



Procedure for Criminal Cases Cut Ups

1. A person suspected of a crime may be arrested if the police have probable cause to believe the person has broken a law. **Criminal Cases**

2. After an arrest, the accused is brought to court for an arraignment. This could be for both felonies or misdemeanors. **Criminal Cases**

3. At the arraignment the accused is advised of the right to have an attorney and to have one appointed if they cannot afford one. **Criminal Cases**

4. At the arraignment probable cause may be addressed and a plea may be entered. **Criminal Cases**

5. At the arraignment the accused may be committed to jail or released on bail. **Criminal Cases**

6. In a felony case, a preliminary hearing is conducted to hear evidence to determine if there is probable cause. **Criminal Cases**

7. If probable cause is found, the charges are sent to a grand jury, which will determine if there is enough evidence to indict the accused. **Criminal Cases**

8. For a felony, if the grand jury indicts, then a trial is conducted by a judge or a jury. **Criminal Cases**

9. In a misdemeanor case, the accused is tried by a judge without a preliminary hearing or grand jury. **Criminal Cases**

10. In both a misdemeanor and felony case, a guilty verdict may be appealed to a higher court. A not guilty verdict may not be appealed. **Criminal Cases**