Introduction to Structured Sentencing Jamie Markham UNC School of Government January 2024

UNC SCHOOL OF GOVERNMENT

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Objectives

- Grid fluency
- How to say a sentence
- Avoid common errors

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Types of Sentences

- Prison ("Active")
- Probation ("Intermediate" or "Community")
- Split sentence ("Special Probation")
- Sex Offenders
- Multiple convictions
- Fines and Restitution

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Probationary Sentences



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Exercise 2

 Suspend the term of imprisonment from Exercise 1 and give the defendant an <u>Intermediate</u> sentence



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Probationary Sentences (p. 26)

- Term of imprisonment
- <u>Type of sentence</u>
- Length of probation period
- Conditions of probation
- Delegated authority

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- Regular conditions
 - Apply by default, but may be stricken
- Special conditions
 - Statutory special conditions
 - Ad hoc conditions; must be "reasonably related"
- "Community and Intermediate" conditions
- Intermediate conditions
 - Apply in Intermediate cases, unless stricken
- Sex offender conditions

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- Conditions a probation officer may impose without court action
 - Community service
 - Additional reporting
 - Substance abuse assessment/treatment
 - House arrest
 - Curfew with electronic monitoring
 - Educational/vocational programming
 - 2- or 3-day "quick dip" in the jail

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Exercise 2 • Suspend the term of imprisonment from (1) and give the defendant an Intermediate sentence C/I/A "6-17 months, 6-8 suspended. 36 months of 5-6 supervised ADDRENT IN probation." 4–5 ASR PROF. UNC



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Community Intermediate Supervised or Supervised unsupervised probation that probation that MAY MAY include NOT include - Special probation - Special probation - Local judicially – Local judicially managed managed accountability and accountability and recovery court recovery court • Or a fine only UNC





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Exercise 4

- Common Law Robbery (Class G)
- Prior Record Level IV
- Sentence the defendant to "Special Probation": Give him a 30-day split sentence

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Probationary Sentences (p. 26)

- Term of imprisonment
- Type of sentence
- Length of probation period
- Conditions of probation
- Delegated authority

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Length of Probation Period



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Exercise 5

- Discharge Weapon into Occupied Property (Class E)
- PRL V
- Aggravating and Mitigating factors: None
- Give the defendant the shortest possible Active sentence

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Exercise 5

- Discharge Weapon into Occupied Property (Class E)
- PRL V
- Aggravating and Mitigating factors: None
- Give the defendant the shortest possible Active sentence

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Exercise 6 Discharge Weapon into Occupied Property (Class E) PRL V Aggravating factors: Involved a person under the age of 16 The victim was very old Mitigating factors: Honorable discharge from the Armed Forces Give the defendant the shortest possible Active sentence











Aggravating Factors: Procedure

• State must give 30-day notice of intent to prove

- Statutory aggravators need not be pled
- Non-statutory aggravators must be pled
- Aggravating factors must be proved to jury beyond a reasonable doubt (unless pled to)
- Prohibited aggravating factors
 - Evidence necessary to prove an element
 - Same item of evidence may not be used to prove more than one aggravating factor
 - Exercise of right to jury trial cannot be an aggravator

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Mitigating Factors: Procedure

- Defendant must be given an opportunity to prove mitigating factors
- Defendant must prove to the judge by a preponderance of the evidence

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Exercise 6

- Discharge Weapon into Occupied Property (Class E)
- PRL V
- Aggravating factors:
 - Involved a person under the age of 16
 - The victim was very old
- Mitigating factors:
 - Honorable discharge from the Armed Forces
- Give the defendant the shortest possible Active sentence

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Exercise 8 Indecent Liberties with a Child PRL II Aggravating and Mitigating factors: None Give the defendant probation with the longest possible split sentence

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Prior Record Level

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- All elements of the present offense included in a prior offense
- No stipulations: Judge must make a finding

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Out-of-State Prior Convictions

- By default:
 - Prior out-of-state felonies: Class I (2 points)
 - Prior out-of-state misdemeanors: Class 3 (0 points)
- With "substantial similarity" determination:
 - Count like the similar North Carolina offense
 - $-\operatorname{Proponent}$ must prove by preponderance of evidence
 - Court must make findings; stipulations ineffective

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Exercise 10

- Felony breaking or entering (Class H)
- Felony larceny (Class H)
- Prior Record Level I

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Restitution (p. 19)

- Compensation to victims

 Limited to victims of the crime(s) of conviction
- Amount must be supported by evidence or stipulation
- Court must consider defendant's ability to pay

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