IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF OKLAHOMA

UNI' v.	TED S	Plaintiff, Defendant.))) _,)	CASE NO
				PLEA OF GUILTY
to the				e defendant wants to enter a plea of GUILTY formation:
these	e matte ect to th	rs with my attorney and the best of my knowledge and	he answe	der penalty of perjury, that I have discussed ers to the following questions are true and
	Befo in back	- ·	our plea	of guilty, it is necessary that the Court has this case. The questions in this section are
1.	(a)	What is your name?		
	(b)	What is your age?		
2.		you currently employed? So, what is the name, address		No ephone number of your employer?
3.	How	much education have you	had?	

OKWD Plea Petition (9/12)

4.		e you ever received medical care or treatment for drug addiction and/or alcohole? Yes No
	defer	o, prior to the hearing on the Petition to Enter Plea of Guilty, counsel for idant shall submit to the judge's orders mailbox a list of the dates, places, and is of treatment received by defendant.]
5.		e you ever received medical care or treatment for a mental or emotional ition? Yes No
	defer	o, prior to the hearing on the Petition to Enter Plea of Guilty, counsel for adant shall submit to the judge's orders mailbox a list of the dates, places, and s of treatment received by defendant.]
6.	(a)	Have you consumed any drug, alcohol or medication that is now impairing your ability to think clearly or to understand and answer the questions in this Petition to Enter Plea of Guilty? Yes No
	(b)	Are there any medications prescribed for you that you are not now taking as directed? Yes No If yes, does the fact that you are not taking the medication as directed impair your ability to think clearly or to understand and answer the questions in this Petition to Enter Plea of Guilty? Yes No
7.	If an	attorney is now representing you in this case, what is your attorney's name?
8.	-	u have an attorney, have you had enough time to talk with your attorney about case? Yes No
9.	•	u have an attorney, have you told your attorney everything you know about your? Yes No
10.	•	u have an attorney, are you satisfied with the services your attorney has provided ou? Yes No
11.	Do y	ou understand the charge(s) against you? Yes No

B. <u>CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS - WAIVERS</u>

Before the Court can accept your plea of guilty, it is important that you understand that you will be giving up many valuable constitutional rights by entering a plea of guilty. The questions in this section are designed to inform you of those rights.

12.	-	ou understand you have a right to plead NOT GUILTY to every charge filed st you? Yes No
13.	Do yo	ou understand if you plead NOT GUILTY you have the following constitutionals:
	(a)	the right to a speedy and public trial by jury? Yes No
	(b)	the right to counsel at all stages of the proceedings, and that if you cannot afford to pay a lawyer, one will be appointed to represent you? Yes No
	(c)	the right to see and hear all witnesses called to testify against you and the right to cross-examine them? Yes No
	(d)	the right to use the subpoena power of the Court to compel the attendance of witnesses at trial and the production of other forms of evidence? Yes No
	(e)	the right not to be compelled to incriminate yourself by taking the witness stand; and that if you do not take the witness stand, no inference of guilt may be drawn from your failure to do so? Yes No
	(f)	the right to be presumed innocent until the government has proved you guilty beyond a reasonable doubt by the unanimous agreement of all twelve of the jury members? Yes No
14.	you v	ou understand if you plead GUILTY you will be found guilty without a trial and will have given up all of the above rights, except the right to counsel? No No

15.	valual right t ammu	ole civil rights including the right to vote, the right to hold public office, the o serve on a jury, the right to possess any kind of firearm, destructive device or unition, and may make you ineligible for certain government benefits? No Not Applicable
16.	immig the United manda substa a lega Do yo	are not a citizen of the United States, pleading guilty may affect your gration status. Pleading guilty may result in your deportation or removal from nited States, may prevent you from ever lawfully reentering or remaining in the d States, and may result in the denial of naturalization. Deportation is atory for certain offenses, including most crimes involving controlled inces. You may be deported or removed from the United States even if you are I resident and even if you have legally lived in the United States for many years. The understand? No Not Applicable
C.	<u>SENT</u>	CENCING - GENERAL
certai purpo	n aspec	e the Court can accept your plea of guilty, it is important that you understand ts of the sentencing process. The questions in this section are designed for that
17.	impos	u realize if you plead GUILTY the maximum statutory sentence the judge may e remains the same as if you had pled NOT GUILTY and had been convicted ary? Yes No
18.	-	u know the sentence you will receive is solely a matter for the judge to decide? No
19.	(a)	What is the maximum sentence the law provides for the offense(s) to which you want to plead GUILTY?

For all other offenses, the judge may, in the judge's discretion, impose a to of supervised release to be served following the person's release frimprisonment. What is the maximum term of supervised release that could imposed in this case? What is the maximum term of imprisonment that could be imposed if y supervised release were revoked?	afi tei	or certain offenses a term of supervised release must be imposed to be server the person is released from a term of imprisonment. Is there a mandate of supervised release for the offense(s) to which you want to ple UILTY? Yes No If yes, what is the maximum mandatory term
	of im	supervised release to be served following the person's release from prisonment. What is the maximum term of supervised release that could
	_	

20.	If you plead GUILTY, the judge may require you to make restitution to any victim of the offense [18 U.S.C. §§ 3663 and 3664]. If you plead GUILTY to an offense that occurred on or after April 24, 1996, and the offense falls into certain categories of offenses, including property offenses and crimes of violence, ordinarily the judge is required to order you to pay restitution to any victim of the offense [18 U.S.C. § 3663A]. Also, in certain cases, the law identifies specific classes of people or organizations that may be entitled to restitution. Restitution is a continuing obligation that does not end until it is paid in full. In other words, the United States may continue to seek restitution from you even though you are no longer serving a sentence of confinement or supervision. Do you understand all of this? Yes No
21.	The judge must impose a special assessment for each count to which you enter a plea of guilty. The amount of the special assessment depends on whether the offense is a felony or a misdemeanor [18 U.S.C. § 3013]. In your case, taking into account each offense to which you want to plead guilty, the total amount of special assessment is \$ This amount will be due at the time of sentencing. Do you understand this? Yes No
22.	If you are on probation or parole in this or any other court, do you know that by pleading GUILTY here your probation or parole may be revoked and you may be required to serve a sentence as a result of that revocation in addition to any sentence imposed upon you in this case? Yes No
23.	Do you understand that in certain circumstances a federal judge may order a federal sentence of imprisonment to run at the same time as a state sentence of imprisonment? Yes No
24.	Do you understand if you are convicted of a violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 924(c), the term of imprisonment imposed for that conviction cannot be served concurrently with any other term of imprisonment? Yes No Not Applicable

D. <u>SENTENCING GUIDELINES AND OTHER SENTENCING</u> <u>CONSIDERATIONS</u>

25.	In determining an appropriate sentence for a federal crime, the judge must consider the Sentencing Guidelines developed by the United States Sentencing Commission. The Sentencing Guidelines are advisory in nature, not mandatory. The judge must consider imposing a sentence within the range established by the Sentencing Guidelines, but the judge may impose a sentence either above or below that range. Do you understand this? Yes No
26.	In calculating the range of sentence under the advisory Sentencing Guidelines, the judge will take into account all conduct, circumstances, and injuries associated with your criminal conduct, whether or not this conduct is formally charged by the government. The judge will consider all relevant conduct at the time of sentencing even though you are pleading guilty to fewer than all counts in the Indictment or Information. Do you understand this? Yes No
27.	Also, there is no limitation placed on the information the judge can consider at the time of sentencing concerning your background, character, and conduct so long as the information is reliable. The judge will take all of these factors into consideration in determining an appropriate sentence. Do you understand this? Yes No
28.	If the judge orders a presentence investigation, a U.S. Probation Officer will be assigned to conduct a thorough investigation and prepare a presentence report for the judge's use. Do you understand that if you lie to the U.S. Probation Officer, or if you cause others to lie on your behalf, this can be considered by the judge and may increase the range of sentence calculated under the advisory Sentencing Guidelines? Yes No
29.	Your history of prior criminal convictions will be used to compute your Criminal History Category under the Sentencing Guidelines. If you have prior felony convictions which were imposed or for which you have served time within the past 15 years, your Criminal History Category may be increased. Similarly, if you have received misdemeanor convictions within the past 10 years, your Criminal History Category may be increased. Certain exceptions may apply in your case that would exclude a conviction from the Criminal History Category computation. Nonetheless, do you understand your prior criminal history has a direct impact on the calculation of the sentencing range under the advisory Sentencing Guidelines? Yes No

30.	probation, parole, supervised release, or escape status, this will increase the number of points assessed in your criminal history computation. If this increases your Criminal History Category, do you understand it may increase the range of sentence calculated under the advisory Sentencing Guidelines? Yes No
31.	Do you understand if this offense is a crime of violence or a drug trafficking offense, and if you have two prior felony convictions of either a crime of violence or a drug trafficking offense, you could be sentenced as a career criminal offender which would increase the sentence you receive? Yes No Not Applicable
32.	The maximum sentence for the offense(s) to which you want to plead guilty is the statutory maximum set out in ¶¶ 19, 20 and 21 above. If you are pleading guilty to more than one count, you could receive the maximum sentence on each count of conviction running consecutively (C/S). See USSG § 5G1.2. Do you understand this? Yes No
33.	In certain cases, the law requires the judge to impose a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment. Before the judge may impose a sentence below a mandatory minimum term, the United States Attorney must file a motion recommending a lesser sentence. The United States Attorney has the discretion to file such a motion if the person provides substantial assistance in the investigation or prosecution of another person. Do you understand this? Yes No Not Applicable
34.	If you cooperate and provide substantial assistance to investigating authorities, the United States Attorney has the discretion to file a motion requesting that the judge impose a sentence below the range of sentence calculated under the advisory Sentencing Guidelines. Do you understand this? Yes No
35.	Parole is not available in the federal system. If you are sentenced to a term of imprisonment, you will serve the entire time imposed (less any earned good time credits that may be applied to reduce the amount of time you actually serve). The maximum amount of credit you may receive against your sentence will be determined by the Bureau of Prisons and is limited by statute [18 U.S.C. § 3624]. Do you understand this? Yes No
36.	If at least one year of imprisonment is ordered in your case, the judge may also impose a term of supervised release, which you will begin serving after you are released from custody. For certain offenses, a term of supervised release is mandatory. During any term of supervised release, you will be subject to conditions

	law, contr judge impri for th	will include refraining from any additional violations of local, state or federal reporting requirements, travel and residence restrictions, and testing for olled substance use. If you violate the conditions of your supervised release, the may revoke your supervised release and sentence you to an additional term of sonment This additional term of imprisonment would be served without credit the time you successfully spent on supervised release. Do you understand this? No No
	serve If you follow circu revol	dudge has the discretion to impose another term of supervised release, to be dafter you serve your sentence for violating the first term of supervised release. It violate your supervised release again, you can be sentenced to serve more time, wed by more supervised release, at the discretion of the judge. Under certain mstances there is no limit to the number of times supervised release can be seed and another term of supervised release imposed. Do you understand this? No
37.	sente Optio confi	me circumstances, the judge may decide that your case warrants imposing a new with conditions other than incarceration for the full term of the sentence. One available to the judge include probation, home confinement, community nement, electronic monitoring, intermittent confinement, or a combination of any ese. Do you understand this? Yes No
38.	the re	u plead guilty to a federal sex offense, you may be subject to state laws requiring egistration of sex offenders. Do you understand this? No Not Applicable
Ε.	<u>VOL</u>	UNTARY NATURE OF PLEA
39.	comp	your plea(s) of GUILTY and the waivers of your rights made voluntarily and pletely of your own free choice, free of any force or threats or pressures from ne? Yes No
40.	(a)	Have you entered into a plea agreement with the government? Yes No
	(b)	If so:
		Is this a conditional plea pursuant to Fed. R. Crim. P. 11(a)(2) that reserves certain rights to appeal? Yes No

	If yes, what issues are reserved for appeal?
	Have you read the plea agreement or had the plea agreement read to you? Yes No
	Have you had enough time to discuss the plea agreement with your attorney? Yes No
	Were all the terms of the plea agreement explained to you, including any waivers of your rights? Yes No
	Do you understand all of the terms of the plea agreement, including the waivers of your rights? Yes No
(c)	What are your reasons for making that agreement?
(d)	If your plea of GUILTY involves a plea agreement, do you understand that judge can reject the plea agreement after completion of the presente investigation if the judge finds that the plea agreement is not in the inter-
the p	of justice? Yes No any promise been made by anyone that causes you to plead GUILTY aside filea agreement, if any, set out in your answer to question 40? Yes No s, what promise has been made and by whom?
	s, what profitise has been made and by whom:
(a)	Has any officer, attorney or agent of any branch of government (federal, s or local) promised or predicted that you will receive a lighter sentence probation, or any other form of leniency if you plead GUILTY? Yes No

43.	Has the judge made any suggestion as to what the actual sentence will be? Yes No
44.	Are you pleading GUILTY because you are guilty? Yes No
45.	Is there any other information or advice that you want before you enter a plea? Yes No
F.	CONCLUSION/FACTUAL BASIS
46.	Has your attorney reviewed and discussed with you all of these questions and your answers to them? Yes No
47.	Do you understand all of these questions? Yes No
	If not, which questions do you not understand?
48.	(a) Do you now want to plead GUILTY? Yes No
	(b) Are you GUILTY? Yes No
49.	State what you did to commit the offense(s) to which you are now pleading GUILTY.

			true under penalty, 20	of perjury in the presence of my
			Defendan	nt
	<u>C</u>	<u>CERTIFICATE</u>	OF DEFENSE C	OUNSEL
I, as a	attorney for	the defendant, _		, hereby certify:
2. declarations accurate and 3. accords with	To the be made by the true. The plead my understood the defende	of guilty offered tanding of the factor, and in my of the Court that I	edge and belief the his Petition to Enter I by the defendant has been been been been been been been bee	statements, representations, and replea of Guilty are in all respects to Count(s)

CERTIFICATE OF PROSECUTING ATTORNEY

As attorney for the government, I hereby certify:

- 1. I have read and fully discussed with defense counsel the allegations contained in the Indictment or Information in this case.
- 2. I have also reviewed this Petition to Enter Plea of Guilty and find it to be in accordance with my knowledge of the defendant and this case.
- 3. In my judgment, acceptance of the defendant's plea(s) of guilty to the charge(s) in question will not undermine the statutory purposes of sentencing.

Signed by me this day of	
	Attorney for the Government