Sentencing Serious Felonies





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Objectives

- Grid fluency
- Know what sentences mean
- Know enhancement and mitigation options



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Most inmates in North Carolina's prisons are serving time for:

- A. Sexual assaults
- B. Drug crimes
- C. Property crimes
- D. Murder

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Prison Population (2020)

Total population: 28,399

17 %

12 %

9 %

7 %

• Murder

Robbery

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Sexual assaults

Non-trafficking drug











All All</td

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Example (Class B1-E felony)

- Discharge Weapon into Occupied Property (Class E)
- Prior Record Level I
- No aggravating or mitigating factors





Example (Class B1-E felony)

- Second-degree kidnapping (Class E)
- Victim is 15 years old
- Prior Record Level I
- No aggravating or mitigating factors













Bonus Points

- Under supervision (+1)
 - Committed while on probation, parole, post-release supervision, incarcerated, or on escape
- Same elements (+1)

All elements of the present offense included in a prior offense

Prior record "bonus points"

- Under supervision (+1)
 - Committed while on probation, parole, postrelease supervision, incarcerated, or on escape
 - State must give 30 days notice of intent to pursue this point, and then prove it beyond a reasonable doubt if the defendant doesn't admit to it



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Out-of-State Prior Convictions

By default:

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- 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
 - Proponent must prove by preponderance of evidence
 - Court must make findings; stipulations ineffective









Prior Record Level

- Improper stipulations
 - Substantial similarity of out-of-state offenses
 - All the elements of the present offense included in a prior offense
- Permissible stipulations
 - Prior PDP did not involve marijuana (1 vs. 0)
 - Prior second-degree murder was Class B1 (9 vs. 6)

















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 (or 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





MITIGATING FACTORS 1. The defendant committed the offense under: a durants which was insufficient to constitute a defense but significantly reduced the defendant's culpability. i. Inter which was insufficient to constitute a defense but significantly reduced the defendant's culpability. i. Inter which was insufficient to constitute a defense but significantly reduced the defendant's culpability. Compution which was insufficient to constitute a defense but significantly reduced the defendant's culpability. The defendant: instruction was insufficient to constitute a defense but significantly reduced the defendant's culpability for the offense. b. privatical condition that was insufficient to constitute a defense but significantly reduced the defendant's culpability for the offense. The defendant's culpability for the offense. defendant was sufficient to constitute a defense but significantly reduced the defendant's culpability for the offense. defendant was sufficient to constitute a defense but significantly reduced the defendant's culpability for the offense. defendant was sufficient to constitute a defense but significantly reduced the defendant's culpability for the offense. defendant was sufficient to constitute a defense but significantly reduced the defendant's culpability for the offense. defendant was sufficient to constitute a defense but significantly reduced the defendant's conduct. defendant to reduce the offense a significantly reduced the defendant's conduct. </t

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Extraordinary Mitigation

Extraordinary mitigation

 Allows an Intermediate sentence in certain "A"-only cells of the sentencing grid based on the presence of extraordinary factor(s)

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Exclusions

- -Cannot use with Class A or Class B1 felony
- -Cannot use for drug trafficking/conspiracy
- Must have fewer than 5 prior record points

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Extraordinary mitigation

- Permissible when court finds:
 - Extraordinary mitigating factors of a kind significantly greater than in the normal case;
 - Those factors substantially outweigh any factors in aggravation; and
 - It would be a manifest injustice to impose an active punishment in the case





Example

- 18-year-old defendant has intercourse with a 13-year-old victim
- No prior record



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Example
18-year-old defendant has intercourse with a 13-year-old victim
No prior record
C 16-month split sentence
44-58
44-65



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Advanced Supervised Release **Advanced Supervised Release**

- Created by Justice Reinvestment Act
- Allows early release from prison to postrelease supervision for identified defendants who complete "risk reduction incentives" in prison
- Used 123 times in 2019

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ASR Date Court imposes regular sentence from the grid

- ASR date, if ordered, flows from regular sentence
 - If presumptive or aggravated, ASR date is the lowest mitigated minimum sentence in the defendant's grid cell
 - If mitigated, ASR date is 80% of imposed minimum sentence



4-14 month sentence ASR date: 3.2 months

















Habitual Status Offenses (p. 8-9)

Habitual felon

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- Defendants with 3+ prior felonies
- Four-class sentence enhancement
- Habitual breaking and entering
 - Defendants with 1+ prior B/E
 - Sentenced as Class E

Habitual Felon

- Prior convictions used to habitualize do not count toward prior record level
 - State may choose which convictions to allege
 - State may allege more than three priors











Drug Trafficking

- Substantial assistance
- Attempted trafficking
- First Step Act



Substantial Assistance

- Drug trafficking only
- "Substantial assistance in the identification, arrest, or conviction of any accomplices, accessories, co-conspirators, or principals."
 Not limited to accomplices, etc., in *this case*
- Judge has discretion to give reduced sentence, reduced fine, or probation

Substantial Assistance

2017 452 trafficking convictions 78 probationary sentences

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First Step Act

- Applicable to Trafficking by Possession of Lowest Drug Amount
- Allows departure from mandatory sentence if defendant meets 11 conditions, including
 - No prior felony drug convictions
 - No violence or weapons used in the commission of offense
 - Admission to substance abuse disorder
 - $-\,$ Reasonable assistance in identifying accomplices
- Sentenced according to regular sentencing grid

Consecutive Sentences

- "Sentences imposed under this section shall run consecutively with and shall commence at the expiration of any sentence being served by the person sentenced under this section."
 - Habitual felon
 - Habitual DWI
 - Habitual B/E



Drug trafficking

 Always interpreted to allow consolidated or concurrent sentences for convictions sentenced together

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"Contingent" Sentences

- Probationary sentences
 - Probation *periods* must run concurrently with one another
 A probationary sentence may run consecutively to an Active
 - sentence ("contingent")







