

CRIMINAL PROCESS

1. ARREST & COMPLAINT

Once a formal charge has been filed, usually in the form of a written complaint, the prosecuting attorney can go to a judge to obtain an arrest warrant.

2. PRELIMINARY HEARING FELONY

Cases begin with preliminary hearing which is a mini trial in which your testimony will be taken under oath. The defendant may waive a preliminary hearing.

4. ARRAIGNMENT

This is the first formal presentation of charges to the defendant, who must enter a plea.

3. GRAND JURY

A grand jury replaces the preliminary hearing in certain cases as a method by which criminal charges can be filed.

6. PRESENTENCE INVESTIGATION

Before sentencing, the state Board of Probation and Parole may investigate to determine if the defendant is an appropriate candidate for probation and may make a recommendation to the judge

5. THE TRIAL

A jury usually is selected on the first day of trial in a process known as voir dire. Once all evidence is heard, the court reads written instructions to the jury

7. SENTENCING

For each crime, the statute of creating the offence specifies a range of punishment, such as "five to fifteen years imprisonment."

9. PAROLE HEARING

A prisoner is often eligible for parole before the sentence is completed. The Board of Probation and Parole decides when a prisoner will be eligible for parole, based on various guidelines, and when that prisoner actually will be released.

8. APPEALS PROCESS

If found guilty, the defendant can appeal the decision after the court officially pronounces the sentence.

Robin D.
Winn



WINN LAW FIRM

REPRESENTATION YOU CAN TRUST IT'S WINN OR LOSE

CRIMINAL PROCESS

1. ARREST & COMPLAINT

Once a formal charge has been filed, usually in the form of a written complaint, the prosecuting attorney can go to a judge to obtain an arrest warrant.

2. PRELIMINARY HEARING FELONY

Cases begin with preliminary hearing which is a mini trial in which your testimony will be taken under oath. The defendant may waive a preliminary hearing.

4. ARRAIGNMENT

This is the first formal presentation of charges to the defendant, who must enter a plea.

6. PRESENTENCE INVESTIGATION

Before sentencing, the state Board of Probation and Parole may investigate to determine if the defendant is an appropriate candidate for probation and may make a recommendation to the judge

9. PAROLE HEARING

A prisoner is often eligible for parole before the sentence is completed. The Board of Probation and Parole decides when a prisoner will be eligible for parole, based on various guidelines, and when that prisoner actually will be released.

3. GRAND JURY

A grand jury replaces the preliminary hearing in certain cases as a method by which criminal charges can be filed.

5. THE TRIAL

A jury usually is selected on the first day of trial in a process known as voir dire. Once all evidence is heard, the court reads written instructions to the jury

7. SENTENCING

For each crime, the statute of creating the offence specifies a range of punishment, such as "five to fifteen years imprisonment."

8. APPEALS PROCESS

If found guilty, the defendant can appeal the decision after the court officially pronounces the sentence.

Robin D.
Winn



WINN LAW FIRM

REPRESENTATION YOU CAN TRUST IT'S WINN OR LOSE

CRIMINAL PROCESS

1. ARREST & COMPLAINT

Once a formal charge has been filed, usually in the form of a written complaint, the prosecuting attorney can go to a judge to obtain an arrest warrant.

2. PRELIMINARY HEARING FELONY

Cases begin with preliminary hearing which is a mini trial in which your testimony will be taken under oath. The defendant may waive a preliminary hearing.

4. ARRAIGNMENT

This is the first formal presentation of charges to the defendant, who must enter a plea.

6. PRESENTENCE INVESTIGATION

Before sentencing, the state Board of Probation and Parole may investigate to determine if the defendant is an appropriate candidate for probation and may make a recommendation to the judge

9. PAROLE HEARING

A prisoner is often eligible for parole before the sentence is completed. The Board of Probation and Parole decides when a prisoner will be eligible for parole, based on various guidelines, and when that prisoner actually will be released.

3. GRAND JURY

A grand jury replaces the preliminary hearing in certain cases as a method by which criminal charges can be filed.

5. THE TRIAL

A jury usually is selected on the first day of trial in a process known as voir dire. Once all evidence is heard, the court reads written instructions to the jury

7. SENTENCING

For each crime, the statute of creating the offence specifies a range of punishment, such as "five to fifteen years imprisonment."

8. APPEALS PROCESS

If found guilty, the defendant can appeal the decision after the court officially pronounces the sentence.

Robin D.
Winn



WINN LAW FIRM

REPRESENTATION YOU CAN TRUST IT'S WINN OR LOSE