

FILED
Clerk
District Court

MAR 30 2020

for the Northern Mariana Islands
By _____
(Deputy Clerk)

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS**

IN RE:

CORONAVIRUS AID, RELIEF, AND
ECONOMIC SECURITY ACT (“CARES
ACT”) AUTHORIZATION FOR VIDEO
AND AUDIO CONFERENCING IN
CERTAIN CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS

GENERAL ORDER NO. 20-00004

On March 13, 2020, the President of the United States issued a proclamation declaring a National Emergency in response to the Coronavirus Disease-2019 (“COVID-19”) pandemic pursuant to the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. § 1601, *et seq.*). On March 27, 2020, Congress passed the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (“CARES Act”), which authorized the Judicial Conference of the United States to provide authority to Chief District Judges to permit the conduct of certain criminal proceedings by video or audio conference. The President signed the CARES Act into law the same day. (Pub. L. No. 116-136, 134 Stat. 281).

On March 29, 2020, the Judicial Conference of the United States made the appropriate findings as required under the CARES Act, finding specifically that “emergency conditions due to the national emergency declared by the President under the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. § 1601, *et seq.*) with respect to COVID-19 have materially affected and will materially affect the functioning of the federal courts generally.”

Thus, acting pursuant to section 15002(b) of the CARES Act and the authority granted by the Judicial Conference of the United States, I make the following findings and order:

1. I find that emergency conditions due to the COVID-19 virus outbreak will materially affect the functioning of this district court. Thus, pursuant to the authority granted under section 15002(b)(1) of the CARES Act, I hereby authorize judges in this district, with the consent of the defendant or the juvenile after consultation with counsel, to use video conferencing, or telephonic conferencing if video conferencing is not reasonably available for use, for the following events:


- (A) Detention hearings under section 3142 of title 18, United States Code.
- (B) Initial appearances under Rule 5 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure.
- (C) Preliminary hearings under Rule 5.1 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure.
- (D) Waivers of indictment under Rule 7(b) of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure.
- (E) Arraignments under Rule 10 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure.
- (F) Probation or supervised release revocation proceedings under Rule 32.1 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure.
- (G) Pretrial release revocation proceedings under section 3148 of title 18, United States Code.
- (H) Appearances under Rule 40 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure.
- (I) Misdemeanor pleas and sentencings as described in Rule 43(b)(2) of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure.
- (J) Proceedings under chapter 403 of title 18, United States Code (commonly known as the “Federal Juvenile Delinquency Act”), except for contested transfer hearings and juvenile delinquency adjudication or trial proceedings.

2. Pursuant to section 15002(b)(2) of the CARES Act, I further specifically find that felony pleas under Rule 11 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure and felony sentencings under Rule 32 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure cannot be conducted in person without seriously jeopardizing public health and safety. As a result, if a judge in an individual case finds, for specific reasons, that felony pleas or sentencings in that case cannot be further delayed without serious harm to the interests of justice, the judge may, with the consent of the defendant or the juvenile after

consultation with counsel, conduct those proceedings by video conference, or by telephonic conference if video conferencing is not reasonably available. This authority extends to equivalent plea sentencing or disposition proceedings under the Federal Juvenile Delinquency Act.

3. This authorization is effective for ninety (90) days unless terminated earlier. If the emergency persists longer than ninety (90) days, I will review the situation for possible extension of authority pursuant to section 15002(b)(3) of the CARES Act. Notwithstanding the foregoing, pursuant to the provisions of the CARES Act, this authority shall terminate on the last day of the covered emergency period or the date on which the Judicial Conference of the United States finds that emergency conditions due to the national emergency declared by the President under the National Emergencies Act with respect to the COVID-19 virus outbreak no longer materially affect the functioning of either the Federal courts generally or this court.

SO ORDERED this 30th day of March, 2020.



RAMONA V. MANGLONA
Chief Judge