$500.
 _ 12. Explain the different pleas available and their possible consequences.
 _ 13. Ask the defendant to state his or her plea and enter the plea on the record. If the defendant refuses to plead, enter a plea of not guilty. If the defendant's plea is:
Not guilty, set the case for trial as soon as possible and remand the defendant to custody, release on the defendant's own recognizance, or release with bail and set conditions.
Not guilty by reason of insanity, or guilty but mentally ill, transfer the defendant to the district court.
Nolo contendere (no contest), make sure that the plea is voluntarily made, that the defendant realizes the plea will have the same effect as a guilty plea, and that the defendant understands the consequences of the plea. Question the defendant personally, even if he or she is represented by counsel.
Determine whether the plea is of the defendant's own free will, whether it is made with a full understanding of all rights and possible consequences, and whether it was induced by threats or promises (other than promises made as part of a plea agreement).
Ask the defendant personally whether the plea is voluntary and whether the decision to plead no contest is the result of prior discussions between the prosecutor and the defendant or the defendant's attorney

	Advise the defendant that if he or she is not a U.S. citizen, the plea may have an effect on his or her immigration or naturalization status. If the defendant is represented by counsel, the court must determine if the defendant has been advised by counsel of the immigration consequences of the plea.
	Use Criminal Form 9-406A (Guilty Plea Proceedings) as a checklist to ensure the plea is voluntary and otherwise acceptable and proper.
	Guilty , make sure that the plea is voluntarily made, that the defendant realizes the consequences of the plea, and that there is a factual basis for the guilty plea. <u>Question the defendant personally</u> , even if represented by counsel.
	The factual basis may be established by simply asking the defendant "What did you do that makes you believe you are guilty of this offense?" The defendant's answer must establish every element of the offense, including general or specific criminal intent.
	The plea must be of the defendant's own free will, with a full understanding of all rights and possible consequences. The plea must not have been induced by threats or promises. Ask the defendant personally whether the plea is voluntary and whether the decision to plead guilty is the result of prior discussions between the prosecutor and the defendant or the defendant's attorney.
	Advise the defendant that if he or she is not a U.S. citizen, the plea may have an effect on his or her immigration or naturalization status. If the defendant is represented by counsel, the court must determine if the defendant has been advised by counsel of the immigration consequences of the plea.
	Use Criminal Form 9-406A (Guilty Plea Proceeding) as a checklist to ensure the plea is voluntary and otherwise acceptable and proper.
14. Det	ermine whether a plea of guilty or no contest is acceptable.
	Review the plea agreement, if any. It must be in writing. (See Criminal Form 9-408A.)
	If acceptable, sign the agreement.
	If the plea is accepted, order a presentence investigation and report or go directly to sentencing.
	If not acceptable, allow the defendant to withdraw a plea of guilty or no contest.

 If the plea is not acceptable, enter a plea of not guilty, set the case for trial as
soon as possible, and remand the defendant to custody, release on own
recognizance, or release with bail and set conditions of release (if not already
done).