

# **GUIDE FOR NEW PANEL MEMBERS**

*Those are giants, and if you are afraid, turn aside and pray whilst I enter into fierce and unequal battle with them.*

Miguel de Cervantes, Don Quixote

Office of Federal Public Defender  
Northern District of Florida  
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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION .....	1
THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF FLORIDA .....	1
THE PANEL .....	2
PANEL TRAINING.....	4
INITIAL APPEARANCE .....	4
DETENTION .....	6
DISCOVERY .....	11
SPEEDY TRIAL .....	12
DEFENDING THE CASE .....	14
Pretrial Motions .....	14
Trial .....	15
GUILTY PLEAS AND WHAT PASSES AS PLEA NEGOTIATIONS .....	17
SENTENCING .....	20
Presentence Investigation .....	20
Sentencing Guidelines .....	21
United States v. Booker .....	24
Probation, Supervised Release, Restitution, and Fines .....	25
APPEALS .....	26
RESOURCES .....	27
APPENDIX .....	31

## **INTRODUCTION**

We've prepared this manual primarily for those who are new to the Criminal Justice Act Panel and new to the practice of federal criminal law. If you fall in that category, you should read every page. For those of you who aren't quite so new, the manual should be a good resource.

Those of you who are new will need more than just this manual to vigorously defend someone in federal court. This manual, though, should be a good starting point. We hope it heads you in the right direction.

Randy Murrell  
Federal Public Defender for the Northern District of Florida

## **THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF FLORIDA**

The Northern District of Florida stretches from Pensacola to Gainesville. Within the district there are four divisions: Pensacola, Panama City, Tallahassee and Gainesville. Of the 23 counties that make up the District, Escambia, Santa Rosa, Okaloosa, and Walton are in the Pensacola Division; Holmes, Washington, Bay, Jackson, Calhoun, and Gulf are in the Panama City Division; Gadsden, Liberty, Franklin, Leon, Wakulla, Jefferson, Madison, and Taylor are in the Tallahassee Division; and Lafayette, Dixie, Gilchrist, Levy, and Alachua are in the Gainesville Division.

There are four active United States District Judges: Chief Judge Stephan P. Mickle, Robert L. Hinkle, M. Casey Rodgers, and J. Richard Smoak, Jr. There are four judges who have taken senior status and maintain a caseload: Lacey A. Collier, Maurice M. Paul, William H. Stafford, and C. Roger Vinson. The four United States Magistrate Judges are: Chief Magistrate William C. Sherrill, Jr., Larry A. Bodiford, G. Miles Davis, and Elizabeth M. Timothy.<sup>1</sup> The United States Attorney is Thomas Kirwin. William M. McCool is the Clerk of the Court. Mark Cook is the Chief Probation Officer.

Randolph P. Murrell is the Federal Public Defender. Our three offices within the district are located at: 3 West Garden Street, Suite 200, Pensacola, FL 32502; 227 N. Bronough St., Suite 4200, Tallahassee, FL 32301; and 101 S.E. Second Place, Suite 112, Gainesville, FL 32601. Of the nine lawyers in our office, Thomas Keith, Jennifer Hart, and Randall Lockhart work out of our Pensacola Office; William Clark, Jr., Gwendolyn Spivey, Chet Kaufman, Charles Lammers, and Randolph Murrell are in the Tallahassee Office; and Darren Johnson is in the Gainesville Office.

You'll find the judges, court personnel, probation officers, marshals, court security officers, and our adversaries in the United States Attorney's Office all to be capable, courteous, forthright, and accommodating. Nonetheless, the Northern District of Florida is not an easy place to practice federal criminal defense. Year in and year out the average sentence is always one of the longest in the

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<sup>1</sup>The Magistrate Judge position in Gainesville is currently open.

country.<sup>2</sup> The District, typically, too, has one of the highest trial rates.<sup>3</sup> Having met the scrutiny of the Panel Oversight Committee, though, you are surely up to the task.

## **THE PANEL**

The authority for the creation of the Criminal Justice Act (CJA) panels around the country is found in 18 U.S.C. § 3006A. The statute establishes the hourly rate that is paid to panel members, the amount that may be paid for the various categories of cases, and the amount authorized for payment to investigators and experts.

Upon your appointment to a case, you'll receive an email from the clerk's office directing you to print two attached forms, the CJA 20 and the CJA 24, and then to follow a link to a website where you can print out a worksheet and the *Information Sheet for all Counsel Appointed Under the Criminal Justice Act to Represent Indigent Defendants (Information Sheet)*. You'll submit the CJA 20 along with the worksheet to obtain payment for your services. The CJA 24 is the document used to obtain transcripts.

The current hourly rate is \$125 per hour for both in- and out-of-court work. The maximum payment is currently \$9,700 for felonies, \$6,900 for felony appeals, \$2,800 for misdemeanors, and \$2,100 for violation of probation cases. The statute allows for payment in excess of these maximums "for extended or complex representation." § 3006A(d)(3). Any request for payment in excess of the maximum must be accompanied by "a detailed memorandum supporting and justifying that the

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<sup>2</sup>The reason for these dismal statistics is debatable. The primary reason, though, would seem to be the policies of the United States Attorney's Office. See the section of this manual entitled "Guilty Pleas and What Passes for Plea Negotiations" at page 17. The most recent statistics are from fiscal year 2008. During that year the average sentence for the rest of the nation was 56.9 months. In North Florida, the average was some 84% higher at 104.7 months, which is the sixth highest average in any of the 94 federal districts. These statistics, as well as nearly all of the other ones that appear in this manual, come from the United States Sentencing Commission's 2008 Sourcebook of Federal Sentencing Statistics, which is available at their webpage: [www.ussc.gov](http://www.ussc.gov).

<sup>3</sup>The Sentencing Commission Statistics show that in FY 2004, 40, or roughly 9% of the 415 cases in North Florida in which the sentence was subject to the Sentencing Guidelines, were resolved by a trial. In FY 2005, 37 of the 335 cases were resolved by trial, a percentage of 11%. In FY 2006 there were 34 trials, which amounted to 7.9% of the cases. In FY 2007 there were 50 trials, a percentage of 11.2%. In FY 2008 there were 37 trials, which represented 10.5% of all the cases sentenced under the Guidelines. In FY 2004, the national average was 4.2%. It was 5.3% in FY 2005, 4.3% in FY 2006, 4.2% in FY 2007, and 3.7% in 2008.

representation given was in an extended or complex case and that excess payment is necessary to provide fair compensation.”*Information Sheet*.<sup>4</sup>

On our webpage at [www.fpd-fln.org](http://www.fpd-fln.org), there is heading: “Getting Paid: Vouchers for CJA Attorneys, Experts, and Transcripts.” If you’ll click on that heading, you’ll find a 2003 article by David Beneman, who, when he wrote the article, was the CJA Resource Counsel for the State of Maine. In the article, he explains the voucher process and provides suggestions as to how to successfully complete it. It is a good resource for any new panel member.

The maximum amount for an expert or investigator, with prior approval from the court, is a modest \$1,600. As with the case maximums, though, there is a provision for exceeding this maximum. Similarly, too, the request must be approved by the Court of Appeals. There is an article in our June 2009 newsletter that details the procedure for obtaining an investigator or an expert. *See also: Information Sheet* and David Beneman’s article.

Once you’ve completed your representation in the trial court, you submit the CJA 20 form and the accompanying worksheet. There are examples of the completed form and worksheet on our website: [www.fpd-fln.org](http://www.fpd-fln.org). There is commercial software available for completing the CJA 20 form and worksheet. One recommended by some panel members is at [www.fedatt.com](http://www.fedatt.com). Some panel members prepare the CJA 20 by creating a spreadsheet using Excel, others fill out the forms by hand.

The Northern District, as do district courts around the country, has its own Criminal Justice Act Plan. The current one became effective in June of 2000. It establishes three-year appointments for panel lawyers and requires those on the panel to obtain 8 hours of training each year *in federal criminal law*. It also provides for the creation of a Panel Oversight Committee that consists of the Federal Public Defender and a lawyer from each of the four divisions within the district. The Oversight Committee makes recommendations to the judges regarding panel applicants and panel management.

The current three-year appointment is for a term that began in March of 2010. The term of any panel member appointed during the current term will expire in March of 2013. That means, of course, that even the term of someone appointed in 2012 will expire the following year. All panel members are eligible for reappointment.

The Federal Public Defender has the responsibility of assisting the District Judges in the appointment of panel members to a given case. It will typically be one of our secretaries calling you to see if you’re available to take an appointment. We choose the panel members on a rotational basis. Absent unusual circumstances, whoever is next on the list will get called. We pass the name on to the judge, and the judge makes the appointment.

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<sup>4</sup>This document is available at the website of the district court, [www.flnd.uscourts.gov](http://www.flnd.uscourts.gov).

In most cases the Federal Public Defender also reviews the CJA 20 forms for reasonableness.<sup>5</sup> The judge assigned to the case makes the final decision about payment. Although the judge has the authority to pay less than the full amount claimed, panel members have traditionally been careful and precise in their billing and it is a rare case where the judge concludes that the claim is less than reasonable.

## **PANEL TRAINING**

Panel members can fulfill their training obligation by attending six of our brown bag luncheons that are held 11 months out of the year in each of the four primary cities within the district: Pensacola, Panama City, Tallahassee and Gainesville. We recommend, though, that you come to all the training sessions. Most panel members have a limited federal criminal practice, and the training sessions help maintain the necessary level of proficiency. We send out email notices of all the luncheons. Occasionally there are live presentations, but typically, we show a video that we've recorded at one of the national federal public defender conferences.

There are other ways to complete the training requirement. The Training Branch of the Office of Defender Services holds several training sessions a year at various locations around the country. Called the "Winning Strategies" seminar, its dates and locations are posted on the Training Branch's website: [www.fd.org](http://www.fd.org). The Federal Public Defender Offices in Florida's Middle and Southern Districts both present excellent annual training sessions. Additionally, the United States's Sentencing Commission holds an annual seminar in which it devotes two or three days to the United States Sentencing Guidelines. You'll find the date and location on their webpage: [www.ussc.gov](http://www.ussc.gov).

If you choose to fulfill your training requirement in some way other than by attending our monthly luncheons you will need to be sure to get at least eight hours of training in *federal* criminal defense.

## **INITIAL APPEARANCE**

Most panel appointments come either just before or just after the initial appearance. If you get the appointment before the initial appearance, you won't have a lot of notice. Typically, you'll get a call a few hours before the first appearance. We'll generally fax or email you the available paperwork, be it an indictment, a complaint, or the petition for violation of probation or supervised release.

The procedure at the initial appearance is governed by Fed.R.Crim.P. 5. The Rule requires "a person making an arrest within the United States . . . [to] take the defendant without unnecessary delay before a magistrate judge." Most defendants appearing at the initial appearance will be in custody, having usually been arrested that day and brought to the courthouse. Occasionally someone will appear on the basis of a summons.

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<sup>5</sup>The exceptions are those cases heard by Judge Hinkle and, as of late, those heard by Judge Paul.

The Pretrial Services Officer will conduct an interview of the client and prepare a report prior to the initial appearance. *See* 18 U.S.C. § 3154(1). During that interview, the Pretrial Services Officer will advise the defendant that he or she has a right to have a lawyer present during the interview.<sup>6</sup>

There is one caveat about the defendant's dealings with the Pretrial Services Officer. As is true in so many contexts, it is far better for the defendant to forego the interview than to lie during the interview. The Officer may ask about both the defendant's prior record and will ask about problems with drugs - fertile areas for less than candid answers. If the defendant lies about anything of significance and if it is discovered, it can result in a harsher Guidelines score, which can translate into a longer sentence. *See, e.g., United States v. Magana-Guerrero*, 80 F.3d 398 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1996).

In many instances, if it is obvious the defendant is going to be detained, there isn't any real reason to submit to the interview. On the other hand, if release is a possibility, it seems reasonable to assume that the interview will enhance the chances of release.

If the defendant elects to proceed with the interview without a lawyer, the Officer will have the defendant sign a waiver. With or without the presence of a lawyer, the Officer will also request the defendant to sign a couple of forms authorizing the release of various records (school, psychological, financial). The Officer will complete the report and submit it to the magistrate judge prior to the hearing. The Officer will provide copies to the Assistant U.S. Attorney as well as the lawyer that will be representing the defendant at the initial appearance. The contents of the report are confidential and generally cannot be used for any purpose other than the initial appearance. *See* 18 U.S.C. § 3153(c)(1) and (c)(3). The Pretrial Services Officer will, in fact, ask for the report back at the completion of the hearing.

The report will include background information, but the most useful information may be the criminal history presented. You'll be well served to jot down that information. Some pretrial officers will make a copy of the criminal history for you following the hearing. Others may require that you ask the magistrate judge at the first appearance to authorize them to provide you with a copy. Regardless, though, of how you get the criminal history information, you will need it later if you're to determine whether the defendant will be subject to any number of sentencing enhancements based on criminal history or to figure out the defendant's Sentencing Guidelines score.

Once the initial appearance hearing begins, the magistrate judge will determine whether the defendant is indigent on the basis of the form affidavit completed by the defendant prior to the hearing. In the typical case, the defendant has already been indicted, so once the magistrate judge advises the defendant of his or her rights, the arraignment takes place and a trial date is set. The speedy trial statute requires that trial be set within 70 days of the initial appearance (or the filing of the indictment,

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<sup>6</sup>Our local Criminal Justice Act Plan requires the Pretrial Services Officer to ask the defendant, before the interview starts, whether he or she can afford to hire a lawyer. If the answer is "no," the Officer must call our office and provide us an opportunity to meet with the defendant prior to the interview. § VII(B), Criminal Justice Act Plan for the Northern District of Florida.

whichever is later), 18 U.S.C. § 3161(c)(1), and also prohibits the setting of the date sooner than 30 days from the initial appearance. 18 U.S.C. § 3161(c)(2).<sup>7</sup>

If the defendant has not been indicted, the defendant is entitled to a preliminary hearing. *See* Fed.R.Crim.P 5.1. While the hearing is not intended to serve as part of the discovery process, *see, e.g., United States v. Coley*, 441 F.2d 1299, 1301 (5<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1971), it provides a valuable opportunity to learn something about the case. Sometimes, too, the hearing will help paint a realistic picture of the circumstances for the defendant and his or her family. You rarely, though, see any “real” witnesses. The government may proceed with hearsay or only a proffer by the Assistant United States Attorney, *see Gerstein v. Pugh*, 420 U.S. 103, 120 (1975). If they call any witness, it will typically be only a law enforcement officer who will outline the case. In the limited world of discovery afforded in federal court, you should note that Rule 5.1(h) may entitle you to statements of whatever witness might testify. The clerk will record the proceedings, so there will be a CD available should you later want a record of what was said.

Often the preliminary hearing will take place during the initial appearance, but particularly if the detention hearing is scheduled a day or two later, the preliminary hearing may take place at that later date. Although there is also a provision for extending the time for the preliminary hearing, the Rule requires the hearing to be held within 14 days if the defendant is in custody; or 21 days if the defendant is not in custody.

The right to a preliminary hearing extends to those charged with a violation of probation or a violation of supervised release. *See* Fed.R.Crim.P. 32.1(b)(1). The value of that hearing, in terms of discovering the circumstances of the violation, isn’t nearly as great as in the circumstance of a new offense. The nature of the violation is usually fairly simple and is described in both the violation warrant and the report from the probation officer.<sup>8</sup> In probably most instances, we, with the concurrence of the client, waive that hearing.

## **DETENTION**

Detention is governed by the Bail Reform Act of 1984 (18 U.S.C. § 3142). In those cases where the government is permitted to seek detention, the hearing “shall be held immediately upon the person’s first appearance” or, if the defense or the government seeks a continuance, within five days of the first appearance. 18 U.S.C. § 3142(f)(1). The five day period does not include weekends or holidays. It is fairly typical for the defense to request a delay of a day or two to secure the presence of family members, an employer, or friends to testify at the hearing. The magistrate judge will order the defendant detained during the period of any continuance.

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<sup>7</sup>As you’ll find in the discussion later in this Guide, Speedy Trial is a pale shadow of what it is in state court.

<sup>8</sup>Generally, the Pretrial Services Officer will hand you a copy of his or her report when you walk into the courtroom for the initial appearance.

In United States v. Salerno, 481 U.S. 739, 107 S. Ct. 2095 (1987), the United States Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of the Bail Reform Act of 1984. In doing so, the Court recognized that “[i]n our society liberty is the norm, and detention prior to trial . . . is the carefully limited exception.” Nonetheless, roughly 50% of defendants in North Florida as well as nationwide are detained and held until the case is resolved. Those who are released usually do not have to post a surety bond. Most are released outright or released upon signing a promise to pay, usually \$25,000, to the registry of the court should they fail to appear. Those released are under the supervision of a pretrial release officer and have to abide by various conditions. The options include electronic monitoring and even GPS monitoring. Upon being released, the defendant signs and is provided with a document that lists the conditions of release and that advises of the potential criminal penalties for failing to appear. Nationwide, the failure to appear rate is about 2%.

As most defendants are already indicted by the time they have their first appearance, the detention hearing may be one of the first ways available to find out something about the case. While, as is true with the preliminary hearing, the detention hearing is not a “discovery device” for the defense, United States v. Smith, 79 F.3d 1208, 1210 (D.C. Cir. 1996), you’ll still usually get an outline of the government’s case. As was true, too, with preliminary hearings, the government can meet its burden of presenting the “nature and circumstances of the case,” 18 U.S.C. § 3142(g)(1), by a proffer. United States v. Gaviria, 828 F.2d 667, 669 (11<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1987).<sup>9</sup> (Note, too, that the defense also has the right to proceed by proffer. 18 U.S.C. § 3142(f)).

Thus, even if the chances of release are exceedingly slim, there is reason to proceed with a hearing. Note that under Fed.R.Crim.P. 26.2 and 46(j), you may be entitled to the written statement of any witness who testifies at the hearing. Then, too, sometimes the government’s presentation of the case, be it by proffer or the testimony of an officer or agent, gives the defendant a realistic picture of what he or she is facing. As the proceeding is recorded by the clerk, you can obtain a CD of the hearing.

The topic of detention and detention hearings is well covered in one of our videos, which we showed in December of 2002: Pretrial Release and Detention. Like all our videos used in panel training, it is available from any one of our three offices. Nonetheless, there are some points worth stressing here.

The statute provides for the release of the defendant unless the magistrate judge finds “that no condition or combination of conditions will reasonably assure the appearance of the person as required and the safety of any other person and the community.” 18 U.S.C. § 3142(e). The facts establishing that the defendant poses a threat to an individual or the community must be established by “clear and convincing evidence.” 18 U.S.C. § 3142(f). If the Government’s claim is that no condition can assure the defendant’s appearance, that showing must be made by the preponderance of the evidence. United States v. King, 849 F.2d 485, 489 (11<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1988). Should the magistrate judge decide that the defendant must be detained, the magistrate judge must enter a written order.

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<sup>9</sup>While the government may proceed by making a proffer, there is nothing that prevents a judge from insisting on live testimony. *See, e.g., United States v. Hammond*, 44 F.Supp.2d 743, 745-746 (D. Md. 1999).

18 U.S.C. § 3142(I). *See also* United States v. Westbrook, 780 F.2d 1185, 1190 (5<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1986); United States v. Vortis, 785 F.2d 327, 329 (D.C. Cir. 1986); United States v. Hurtado, 779 F.2d 1467, 1480 (11<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1985)

Significantly, though, the government isn't always entitled to even ask for a detention hearing. The statute provides for a detention hearing in certain circumstances listed in subsection (f) of § 3142: (1) when the defendant is charged with a crime of violence; (2) when the defendant is charged with an offense that carries a maximum penalty of life; (3) when the defendant is charged with a drug offense with a penalty of at least ten years; (4) when the defendant has two or more prior convictions of the sorts just listed - violent crimes, drug offenses with a potential ten-year penalty, or offenses with a potential life sentence; (5) when the defendant is charged with a crime that involves "a minor victim or a controlled substance, firearm, explosive or destructive device"; (6) when there is a serious risk that the defendant will flee; or (7) when there is a serious risk that the defendant will obstruct justice. Significantly, the statute does not permit the court to hold a detention hearing for the defendant who, although he or she may present some kind of a risk to the safety of another individual or the community, does not fall within one of these circumstances. *See* United States v. Salerno, 481 U.S. 739, 747, 107 S. Ct. 2095, 2101 (1987); United States v. Ploof, 851 F.2d 7, 11 (1<sup>st</sup> Cir. 1988); United States v. Dillard, 214 F.3d 88, 91 (2d Cir. 2002); United States v. Himler, 797 F.2d 156, 160 (3d Cir. 1986); United States v. Byrd, 969 F. 2d 106, 109 (5<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1992); United States v. Singleton, 182 F.3d 7, 9 (D.C. Cir. 1999); United States v. Giordano, 370 F.Supp.2d 1256 (S.D. Fla. 2005).

Thus, if the defendant is charged with mail fraud, doesn't have the sort of criminal history outlined above, and is not facing a claim from the government that he represents a risk of flight or that he will obstruct justice, he should be released without having to go through a detention hearing.

One of the obstacles you will often face is the presumption that arises in drug cases, child pornography cases, and a host of other cases listed in § 3142(e). The presumption states that "subject to rebuttal" there is a presumption in those cases that "no condition or combination of conditions will reasonably assure the appearance of the person as required and the safety of the community." The defendant's burden, though, is only that of production of "evidence to suggest that he is either not dangerous or not likely to flee if turned loose on bail." United States v. Hurtado, 779 F.2d 1467, 1479 (11<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1985).<sup>10</sup>

Those faced with a violation of probation or supervised release are much less likely to be released. Rule 32.1 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure states that those arrested for violating probation or supervised release may be released on the basis of the standards set out in 18 U.S.C. § 3143(a), which is the statute governing release pending sentencing or appeal. That statute, as well as Rule

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<sup>10</sup>The government can rely on the indictment to establish the presumption. Hurtado, 779 F.2d at 1479. Accordingly, at a detention hearing involving the presumption, you might find that the government will rely solely on the indictment and elect not to introduce any evidence. Unless you meet your burden of production, however, that will be the end of the hearing.

32.1(a)(6), places the burden on the defendant to show that he or she will neither flee nor pose a risk to the community. The statute requires that the showing be made by “clear and convincing evidence.”

If the magistrate judge orders the defendant detained, your client has a right to have the detention decision considered by the district judge. 18 U.S.C. § 3145(b). The review is *de novo*. United States v. Hurtado, 779 F.2d 1467, 1480 (11<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1985). That apparently does not mean that the judge has to give you another hearing, but instead that no deference is given to the magistrate’s findings. *See United States v. Gaviria*, 828 F.2d 667, 670 (11<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1987); United States v. Koenig, 912 F.2d 1190, 1192-1193 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1990). As a practical matter, the judge must have some way, then, to review the testimony from the detention hearing. While it is conceivable the judge might be willing to listen to the recording, the better approach would seem to be that of securing a transcript of the detention hearing. Rule 9(a) of the Federal Rules of Appellate Procedure governs any appeal of the district court’s decision.

Those detained are held in a variety of places throughout the district. Here, by division, are the names and addresses of the various facilities:

Pensacola  
Escambia County Jail  
P. O. Box 17800  
(physical address = 2935 N. "L" Street)  
Pensacola, FL 32522  
(850) 436-9820

Washington County Jail  
1100 Brickyard Road  
Chipley, FL 32428  
(850) 638-6110

Santa Rosa County Jail  
5775 E. Milton Rd.  
Milton, FL 32570  
(850) 983-1121  
(Note: if writing an inmate =  
P. O. Box 7129, Milton, FL 32570)

Tallahassee  
FDC Tallahassee (men only)  
501 Capital Circle, N.E.  
Tallahassee, FL 32301  
(850) 877-0930

Panama City  
Bay County Jail  
5700 Star Lane  
Panama City, FL 32404  
(850) 785-5245

Wakulla County Jail  
(nearly all women pre-trial detainees)  
15 Oak St.  
Crawfordville, FL 32327  
(850) 926-0800 fax (850) 926-0898

Jackson County Jail  
2737 Penn Avenue  
Marianna, FL 32448  
(850) 482-9651

Gainesville

Alachua County Adult Detention Center  
3333 N.E. 39<sup>th</sup> Avenue  
Gainesville, FL 32609  
(352) 491-4444

Dixie County Detention Center  
P. O. Box 350  
386 N.E. 255 Street  
Cross City, FL 32628  
(352) 498-1220

Gilchrist County Jail  
9239 S. US 129  
Trenton, FL 32639  
(352) 463-3490

Levy County Jail  
P. O. Drawer 1719  
9150 N.E. 80<sup>th</sup> Ave.  
Bronson, FL 32621-1719  
(352) 486-5121

Taylor County Jail  
589 East U.S. Highway 27  
Perry, FL 32347  
(850) 584-4333

## DISCOVERY

Discovery, especially for those used to practicing under the efficient and enlightened discovery rules of the State of Florida, is notoriously deficient in federal court. Rule 16 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure delivers most of the bad news. The essence of it is that you are entitled to: oral statements of the defendant made in response to interrogation by law enforcement officials; written or recorded statements of the defendant; the defendant's prior record (which usually consists of the less-than-reliable NCIC printout); documents and objects material to the defense or intended to be used by the government in its case-in-chief; reports of examinations and tests; and a summary of any intended expert testimony. Strictly speaking, you're entitled to statements of witnesses, including grand jury testimony, only after the government's witness has testified. Fed.R.Crim.P. 26.2; 18 U.S.C. § 3500 (commonly referred to as the "Jencks Act").<sup>11</sup>

Rule 26.3 of the Rules of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Florida (Local Rules), though, helps some. That rule requires the government to provide those items listed in Federal Rule of Criminal Procedure 16 within five working days of receiving a request from the defense. It also requires the government to disclose within that same 5-day period any information favorable to the defense that meets the tests set out in Brady v. Maryland, 373 U.S. 83 (1963); and Giglio v. United States, 405 U.S. 150 (1972); the criminal record of any informant who will be testifying at trial; results of and any photos used in a line-up; and copies of any latent fingerprints that have been identified by a government expert as those of the defendant. The rule states that the government, or in the case of defense witnesses, the defense, is "*requested*" to provide the statements of witnesses "sufficiently in advance [of trial] so as to avoid any delays or interruptions at trial." Local Rule 26.3(E)(4) (emphasis added).

Notably missing from all this is a witness list. That omission is, needless to say, a problem. While Judge Mickle requires both sides to exchange witness lists a week in advance of trial, the other judges

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<sup>11</sup>Note that the Jencks Act includes a section that reads: "Whenever any statement is delivered to a defendant pursuant to this section, the court in its discretion, upon application of said defendant, may recess proceedings in the trial for such time as it may determine to be reasonably required for the examination of such statement by said defendant and his preparation for its use at trial." 18 U.S.C. § 3500(c). *See, e.g., United States v. Holmes*, 722 F.2d 37, 41 (4<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1983):

Here it is clear that defendants were not afforded a reasonable opportunity to examine and digest the mass of material furnished them on the Sunday before the Monday that the trial began. Especially is this so because, as we have stated, defendants had only the minimum notice that due process requires of the charges against them. Their need for careful study of Jencks Act materials was greater than in the usual case where greater specificity of the charge is alleged. It was therefore an abuse of discretion on the part of the district court to deny a reasonable delay in the progress of the trial to permit counsel to complete their studies and preparation.

are satisfied if a witness list is provided by the morning of jury selection. Even then, it's intended as a convenience to the court rather than a reflection of any discovery right.

The government's compliance with the time limits of this local rule varies from one Assistant United States Attorney to the next. Some promptly send copies of the required information. Others will advise you to contact the case agent and obtain most if not all of the information from the agent. Others provide it well after the 5 days have passed. Fortunately, the government seems to always disclose the Jencks Act statements prior to trial. Some of the assistants disclose them almost immediately; others, though, provide them on the Friday before jury selection or even the morning of trial.

The most useful information, the police reports or reports prepared by the federal agents, do not have to be disclosed. The exception is that portion of any reports that contain the sort of witness statement included in the discovery rule or the Jencks Act. As a practical matter, though, many of the Assistant United States Attorneys will provide at least some of the reports to you. Here again, though, the time when you receive the reports will vary.

The end result of all this is that you often have to scramble to see what you can come up with. In some of the cases where the prosecution was begun in state court, discovery has already taken place, so the former lawyer may be able to provide you far more information than you'll get in federal court. Then, too, despite the limited nature of federal discovery, many of the Assistant United States Attorneys and the agents assigned to the case will discuss and provide you with considerable information about the case. It is, after all, in the government's interest to resolve the case without a trial, and sometimes a full disclosure by the government will promote a guilty plea. Much can also be learned from preliminary hearings, detention hearings, and sometimes pretrial motions like a motion to suppress. Without the depositions that are available in state court, you can spend much more time than you would on a state case running down at least those witnesses you know about.

The local rule states that "Discovery requests made pursuant to Fed. R. Crim. P. 16 and this local rule . . . should not be filed with the court . . ." Local Rule 26.3(G)(4). Accordingly, you initiate the discovery process by sending a letter to the United States Attorney's Office. *See* Appendix - p. 31.

### **SPEEDY TRIAL**

The federal speedy trial rule is found at 18 U.S.C. § 3161.<sup>12</sup> It bears little resemblance to the Florida rule. The statute governs two time periods - the time from arrest to indictment and the time from the

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<sup>12</sup>Remember, though, that there is also a constitutional speedy trial right. *See* Barker v. Wingo, 407 U.S. 514 (1972). In, for example, United States v. Ingram, 446 F.3d 1332 (11<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2006), the Court of Appeals ordered the indictment dismissed with prejudice based upon a two-year post-indictment delay.

indictment to trial.<sup>13</sup> The indictment is to be filed within 30 days from “the date on which the individual was arrested or served with a summons.” § 3161(b). The trial is supposed to begin within 70 days “from the filing date (and making public) of the information or indictment, or from the date the defendant has appeared before a judicial officer of the court in which such charge is pending, whichever date last occurs.” § 3161(c)(1). The 70-day period applies to retrials. § 3161(e).

The federal statute differs from the state rule in that a defendant may not prospectively waive his speedy trial right. *See Zedner v. United States*, 547 U.S. 489, 502 (2006) (“Allowing prospective waivers would seriously undermine the Act because there are many cases . . . in which the prosecution, the defense, and the court would all be happy to opt out of the Act, to the detriment of the public interest.”).

The primary difference, though, between the state rule and the federal rule is that, should the judge dismiss an indictment on the basis of the speedy trial statute, the judge has the option of dismissing it with or without prejudice. 18 U.S.C. § 3162. If it is dismissed without prejudice, the government is free to obtain a new indictment. The factors the court should consider in determining whether a case should be dismissed with prejudice are elastic: “the seriousness of the offense; the facts and circumstances of the case which led to the dismissal; and the impact of a reprosecution on the administration of this chapter and the administration of justice.” 18 U.S.C. § 3162(a)(1). Thus, it is only in the rarest of circumstances that you’ll find a defendant who actually wins his case on the basis of the speedy trial statute.

While in state court the defendant can forfeit his right under the speedy trial rule by causing a delay, the federal defendant doesn’t forego the right altogether, but instead suffers a tolling of the speedy trial period during the delay. *See* 18 U.S.C. § 3161(h). The word “delay,” though, is misleading, as it includes most any affirmative action taken by the defendant. The running of speedy trial, for example, is tolled once the defense files a motion. If it is a motion that requires a hearing, it is tolled until such time as the hearing takes place. If it is a motion that doesn’t require a hearing, speedy trial is tolled for either 30 days from the time the judge has all the submissions necessary to make a decision, or until the decision is made. (The shorter of the two possibilities controls.) *See, e.g., United States v. Davenport*, 935 F.2d 1223 (11<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1991). Even the filing of a motion in limine can toll the running of speedy trial. *See, e.g., United States v. Jernigan*, 341 F.3d 1273, 1285-1287 (11<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2003). Because, too, “any proceeding” involving the defendant is considered a “delay,” the initial appearance and any postponement for a preliminary hearing or detention hearing is excluded as well. *See United States v. Williams*, 314 F.3d 552, 557 (11<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2002).

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<sup>13</sup>The Fifth Amendment requires an indictment from a grand jury. See Federal Rule of Criminal Procedure 6 for details. There is also a provision for waiving indictment and proceeding by information. Fed.R.Crim.P. 7(b).

## **DEFENDING THE CASE**

Drug cases typically make up as much as 50% of the cases here in the Northern District of Florida. Of the felony cases, firearms contribute the next highest percentage. Particularly in Pensacola and Panama City, there are many misdemeanor cases arising out of the military bases or other federal lands. There is an occasional bank robbery charge, as well as fraud and theft cases, immigration law violations, sometimes a child pornography case, and a variety of other offenses. Most cases do not involve truly violent crimes.

One aspect unique to federal practice is the Assimilative Crimes Act. When a defendant is charged with committing a criminal offense on property that is under exclusive federal jurisdiction, e.g., a military base, and the offense is not specifically covered by a federal statute, e.g., driving under the influence of alcohol, a violation of the applicable state statute can be charged. This is done under the Assimilative Crimes Act. U.S.C. §§ 7 & 13; *see also* Lewis v. United States, 523 U.S. 155 (1998). Under the Act, the substantive statute, i.e., the elements of the offense and the possible penalties for violating that statute, are adopted. The Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure and Evidence, however, still govern the proceedings.

Defending a federal case doesn't differ too much from what you're used to in state court. One of the biggest differences is the pace. Absent unusual complexity, nearly all cases are set for trial within the speedy trial limit of 70 days. Most of the judges push to have the issue of guilt or innocence resolved within that time period. Accordingly, once appointed, you'll need to begin work on the case right away.

The defense to any particular case will, of course, vary. Lexis-Nexis publishes a book by Donald L. Samuel, Eleventh Circuit Criminal Handbook, that includes a wonderful description of the nature of and various defenses to most of the offenses you will see. You should have the book for this purpose alone.<sup>14</sup>

### *Pretrial Motions*

Federal Rule of Criminal Procedure 12 and Local Rule 7.1 address pretrial motions. The local rule requires that "unless a motion is unopposed . . . the moving party shall serve and file with every motion in a civil or criminal proceeding a memorandum with citation of authorities in support of the motion." § 7.1(A). Motions for a continuance, so long as "good cause is set forth in the motion" are an exception to the rule. When you file a motion, the local rule also requires you to: (1) consult with opposing party prior to filing the motion, and (2) to state in the motion that such consultation has taken place and the outcome of that consultation. § 7.1(B). There are exceptions to the consultation requirement: motions for dismissal for speedy trial, to suppress evidence, for judgment of acquittal,

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<sup>14</sup>The book also includes a discussion and case citations for almost any topic you'll face. We have a copy of the book in each of our offices.

and for new trial. The local rule provides the party opposing the motion with 14 days to file a reply memorandum. § 7.1(C).

While § 7.1(D) of the local rule states that “motions shall generally be determined without oral argument,” many criminal motions, of course, require an evidentiary showing. In such cases, there is no need to schedule a hearing. Upon receiving the motion, the judge’s courtroom deputy will set the hearing and send you notification of the hearing. If you are concerned about the scheduling, it would be prudent to call the courtroom deputy upon filing the motion.

One difference you’ll find in the motions available to defense counsel is the absence of a pretrial motion to challenge the sufficiency of the evidence. There is no provision for a motion analogous to Rule 3.190(c)(4) of the Florida Rules of Criminal Procedure. *See United States v. Ayarza-Garcia*, 819 F.2d 1043, 1048 (11<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1987); *United States v. Jensen*, 93 F.3d 667, 669 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1996).

### Trial

Each judge enters an order that sets the trial date and addresses pretrial matters. You should review the order carefully. It will set out instructions about conferring with the Assistant United States Attorney regarding contested legal issues and evidentiary matters, detail your responsibility for reaching an agreement on the jury instructions and verdict form in advance of the trial, and will tell you what time you need to be in court on the day of the trial.

The trial of a case differs from state trials primarily in the jury selection process. Rule 24(a)(1) of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure provides that “[t]he court may examine prospective jurors or may permit the parties to do so.” The rule goes on to state, that if the court chooses to conduct the examination, the court must permit the lawyers to: “(A) ask further questions that the court considers proper; or (B) submit further questions that the court may ask if it considers them proper.” The reality in the Northern District of Florida and most of the country is that the judge will normally conduct voir dire.<sup>15</sup>

The clerk will provide you with juror questionnaires the morning of jury selection. Typically, they will be handed to you not long before jury selection begins. While you may want to ask the judge for additional time to review the questionnaires, many of the judges expect you to review them while the court addresses the venire. If you move quickly, you can probably do so while the judge is addressing routine matters with the venire. Nonetheless, it is likely you’ll be rushed and will need to use your time efficiently.

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<sup>15</sup>“In federal courts . . . judicially-conducted voir dire is the norm.” Douglas G. Smith, *Structural and Functional Aspects of The Jury: Comparative Analysis and Proposals for Reform*, 48 Ala. L. Rev. 441, 514 (1997).

Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure 24(b)(2) gives the government six peremptory challenges and “the defendant or defendants jointly have 10 peremptory challenges.” The general practice is to not allow back-strikes.

Another aspect that differs from state practice is the well-quantified additional punishment that comes with going to trial and losing. The United States Sentencing Guidelines provides for a reduction in the sentence for those who enter a guilty plea *and* accept responsibility for their crime. *See* USSG. § 3E1.1. In the terminology of the Guidelines, those who “accept responsibility” receive a two-level reduction in their offense level. If the offense level is 16 or higher, and if the guilty plea is entered sufficiently in advance of trial, the government is supposed to file a motion so advising the court and the defendant will receive an additional one-level decrease. *See* USSG. § 3E1.1(b). Though there are some exceptions, those who choose to go to trial are ordinarily denied that two- or three-level reduction. *But see* United States v. Castillo-Valencia, 917 F.2d 494, 500 (11<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1990) (“the district court may not refuse to find an acceptance of responsibility *per se* simply because the defendant has elected to go to trial”).

If a defendant testifies at trial and loses, there is the possibility the judge will conclude that he or she testified falsely. If that happens, the additional two levels added for obstruction of justice will increase the length of the sentence. *See* U.S.S.G. § 3C1.1 and, *e.g.*, United States v. Clavis, 956 F.2d 1079, 1096 (11<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1992).<sup>16</sup> Thus, a defendant who goes to trial, loses, and is found to have lied on the witness stand, will lose credit for acceptance of responsibility and will suffer the additional penalty that comes with being found to have obstructed justice.<sup>17</sup> The net effect will be an offense level four or five points higher than the defendant who pleads guilty and accepts responsibility.

The difference can be dramatic. For someone with a lengthy criminal history at the higher end of the Guidelines, an offense level of 32 produces a range of 17-½ years to almost 22 years. If five offense levels are added and the offense level increases to 37, the range increases to 30 years to life. For someone at the lower end of the Guidelines with no criminal history, an offense level of 16 results in a range of 21 to 27 months. With the additional 5 offense levels increasing the offense level to 21, the sentencing range rises to 41-51 months.

The standard jury instructions are referred to as the “Pattern Instructions” and are available at the website of the Eleventh Circuit Court of Appeals: [www.ca11.uscourts.gov](http://www.ca11.uscourts.gov). Generally, the government will prepare and submit a full set of proposed instructions to the court.

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<sup>16</sup>*But see also* § 3C1.1, cmt. n.2 (“[T]he court should be cognizant that inaccurate testimony or statements may result from confusion, mistake, or faulty memory and, thus, not all inaccurate testimony or statements necessarily reflect a willful attempt to obstruct justice”).

<sup>17</sup>The same can happen if the court concludes that a defense *witness* testified falsely. *See* United States v. Bradberry, 466 F.3d 1249 (11<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2006).

## **GUILTY PLEAS AND WHAT PASSES AS PLEA NEGOTIATIONS**

The United States Attorney for the Northern District of Florida has for many years had a policy that essentially prohibits any meaningful plea negotiations. The current United States Attorney, Thomas Kirwin, as have those that have come before him, bases the policy on his interpretation of guidelines provided to him by the United States Attorney General. In concrete terms, the United States Attorney's Office will not agree to the dismissal of any charge that will favorably alter the calculations under the United States Sentencing Guidelines. That means that on occasion the United States Attorney's Office will, for example, agree to the dismissal of a charge of conspiracy to distribute cocaine so long as there is a guilty plea to the substantive charge. Such an agreement would be acceptable because the dismissal of the conspiracy charge will not alter the Sentencing Guidelines considerations. There are rare exceptions to this rule, but they are almost non-existent.

Some of the harshest sentences are the result of the mandatory minimum sentences that are called for by the federal drug laws in cases where the defendant has prior controlled substance convictions. *See* 21 U.S.C. § 841. However, before a defendant may be sentenced to the increased penalties based on the prior controlled substance convictions, the government must file a timely notice of its intent to seek such a sentence. *See* 21 U.S.C. § 851(a), and, *e.g.*, United States v. Rutherford, 175 F.3d 899, 903-904 (11<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1999). By foregoing the filing of the notice, the government can eliminate the possibility of any minimum mandatory sentence. In many jurisdictions, the government, as part of plea negotiations, will do just that. In North Florida, although the United States Attorney's Office has a policy to do it in appropriate cases, the notice is filed and the government seeks the mandatory sentence in virtually every case where it is applicable.<sup>18</sup>

In the absence of plea negotiations, defendants who enter guilty pleas do so without any certainty as to what their sentence will be. Appropriately, most of the judges include in their plea colloquy a question that is something like: "You understand you won't be able to withdraw your guilty plea if the sentence turns out to be longer than you expected?"

With the Supreme Court's decision in United States v. Booker, 543 U.S. 220, 125 S. Ct. 738 (2005), federal judges are no longer bound by the United States Sentencing Guidelines. Thus, the uncertainty about the sentence is now even greater. Nonetheless, most sentences in North Florida, as well as the

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<sup>18</sup>In a July, 2003, directive to the United States Attorneys around the country, Attorney General Ashcroft said the use of the drug enhancements was "strongly encouraged." He went on to recognize, though, that in "many cases . . . the filing of such enhancements will mean that the statutory sentence exceeds the applicable Sentencing Guideline range, thereby ensuring that the defendant will not receive any credit for acceptance of responsibility and will have no incentive to plead guilty. Requiring the pursuit of such enhancements to trial in every case could therefore have a significant effect on the allocation of prosecutorial resources within a given district." For more details see: "Attorney General Issues New Directives to U.S. Attorneys" in our October 16, 2003, newsletter.

rest of the country, are still within the Sentencing Guidelines range. Because of that, it is critical that you calculate the Guidelines range as accurately as possible prior to the entry of any guilty plea. Your calculation will serve as the only meaningful estimate as to what sort of sentence your client will receive if he or she enters a guilty plea. Our office manual recommends that our lawyers provide that estimate in writing to the client.

Rule 11 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure, which addresses guilty pleas, provides for a plea of nolo contendere. Most of the judges in North Florida, however, will not accept nolo contendere pleas, requiring a guilty plea for those who wish to forego a trial. Subsection (b)(1) of the Rule outlines the requirements of the plea colloquy. You'll find the colloquy is done with far more attention than is typically done in state court, with plea colloquies typically lasting anywhere from 15 to 30 minutes. A copy of one plea colloquy conducted by Judge Hinkle is included in Appendix - pp. 33-37.

Magistrate Judges may, upon designation by the district court judge, accept guilty pleas, but only with the consent of the defendant. *See* 26 U.S.C. § 636. Judge Mickle, and other judges as well, sometimes use one of the magistrate judges for this purpose. Those defendants who enter a guilty plea before one of the magistrate judges will be asked to sign a consent form.

The United States Attorney's Office will prepare a written plea agreement. A copy of a typical agreement is included in the Appendix - pp. 38-40. While the form is used in the vast majority of cases, the government's policies regarding plea negotiations often don't provide any real incentive to use the plea agreement form. The two concessions, however, that might be of some value are the government's agreement not to file any related charges and the government's agreement not to recommend a particular sentence. If the defendant is cooperating with the government, the "plea and cooperation" agreement also gives the defendant the assurance that he or she will have a chance to earn a reduction in his or her sentence. To the extent the document gives the defendant a better understanding of what he or she is doing, it may have some educational value. The defendant, however, is free to enter a guilty plea without using the form.

Consistent with the requirements of Rule 11, the government will also prepare a written factual basis with, typically, a space for your client to sign. Some of the Assistant United States Attorneys include it as part of the plea form; most prepare a separate document. It is important to review the document carefully as the content of the factual basis can affect the calculation of the sentence under the Sentencing Guidelines.<sup>19</sup> As is true with the plea forms, the judges don't require the defendant to enter into an agreement as to the factual basis. In many instances, the document drafted by the Assistant United States Attorney will only ask the defendant to acknowledge that there is evidence

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<sup>19</sup>In the case of many guilty pleas, there are negotiated modifications to what was originally proposed by the Assistant United States Attorney. The factual basis must, of course, support the plea. Nonetheless, the government's version is sometimes inaccurate because it typically relies solely on the perspective of the law enforcement officers involved in the case. Sometimes, too, the wording can be changed or portions deleted altogether to make the plea more palatable to the defendant.

supporting the factual allegations contained in the document and does not require the defendant to concede that all the facts are correct. Ultimately, though, the judge will ask the client about the facts. Many a guilty plea has been rejected where the defendant does not admit to those facts necessary to support a conviction. There are instances where a defendant wants to forego a trial, but ends up having his case decided by a jury because he or she cannot or will not admit during the plea colloquy the facts necessary for the conviction.

In North Florida, a large percentage of defendants enter into “plea and cooperation agreements” in hopes of obtaining a lesser sentence pursuant to Section 5K1.1 of the United States Sentencing Guidelines. In fiscal year 2008, for example, there were departures below the recommended Guidelines sentence for substantial assistance in 19.5% of all the cases sentenced under the Guidelines. There is good reason to seek such an agreement. It is the only way the judge can impose a sentence below any mandatory minimum sentence. Furthermore, the reductions in the sentence can be dramatic, with many if not most reductions probably in the vicinity of 50% of the recommended Guidelines range or the mandatory minimum. There are, however, no guarantees. More fail than not when they try the substantial assistance route to a lesser sentence. Very few who enter guilty pleas know at the time they enter the plea whether they will ultimately receive a break on their sentence. It is fairly typical for the government to announce their decision just before or even on the day of sentencing.

There are, to be precise, three provisions that govern substantial assistance departures. In addition to U.S.S.G. § 5K1.1, which allows the judge to impose a sentence below the advisory guideline range, 18 U.S.C. § 3553(e) gives the court the authority to impose a sentence below the otherwise required mandatory minimum sentence. In theory, the Government could file a substantial assistance motion based upon one or the other provision, but, as a practical matter, nearly all substantial assistance motions are based on both the rule and the statute. The third provision is Rule 35 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure. It provides for reductions in the sentence after the initial sentence is imposed. Bear in mind that the process is controlled by the United States Attorney’s Office, as, at least under the Guidelines scheme, the judge lacks the authority to grant a departure based on substantial assistance unless the government files the appropriate motion. United States v. Solis, 169 F.3d 224, 226 (5<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1999). That means, of course, that the client can do everything possible, satisfy the judge that he or she has provided substantial assistance, and still not get a break if the United States Attorney’s Office does not file the motion.<sup>20</sup>

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<sup>20</sup> The judge, though, does have the authority to, in effect, go outside the Guidelines scheme and impose a below-Guidelines sentence based upon the defendant’s assistance. *See* United States v. Barner, 572 F.3d 1239 (11<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2009). Absent a motion from the Government, the judge still lacks the authority to impose a sentence below any statutory mandatory minimum sentence.

## SENTENCING

### Presentence Investigation

For those defendants who enter guilty pleas or who are found guilty by a jury, the next step is the presentence investigation. *See* Fed.R.Crim.P. 32(c)-(h). It starts with an interview of the defendant by one of the probation officers. The rule specifically requires the probation officer, upon request, to “give the defendant’s attorney notice and a reasonable opportunity to attend the interview.” Fed.R.Crim. P. 32(c)(1)(B)(2). The interview is a critical part of the process, and *you should prepare your client and be present*. Should, for example, your client lie or mislead the probation officer, your client can lose credit for acceptance of responsibility and earn a higher offense level for “obstruction of justice.” *See* U.S.S.G. § 3C1.1. In those cases where the defendant is seeking a reduction based on acceptance of responsibility (see U.S.S.G. § 3E1.1), the probation officer will be asking the defendant about the circumstances of the offense.<sup>21</sup> The probation officer will also be asking about current and past drug use.<sup>22</sup>

The report is a lengthy document that addresses your client’s current situation and a lot of personal history as well. It is considered to be a confidential document. *See* Local Rule 88.1(E) and, *e.g.*, United States v. Gomez, 323 F.3d 1305 (11<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2003). It includes a recitation of the facts relevant to the offense and the Sentencing Guidelines calculations.<sup>23</sup>

Local Rule 88.1 states that sentencing will “ordinarily” occur “approximately” 70 days after the entering of a guilty plea or a guilty verdict. Rule 32(e)(2) of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure

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<sup>21</sup>In lieu of direct questioning about the offense during the presentence interview, it is sometimes possible to get the probation officer to rely upon either the factual basis that was entered when the defendant entered his guilty plea or to rely upon a written submission by the defendant.

<sup>22</sup>*For those who qualify*, successful completion of the Bureau of Prisons’ intensive residential drug treatment program provided for in 18 U.S.C. § 3621(e) provides for a reduction of the sentence, at least in theory, up to a year. (In practice, the reduction may be more like three to six months). To see what circumstances disqualify a prisoner from receiving the early release, *see* Chap. 6 of the Drug Abuse Programs Manual, which is Bureau of Prisons Program Statement 5330.10. It can be found on the Bureau’s webpage: [www.bop.gov](http://www.bop.gov).

Before a prisoner can participate in the program, he or she must have a documented drug abuse problem. Those individuals who, during the presentence interview, are reluctant or who fail altogether to admit to a history of drug use will probably disqualify themselves from the residential drug treatment program and lose whatever chance they may have had to earn a sentence reduction.

<sup>23</sup>Probation officers apparently make a sentencing recommendation, but Local Rule 88.1(C) prohibits the disclosure of that recommendation to anyone other than the sentencing judge. *See also* Fed.R.Crim.P. 32(e)(3).

requires the probation officer to provide the report to you at least 35 days before sentencing. You'll receive it via email. The rule requires any objections to be filed in writing within 14 days of the report. Fed.R.Crim.P. 32(f)(1). Most of the lawyers in the Northern District write the probation officer directly with any objections. The rule, however, seems to contemplate filing the objections with the court, with a copy of the objections provided to "the opposing party and the probation officer." Fed.R.Crim.P. 32(f)(2). Seven days before sentencing, the probation officer is to provide the government and the defense a final copy of the report that includes an addendum that addresses any objections. Fed.R.Crim.P. 32(g).

### Sentencing Guidelines

While the sentencing judge is no longer required to follow the Sentencing Guidelines, the Guidelines remain the most important part of the sentencing process. As mentioned earlier, the judges in the Northern District of Florida continue to sentence the vast majority of defendants within the Guidelines ranges. The Guidelines are too involved to be covered in any meaningful way in this manual. There are, though, some resources available to you. We have a video that presents a basic introduction (October 2007: "Sentencing Guidelines 101"). On our webpage there is a written introduction to the Guidelines courtesy of the Federal Public Defender for the Western District of Texas. The United States Sentencing Commission maintains a website with a wealth of information at [www.ussc.gov](http://www.ussc.gov). Best of all, the Sentencing Commission holds a training session each year. The dates and location are listed on the Commission's website.

If you're new to the Sentencing Guidelines, you should review your client's circumstances with someone who is familiar with the Guidelines. It just isn't realistic to think you can pick up the Guidelines Manual and confidently predict your client's sentence. There are some worksheets available at the Sentencing Commission's webpage, and you will probably find them helpful. Know, too, that any of our lawyers or any of your fellow panel lawyers would be happy to help you work through the calculations.

There are, however, some aspects of the Guidelines that would be worth mentioning here. Although the importance of departures, be they upward or downward, has diminished since the Booker decision, they are still important. Judges remain obligated to consider whether a departure is appropriate. United States v. Jordi, 418 F.3d 1212, 1215 (11<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2005). Then, too, even with Booker, the departure for substantial assistance, discussed under the earlier section in this guide on guilty pleas, remains the only path to a sentence below one of the mandatory minimum sentences.<sup>24</sup> Departures for reasons other than substantial assistance are especially rare in North Florida. Still, you should carefully consider whether there is such a basis for a departure. *See* Koon v. United States, 518 U.S. 81 (1996), and sections 5H and 5K of the Guidelines Manual.

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<sup>24</sup>There is one other exception for those convicted of drug trafficking: the "Safety Valve." It applies to those with no more than 1 criminal history point and who meet some other criteria. *See* USSG §§ 5C1.2, 2D1.1(b)(6).

Within the first chapter of the Guidelines Manual, the Sentencing Commission addresses something called “relevant conduct.” *See* U.S.S.G. § 1B1.3. It is a complicated and much debated provision. It allows the judge to consider, for Guidelines purposes, “reasonably foreseeable” acts of co-conspirators. § 1B1.3(a)(1)(B). In some circumstances it allows the judge to consider the defendant’s conduct that is related to the crime for which he or she is being sentenced. The conduct, though, need not be charged and can include conduct that is the subject of a charge that has been dismissed or even that is the subject of a charge for which the defendant was acquitted. *See* United States v. Watts, 519 U.S. 148, 157 (1997). In drug trafficking cases, where relevant conduct can include related drug transactions covering a period of months or even years, the additional drug quantity from relevant conduct can dramatically increase the sentence. *See, e.g.,* United States v. Cousineau, 929 F.2d 64, 67-68 (2d Cir. 1991). There is in our video libraries a video recording that addresses relevant conduct. We showed it in January of 2010.

There are two especially pernicious traps for the unwary: the Career Offender classification under the Guidelines, and classification as an Armed Career Criminal that is the product of a statute but that has a home in the Guidelines Manual as well. It is conceivable, too, that a defendant could enter a guilty plea expecting one sentence, only to find, upon receiving the presentence report, that the sentence is going to be dramatically longer because he or she was classified as either a Career Offender or an Armed Career Criminal.<sup>25</sup>

The Career Offender provision is at § 4B1.1 of the Guidelines Manual. If the individual is charged with “a crime of violence or a controlled substance offense,” two prior convictions of either a “crime of violence or a controlled substance offense” produce the higher sentence. A “controlled substance offense” is one that involves, primarily, any felony drug offense which involves distribution or possession with an intent to distribute. *See* U.S.S.G. § 4B1.2(b). The sale of a \$10 rock of crack cocaine to an undercover officer, for example, would qualify. A “crime of violence” must be a felony offense and in recent years has recently been the subject of considerable litigation. There was a time when the phrase was interpreted liberally and included such offenses as a walk away escape, driving under the influence, and carrying a concealed firearm. That, though, has all changed since the decision in Begay v. United States, 128 S. Ct. 1581 (2008). Since then, cases such as Chambers v. United States, 129 S. Ct. 687 (2009); United States v. Harrison, 558 F.3d 1280 (11<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2009); United States v. Archer, 531 F.3d 1347 (11<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2008) ; and United States v. Lee, 586 F.3d 859 (11<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2009), have narrowed the definition and given rise to many challenges to what is now considered to be a “crime of violence.”<sup>26</sup> As with any criminal history calculation under the Sentencing Guidelines,

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<sup>25</sup>While it is most unlikely that a defendant would be caught unawares by the Armed Criminal Act and it is much more likely a defendant could be surprised by the Career Criminal classification, there’s no requirement that the indictment allege that the defendant is being prosecuted as a Career Offender or an Armed Career Criminal. *See, e.g.,* United States v. Rubio, 317 F.3d 1240, 1241 n.1 (11<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2003); United States v. Skidmore, 254 F.3d 635, 642 (7<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2001).

<sup>26</sup>All of the cited cases, with the exception of Archer, were decided on the basis of the Armed Career Criminal statute. As recognized in Archer, the holdings are equally applicable to those facing

the withholding of adjudication doesn't prevent the offense from being counted. United States v. Fernandez, 234 F.3d 1345, 1347 (11<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2000).

There are some important considerations that might save your client from the classification. The predicate offenses must be separate offenses. *See* U.S.S.G. § 4B1.2(c); U.S.S.G. § 4A1.2, cmt. n.3; and United States v. Robinson, 187 F.3d 516, 519-530 (5<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1999). Note, too, that two different offenses are not separate for career criminal classification if the sentences for the offenses “were imposed on the same day.” USSG § 4A1.2(a)(B). Because “prior sentence” is defined as it is for the criminal history calculation under the Guidelines, there are time limits, and some prior convictions may be too old to serve as a predicate. *See* U.S.S.G. § 4B1.2, cmt. n.3, and U.S.S.G. § 4A1.2(e). Unlike the Armed Career Criminal provision, only burglaries of a dwelling count as a predicate offense. *See* United States v. Spell, 44 F.3d 936, 938-939 (11<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1995). While offenses for which a juvenile was sentenced as an adult count, U.S.S.G. § 4B1.2, cmt. n.1, true juvenile offenses do not. United States v. Mason, 284 F.3d 555, 558 (4<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2002). Finally, there are many state offenses that are ambiguous in that they include conduct that is both violent and non-violent. There are limitations to what type of documentation the government may use to prove the prior conviction was a qualifying crime of violence. In some instances, those limitations prohibit the government from making the requisite showing, and the offense is excluded. *See* Shepard v. United States, 125 S. Ct. 1254 (2005); United States v. Moore, 420 F.3d 1218 (10<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2005).

The Armed Career Criminal classification is outlined in § 4B1.4 of the Guidelines, but it is a creation of Congress so is set out in a statute, 18 U.S.C. § 924(e), complete with its own definitions. The statute provides for a minimum mandatory sentence of fifteen years. To qualify, a defendant who possesses a firearm after being convicted of a felony, or in violation of any of the other circumstances listed in 18 U.S.C. § 922(g), needs 3 prior convictions of a “violent crime” or a “serious drug offense.” The definition for the predicate offenses differs some from those used in the Career Offender classification. *See* § 4B1.4, cmt. n.1. A “serious drug offense” is, essentially, a conviction for distribution or possession with intent to distribute that carries a term of imprisonment of at least 10 years. 18 U.S.C. § 924(e)(2)(A). A “violent crime” is described much like the “crime of violence” under the Career Offender provision, 18 U.S.C. § 924(e)(2)(B), but it, in addition to including the crime of burglary of a dwelling, also includes the crime of burglary of a structure. *See* United States v. Burge, 407 F.3d 1183, 1186 (11<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2005). Unlike the Career Offender classification, there are no time limits. *See, e.g.,* United States v. Green, 904 F.2d 654, 655-656 (11<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1990). Juvenile offenses involving violent conduct and the use of a knife, firearm, or destructive device, also count. 18 U.S.C. § 924(e)(2)(C). While the statute does require that the predicate offenses be committed on “occasions different from one another,” 18 U.S.C. § 924(e)(1), the courts have defined the phrase broadly, and the government usually has little difficulty overcoming it. *See, e.g.,* United States v. Pope, 132 F.3d 684, 689-692 (11<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1998), and United States v. Lee, 208 F.3d 1306 (11<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2000). As is true with the Career Offender provision, there are limits to what evidence the government may use to prove a prior offense is a “violent crime” if the conviction was a violation of a statute that prohibits both violent and non-violent conduct. *See* Shepard, 125 S. Ct. 1254 (2005).

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classification as career offenders under the Guidelines.

Begay and most of the cases that have followed, including the ones cited above, were actually decided under the Armed Career Criminal statute, so those holdings have had the effect of limiting the kind offenses that meet the definition of “violent crime.”

Although we rarely see them, there are other provisions for increasing the sentence on the basis of recidivism. “Repeat and Dangerous Sex Offender Against Minors” penalizes those whose instant offense is any one of a number of federal sex offenses involving a minor and who have been previously convicted of such an offense. *See* U.S.S.G. § 4B1.5. The “Three Strikes” provision, 18 U.S.C. § 3559(c)(1), is not part of the Guidelines but an enactment of Congress. It requires a mandatory life sentence for those convicted of a “serious violent felony” if they have previously been convicted on separate occasions of “2 or more serious violent felonies” or “one or more serious violent felonies and one or more serious drug offenses.” The statute contains its own definitions of “serious violent felony” and “serious drug offense.”

### United States v. Booker

The decision in United States v. Booker, 543 U.S. 220 (2005), dramatically expanded the opportunities in federal sentencing.<sup>27</sup> The decision has freed district court judges from the Sentencing Guidelines, making the Guidelines advisory rather than mandatory. The result of the decision is that judges must consider the Guidelines, but they must also consider the broader range of circumstances listed in 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a). In one of the earliest decisions following Booker, Judge Lynn Adelman, a district court judge from Wisconsin, said it this way:

Sentencing will be harder now than it was just a few months ago. District Courts cannot just add up figures and pick a number within a narrow range. Rather, they must consider all of the applicable factors, listen carefully to defense and government counsel, and sentence the person before them as an individual. Booker is not an invitation to do business as usual.

United States v. Ranum, 353 F. Supp. 2d 984, 987 (E.D. Wisc. 2005). In United States v. Hunt, 459 F.3d 1180 (11<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2006), the Eleventh Circuit Court of Appeals held that the Guidelines are not due any special deference, and that the role they play, like the other factors listed in 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a), will depend on the circumstances of the particular case. The following year, in Rita v. United States, 127 S. Ct. 2456, 2465 (2007), the Court held that an appellate court may adopt a presumption of reasonableness in reviewing a sentence within the guidelines, but made it clear, too, that no such

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<sup>27</sup> In FY 2008, Judges in the Northern District of Florida relied upon it to impose sentences below the Guidelines range in 6.2% of the cases, a percentage that falls short of the nationwide average of 10.2%.

presumption applied in the trial court.<sup>28</sup> In Kimbrough v. United States, 128 S. Ct. 558 (2007), and Gall v. United States, 128 S. Ct. 586 (2007), the Court completed the sentencing revolution and erased whatever post-Booker doubt there may have been about the trial court's broad discretion in arriving at a sentence.

You'll increase your client's chances of being sentenced as an individual if you take the time to file a sentencing memorandum. You will find samples of some on our webpage. In the early days of post-Booker sentencing memoranda, those who filed sentencing memoranda spent considerable effort (1) trying to convince judges that they *really* did have the authority to impose below-guidelines sentences, and, then, (2) explaining why the client was deserving of such a sentence. Since then the authority of district judges to impose below-guideline sentences has become well established, *see, e.g., Nelson v. United States*, 129 S.Ct. 890, 892 (2009) ("The Guidelines are not only *not mandatory* on sentencing courts; they are also not to be *presumed* reasonable."), and an effort has been made to show that the Guidelines are not always sound. An article about the child pornography guideline by Troy Stabenow, an assistant federal defender from the Western District of Missouri, is surely the most detailed and best example of what has come to be known as "deconstructing" the Guidelines.<sup>29</sup> With the new approach, the authors of the most effective sentencing memoranda now spend little time reminding the judge that he or she has the authority to impose a below-guidelines sentence and focus their efforts on (1) convincing the judge that the client's circumstances or the circumstances of the offense justify a below-Guidelines sentence and/or (2) that the particular Guideline at issue is due little deference.<sup>30</sup>

#### Probation, Supervised Release, Restitution, and Fines

Probation, while not an everyday occurrence in federal court, does get imposed. Nationwide, of those eligible for Guidelines sentencing in Fiscal Year 2008, 11% received probation. Subject to specific statutory requirements, the Guidelines provide for up to 5 years probation for most cases, those

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<sup>28</sup>The Eleventh Circuit Court of Appeals has, even after Rita, declined to adopt the appellate presumption that a guideline sentence is reasonable. *See United States v. Campbell*, 491 F.3d 1306 (11<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2007).

<sup>29</sup>It's available on the Sentencing Resource Page of the webpage maintained by the Training Branch of the Office of Defender Services at [www.fd.org](http://www.fd.org).

<sup>30</sup>For a good recent explanation of this latter approach, see: Derick R. Vollrath, Note, *Losing the Loss Calculation: Toward A More Just Sentencing Regime in White-Collar Criminal Cases*, 59 Duke L.J. 1001 (2010). The article, as the title suggests, is aimed primarily at white-collar cases, but includes a discussion of the authority of trial courts to impose below-guideline sentences based upon disagreements with policy decisions of the Sentencing Commission.

where the offense level is 6 or higher and no more than 3 years in the handful of cases where the offense level is less than 6. *See* U.S.S.G. § 5B1.2.<sup>31</sup>

Nearly all prison sentences are followed by a period of supervision entitled “supervised release.” See 18 U.S.C. § 3583 and U.S.S.G. § 5D1.1. The Sentencing Guidelines also address the length of supervised release, providing generally for somewhere between two and five years. U.S.S.G. § 5D1.2. There are exceptions, though. One notable exception are the mandatory periods of up to 10 years of supervision under the drug trafficking statute, 21 U.S.C. § 841, and the mandatory 5 years to life for certain sex offenses. *See* 18 U.S.C. § 3583(k).

Not to leave any facet of sentencing untouched, the Sentencing Guidelines also cover restitution and fines. U.S.S.G. § 5E1.1 and § 5E1.2. Given the financial status of most of our clients, fines usually are not imposed. Congress, however, has required restitution ordered in every case where it is applicable. See U.S.S.G. § 5E1.1(a)(1) (where there is a listing of the various statutes that require restitution). There is also a special monetary assessment of \$100 per count charged in the indictment. *See* 18 U.S.C. § 3013.

Violations of probation or supervised release are handled much as violations of probation in state court. The good news is that the sentences are usually shorter. See 18 U.S.C. § 3583(e)(3) and U.S.S.G. Chap. 7.

## **APPEALS**

As is true in state court, following sentencing, you must, of course, consult with your client, advise him or her “about the advantages and disadvantages of taking an appeal,” and make “a reasonable effort to discover the defendant’s wishes.” *Roe v. Flores-Ortega*, 528 U.S. 470, 478, 120 S. Ct. 1029, 1035 (2000). You should also make a note in your file regarding your efforts and your client’s decision. See the article, “Don’t Forget to Consult Your Client About the Appeal AND to Document Your File,” in our June 18, 2004 newsletter. In those cases where the client decides not to pursue an appeal, our office policy requires our lawyers to send the client a letter confirming that understanding.

If the client wants to appeal, you must file (or cause the clerk of the court to file) a notice of appeal in the district court within 14 days of the date the written judgment is entered. Fed.R.App.P. 4(b); Fed.R.Crim.P. 32(j). Generally, appointed trial counsel are expected to handle their clients’ appeals. Within 10 days of filing the notice, you must (1) file a notice of appearance in the circuit court, and (2) order all transcripts that may be relevant. Fed.R.App.P. 10(b) & 12(b). If you think there may

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<sup>31</sup> 18 U.S.C. § 3561(a) prohibits probation for those convicted of a Class A or Class B felony. (*See* 18 U.S.C. § 3559 for the classification of felonies.) When, for example, a bank teller is convicted under 18 U.S.C. § 1344 of embezzling money from a bank, which is a Class B felony, the teller (regardless of his or her Guidelines score, or for that matter Booker) must receive a period of incarceration. A day in jail, though, is enough to satisfy the statutory requirement, and the supervision that follows is “supervised release” rather than probation.

be no meritorious issues, but an appeal is taken nevertheless, you are obligated to order transcripts of *all* proceedings. See United States v. Osorio-Cadavid, 955 F. 2d 686 (11<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1992).

The circuit court will mail you a briefing schedule, which gives you 40 days from the date the appellate record was filed, to serve and file the initial brief. Fed.R.App.P. 31(a). Rather than rely on the Federal Rules of Appellate Procedure, you must follow the Eleventh Circuit's own Rules as well as its Internal Operating Procedures, which modify the Federal Rules of Appellate Procedure. These Rules and the Internal Operating Procedures are published by West and are available on the Eleventh Circuit's web site, <http://www.ca11.uscourts.gov/rules/index.php>. The requirements for the brief are set forth in Federal Rules of Appellate Procedure 28 & 32, as modified. Initial briefs must be accompanied by an appendix, which is described in Federal Rule of Appellate Procedure 30, as modified. Service and filing requirements are set forth in Federal Rule of Appellate Procedure 31, as modified. Rule 31 requires that briefs be filed both on paper and electronically. Requirements of Answer Briefs and Reply Briefs are contained in those rules. Petitions for rehearing and rehearing *en banc* are controlled by Federal Rules of Appellate Procedure 35 & 40, as modified.

In filing your brief you will need to be aware of the expanded record excerpts the Eleventh Circuit requires for cases from the Northern District of Florida. Our district is part of a pilot program which places additional responsibilities on counsel. You'll receive instructions about this provision at the same time you receive your briefing schedule. There is, as well, an article in the January 2010 edition of our newsletter that describes the requirements of the program.

An appeal to the district court from a judgment of the magistrate judge court is governed by Federal Rule of Criminal Procedure 58(g), which also imposes a 10-day limit for filing the notice of appeal.

One of our videos, "Federal Appeals" that we showed back in March of 2005 and that features our own Gwen Spivey and Margaret Clemons, will give you a solid introduction into the mechanics of pursuing an appeal. Given the detailed requirements of the rules, you can save yourself a great deal of time by calling Margaret in our Tallahassee office and obtaining a copy of our brief form.

Rosemary Cakmis, the Chief of the Appellate Division for the Federal Public Defender's Office in the Middle District of Florida maintains an up-to-date manual. We have a copy that we would be happy to make available. Just call Margaret Clemons in our Tallahassee office.

## **RESOURCES**

There are resources available to help you navigate the world of federal criminal law, and certain books are essential. You'll need a copy of the United States Sentencing Guidelines. You can order the government-issued version from the U.S. Government Printing Office either on the internet, [www.bookstore.gpo.gov](http://www.bookstore.gpo.gov), or by phone (866) 512-1800; or you can download the entire 640-page manual from the webpage of the United States Sentencing Commission, [www.ussc.gov](http://www.ussc.gov). West also publishes its version of the Guidelines. The best publication we have found for doing Guideline

research is a Thomson-West Publication, The Sentencing Guidelines Handbook. It is a thick expensive publication. We have copies of the book in the library of each of our offices. You'll also need a copy of the United States Code and the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure. West publishes its Federal Criminal Code and Rules each year. It is a paperback small enough to carry with you, and it is the easiest way to have access to the rules and relevant sections of the United States Code. You'll also need a copy of the Federal Rules of Appellate Procedure that includes the Eleventh Circuit Rules and Internal Operating Procedures.

As mentioned earlier, there is a Lexis-Nexis publication, Donald F. Samuel's Eleventh Circuit Criminal Handbook, that covers the whole waterfront with lots of citations. It is as good a way as any to quickly access relevant Eleventh Circuit case law. It, too, is a paperback that is published annually. A copy of the book is in each of our libraries.

We maintain our webpage at [www.fpd-fln.org](http://www.fpd-fln.org). It includes a brief bank with an index to briefs we've written over the years. You'll find on the webpage, too, sample sentencing memoranda, sample CJA 20 forms, Booker information, an archive and index for our newsletters, a 200 plus page indexed compilation of case decisions primarily from the 11<sup>th</sup> Circuit Court of Appeals, and links to other useful websites.

The Office of Defender Services maintains a wonderfully helpful webpage at [www.fd.org](http://www.fd.org). They have a toll-free help line that you can call with any kind of question you might have about federal criminal law: (800) 788-9908. The United States Sentencing Commission webpage, [www.ussc.gov](http://www.ussc.gov), has a wealth of information about the Sentencing Guidelines. You can locate a federal prisoner or review Bureau of Prisons policies at [www.bop.gov](http://www.bop.gov). The District Court for the Northern District of Florida has its website at [www.flnd.uscourts.gov](http://www.flnd.uscourts.gov). The United States Courts have a web page at [www.uscourts.gov](http://www.uscourts.gov).

In addition to our webpage, we prepare short summaries of opinions from the Eleventh Circuit Court of Appeals and the United States Supreme Court the day after they are issued. We send out an email summary the same day it is prepared. If you'd like to sign up for the summaries, all you need to do is call Margaret in our Tallahassee office at (850) 942-8818. Eleven months out of the year we present a monthly brown bag luncheon seminar usually consisting of a videotape we've recorded at one of the national conferences. We maintain a library of all the videos we have shown that, in nearly every instance, also includes a written handout. Our webpage includes a listing of all the videos. Four times a year we publish a newsletter that goes out to all the panel lawyers. It contains the case summaries for the preceding three months along with short articles, a summary of some of the victories won by panel members and lawyers within our office, and a list of those sentences we know about that were below the Guidelines range. Most importantly, our lawyers welcome any questions you might have and look forward to offering whatever assistance they can to panel members.

The docket and the pleadings from most federal courts, including the Northern District of Florida, are available over the internet through PACER (Public Access to Electronic Records). Upon

registering as a member of the panel, you will have free access to PACER for your court- appointed cases. See the article “PACER” in our July 9, 2002, newsletter to learn how to register.<sup>32</sup>

One of the greatest mysteries is the United States Code. It covers an enormous amount of territory, and the indexing isn’t what it might be. There are some hard-to-find provisions from other sources, as well. Here’s a list of some of them that you might need to find:

Armed Career Criminal (Firearms and 3 prior convictions for drug offenses or “violent felonies”)	18 U.S.C. § 924(e)
Confessions	18 U.S.C. § 3501
Detention	18 U.S.C. § 3141
Drugs	21 U.S.C. § 841
Felonies by Class & Maximum Penalty	18 U.S.C. § 3581, § 3558
Fines	18 U.S.C. § 3571
Firearms	18 U.S.C. § 921
Immunity	18 U.S.C. § 6002
Jencks Act	18 U.S.C. § 3500
Magistrate	28 U.S.C. § 636
Pretrial Release (Revocation)	18 U.S.C. § 3148
Removal	Fed.R.Cr.P. 5(c)
Restitution	18 U.S.C. §§ 3363-3364
Safety Valve	18 U.S.C. § 3553(f) U.S.S.G. § 5C1.2 U.S.S.G. § 2D1.1(b)(6)
Sentencing: Credit for Prior Sentence	18 U.S.C. § 3585
Speedy Trial	18 U.S.C. § 3161
Supervised release (includes revocation)	18 U.S.C. § 3583
Violation of Probation	18 U.S.C. § 3565 Fed.R.Cr.P. 32.1

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<sup>32</sup>At the time that article was written, the Northern District was not publishing any court documents. Since November of 2004, though, the Court has been publishing nearly all court documents through PACER.

With this access has come a concern about privacy and legislation and court rules requiring attorneys to take steps to redact sensitive information from pleadings. So as to be aware of what the law requires, read two articles from our newsletter: “Privacy Requirements and Court Documents” in the April 13, 2004, newsletter, and “PACER” in our January 18, 2005, newsletter. On our webpage is a memo regarding the obligation to redact information in any transcripts that are filed with the district court.

*Trial is the last blood sport, and to play it well we have to begin early,  
and stay late . . .*

George Higgins, Defending Billy Ryan

## APPENDIX

October 28, 2005

Mr. Michael Simpson  
Assistant United States Attorney  
111 N. Adams Street, 4<sup>th</sup> Floor  
Tallahassee, FL 32301

Re: *United States v. \*\*\*\*\**  
Case No. 4:05cr49-SPM

### REQUEST FOR DISCOVERY

In accordance with Local Rule 26.3 for the United States District Court for the Northern District of Florida and Rule 16, Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure, the Defendant requests that the United States government disclose and make available for inspection, copying or photographing within five (5) working days:

- (1) Defendants Statements Under Fed.R.Crim.P. 16(a)(1)(A). Any written or recorded statements made by the defendant; the substance of any oral statement made by the defendant before or after the defendant's arrest in response to interrogation by a then known-to-be government agent which the government intends to offer in evidence at trial; and any recorded grand jury testimony of the defendant relating to the offenses charged.
- (2) Defendant's Prior Record Under Fed.R.Crim.P. 16(a)(1)(B). The defendant's complete arrest and conviction record, as known to the government.
- (3) Documents and Tangible Objects Under Fed.R.Crim.P. 16(a)(1)(C). Books, papers, documents, photographs, tangible objects, buildings or places, or copies or portions thereof, which the government intends to use as evidence-in-chief at trial, which are material to the preparation of the defendant's defense, or which were obtained from or belong to the defendant.
- (4) Reports of Examinations and Tests Under Fed.R.Crim.P. 16(a)(1)(D). Results or reports of physical or mental examinations and of scientific tests or experiments, or copies thereof, which are material to the preparation of the defendant's defense or are intended for use by the government as evidence-in- chief at trial.
- (5) Expert Witnesses Under Fed.R.Crim.P. 16(a)(1)(E). A written summary of testimony the government intends to use under Rules 702, 703, or 705 of the Federal Rules of Evidence.
- (6) Brady Material. All information and material known to the government which may be favorable to the defendant on the issues of guilt or punishment, without regard to materiality, that is within the scope of *Brady v. Maryland*, 373 U.S. 83 (1963) and *United States v. Agurs*, 427 U.S. 97 (1976).
- (7) Giglio Material. The existence and substance of any payments, promises of immunity, leniency, preferential treatment, or other inducements made to prospective witnesses, within the scope of *United States v. Giglio*, 405 U.S. 150 (1972) and *Napus v. Illinois*, 360 U.S. 264 (1959).
- (8) Testifying Informant's Convictions. A record of prior convictions of any alleged informant who will testify for the government at trial.

(9) Defendant's Identification. If a lineup, showup, photo spread or similar procedure was used in attempting to identify the defendant, the exact procedure and participants shall be described and the results, together with any pictures and photographs, shall be disclosed.

(10) Inspection of Vehicles, Vessels, or Aircraft. If any vehicle, vessel, or aircraft was allegedly utilized in the commission of any offenses charged, the government shall permit the defendant's counsel and any experts selected by the defense to inspect it, if it is in the custody of any governmental authority.

(11) Defendant's Latent Prints. If latent fingerprints, or prints of any type, have been identified by a government expert as those of the defendant, copies thereof shall be provided.

(12) The government shall advise all government agents and officers involved in the case to preserve all rough notes.

(13) The government shall advise the defendant of its intention to introduce evidence in its case-in-chief at trial, pursuant to Rule 404(b), Federal Rules of Evidence.

(14) If the defendant was an "aggrieved person" as defined in 18 U.S.C. § 2510(11), the government shall so advise the defendant and set forth the detailed circumstances thereof.

(15) The government shall anticipate the need for, and arrange for the transcription of, the grand jury testimony of all witnesses who will testify in the government's case-in-chief, if subject to Fed.R.Crim.P. 26.2 and to 18 U.S.C. § 3500. Jencks Act materials and witnesses' statements shall be provided as required by Fed.R.Crim.P. 26.2 and § 3500. However, the government, and where applicable, the defendant, is requested to make such materials and statements available to the other party sufficiently in advance so as to avoid any delays or interruptions at trial.

The Defendant is aware of his obligations under these rules and the defendant shall provide the following within five (5) working days after the government's request:

(1) Documents and Tangible Objects Under Fed.R.Crim.P. 16(b)(1)(A). Books, papers, documents, photographs, tangible objects, or copies or portions thereof, which the defendant intends to introduce as evidence-in-chief at trial.

(2) Reports of Examinations and Tests Under Fed.R.Crim.P. 16(b)(1)(B). Results or reports of physical or mental examinations, and of scientific tests or experiments, or copies thereof, which the defendant intends to introduce as evidence-in-chief at trial, or which were prepared by a witness whom the defendant intends to call at trial and which relate to that witness's testimony.

(3) Expert Witnesses Under Fed.R.Crim.P. 16(b)(1)(C). A written summary of testimony the defendant intends to use under Rules 702, 703, or 705 of the Federal Rules of Evidence.

Sincerely,

William R. Clark, Jr.  
Assistant Federal Public Defender

## PLEA COLLOQUY

### PROCEEDINGS

(Call to Order of the Court.)

(Defendant present.)

THE COURT: This is United States versus \*\*\*\*\*. We are here for the possible change of plea.

Mr. \*\*\*\*\*, if you would, come all the way up with Mr. Haugdahl.

MR. HAUGDAHL: All the way up here?

THE COURT: All the way up to the bench. I can hear you better.

Mr. \*\*\*\*\*, this hearing has been scheduled because your lawyer or the lawyer for the government, or both, told the clerk of the court that you might wish to change your plea from not guilty to guilty. Whether to do that or not is entirely up to you. You don't have to plead guilty.

Before I can accept a guilty plea, I'll talk with you here in the courtroom to make sure that this is really what you want to do, to make sure there are facts that would support your guilty plea to this charge.

In order to do that, I'm going to ask you some questions. It's very important that you answer all of my questions truthfully and completely. If it should turn out later that any of your answers was not completely truthful, you would be subject to prosecution for perjury -- a separate federal crime -- just as any witness who gives false testimony in federal court would be subject to prosecution for perjury.

If you don't understand any of my questions, please just tell me. I'll be happy to ask my question again in a different way. I'll do that as many times as I need to to make sure you and I are communicating. If you'd like to stop at any time and talk with Mr. Haugdahl, just tell me that. We'll stop as many times as you'd like for as long as you'd like so that you can talk with your lawyer. Okay? Do you understand all of that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Please swear the witness.

DEPUTY CLERK: Please raise your right hand.

DEPUTY CLERK: Please, state your full name and spell your last name for the record.

THE DEFENDANT: \*\*\*\*\* \*\*\*, \*\_\*\_\*\_\*.

THE COURT: Mr. \*\*\*\*\*, have you ever been known by any other names?

THE DEFENDANT: No, sir.

THE COURT: And you don't need to bend over to the microphone. I'll be able to hear you. It will pick you up from right there.

What city or town do you live in?

THE DEFENDANT: I live in Tallahassee.

THE COURT: How far did you go to school?

THE DEFENDANT: I finished at Amos P. Godby.

THE COURT: All right. Which is a high school here in town.

Tell me your age.

THE DEFENDANT: I'm 30 years old.

THE COURT: What type work have you done?

THE DEFENDANT: Carpenter, landscaping, building boats.

THE COURT: Have you ever been treated for any mental or psychological problem?

THE DEFENDANT: No, sir.

THE COURT: Have you ever had a mental or psychological problem?

THE DEFENDANT: No, sir.

THE COURT: As you stand here this afternoon, have you had any alcohol in the last 24 hours?

THE DEFENDANT: No, sir.

THE COURT: Have you had any drugs in the last 24 hours -- prescription, non-prescription, legal or illegal -- any kind of drug or pharmaceutical product?

THE DEFENDANT: No, sir.

THE COURT: Let me talk to you about the rights that you have as a person charged with a crime in federal court.

First, you have the right to continue with your not guilty plea. You don't have to plead guilty. You have the right to a trial by jury. You have the right to be represented by a lawyer at every stage of the case, including at the jury trial. At the jury trial, you would have the right to remain silent. You would not be required to testify or say anything at all. You could testify if you wanted to. Whether to testify or not would be entirely up to you. At the jury trial, you would have the right to confront witnesses. That means all of the witnesses would come into the courtroom. You would be able to see and hear them testify. There would not be any secret evidence. You would see it all. Your lawyer would be able to cross-examine witnesses, to ask them questions. At the jury trial, you would have the right to present evidence in your own defense. You wouldn't have to present any evidence, but you would be welcome to present any evidence that you chose. You would have the right to compel the attendance of witnesses. That means that, if there are people you'd like to have testify, they could be subpoenaed, required to come to court and testify. And at the jury trial, the government would have to prove your guilt beyond a reasonable doubt. Do you understand all of those rights?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Now, if you plead guilty, you give up all of those rights. Do you understand? That is, you give up all of those rights other than the right to be represented by a lawyer. You would still be represented by a lawyer. Do you understand?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: If you plead guilty, there's not going to be a trial of any kind. Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: It may be that you have some defense to this charge. I don't know whether you do or not; but, if you plead guilty, it won't matter, because, by pleading guilty, you waive -- that is, you give up -- any defense you might have had. Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: The charge against you is distribution of more than five grams of cocaine base, crack cocaine, on or about October 28, 2004. Do you understand what you're charged with?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: There is a statement of facts in the case. It is a two-page document. I'm going to hand that back down to you. This will become part of the court file. And, Mr. \*\*\*\*, I've read a copy of this so that I could be prepared for this hearing.

Is that your signature on page 2 of the statement of facts?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Before you signed it, did you read it line-by-line and word-by-word?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: The acknowledgment says that you agree that the government could present evidence as set out in the statement of facts, and you reserve the right to present your own version or to dispute particular allegations. That's a form of acknowledgment I see in many cases.

Sometimes when I come to court for a proceeding like this one, a defendant tells me everything in the statement of facts is true. Sometimes a defendant tells me there are parts of it that are not true, and that's perfectly appropriate. I just need to know what the situation is here.

Is everything in this statement of facts true, or are there parts that you disagree with?

THE DEFENDANT: It's true.

THE COURT: All right. And the most important part of this for today's purpose, in paragraph one it says that on October 28th a confidential informant made a controlled buy of 46.5 grams of crack cocaine from you.

Is that true? Did you sell 46.5 grams of crack cocaine to someone that day?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: And, of course, you didn't know that the person was a confidential informant. You thought you were just making a sale to a customer.

THE DEFENDANT: Right.

THE COURT: Let me talk to you about the maximum sentence that you face on this charge. As part of doing that, let me ask, the maximum or the sentencing structure depends in part on whether you have a prior drug felony conviction. In the statement of facts, the government says that on July 20, 2001, in state court down in Brevard County, you were sentenced for possession of less than 28 grams of cocaine. Is that right, you got a state charge back in 2001 on cocaine possession?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: All right. And adjudication was withheld, but some sentence was imposed at that time?

THE DEFENDANT: Six months' probation.

THE COURT: All right. Let me talk to you then about the maximum sentence that you face on this charge. The maximum I can give you on this is life in prison, a \$4 million fine, a \$100 special monetary assessment. In addition, you could be sentenced to at least eight years of supervised release. That's a period after any release from prison when there are restrictions on your activities. And you could be required to forfeit any property that was used in or derived from this offense. Do you understand?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: So, you understand that I could sentence you up to the rest of your life on this charge?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: There's also a minimum mandatory sentence of ten years. That means the lowest sentence I can give you on this charge is ten years in prison. There are only two possible exceptions, and I'll get to those in just a minute. But, unless one of those exceptions apply, I'll have to give you at least ten years in prison. Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: The two exceptions are these: First, there is a provision in the governing statute that's something called the safety valve or the safety net. It would allow me to impose a sentence below ten years, if five specific criteria are met. I don't know whether you will meet those criteria or not. What you need to understand today is that, if I determine that you don't meet those criteria, that's a decision that you may be able to appeal, would be able to appeal, but what you will not be able to do is take back your guilty plea. Do you understand?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: The other possible exception is this: If the government files a motion saying you have provided substantial assistance in the investigation or prosecution of others, that would allow me to impose a sentence below the ten-year minimum. Do you understand?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Whether to file such a motion is entirely up to the government -- that is, the prosecutor. If you provide assistance in the investigation or prosecution of others, it's up to the government to decide whether that assistance rises to the level of substantial assistance. Do you understand?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: If they decide that you have not provided substantial assistance, there won't be anything you can do about it. You'll be stuck with that decision. Do you understand?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: And you will not be able to withdraw your guilty plea. Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: There is one other thing that I should tell you about their substantial assistance motion. Well, before I do, let me come back to that.

First let me say, there are also sentencing guidelines that apply in your case. Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: In determining the sentence in your case, I will consider the sentencing guidelines. I don't necessarily have to impose a sentence within the guidelines range. I will take the guidelines into account. Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: There are circumstances in which I can impose a sentence that's either below or above the guidelines range. Do you understand?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Except that the ten-year minimum mandatory takes priority over the guidelines. So no matter what the guidelines call for, I still have to give you at least ten years in prison. Do you understand?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Now, what I wanted to tell you about the substantial assistance motion is this: If the government determines that you have provided substantial assistance in the investigation or prosecution of others; and, therefore, elects to file a substantial assistance motion, the government can do it in one of three ways. They can file a motion that would allow me to impose a sentence below the guidelines range, but that would leave the ten-year minimum mandatory in force. So that I would still have to give you at least ten years. Second, the government could file a motion that would allow me to impose a sentence below the statutory ten-year minimum sentence, but would leave the guidelines in place. Third, the government could file a motion that would allow me to impose a sentence both below the guidelines range and below the minimum mandatory. Obviously, that would be the best for you. But it's up to the government to decide which of those three kinds of motions to file. Do you understand?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: If you don't like the government's decision about which of those three kinds of motions to file, there won't be anything you can do about it. You'll be stuck with that decision. Do you understand?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: In determining the sentence in the case, I'll be able to take into account all of the relevant facts, not just the facts that you and I have talked about here in court today, not just the facts included in the written statement of facts. Do you understand?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: No matter what sentence I impose in this case, you will not be able to take back your guilty plea. Do you understand?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: If you plead guilty today, that will be the end of the question of whether you are guilty or not for all time. Do you understand?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: There is a written Plea and Cooperation Agreement in the case. It is a six-page document. I'm going to hand that back down to you.

Mr. \*\*\*\*, is that your signature on page 6 of the Plea and Cooperation Agreement?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Before you signed it, did you read it line-by-line and word-by-word?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Did you understand every word of it?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Do you agree to every word of it?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Is everything you've agreed to with the government included in that written Plea and Cooperation Agreement?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Do you have any agreement with the government at all that is not included in that written Plea and Cooperation Agreement?

THE DEFENDANT: Say that again, Your Honor?

THE COURT: Is there anything you've agreed to with the government that is not included in that written agreement?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. Everything is there.

THE COURT: Everything is there?

THE DEFENDANT: Yeah.

THE COURT: What I'm trying to make sure of is this: I'm trying to make sure that there's not some side agreement that nobody has told me about. I want to make sure that everything you've agreed to is written down on paper right here. So, is there any side agreement or anything else, anybody made you any promises that are not included in there?

THE DEFENDANT: Can I talk with my lawyer for a minute?

THE COURT: Surely.

(The defendant confers with Mr. Haugdahl.)

THE DEFENDANT: Your Honor, everything is right.

THE COURT: All right. Has anybody made any promises to you about what sentence you'll get if you plead guilty?

THE DEFENDANT: No, sir.

THE COURT: Have you ever had any discussions yourself directly with any law enforcement officer or with the prosecutor, anybody from the government, about pleading guilty or what would happen if you pled guilty?

THE DEFENDANT: No, sir.

THE COURT: Have all plea discussions been carried on for you by Mr. Haugdahl?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Have you had as much time as you would like to talk about your case with Mr. Haugdahl?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Has he answered all of your questions about the case?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Are you satisfied with the way he's represented you in the case?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Do you have any complaints at all about how he's represented you in the case?

THE DEFENDANT: No, sir.

THE COURT: Has anybody threatened you or pressured you or intimidated you in any way to get you to plead guilty?

THE DEFENDANT: No, sir.

THE COURT: Anybody use any force against you?

THE DEFENDANT: No, sir.

THE COURT: Have you had a chance to talk with Mr. Haugdahl about substantial assistance, what that means and how that works, the system I just described to you a few minutes ago?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Knowing the rights you'll be waiving and considering everything we've discussed here this afternoon, how do you now plead in response to Count One of this indictment, the charge of distribution of more than five grams of cocaine base on October 28, 2004?

THE DEFENDANT: Guilty.

THE COURT: Are you pleading guilty because you are, in fact, guilty of this charge?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: I find that you are alert and intelligent. I find that you understand the nature of the charge against you. I find that you appreciate the consequences of pleading guilty. I find that the facts that the government is prepared to prove and that you have admitted are sufficient to sustain your guilty plea. I find that the plea is freely and voluntarily made after consulting with competent counsel with whom you are well pleased.

I accept the plea. I adjudicate you guilty on Count One in accordance with your plea. I order the preparation of a presentence report. Mr. \*\*\*\*, the probation officer, who is here in the courtroom this afternoon, she's going to be preparing a presentence report. That report is the first way I get information to consider in connection with your sentencing. So, if there is information you'd like me to consider, tell it to the probation officer. If there are people you'd like her to talk to, tell her who they are and how to get in touch with them, so she may consider doing that. You should cooperate with her fully in this process. You have the right to have your lawyer present when you talk to the probation officer. You don't have to do that. It's entirely up to you, but it's a right that you do have.

When the report comes out, you'll have the right to read it. You should do so very carefully. If there is anything about that report that is not completely accurate or anything is left out, you should let Mr. Haugdahl know that right away, so that he can make appropriate objections on your behalf. The court's rules have strict time limits on which any objections have to be made, so it's important for you to review that report just as soon as you get it and let Mr. Haugdahl know of any problems with it. If there are objections, then the lawyers for the two sides and the probation officer will attempt to figure out what the correct situation is. If everybody is not able to agree, then I'll resolve the dispute at the time of the sentencing hearing.

Sentencing is set for Thursday, June 2nd, at 11:00

SAMPLE PLEA AGREEMENT

FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF FLORIDA  
\_\_\_\_\_ DIVISION

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

(Case Number)

vs.

(DEFENDANT'S NAME)

\_\_\_\_\_ /

**PLEA AGREEMENT**

1. PARTIES TO AGREEMENT

This agreement is entered into by and between (DEFENDANT'S NAME), (ATTORNEY'S NAME), Attorney for (DEFENDANT'S NAME), and the United States Attorney for the Northern District of Florida. This agreement specifically excludes and does not bind any other state or federal agency, including other United States Attorneys and the Internal Revenue Service, from asserting any civil, criminal or administrative claim against (DEFENDANT'S NAME).

2. TERMS

The parties agree to the following terms:

a. (DEFENDANT'S NAME) will plead guilty to (Count One or Counts One, Two, etc. . . .) of the (Indictment or Information). (Maximum penalty, e.g., "Defendant faces a maximum term of ten years' imprisonment, a \$250,000 fine, a three year term of supervised release, and a \$100 special monetary assessment.") (DEFENDANT'S NAME) agrees to pay the special monetary assessment on or before the date of sentencing. Defendant also consents and agrees to make restitution (in the amount of \_\_\_\_\_)(in an amount to be determined by the court.)

b. Defendant is pleading guilty because (DEFENDANT'S NAME) is in fact guilty of the (charge or charges) contained in the (Indictment or Information). In pleading guilty to (this offense or the offenses), defendant

acknowledges that were this case to go to trial, the government could present evidence to support (*this charge or the charges*) beyond a reasonable doubt.

c. Upon the District Court's adjudication of guilt of (*DEFENDANT'S NAME*) for (*Violation(s) pled to (e.g., violations of 18 U.S.C. §922(g))*), the United States Attorney, Northern District of Florida, will not file any further criminal charges against (*DEFENDANT'S NAME*) arising out of the same transactions or occurrences to which (*DEFENDANT'S NAME*) has pled.

d. The parties agree that the sentence to be imposed is left solely to the discretion of the District Court, which is required to consult the United States Sentencing Guidelines and take them into account when sentencing the defendant. The parties further understand and agree that the District Court's discretion in imposing sentence is limited only by the statutory maximum sentence and any mandatory minimum sentence prescribed by statute for the offense.

e. Nothing in this agreement shall protect the defendant in any way from prosecution for any offense committed after the date of this agreement.

f. The United States Attorney agrees not to recommend a specific sentence. However, the United States Attorney does reserve the right to advise the District Court and any other authorities of its version of the circumstances surrounding the commission of the offenses by DEFENDANT, including correcting any misstatements by defendant or defendant's attorney, and reserves the right to present evidence and make arguments pertaining to the application of the sentencing guidelines and the considerations set forth in Title 18, United States Code, Section 3553(a).

g. Defendant understands that conviction on this charge may adversely affect (*his or her*) immigration status and may lead to (*his or her*) deportation.

### 3. SENTENCING

a. Defendant understands that any prediction of the sentence which may be imposed is not a guarantee or binding promise. Because of the variety and complexity of issues which may arise at sentencing, the sentence is not subject to accurate prediction. The Court is not limited to consideration of the facts and events provided by the parties. Adverse rulings, or a sentence greater than anticipated shall not be grounds for withdrawal of defendant's plea.

b. The parties reserve the right to appeal any sentences imposed.

CONCLUSION

There are no other agreements between the United States Attorney, Northern District of Florida and *(DEFENDANT'S NAME)*, and *(DEFENDANT'S NAME)* enters this agreement knowingly, voluntarily and upon advice of counsel.

GREGORY R. MILLER  
United States Attorney

\_\_\_\_\_  
*(ATTORNEY'S NAME)*

\_\_\_\_\_  
*(AUSA's NAME)*

\_\_\_\_\_  
*(DEFENDANT'S NAME)*  
Defendant

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

**GUIDE FOR NEW PANEL MEMBERS  
INDEX**

Appeals: Time Limits	26 - 27
Assimilative Crimes Act	14
Average Sentence in the Northern District of Florida	2
CJA 20 Form	3
Criminal Justice Act	2
Detention: Appeal	9
Detention: Violation of Supervised Release	8 - 9
Detention Hearings: Limitation	8
Detention Hearings: Presumption	8
Detention Hearings: Proffers	7
Detention Hearings: Time Limits	6
Discovery: Jencks Act	11
Discovery: Local Rule 26.3	11
Discovery: Request for	12
Discovery: Rule 16	11
Drug Offenses: Mandatory Minimum Sentences	17
Experts or Investigators	3
Federal Public Defender Addresses	1
Federal Public Defender Lawyers	1
Fee Caps	3
Guilty Pleas: Factual Basis	18
Guilty Pleas: Magistrate Judges	18
Guilty Pleas: Plea and Cooperation Agreements	19
Guilty Pleas: Written Plea Agreement	18
Jails and Detention Centers	9 - 10
Preliminary Hearing	6
Presentence Investigation: Interview	20
Pretrial Motions: Requirement for Memorandum	14
Pretrial Motions: Scheduling	15

**Guide for New Panel Members**  
**Index - 2**

Pretrial Services Interview	5
Pretrial Services Report	5
Sentencing: Armed Career Criminal	23
Sentencing: Career Offender	22
Sentencing: Downward Departures	21
Sentencing: Intensive Residential Drug Treatment Program	20
Sentencing: Probation	25
Sentencing: Relevant Conduct	22
Sentencing: Restitution	26
Sentencing: Supervised Release	26
Sentencing: <u>United States v. Booker</u>	24
Speedy Trial: Delay	13
Speedy Trial: Dismissal With Prejudice or Without Prejudice	13
Speedy Trial: Thirty Day and Seventy Day Time Periods	13
Substantial Assistance	19
Trial: Additional Penalty for Those That Lose	16
Trial: Jury Selection	15
Trial: Peremptory Challenges	15
United States District Judges	1