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                         IN THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR
                         BALTIMORE CITY
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                              SEPTEMBER 7, 1999
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    STATE OF MARYLAND
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 8
        -VS-
                                 CASE NO. 299250001
 9
    JAY WILDS
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13
    BEFORE: HONORABLE JOSEPH P. MCCURDY, JUDGE
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         APPEARANCES:
19
              KEVIN URICK,.
              ASSISTANT STATE'S ATTORNEY.
20
              On behalf of the State.
              ANN BEN-ROYAL, .
              On behalf of the Defendant
21
22
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24
   REPORTED BY: VIDEOTAPE
    TRANSCRIBED BY: CHARLES H. LONG,
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    OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER
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## PROCEEDINGS IN OPEN COURT

MR. URICK: Good morning, Your Honor. Kevin Urick for the State. With the Court's permission I'm adding a case on the docket. State versus Jay Wilds. That's W-I-L-D-S, Case Number 299250001.

Pursuant to a plea agreement the Defendant is to enter a plea agreement to one count of accessory after the fact of murder at this time. We wish to do an advisement of rights all the way up to the point where the Court can find knowing, would accept and the Court advise. At that point I'm going to ask that it be set in for disposition sometime in January right now, but we want to make it clear for the record that the Defendant has fully entered his guilty plea. Everything -- the only thing that remains after today's date is -- (Inaudible) at the time of disposition, provide the written statement of facts for the Court to make a finding of guilty and sentence.

THE COURT: Okay. But, you want me to advise him and accept the plea today, is that correct?

MR. URICK: And we'll given the written -we'll provide the written statement of facts at the time of disposition --

THE COURT: All right.

MR. URICK: -- for the Court to enter the

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finding of guilty at that time.
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                          All right.
               THE COURT:
              MR. URICK: And be sentenced pursuant to the
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    plea agreement.
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              MS. BEN-ROYAL: Good morning, Judge McCurdy.
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    Ann Ben-Royal on behalf of Mr. Wilds.
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              THE COURT: Is that your understanding as
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    well, Mr. Ben- Royal?
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              MS. BEN-ROYAL: Yes, sir, it is.
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              THE COURT: All right. Mr. Wilds, would you
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    raise your right hand, please?
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    Thereupon --
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              JAY WILDS,
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    a Defendant, being first duly sworn to tell the truth,
15
    the whole truth and nothing but the truth, was examined
16
    and testified as follows:
17
              THE CLERK: You may lower your hand. Please
18
    state your name and address.
19
              THE DEFENDANT: My name is Jay Wilds.
                                                     J. W.
20
    Wilds. I live at
21
              THE CLERK: how do you spell that?
22
              THE DEFENDANT:
23
              THE CLERK: --
24
              THE DEFENDANT: I'm sorry.
25
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	1 May
1	THE CLERK: And, the zip code?
2	THE DEFENDANT: 21227.
3	THE CLERK: 21227?
4	THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
5	THE CLERK: And, your date of birth?
6	THE DEFENDANT: 1-12-80.
7	THE CLERK: And, your age?
8	THE DEFENDANT: 19.
9	THE CLERK: Thank you.
10	THE COURT: Mr. Urick, what are the elements
11	of accessory after the fact or is it in is it in the
12	pattern jury instructions?
13	MR. URICK: It should should be. Basically it
14	is that knowing that a murder had been committed he did
15	aid one Adnan Syed in avoiding in attempting to
16	avoid (Inaudible).
17	THE COURT: Okay. It's probably under aiding
18	and abetting.
19	MR. URICK: It might be under parties too.
20	THE COURT: Okay. I found it.
21	All right. The elements are it's known that
22	the crime the crime had been committed, the
23	Defendant knew the crime had been committed, the
24	Defendant gave assistance to the person who committed
25	the crime and did so with the intent to hinder or

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prevent the person's arrest -- (Inaudible).
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               Mr. Wilds, could you stand up, please.
               Sir, you've agreed to plead quilty in the
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     case and I have to be satisfied that you've freely and
 5
     voluntarily entered into this guilty plea.
               How old are you?
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 7
               THE DEFENDANT: 19, sir.
 8
               THE COURT:
                           19?
               THE DEFENDANT:
                               Yes.
 9
               THE COURT: How much education have you had?
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              THE DEFENDANT: High school diploma.
11
              THE COURT: Can you read and write?
12
13
              THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
              THE COURT: Can you speak and understand
14
15
    English?
16
              THE DEFENDANT:
                               Yes.
17
              THE COURT: Are you under the influence of
    any substance that might affect your judgment?
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19
              THE DEFENDANT: No, sir.
20
              THE COURT: Do you have any disability that
21
    might affect your judgment?
22
              THE DEFENDANT: No, sir.
23
              THE COURT: Were you on parole or probation
24
    on the day of this incident?
25
              THE DEFENDANT: No, sir.
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THE COURT: If you're mistaken and you were on parole or probation this guilty plea would violate your parole or probation and I would have no control over the Judge who put you on probation or the Parole Commission if you were charged with a violation.

You have a right to go to trial. If you went to trial the State would have to prove its case against you. The State would do that by calling witnesses and your lawyer would cross examine the witnesses. The State would attempt to introduce evidence and your lawyer would object to the introduction of the evidence. When you plead guilty you waive your right to make the State prove its case and you waive any objections to the State's evidence.

If you had gone to trial you could have put on a defense. That means you could have testified. You could have summonsed witnesses and the Court would have made them come in and you could have introduced evidence, but when you plead guilty you waive your right to put on a defense.

If you had gone to trial you could have remained silent and the Court or the jury would not have held that against you. When you plead guilty you waive -- that's called your right against self-incrimination. When you plead guilty you waive

your right against self-incrimination because you agree that the statement of facts the State's attorney will present at the next, pardon, the next event in these proceedings will be true.

If you had gone to trial you would have chosen to be tried by a Judge or jury. If you chose a Judge that would have been one person who would have had to be satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt that you were guilty in order to find you guilty.

If you chose a jury you and your lawyer and the State's Attorney would have picked twelve people from the voter rolls and the driver's rolls of Baltimore City. They would have represented a cross section of the community and each one of the twelve would have had to be satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt that you were guilty in order to find you guilty. All twelve would have had to agree that you were not guilty in order to find you not guilty and if they could not have agreed that would have been a hung jury and the State could have tried you over until you were found not guilty or guilty.

When you plead guilty you waive most of your appeal rights and the only thing you can do is ask for permission to appeal and the Court of Special Appeals will only give you permission for four reasons. First

1 is that this Court had no jurisdiction. If you were 18 2 years of age or older when the incident occurred and if it occurred in Baltimore City the Court does have 3 jurisdiction. 4 Second, that you had received an illegal 5 6 sentence. Now, what's the maximum sentence for aiding 7 -- for accessory after the fact? MR. URICK: Five years. 8 THE COURT: Five years. I don't know what 9 10 the plea agreement is, however, you will not -- I 11 quarantee you you will not be given any more than five 12 years in this case. 13 The third reason would be that you did not 14 have adequate assistance of Counsel. Are you satisfied with the services of your 15 16 attorney in this case? 17 THE DEFENDANT: At this present time? THE COURT: At this time. 18 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. 19 THE COURT: And, the last reason would be 20 that you did not freely and voluntarily enter into this 21 22 plea. Other than this plea agreement has anybody made any threat or promise to make you plead quilty? 23 THE DEFENDANT: No, sir. 24 25 THE COURT: All right. Thank you. I'll

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accept the plea. And, when is it sc
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     proceedings?
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               MR. URICK: We've asked fo
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     in January.
               THE COURT: Okay, January.
  5
    January calendar?
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 7
               THE CLERK:
                           Yes.
               THE COURT:
                           Okay.
 8
 9
               THE CLERK:
                           January 4th, Y
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               THE COURT: Okay.
11
               THE CLERK:
                           In Part 7.
12
               THE COURT: All right.
                                       Thunk you
               THE CLERK: Your Honor, would this be called
13
    a disposition?
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              THE COURT: Well, substantially -- it's
16
    really for a plea.
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              THE CLERK: All right.
18
              THE COURT:
                           To finish --
              MR. URICK: You can call it a guilty me or --
19
20
              THE COURT: Guilty plea.
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              THE CLERK: Okay.
22
              THE COURT: Yeah, it would be for the plea
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    because we haven't finished the plea yet.
24
              THE CLERK:
                           Okay.
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              THE COURT: All we did was advise him of his
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1 rights. 2 MR. URICK: And, at this point the Defendant should be advised that you can go forward even if he 3 chooses -- even if he does not appear. 4 THE COURT: Well, that's true. 5 6 Mr. Wilds, could you stand up, please? You 7 must appear on this next date, otherwise we can go forward without you being here. Do you understand what 8 I mean? 9 10 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 11 THE COURT: Okay. Thank you very much. THE DEFENDANT: Excuse me, Your Honor. 12 THE COURT: What? 13 THE DEFENDANT: That doesn't mean if I do not 14 appear I get a failure to appear warrant, do I? 15 THE COURT: Well, actually it does because if 16 17 you if you fail to appear at any Court appearance whether it's a disposition or even today if you, if you 18 19 had a summons and failed to appear I could issue a 20 warrant. The thing that you have to understand is if you don't appear for the rest of this case I could 21 22 proceed to --23 THE DEFENDANT: Right. 24 THE COURT: -- disposition and give you up to 25 maximum sentence.

1 THE DEFENDANT: Okay. 2 THE COURT: Okay. Thank you. 3 THE CLERK: Counsel, may I have your 4 appearance please? MR. URICK: Thank you, Your Honor. 5 6 REPORTER'S CERTIFICATION 7 I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and 8 accurate transcript of the proceedings of State of 9 10 Maryland vs. Jay Wilds, Case Number 299250001, in the 11 Circuit Court for Baltimore City on September 7, 1999 before Judge Jospeh P. McCurdy, recorded by videotape 12 13 and transcribed to the best of my ability to 14 typewriting by me. I further certify that the aforegoing pages 15 numbers 1 through 11 constitute the official transcript 16 17 of the proceedings as transcribed by me to the within 18 typewritten matter. In witness whereof, I have hereunto affixed 19 20 my signature this 5th day of October, 1999. 21 22 23 24

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