

203.13 ARMED HABITUAL FELON.<sup>1</sup>

*NOTE WELL: See N.C. Gen. Stat. §§ 14-7.40 and 14-7.41 for provisions regarding indictment, bifurcated trial, verdict, and judgment.*

The defendant has been charged with being an armed habitual felon. An armed habitual felon is an individual who has been [convicted of] (or) [pled guilty to] (or) [pled no contest to] firearm-related felony offenses<sup>2</sup> on at least two separate occasions. The second (and other subsequent) crime(s) must have been committed after the [conviction of] (or) [plea of guilty to] (or) [plea of no contest to] the one before it.<sup>3</sup>

For you to find the defendant guilty of being an armed habitual felon, the State must prove two things beyond a reasonable doubt:

First, that on (*name date*) the defendant, in (*name court*) [was convicted of] [pled guilty to] [pled no contest to] the firearm-related felony of (*name firearm related felony*), that was committed on (*name date*) in violation of the law of the [State of North Carolina] [State of (*name other state*)] [United States];

And Second, that on (*name date*) the defendant, in (*name court*) [was convicted of] [pled guilty to] [pled no contest to] the firearm-related felony of (*name firearm-related felony*), that was committed on (*name date*) in violation of the law of the [State of North Carolina] [State of (*name other state*)] [United States].

If you find from the evidence beyond a reasonable doubt that:

(1) On (*name date*), the defendant in (*name court*) [was convicted of] [pled guilty to] [pled no contest to] the firearm-related felony of (*name firearm-related felony*), that was committed on (*name date*) in violation

of the law of the [State of North Carolina] [State of (*name other state*)]  
[United States]; and

(2) On (*name date*), the defendant in (*name court*) [was convicted of]  
[pled guilty to] [pled no contest to] the firearm-related felony of (*name  
firearm-related felony*), that was committed on (*name date*) in violation  
of the law of the [State of North Carolina] [State of (*name other state*)]  
[United States],

it would be your duty to return a verdict of guilty.

If you do not so find or have reasonable doubt as to one or more of  
these things, it would be your duty to return a verdict of not guilty.

---

1 Under N.C. Gen. Stat. § 14-7.5, the issue of whether a defendant is an habitual felon is submitted to the jury, or, in the alternative, a defendant may enter a guilty plea to the charge of being an habitual felon. Even when a defendant stipulates to the three prior convictions and as to his status as an habitual felon, such stipulation, in the absence of an inquiry by the trial court to establish a record of a formal guilty plea, is not tantamount to a guilty plea. *State v. Gilmore*, 142 N.C. App. 465, 542 S.E.2d 694 (2001). The trial judge is strongly advised to use a transcript of plea if defendant pleads guilty or admits to being a habitual felon.

2 N.C. Gen. Stat. § 14-7.35 defines “firearm-related felony” as “any felony committed by a person in which the person used or displayed a firearm while committing the felony.”

3 Firearm-related felonies committed before the defendant turned 18 years of age do not constitute more than one firearm-related felony for purposes of this offense.