

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, April 29, 1994

ORDERED:

1. That the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure for the United States District Courts be, and they hereby are, amended by including therein amendments to Criminal Rules 16, 29, 32, and 40.

[See infra., pp. ____ ____ ____.]

2. That the foregoing amendments to the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure shall take effect on December 1, 1994, and shall govern all proceedings in criminal cases thereafter commenced and, insofar as just and practicable, all proceedings in criminal cases then pending.

3. That THE CHIEF JUSTICE be, and he hereby is, authorized to transmit to the Congress the foregoing amendments to the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure in accordance with the provisions of Section 2072 of Title 28, United States Code.

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Rule 16. Discovery and Inspection

(a) GOVERNMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF
EVIDENCE.

(1) *Information Subject to
Disclosure.*

(A) STATEMENT OF DEFENDANT.

Upon request of a defendant the government must disclose to the defendant and make available for inspection, copying, or photographing: any relevant written or recorded statements made by the defendant, or copies thereof, within the possession, custody, or control of the government, the existence of which is known, or by the exercise of due diligence may become known, to

the attorney for the government;
that portion of any written record
containing the substance of any
relevant oral statement made by
the defendant whether before or
after arrest in response to
interrogation by any person then
known to the defendant to be a
government agent; and recorded
testimony of the defendant before
a grand jury which relates to the
offense charged. The government
must also disclose to the
defendant the substance of any
other relevant oral statement made
by the defendant whether before or
after arrest in response to
interrogation by any person then
known by the defendant to be a

government agent if the government intends to use that statement at trial. Upon request of a defendant which is an organization such as a corporation, partnership, association or labor union, the government must disclose to the defendant any of the foregoing statements made by a person who the government contends (1) was, at the time of making the statement, so situated as a director, officer, employee, or agent as to have been able legally to bind the defendant in respect to the subject of the statement, or (2) was, at the time of the offense, personally involved in the alleged conduct constituting

the offense and so situated as a
director, officer, employee, or
agent as to have been able legally
to bind the defendant in respect
to that alleged conduct in which
the

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person was involved.

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**Rule 29. Motion for Judgment of
Acquittal**

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(b) RESERVATION OF DECISION ON MOTION. The court may reserve decision on a motion for judgment of acquittal, proceed with the trial (where the motion is made before the close of all the evidence), submit the case to the jury and decide the motion either before the jury returns a verdict or after it returns a verdict of guilty or is discharged without having returned a verdict. If the court reserves decision, it must decide the motion on

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the basis of the evidence at the time
the ruling was reserved.

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**[Rule 32 is deleted and replaced with
the following]**

Rule 32. Sentence and Judgment

(a) IN GENERAL; TIME FOR
SENTENCING. When a presentence
investigation and report are made under
subdivision (b)(1), sentence should be
imposed without unnecessary delay
following completion of the process
prescribed by subdivision (b)(6). The
time limits prescribed in subdivision
(b)(6) may be either shortened or
lengthened for good cause.

(b) PRESENTENCE INVESTIGATION AND
REPORT.

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(1) *When Made.* The probation officer must make a presentence investigation and submit a report to the court before the sentence is imposed, unless:

(A) the court finds that the information in the record enables it to exercise its sentencing authority meaningfully under 18 U.S.C. § 3553; and

(B) the court explains this finding on the record.

(2) *Presence of Counsel.* On request, the defendant's counsel is entitled to notice and a reasonable opportunity to attend any interview of the defendant by

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a probation officer in the course of a presentence investigation.

(3) *Nondisclosure.* The report must not be submitted to the court or its contents disclosed to anyone unless the defendant has consented in writing, has pleaded guilty or nolo contendere, or has been found guilty.

(4) *Contents of the Presentence Report.* The presentence report must contain --

(A) information about the defendant's history and characteristics, including any prior criminal record, financial condition, and any

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circumstances that, because they affect the defendant's behavior, may be helpful in imposing sentence or in correctional treatment;

(B) the classification of the offense and of the defendant under the categories established by the Sentencing Commission under 28 U.S.C. § 994(a), as the probation officer believes to be applicable to the defendant's case; the kinds of sentence and the sentencing range suggested for such a category of offense committed by such a

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category of defendant as set forth in the guidelines issued by the Sentencing Commission under 28 U.S.C. § 994(a)(1); and the probation officer's explanation of any factors that may suggest a different sentence -- within or without the applicable guideline -- that would be more appropriate, given all the circumstances;

(C) a reference to any pertinent policy statement issued by the Sentencing Commission under 28 U.S.C. § 994(a)(2);

(D) verified

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information, stated in a nonargumentative style, containing an assessment of the financial, social, psychological, and medical impact on any individual against whom the offense has been committed;

(E) in appropriate cases, information about the nature and extent of nonprison programs and resources available for the defendant;

(F) any report and recommendation resulting from a study ordered by the court under 18 U.S.C. § 3552(b);

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and

(G) any other information required by the court.

(5) *Exclusions.* The presentence report must exclude:

(A) any diagnostic opinions that, if disclosed, might seriously disrupt a program of rehabilitation;

(B) sources of information obtained upon a promise of confidentiality; or

(C) any other information that, if disclosed, might result in harm, physical or otherwise,

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to the defendant or other persons.

(6) *Disclosure and Objections.*

(A) Not less than 35 days before the sentencing hearing -- unless the defendant waives this minimum period -- the probation officer must furnish the presentence report to the defendant, the defendant's counsel, and the attorney for the Government. The court may, by local rule or in individual cases, direct that the probation officer not disclose the probation

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officer's recommendation, if any, on the sentence.

(B) Within 14 days after receiving the presentence report, the parties shall communicate in writing to the probation officer, and to each other, any objections to any material information, sentencing classifications, sentencing guideline ranges, and policy statements contained in or omitted from the presentence report. After receiving objections, the probation officer may meet with the defendant, the defendant's counsel, and the

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attorney for the Government to discuss those objections. The probation officer may also conduct a further investigation and revise the presentence report as appropriate.

(C) Not later than 7 days before the sentencing hearing, the probation officer must submit the presentence report to the court, together with an addendum setting forth any unresolved objections, the grounds for those objections, and the probation officer's comments on the objections.

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At the same time, the probation officer must furnish the revisions of the presentence report and the addendum to the defendant, the defendant's counsel, and the attorney for the Government.

(D) Except for any unresolved objection under subdivision (b)(6)(B), the court may, at the hearing, accept the presentence report as its findings of fact. For good cause shown, the court may allow a new objection to be raised at any time before imposing

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sentence.

(c) SENTENCE

(1) *Sentencing Hearing.* At the sentencing hearing, the court must afford counsel for the defendant and for the Government an opportunity to comment on the probation officer's determinations and on other matters relating to the appropriate sentence, and must rule on any unresolved objections to the presentence report. The court may, in its discretion, permit the parties to introduce testimony or other evidence on the objections. For each matter controverted, the court must make either a finding on the allegation

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or a determination that no finding is necessary because the controverted matter will not be taken into account in, or will not affect, sentencing. A written record of these findings and determinations must be appended to any copy of the presentence report made available to the Bureau of Prisons.

(2) *Production of Statements at Sentencing Hearing.* Rule 26.2(a)-(d) and (f) applies at a sentencing hearing under this rule. If a party elects not to comply with an order under Rule 26.2(a) to deliver a statement to the movant, the court may not

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consider the affidavit or testimony of the witness whose statement is withheld.

(3) *Imposition of Sentence.*

Before imposing sentence, the court must:

(A) verify that the defendant and defendant's counsel have read and discussed the presentence report made available under subdivision (b) (6) (A). If the court has received information excluded from the presentence report under subdivision (b) (5) the court -- in lieu of making that information available --

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must summarize it in writing,
if the information will be
relied on in determining
sentence. The court must
also give the defendant and
the defendant's counsel a
reasonable opportunity to
comment on that information;

(B) afford defendant's
counsel an opportunity to
speak on behalf of the
defendant;

(C) address the
defendant personally and
determine whether the
defendant wishes to make a
statement and to present any
information in mitigation of

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the sentence; and

(D) afford the attorney for the Government an equivalent opportunity to speak to the court.

(4) *In Camera Proceedings.*

The court's summary of information under subdivision (c)(3)(A) may be in camera. Upon joint motion by the defendant and by the attorney for the Government, the court may hear in camera the statements -- made under subdivision (c)(3)(B), (C), and (D) -- by the defendant, the defendant's counsel, or the attorney for the Government.

(5) *Notification of Right to Appeal.* After imposing sentence

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in a case which has gone to trial on a plea of not guilty, the court must advise the defendant of the right to appeal. After imposing sentence in any case, the court must advise the defendant of any right to appeal the sentence, and of the right of a person who is unable to pay the cost of an appeal to apply for leave to appeal in forma pauperis. If the defendant so requests, the clerk of the court must immediately prepare and file a notice of appeal on behalf of the defendant.

(d) JUDGMENT.

(1) *In General.* A judgment of conviction must set forth the

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plea, the verdict or findings, the adjudication, and the sentence. If the defendant is found not guilty or for any other reason is entitled to be discharged, judgment must be entered accordingly. The judgment must be signed by the judge and entered by the clerk.

(2) *Criminal Forfeiture.*

When a verdict contains a finding of criminal forfeiture, the judgment must authorize the Attorney General to seize the interest or property subject to forfeiture on terms that the court considers proper.

(e) PLEA WITHDRAWAL. If a

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motion to withdraw a plea of guilty or nolo contendere is made before sentence is imposed, the court may permit the plea to be withdrawn if the defendant shows any fair and just reason. At any later time, a plea may be set aside only on direct appeal or by motion under 28 U.S.C. § 2255.

Rule 40. Commitment to Another District

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(d) ARREST OF PROBATIONER OR SUPERVISED RELEASEE. If a person is arrested for a violation of

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probation or supervised release in a district other than the district having jurisdiction, such person must be taken without unnecessary delay before the nearest available federal magistrate judge. The person may be released under Rule 46(c). The federal magistrate judge shall:

(1) Proceed under Rule 32.1 if jurisdiction over the person is transferred to that district;

(2) Hold a prompt preliminary hearing if the alleged violation occurred in that district, and either (i) hold the person to answer in

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the district court of the district having jurisdiction or (ii) dismiss the proceedings and so notify that court; or

(3) Otherwise order the person held to answer in the district court of the district having jurisdiction upon production of certified copies of the judgment, the warrant, and the application for the warrant, and upon a finding that the person before the magistrate judge is the person

named in the warrant.

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