Preventing Low Level Felonies from Becoming High Level Habitual **Felonies**

No Big Deal!

If...... You just win the primary phase of trial



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A Nationwide Trend

- Persistent offender laws to severely enhance sentences
- NC's habitual felon law is generally a "fourth Strike" situation
- "Primary purpose" is to "deter repeat offenders" and "segregate that person from the rest of society for an extended period of time."
 State v. Aldridge, 76 N.C. App. 638, 640 (1985)

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Habitual Felons vs. Habitual Crimes

<u>Habitual **Felon**</u> is *different* from <u>Habitual **Crimes**:</u>

- Habitual DWI (3+ prior impaired driving) N.C.G.S. §20-138.5
- Habitual Larceny (4+ prior larcenies) N.C.G.S. §14.72
- Habitual Misdemeanor Assault (2+ prior assaults) N.C.G.S. §14-33.2
- Habitual Breaking and/or Entering (1+ prior B&E) N.C.G.S. §§14-7.25-7.31
- Armed Habitual Felon (1+ prior Firearm related felony) N.C.G.S. §§14.7.35-7.41

Habitual Felon Law in NC O

Vanilla: Defendant has three (or more) felony convictions, Federal or State.

- \blacksquare If convicted, defendant will be sentenced at $\underline{\textbf{four}}$ classes higher
- Capped at "C"

Rocky Road: Violent habitual felon.

- Defendant has two previous A-E felony convictions and is convicted of a new A-E felony
- Life sentence

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How Does It Work?

HF is a **status**, not a crime

- lacktriangledown Three previous $\emph{non-overlapping}$ convictions
 - Felony convictions since 1967 (N.C.G.S. §14-7.1)
- HF status is for *life*

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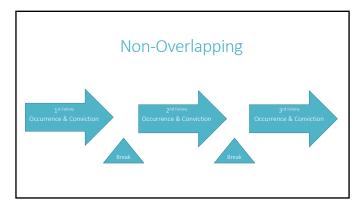
- Alleged by indictment
- ${}^{\blacksquare}\text{Convictions } \underline{\text{do not}}$ have to be for similar offenses or similar to the newly charged offense
- The convictions must be felonies in NC or defined as felonies under the laws of any sovereign jurisdiction where the convictions occurred



Things to Watch For

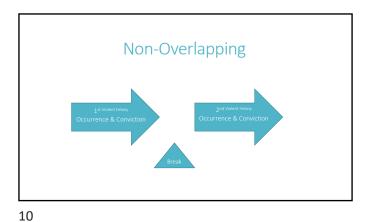
- "Non-overlapping"
- Pardoned convictions
- \blacksquare NC convictions (prior to July 1, 1975) based on plea of no contest
- Convictions prior to July 6, 1967
- Convictions for habitual misdemeanor assaults (N.C.G.S. §14-33.2)
- Only <u>one</u> from before age 18 can be used





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Violent Habitual Felon N.C.G.S. §14.7.7

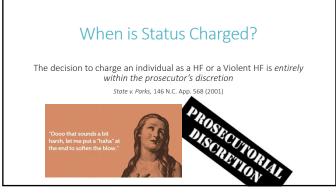
 \blacksquare Any person with $\underline{\text{two (2)}}$ non-overlapping "violent felony" convictions

- Any Class A through E felony convictions since 1967 in North Carolina
 Any repealed or superseded offenses that are the substantial equivalent to a current Class A through E Felony in North Carolina
- Any offense from another jurisdiction "substantially similar to" an A through E North Carolina offense
- \blacksquare Need $\underline{\mathsf{NOT}}$ be defined by "foreign sovereign" as felony

■ **Note**: Excludes some felony offenses that might naturally be considered violent (assaults)



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HF Indictment

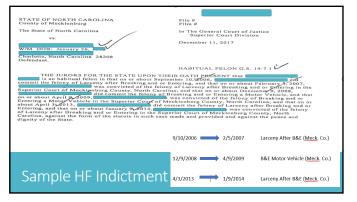
N.C.G.S. §14-7.3

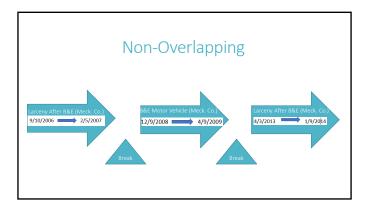
- Must be separate from the principal felony Indictments
 - Can be listed a Count II to the Principal Felony State v. Young, 120 N.C. App. 456, 459-60 (1995)
- <u>Must</u> include the following (for each of the 3 felonies):
 - Date of the commission;
 - 2. Date of the conviction;

 - 3. State or sovereign against which the felony was committed; and
 4. Identity of the court in which the conviction took place

 State v. Langley, 371 N.C. 389 (2018)

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How is HF Status Proven?

Stipulation of both parties (N.C.G.S. §14-7.4) -OR-

The original or certified copy of the court record of the prior convictions

-OR- EVEN AN ACIS PRINTOUT CERTIFIED BY A CLERKI (State v. Waycaster, NC Supreme Court, 8/14/20)

Note: The original or certified copy of the court record of conviction is *prima facie* evidence of that prior conviction.





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Late Identification of HF Status by DA

- A client might not be identified as a HF until after Bond Hearing or Probable Cause Hearing date in District Court
- You may become aware of your client's HF status before the prosecutor does
 - Perhaps it's time to plead quick?
 - A habitual felon indictment must be part of a prosecution "for which no judgment" has yet been entered.
- Until that happens the State can obtain and prosecute
- a new habitual felon indictment

 The judge can even continue the case to allow the state time to secure the new indictment State v. Hodge, NC. App. (Feb, 2020)



No OFA



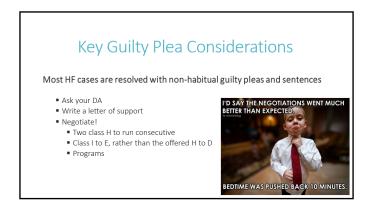
HF is a *status* and not a standalone offense

Therefore, a HF Indictment <u>should not result in a new bond or Order for Arrest</u>

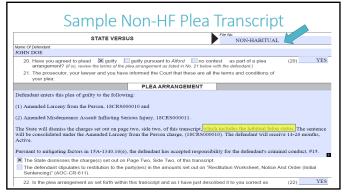
Indictment generally served at Scheduling Conference date in Mecklenburg

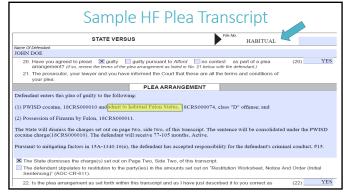
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Consecutive Sentence Prospects

If client is serving time already or has multiple pending cases, try to wrap them up

Work with out of county attorneys
Work with other units (Especially PV)
Check pending

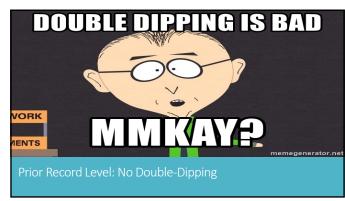
If the defendant is not currently serving a term of imprisonment,

THAT'D BE GREAT

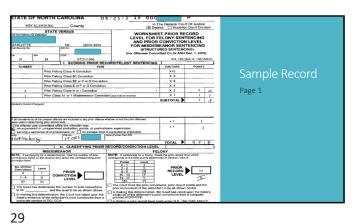
the trial court may exercise its discretion in determining whether to impose concurrent or consecutive sentences

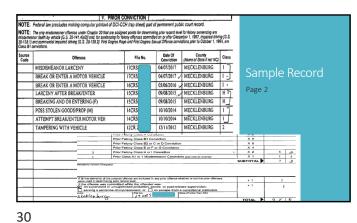
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Critique Every HF Indictment Look for irregularities in HF indictment: • Overlapping prior felonies • Court records mistaken or missing • Priors were not actually felonies. State v. Moncree, 188 N.C. App. 221 (2008). • Different names or date of birth in court records Suggestion: Make it a habit to obtain copies of the alleged prior judgments and transcripts prior to trial



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Pre-Trial Issues

Anti-Collateral Attack Rule

- Don't wait until trial to challenge validity of prior felony conviction if you know it's mistaken
 If a predicate felony conviction could be attacked, it must be done with an MAR prior to trial (State v. Creason, 123 N.C. App. 495 (1996))
- Exception:
 - A Motion to Suppress the prior conviction due to <u>lack of counsel</u> is viable at any time (N.C.G.S. §15A-980)
- ***Some judges may permit such collateral attacks on the theory that it promotes judicial economy

Improper Collateral Attacks

My lawyer was ineffective

Court that took conviction lacked jurisdiction

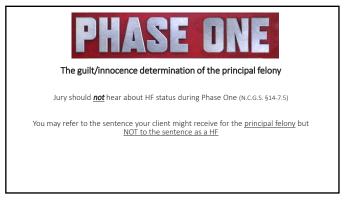


Guilty plea was not knowing and/or voluntarily made

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If convicted:

- **HF status** is a penalty enhancement
 - $\ ^{\blacksquare}$ HF status will elevate the felony punishment four (4) classes
 - Capped at "C"
- Violent Habitual Felon (N.C.G.S. §14-7.12):
 - If defendant is convicted of the principal Class A-E felony, sentence is

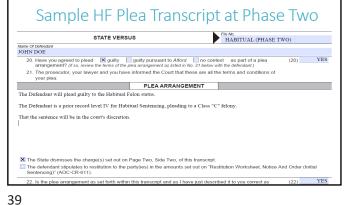
Should You Pass Go?

■ If you get a Guilty verdict on the principal felony, don't give up!

■ You have leverage:

- Conference the case with the judge and the prosecutor
- Ask for a mitigated range sentence or a bottom of the presumptive range sentence in exchange for a stipulation to the HF status
- **Client must agree and execute a HF plea transcript that admits HF status

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Jury trial for HF Status

- Beyond reasonable doubt
- Three (3) prior non-overlapping felony convictions
- The main evidence typically is a certified court records
- Permissible Closing Arguments in Phase 2:
 - May now refer to the enhanced sentence your HF client is exposed to
 - Watch for different names or dates of birth ■ Exploit sloppy judgments
 - When the stakes are this high, discrepancies like that are unacceptable



Class of Substantive Felony	Will Be Enhanced to	Habitual Felon Class
Class I	\longrightarrow	Class E
Class H	\longrightarrow	Class D
Class G	\Longrightarrow	Class C
Class F	\longrightarrow	Class C
Class E	\Longrightarrow	Class C
Class D	\longrightarrow	Class C
Class A, Class B1, Class B2	\longrightarrow	Class A, Class B1, Class B2
***Except pre-201	1	

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Class of Substantive Felony Class I Class I Class G C

Felony convictions used to establish the client's HF status cannot count toward the prior record level point system (N.C.G.S. §14-7.6) *BUT... If convicted of multiple felonies in one session of court, one of those felony convictions may be used as a predicate conviction toward HF status, and a second one can be used toward the prior record level (N.C.G.S. §14-7.12) *Special consideration: PDP (cocaine vs. marijuana), in Habitual Crimes consider attempts vs. completed crimes (larceny, assault)

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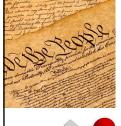
Special Client Concerns

- Unwillingness or inability to process or accept HF sentence
- Myths regarding priors

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- Dangerous decision-making
 - Resist any urge to sugarcoat the news
 Suppression motion? Great! But you are HF for life.
 - Give the worst
 - Visit clients early and often: build trust
 - Communicate offer is better than alternative
 - Should a non-habitual offer be taken?





Constitutional Issues

Generally, these claims have been rejected:

Double Jeopardy
Equal Protection
Selective Prosecution
Separation of Powers
Gives DA the legislative power to define sentence for crimes
Cruel and Unusual Punishment



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Can I Get a HF offer?

Sometimes, a HF status client will face <u>more</u> time <u>on a non-habitual p</u>lea or conviction

When being sentenced as a HF can benefit your client:

(1) Defendants with a Class C or a Class D felony

(2) Drug trafficking offenses

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Can I get a reduction in prior record level?



N.C.G.S

•§ 14-7.1	Persons defined as habitual felons.
■ § 14-7.2	Punishment.
■ § 14-7.3	Charge of habitual felon
■ § 14-7.4	Evidence of prior convictions of felony offenses
■ § 14-7.5	Verdict and judgment
■ § 14-7.6	Sentencing of habitual felons
■§ 14-7.7	Persons defined as violent habitual felons
■ § 14-7.8	Punishment
■ § 14-7.9	Charge of Violent Habitual Felon
■ § 14-7.10	Evidence of prior convictions of violent felonies
■§ 14-7.11	Verdict and judgement
■ § 14-7.12	Sentencing of violent habitual felons

