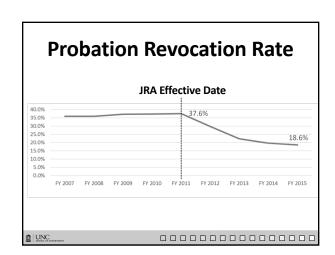
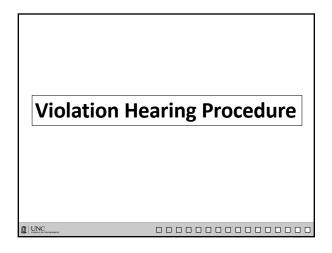


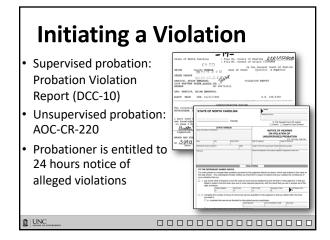
Before 2011 A court could revoke probation for any violation of probation

After Justice Reinvestment Court may revoke only for new crimes and absconding For other violations (technical violations), the court may impose lesser sanctions: Confinement in Response to Violation (CRV) "Quick dips"

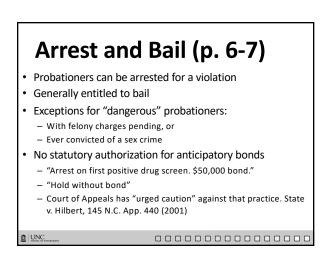








The court may act..."[a]t any time prior to the expiration or termination of the probation period." G.S. 15A-1344(d). Court may also act after expiration if violation report filed (and file stamped) before probation ends. G.S. 15A-1344(f).



Preliminary Hearings

- Required under G.S. 15A-1345(c)
 - Within 7 working days of arrest
 - Required only if probationer is detained
- If not held within 7 working days, probationer must be released pending final violation hearing

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Final Violation Hearings

- Proper venue:
 - -Where probation imposed
 - Where violation occurred
 - -Where probationer resides
- Court may return the case to district of origin or residence

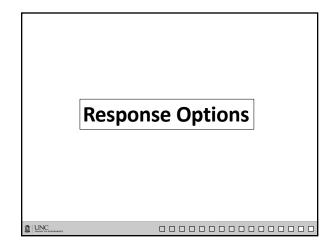
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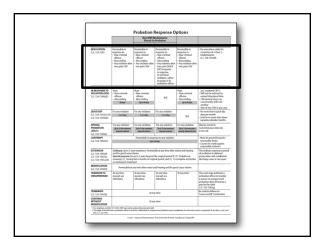


Final Violation Hearings

- · Not a formal trial
- · Probationer entitled to counsel
- Probationer may confront and cross-examine witnesses, unless the court finds good cause for not allowing confrontation
- Rules of evidence don't apply
 - Hearsay admissible
 - Exclusionary rule inapplicable
- · Proof to judge's "reasonable satisfaction"

UNC.





Revocation (p. 16)

- Activation of the defendant's suspended sentence
- Permissible in response to violations of:
 - Commit no criminal offense
 - Absconding

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Revocation (p. 16)

- Activation of the defendant's suspended sentence
- Permissible in response to violations of:
 - Commit no criminal offense
 - Absconding

4. Condition of Probation "Commit no criminal offense in any jurisdiction" in that THE DEFENDANT HAS THE FOLLOWING PENDING CHARGES: ON 10/10/12 THE DEFENDANT WAS CHARGED WITH DWLR AND FICT/AL TITLE/REG CARD/TAG IN 12CR 705617, EXPIRED/NO INSPECTION AN OPERATE VEH NO INS IN 12CR 705618 AND DRIVE/ALLOW MV NO REGISTRATION AND CANCL/REVOK/SUSP CERTIF/TAG IN 12CR 705619 AND ALL ABOVE CHARGES ARE IN SAMPSON COUNTY. ON 10/17/12 THE DEFENDANT WAS CHARGED WITH SHOPLIFTING CONCEALMENT GOODS IN 12CR 223602 IN WAKE COUNTY. ON 11/16/12 THE DEFENDANT WAS CHARGED WITH DWLR IN 12CR 709464 IN HARNETT COUNTY. ON 12/18/12 THE DEFENDANT WAS CHARGED WITH POSSESSION OF FIREARM BY FELON IN 12CR 057780 AND POSSESS MARIJUANA UP TO



New criminal offense (p. 19)

- "Commit no criminal offense in any jurisdiction"
 - Conviction for new offense
 - Independent findings of criminal offense at probation violation hearing
- · No revocation solely for Class 3 misdemeanor

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Absconding (p. 21)

"Not abscond by willfully avoiding supervision or by willfully making the defendant's whereabouts unknown to the supervising probation officer, if the defendant is placed on supervised probation."

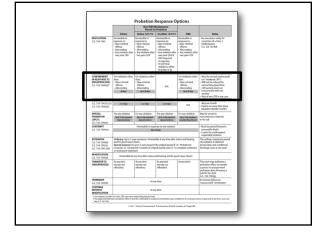
G.S. 15A-1343(b)(3a)

Absconding

- · More than merely failing to report
- More than merely failing to remain within the jurisdiction
- Facts supporting absconding:
 - Long absence from residence
 - Repeated attempts by officer to contact
 - Probationer knows officer is looking for him or her and still doesn't respond

Upon Revocation... (p. 18)

- The judge may reduce the sentence within the same range in the same grid cell
- Judge may allow consecutive suspended sentences to run concurrently



Confinement in Response to Violation (CRV) (p. 23)

- Permissible in response to violations other than "commit no criminal offense" and "absconding"
- Length:
 - Felony: 90 days
 - DWI: Up to 90 days
 - Pre-12/1/15 misdemeanor: Up to 90 days
- CRV repealed for misdemeanants placed on probation on/after 12/1/15



CRV (cont.)

- Must be continuous period (no "weekend CRV")
- Must be to proper place of confinement
 - Local jail or SMCP for misdemeanors
 - SMCP for DWI
 - DACJJ for felonies
 - Not DART-Cherry or Black Mountain
- CRV periods ordered in multiple probation cases must run concurrently
- Maximum of 2 CRVs per case

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"Terminal CRV"

- CRV that exhausts the defendant's suspended sentence
- CRV that runs out the clock on the defendant's period of probation
- CRV followed by the judge's affirmative termination of probation

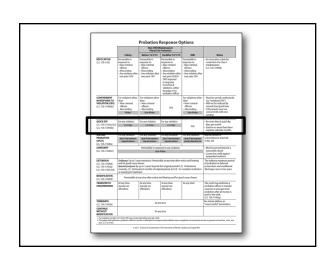
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Revocation after CRV

• After two CRVs, felony or DWI probation may be revoked for any subsequent violation

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Quick Dips

- 2-3 days of jail confinement
 - No more than 6 quick dips days per month
 - Used in no more than three separate calendar months of probation
 - Not permissible in DWI cases
- Quick Dips may be imposed by judge or by probation officer through "delegated authority"

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Revocation after Quick Dip

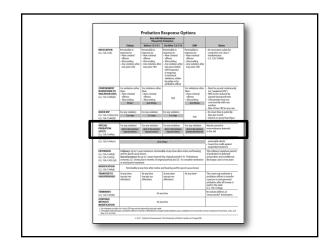
 After two Quick Dips, imposed by judge or by probation officer, misdemeanor probation may be revoked for any subsequent violation



Summary of Revocation Eligibility

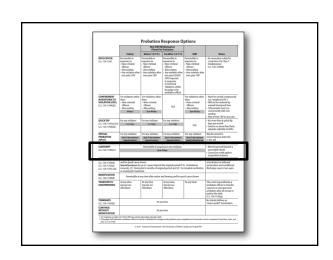
- For new crimes & absconding
 - Any probationer may be revoked upon first violation
- For technical violations, eligible for revocation after:
 - Felony: Two prior CRVs (90 days)
 - **DWI**: Two prior CRVs (up to 90 days)
 - Misdemeanors: Two prior Quick Dips (2-3 days, imposed by judge or probation officer)





Special Probation (Split)

- May be added in response to any violation
- Maximum term of imprisonment is ¼ of imposed suspended sentence
 - DWI: ¼ of maximum authorized penalty
- May be served on weekends or other intervals



Contempt

- Up to 30 days in jail
- Chapter 5A procedures apply
 - Proper notice
 - Proof beyond a reasonable doubt
- Counts for credit against suspended sentence if defendant is later revoked

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A defendant was placed on probation for DWI in 2017. The officer alleges the following violation.

Of the conditions of probation imposed in that judgment, the defendant has willfully violated:

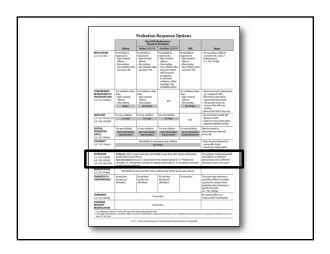
1. Condition of Probation "Commit no criminal offense

 Condition of Probation "Commit no criminal offense in any Jurisdiction" in that THE DEFENDANT HAS THE FOLLOWING PENDING CHARGES: ON 10/13/11 THE DEFENDANT WAS CHARGED WITH POSSESSION OF FIREARM BY FELON IN 17CRS'05617 IN SAMPSON COUNTY. IF THE DEFENDANT IS CONVICTED OF THIS CHARGE IT WILL BE A VIOLATION OF HIS CURRENT PROBATION.

Which responses are permissible?

- **XCRV?**





• Two types: ordinary and special purpose

Ordinary Extensions

- At any time prior to expiration, for good cause shown, the court may extend probation to the 5-year maximum
 - No violation required
 - Could happen multiple times
 - By policy, Probation no longer seeks extensions out of court

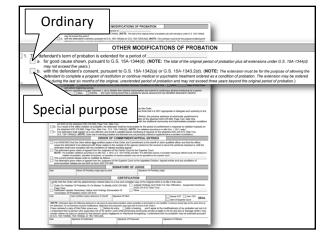
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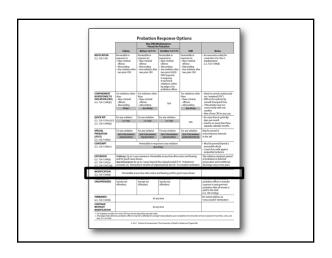
Special Purpose Extensions

- Extension by up to 3 years beyond the *original* period if:
 - Probationer consents
 - During last 6 months of *original* period, and
 - Extension is for <u>restitution</u> or <u>medical or</u> <u>psychiatric treatment</u>
- Only this type of ex 5-year maximum

Does not include substance abuse treatment. State v. Peed (2018)

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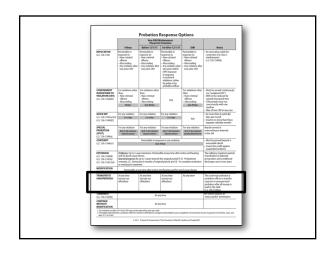




Modification

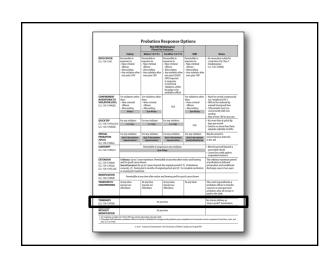
- Court may add/remove conditions at any time for good cause shown
 - No violation need have occurred
- After violation, the judge may add Intermediate conditions to a Community case





Transfer to Unsupervised

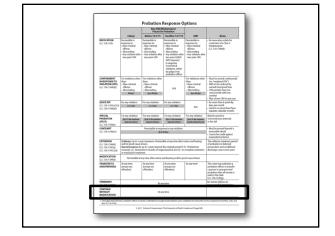
- Permissible at any time
- Judge may authorize probation officer to transfer a defendant to unsupervised probation once all money is paid



Termination

- Ends probation early
- Permissible at any time if warranted by the defendant's conduct and "the ends of justice"
- "Terminate unsuccessfully"







Continuation

The judge is never required to take any particular action

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Additional Issues

- Diversion cases (p. 34-36)
- Interstate Compact cases (p. 36)
- Class H and I felonies (p. 13)
- Therapeutic courts (p. 13)
- Jail credit (p. 38)

UNC

Appeals

- District court defendants have a statutory right to appeal revocation or imposition of a split sentence to superior court for de novo violation hearing
 - No appeal of CRV
 - Probably no appeal of Quick Dips
- No de novo appeal to superior court if violation hearing "waived"
- After appeal, case remains in superior court

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Appeals

- Class H and I felonies pled in district court
 - By default, violation hearing is in superior court
 - With consent, may be held in district court
 - Appeal is de novo to superior court

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Appeals

- Superior court defendant may appeal revocation and split sentences to the court of appeals
 - Appeal does not stay an activated sentence
 - Appeal stays imposition of a split
 - Court may allow release with conditions pending appeal

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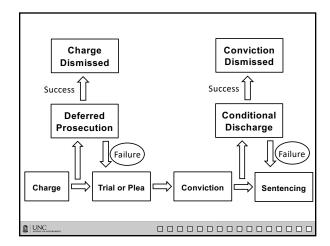




Violations in Diversion Cases

- Deferred prosecution
- · Conditional discharge

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"Revocation" in Diversion Cases

- · Deferred prosecution
 - G.S. 15A-1344(d). If a probationer violates a condition of probation . . . the court . . . may order that charges as to which prosecution has been deferred be brought to trial.

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"Revocation" in Diversion Cases

- Conditional Discharge
 - G.S. 15A-1341(a6). Upon violation of a term or condition of a conditional discharge granted pursuant to this section, the court may enter an adjudication of guilt and proceed as otherwise provided.
 - G.S. 90-96(a). Upon violation of a term or condition, the court may enter an adjudication of guilt and proceed as otherwise provided.

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Violations in Diversion Cases

- In general, violation hearings in diversion cases follow ordinary probation violation rules
- "In the absence of a provision to the contrary, and except where specifically excluded, the general probation provisions found in Article 82 of Chapter 15A apply to probation imposed under G.S. 90-96." State v. Burns, 171 N.C. App. 759 (2005).

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Violations in Diversion Cases

- Distinctions
 - Two-year maximum probation period
 - No confinement-based sanctions
 - Best to return to district of origin
- Unclear whether limits on revocation apply

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The Limbo Problem

 "Upon violation of a term or condition of a conditional discharge granted pursuant to this section, the court may enter an adjudication of guilt and proceed as otherwise provided. Upon fulfillment of the terms and conditions of a conditional discharge granted pursuant to this section, any plea or finding of guilty previously entered shall be withdrawn and the court shall discharge the person and dismiss the proceedings against the person."

- G.S. 15A-1341(a6)

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