

CHAPTER 970

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE — PRELIMINARY PROCEEDINGS

970.01 Initial appearance before a judge
 970.02 Duty of a judge at the initial appearance.
 970.03 Preliminary examination

970.04 Second examination
 970.05 Testimony at preliminary examination

970.01 Initial appearance before a judge.

(1) When any person is arrested he shall be taken within a reasonable time before a judge in the county in which the offense was alleged to have been committed.

(2) When a person is arrested without a warrant and brought before a judge, a complaint shall be filed forthwith.

It is not unreasonable to detain a person arrested on Saturday after the courthouse is closed until his arraignment Monday morning. *Kain v. State*, 48 W (2d) 212, 179 NW (2d) 777.

Where defendant confessed to 8 robberies within one half hour after arrest in the early morning and was not taken before a judge until the next day, the period of detention was not unreasonable. *Quinn v. State*, 50 W (2d) 101, 183 NW (2d) 64.

The fact that a defendant confesses between the time of arrest and appearance before a magistrate does not prove that the delay was unreasonable. *Pinczkowski v. State*, 51 W (2d) 249, 186 NW (2d) 203.

Where defendant was taken to jail in the evening on suspicion of murder, and questioning resumed at 8:30 the next morning and continued at intervals until 9:50 that evening, after defendant was given the warning and said he did not want an attorney, a delay until the following morning in taking him to court was not unreasonable, since the police needed time to check out various information supplied by defendant and others. *State v. Hunt*, 53 W (2d) 734, 193 NW (2d) 858.

A delay in taking defendant before a magistrate from Saturday noon to Monday afternoon was justified when caused by attempts to locate witnesses and giving a lie detector test requested by defendant. *State v. Wallace*, 59 W (2d) 66, 207 NW (2d) 855.

970.02 Duty of a judge at the initial appearance. (1) At the initial appearance the judge shall inform the defendant:

(a) Of the charge against him and shall furnish the defendant with a copy of the complaint which shall contain the possible penalties for the offenses set forth therein. In the case of a felony, the judge shall also inform the defendant of the penalties for the felony with which the defendant is charged.

(b) Of his or her right to counsel and, in any case required by the U.S. or Wisconsin constitution, that an attorney will be appointed to represent him or her if he or she is financially unable to employ counsel.

(c) That he is entitled to a preliminary examination if charged with a felony in any complaint, including a complaint issued under s.

968.26, or when the defendant has been returned to this state for prosecution through extradition proceedings under ch. 976, or any indictment, unless waived in writing or in open court, or unless he is a corporation.

(2) The judge shall admit the defendant to bail in accordance with ch. 969.

(3) Upon request of a defendant charged with a misdemeanor, the judge shall immediately set a date for the trial.

(4) A defendant charged with a felony may waive preliminary examination, and upon the waiver, the judge shall bind the defendant over for trial.

(5) If the defendant does not waive preliminary examination, the judge shall forthwith transfer the action to the circuit court for a preliminary examination under s. 970.03. The chief judge of each judicial administrative district may adopt rules to facilitate the transfers.

(6) In all cases in which the defendant is entitled to legal representation under the constitution or laws of the United States or this state, the judge or magistrate shall inform the defendant of his or her right to counsel and, if the defendant claims or appears to be indigent, shall refer the person to the authority for indigency determinations specified under s. 977.07 (1).

History: 1973 c. 45; 1975 c. 39; 1977 c. 29, 449; 1979 c. 356.

There is no need to appoint both a guardian ad litem and defense counsel unless it appears that prejudice would result from dual representation. *Gibson v. State*, 47 W (2d) 810, 177 NW (2d) 912.

970.03 Preliminary examination. (1) A preliminary examination is a hearing before a court for the purpose of determining if there is probable cause to believe a felony has been committed by the defendant. A preliminary examination may be held in conjunction with a bail revocation hearing under s. 969.08 (5) (b), but separate findings shall be made by the judge relating to the preliminary examination and to the bail revocation.

(2) The preliminary examination shall be commenced within 20 days after the initial appearance of the defendant if the defendant has been released from custody or within 10

970.03 PRELIMINARY PROCEEDINGS

5114

days if the defendant is in custody and bail has been fixed in excess of \$500. On stipulation of the parties or on motion and for cause, the court may extend such time.

(3) A plea shall not be accepted in any case in which a preliminary examination is required until the defendant has been bound over following preliminary examination or waiver thereof.

(4) If the defendant is accused of a crime under s. 940.225, the judge shall, at the request of the complaining witness, exclude from the hearing all persons not officers of the court, members of the witness's or defendant's families or others deemed by the court to be supportive of them, or otherwise required to attend. The judge may exclude all such persons from the hearing in any case where the defendant is accused of a crime under s. 940.225 or a crime against chastity, morality or decency.

(5) All witnesses shall be sworn and their testimony reported by a phonographic reporter. The defendant may cross-examine witnesses against him, and may call witnesses on his own behalf who then are subject to cross-examination.

(6) During the preliminary examination, the court may exclude witnesses until they are called to testify, may direct that persons who are expected to be called as witnesses be kept separate until called and may prevent them from communicating with one another until they have been examined.

(7) If the court finds probable cause to believe that a felony has been committed by the defendant, it shall bind the defendant over for trial.

(8) If the court finds that it is probable that only a misdemeanor has been committed by the defendant, it shall amend the complaint to conform to the evidence. The action shall then proceed as though it had originated as a misdemeanor action.

(9) If the court does not find probable cause to believe that a crime has been committed by the defendant, it shall order the defendant discharged forthwith.

(10) In multiple count complaints, the court shall order dismissed any count for which it finds there is no probable cause. The facts arising out of any count ordered dismissed shall not be the basis for a count in any information filed pursuant to ch. 971. Section 970.04 shall apply to any dismissed count.

(11) The court may admit a statement which is hearsay and which is not excluded from the hearsay rule under ss. 908.02 to 908.045 to prove ownership of property or lack of consent to entry to or possession or destruction of property.

History: 1975 c. 184; 1977 c. 449; 1979 c. 112, 332.

While hearsay relied upon in support of a criminal complaint requires some basis for crediting its reliability whether the informants are named or not, that requirement is satisfied where the hearsay is based upon observation of the informants. *State ex rel. Cullen v. Ceci*, 45 W (2d) 432, 173 NW (2d) 175.

There is no obligation on the magistrate to conduct an investigation to verify the contents of a criminal complaint, for this is the duty of the state, and if the latter fails to put sufficient facts before the magistrate to show probable cause, the complaint must fail even though clues and leads that could provide such information are revealed therein. *State ex rel. Cullen v. Ceci*, 45 W (2d) 432, 173 NW (2d) 175.

At the preliminary defendant is entitled to cross-examine witnesses who identified him thereat and who also identified him at a lineup, because if the lineup was unfair the identification evidence might be suppressed. *Hayes v. State*, 46 W (2d) 93, 175 NW (2d) 625.

A ruling on admissibility of evidence at a preliminary hearing is not res adjudicata at the trial. *Meunier v. State*, 46 W (2d) 271, 174 NW (2d) 277.

A failure to comply with the procedural requirements of 954.05 (1), Stats. 1967, affects only the court's jurisdiction over the person and is waived by a guilty plea. *Crummel v. State*, 46 W (2d) 348, 174 NW (2d) 517.

It was not error for the magistrate and trial court to fail to sequester witnesses without motion by the defendant, especially in the absence of a showing of prejudice. *Abraham v. State*, 47 W (2d) 44, 176 NW (2d) 349.

A bind over is not invalid because the judge stated it was "for the purpose of accepting a plea." *Dolan v. State*, 48 W (2d) 696, 180 NW (2d) 623.

A defendant is not entitled to call witnesses for pretrial discovery or to shake the credibility of the state's witness. *State v. Knudson*, 51 W (2d) 270, 187 NW (2d) 321.

Where a defendant has been indicted by a grand jury he is not entitled to a preliminary examination. *State ex rel. Welch v. Waukesha Co. Cir. Court*, 52 W (2d) 221, 189 NW (2d) 417.

When the preliminary examination is not timely held, personal jurisdiction is lost, but when defendant on arraignment entered a plea he waived the defense. *Armstrong v. State*, 55 W (2d) 282, 198 NW (2d) 357.

Defense counsel should be allowed to cross examine a state's witness to determine the plausability of the witness, but not to attack his general trustworthiness. *Wilson v. State*, 59 W (2d) 269, 208 NW (2d) 134.

Judicial court commissioner is not authorized to conduct preliminary examination in felony case. *State ex rel. Perry v. Wolke*, 71 W (2d) 100, 237 NW (2d) 678.

Purpose of hearing under (1) is to determine whether any felony, whether charged or not, probably was committed. After bind over, prosecutor may charge any crime not wholly unrelated to transactions and facts adduced at preliminary examination. *Wittke v. State ex rel. Smith*, 80 W (2d) 332, 259 NW (2d) 515.

Appellate review of preliminary hearing is limited to determination whether record contains competent evidence to support the examining magistrate's exercise of judgment. Although motive is not element of any crime and does not of itself establish guilt or innocence, evidence of motive may be given as much weight as fact finder deems it entitled to at preliminary hearing or trial. *State v. Berby*, 81 W (2d) 677, 260 NW (2d) 798.

Section 970.03 (8) neither limits prosecutor's discretion to prosecute under 59.47 nor prohibits second examination under 970.04. *State v. Kenyon*, 85 W (2d) 36, 270 NW (2d) 160 (1978).

This section does not require that proof of exact time of offense be shown. *State v. Sirisun*, 90 W (2d) 58, 279 NW (2d) 484 (Ct. App. 1979).

970.04 Second examination. If a preliminary examination has been had and the defendant has been discharged, the district attorney may file another complaint if he has or discovers additional evidence.

Where the state has no additional new or unused evidence upon which to base a second complaint, preliminary examination order discharging defendant is appealable. *Wittke v. State ex rel. Smith*, 80 W (2d) 332, 259 NW (2d) 515.

970.05 Testimony at preliminary examination. The testimony at the preliminary examination shall be transcribed if requested by the district attorney or the defendant or ordered by the judge to whom the trial is assigned. The reporter shall file such transcript with the clerk within 10 days after it is requested. When a

transcript is requested, the county shall pay the cost of the original and any additional copies shall be paid for at the statutory rate by the party requesting such copies.

Counsel is not entitled to a free copy of the transcript if the original is reasonably available for his use. *State v. Schneidewind*, 47 W (2d) 110, 176 NW (2d) 303.