

## ADVISEMENT OF RIGHTS AT COMMENCEMENT OF TRIAL

### RIGHT TO CHANGE PLEA:

You still have the opportunity to change your mind about going to trial. You may withdraw your not guilty plea and enter a plea of guilty or no contest to the charges against you. You may also enter a plea of guilty with an explanation. If the Court finds your explanation to be reasonable, the Judge/Commissioner will consider imposing a reduced penalty for the charged offense.

You may also request to attend Traffic School in order to keep this citation off of your driving record. If you meet the requirements to attend Traffic School, the Court WILL allow you to attend PRIOR to your trial. At the conclusion of your trial (if you are found guilty), the Court can deny your Traffic School request (for any reason or for no reason), even though you may otherwise be eligible to attend Traffic School. If the Court denies your request to attend Traffic School after trial, the Court is not required to give you the reason for the denial.

If you were involved in an automobile collision, you may wish to enter a No Contest plea because a No Contest plea will not have any effect on a civil lawsuit or claim brought against you for injuries or property damage. If you are found guilty, that finding can be used against you in a civil lawsuit or claim.

<p>IF YOU WISH TO CHANGE YOUR PLEA, TAKE THIS SIGNED FORM TO THE CLERK (in the Courtroom) and your case will be called before the rest of the calendar. If you do not wish to change your plea, hand the signed form to the Bailiff when your case is called for trial.</p>
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### RIGHT TO CONFRONT WITNESSES

You have the right to confront and cross-examine the People's witnesses who testify against you. Upon completion of the testimony by each of these witnesses, the Court will ask you whether you want to cross-examine the witness. Cross-examination means asking the witness questions about matter brought up in his or her testimony and other related matters concerning the case. It does not mean introducing your own testimony at that time. You may ask questions. You may not present your defense during cross-examination.

### RIGHT TO REMAIN SILENT

You have the right not to testify in your case. This is your constitutional right to remain silent. Upon hearing the Officer or the People's witnesses testify in establishing a case against you, you may want to waive the right to remain silent by testifying to your version of the facts and your defenses. If you choose to testify, you give up the right to remain silent and will be subject to cross-examination by the Court or the District Attorney's representative on matters that you have brought up in your testimony, as well as other related matters.

