

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA  
SESSION 2005

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HOUSE DRH80161-LH-32C (1/26)

Short Title: Blakely Decision/Conform State Law. (Public)

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Sponsors: Representatives Glazier, Haire, and Ross (Primary Sponsors).

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Referred to:

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A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

1  
2 AN ACT TO AMEND STATE LAW REGARDING THE DETERMINATION OF  
3 AGGRAVATING FACTORS IN A CRIMINAL CASE TO CONFORM WITH  
4 THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT DECISION IN BLAKELY V.  
5 WASHINGTON.

6 The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts:

7       **SECTION 1.** G.S. 15A-1340.16 reads as rewritten:

8 "**§ 15A-1340.16. Aggravated and mitigated sentences.**

9       (a) Generally, Burden of Proof. – The court shall consider evidence of  
10 aggravating or mitigating factors present in the offense that make an aggravated or  
11 mitigated sentence appropriate, but the decision to depart from the presumptive range is  
12 in the discretion of the court. The State bears the burden of proving ~~by a preponderance~~  
13 ~~of the evidence beyond a reasonable doubt~~ that an aggravating factor exists, and the  
14 offender bears the burden of proving by a preponderance of the evidence that a  
15 mitigating factor exists.

16       (a1) Jury to Determine Aggravating Factors; Jury Procedure if Trial Bifurcated. –  
17 The defendant may admit to the existence of an aggravating factor, and the factor so  
18 admitted shall be treated as though it were found by a jury pursuant to the procedures in  
19 this subsection. Admissions of the existence of an aggravating factor must be consistent  
20 with the provisions of G.S. 15A-1022.1. If the defendant does not so admit, only a jury  
21 may determine if an aggravating factor is present in an offense. The jury impaneled for  
22 the trial of the felony may, in the same trial, also determine if one or more aggravating  
23 factors is present, unless the court determines that the interests of justice require that a  
24 separate sentencing proceeding be used to make that determination. If the court  
25 determines that a separate proceeding is required, the proceeding shall be conducted by  
26 the trial judge before the trial jury as soon as practicable after the guilty verdict is  
27 returned. If prior to the time that the trial jury begins its deliberations on the issue of

1 whether one or more aggravating factors exist, any juror dies, becomes incapacitated or  
2 disqualified, or is discharged for any reason, an alternate juror shall become a part of the  
3 jury and serve in all respects as those selected on the regular trial panel. An alternate  
4 juror shall become a part of the jury in the order in which the juror was selected. If the  
5 trial jury is unable to reconvene for a hearing on the issue of whether one or more  
6 aggravating factors exist after having determined the guilt of the accused, the trial judge  
7 shall impanel a new jury to determine the issue. A jury selected to determine whether  
8 one or more aggravating factors exist shall be selected in the same manner as juries are  
9 selected for the trial of criminal cases.

10 (a2) Procedure if Defendant Admits Aggravating Factor Only. – If the defendant  
11 admits that an aggravating factor exists, but pleads not guilty to the underlying felony, a  
12 jury shall be impaneled to dispose of the felony charge. In that case, evidence that  
13 relates solely to the establishment of an aggravating factor shall not be admitted in the  
14 felony trial.

15 (a3) Procedure if Defendant Pleads Guilty to the Felony Only. – If the defendant  
16 pleads guilty to the felony, but contests the existence of one or more aggravating  
17 factors, a jury shall be impaneled to determine if the aggravating factor or factors exist.

18 (a4) Pleading of Aggravating Factors. – Aggravating factors set forth in  
19 subsection (d) of this section need not be included in an indictment or other charging  
20 instrument. Any aggravating factor alleged under subdivision (d)(20) of this section  
21 shall be included in an indictment or other charging instrument, as specified in  
22 G.S. 15A-924.

23 (a5) Procedure to Determine Prior Record Level Points Not Involving Prior  
24 Convictions. – If the State seeks to establish the existence of a prior record level point  
25 under G.S. 15A-1340.14(b)(7), the jury shall determine whether the point should be  
26 assessed using the procedures specified in subsections (a1) through (a3) of this section.  
27 The State need not allege in an indictment or other pleading that it intends to establish  
28 the point.

29 (a6) Notice of Intent to Use Aggravating Factors or Prior Record Level Points. –  
30 The State must provide a defendant with written notice of its intent to prove the  
31 existence of one or more aggravating factors or a prior record level point under  
32 G.S. 15A-1340.14(b)(7) at least 30 days before trial or the entry of a guilty or no contest  
33 plea. A defendant may waive the right to receive such notice. The notice shall list all the  
34 aggravating factors the State seeks to establish.

35 (b) When Aggravated or Mitigated Sentence Allowed. – If the ~~court~~ jury, or with  
36 respect to an aggravating factor under G.S. 15A-1340.16(d)(18a), the court, finds that  
37 aggravating factors exist or the court finds that mitigating factors exist, ~~if~~ the court may  
38 depart from the presumptive range of sentences specified in G.S. 15A-1340.17(c)(2). If  
39 ~~the court finds that~~ aggravating factors are present and the court determines they are  
40 sufficient to outweigh any mitigating factors that are present, it may impose a sentence  
41 that is permitted by the aggravated range described in G.S. 15A-1340.17(c)(4). If the  
42 court finds that mitigating factors are present and are sufficient to outweigh any  
43 aggravating factors that are present, it may impose a sentence that is permitted by the  
44 mitigated range described in G.S. 15A-1340.17(c)(3).

1 (c) Written Findings; When Required. – The court shall make findings of the  
2 aggravating and mitigating factors present in the offense only if, in its discretion, it  
3 departs from the presumptive range of sentences specified in G.S. 15A-1340.17(c)(2). If  
4 the jury finds factors in aggravation, the court shall ensure that those findings are  
5 entered in the court's determination of sentencing factors form or any comparable  
6 document used to record the findings of sentencing factors. Findings shall be in writing.  
7 The requirement to make findings in order to depart from the presumptive range applies  
8 regardless of whether the sentence of imprisonment is activated or suspended.

9 (d) Aggravating Factors. – The following are aggravating factors:

- 10 (1) The defendant induced others to participate in the commission of the  
11 offense or occupied a position of leadership or dominance of other  
12 participants.
- 13 (2) The defendant joined with more than one other person in committing  
14 the offense and was not charged with committing a conspiracy.
- 15 (2a) The offense was committed for the benefit of, or at the direction of,  
16 any criminal street gang, with the specific intent to promote, further, or  
17 assist in any criminal conduct by gang members, and the defendant  
18 was not charged with committing a conspiracy. A "criminal street  
19 gang" means any ongoing organization, association, or group of three  
20 or more persons, whether formal or informal, having as one of its  
21 primary activities the commission of felony or violent misdemeanor  
22 offenses, or delinquent acts that would be felonies or violent  
23 misdemeanors if committed by an adult, and having a common name  
24 or common identifying sign, colors, or symbols.
- 25 (3) The offense was committed for the purpose of avoiding or preventing a  
26 lawful arrest or effecting an escape from custody.
- 27 (4) The defendant was hired or paid to commit the offense.
- 28 (5) The offense was committed to disrupt or hinder the lawful exercise of  
29 any governmental function or the enforcement of laws.
- 30 (6) The offense was committed against or proximately caused serious  
31 injury to a present or former law enforcement officer, employee of the  
32 Department of Correction, jailer, fireman, emergency medical  
33 technician, ambulance attendant, justice or judge, clerk or assistant or  
34 deputy clerk of court, magistrate, prosecutor, juror, or witness against  
35 the defendant, while engaged in the performance of that person's  
36 official duties or because of the exercise of that person's official duties.
- 37 (7) The offense was especially heinous, atrocious, or cruel.
- 38 (8) The defendant knowingly created a great risk of death to more than  
39 one person by means of a weapon or device which would normally be  
40 hazardous to the lives of more than one person.
- 41 (9) The defendant held public office at the time of the offense and the  
42 offense related to the conduct of the office.
- 43 (10) The defendant was armed with or used a deadly weapon at the time of  
44 the crime.

- 1 (11) The victim was very young, or very old, or mentally or physically  
2 infirm, or handicapped.
- 3 (12) The defendant committed the offense while on pretrial release on  
4 another charge.
- 5 (13) The defendant involved a person under the age of 16 in the  
6 commission of the crime.
- 7 (14) The offense involved an attempted or actual taking of property of great  
8 monetary value or damage causing great monetary loss, or the offense  
9 involved an unusually large quantity of contraband.
- 10 (15) The defendant took advantage of a position of trust or confidence,  
11 including a domestic relationship, to commit the offense.
- 12 (16) The offense involved the sale or delivery of a controlled substance to a  
13 minor.
- 14 (16a) The offense is the manufacture of methamphetamine and was  
15 committed where a person under the age of 18 lives, was present, or  
16 was otherwise endangered by exposure to the drug, its ingredients, its  
17 by-products, or its waste.
- 18 (17) The offense for which the defendant stands convicted was committed  
19 against a victim because of the victim's race, color, religion,  
20 nationality, or country of origin.
- 21 (18) The defendant does not support the defendant's family.
- 22 (18a) The defendant has previously been adjudicated delinquent for an  
23 offense that would be a Class A, B1, B2, C, D, or E felony if  
24 committed by an adult.
- 25 (19) The serious injury inflicted upon the victim is permanent and  
26 debilitating.
- 27 (20) Any other aggravating factor reasonably related to the purposes of  
28 sentencing.

29 Evidence necessary to prove an element of the offense shall not be used to prove any  
30 factor in aggravation, and the same item of evidence shall not be used to prove more  
31 than one factor in aggravation. Evidence necessary to establish that an enhanced  
32 sentence is required under G.S. 15A-1340.16A may not be used to prove any factor in  
33 aggravation.

34 The judge shall not consider as an aggravating factor the fact that the defendant  
35 exercised the right to a jury trial.

36 Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (a1) of this section, the determination  
37 that an aggravating factor under G.S. 15A-1340.16(d)(18a) is present in a case shall be  
38 made by the court, and not by the jury. That determination shall be made in the  
39 sentencing hearing.

40 (e) Mitigating Factors. – The following are mitigating factors:

- 41 (1) The defendant committed the offense under duress, coercion, threat, or  
42 compulsion that was insufficient to constitute a defense but  
43 significantly reduced the defendant's culpability.

- 1 (2) The defendant was a passive participant or played a minor role in the  
2 commission of the offense.
- 3 (3) The defendant was suffering from a mental or physical condition that  
4 was insufficient to constitute a defense but significantly reduced the  
5 defendant's culpability for the offense.
- 6 (4) The defendant's age, immaturity, or limited mental capacity at the time  
7 of commission of the offense significantly reduced the defendant's  
8 culpability for the offense.
- 9 (5) The defendant has made substantial or full restitution to the victim.
- 10 (6) The victim was more than 16 years of age and was a voluntary  
11 participant in the defendant's conduct or consented to it.
- 12 (7) The defendant aided in the apprehension of another felon or testified  
13 truthfully on behalf of the prosecution in another prosecution of a  
14 felony.
- 15 (8) The defendant acted under strong provocation, or the relationship  
16 between the defendant and the victim was otherwise extenuating.
- 17 (9) The defendant could not reasonably foresee that the defendant's  
18 conduct would cause or threaten serious bodily harm or fear, or the  
19 defendant exercised caution to avoid such consequences.
- 20 (10) The defendant reasonably believed that the defendant's conduct was  
21 legal.
- 22 (11) Prior to arrest or at an early stage of the criminal process, the  
23 defendant voluntarily acknowledged wrongdoing in connection with  
24 the offense to a law enforcement officer.
- 25 (12) The defendant has been a person of good character or has had a good  
26 reputation in the community in which the defendant lives.
- 27 (13) The defendant is a minor and has reliable supervision available.
- 28 (14) The defendant has been honorably discharged from the United States  
29 armed services.
- 30 (15) The defendant has accepted responsibility for the defendant's criminal  
31 conduct.
- 32 (16) The defendant has entered and is currently involved in or has  
33 successfully completed a drug treatment program or an alcohol  
34 treatment program subsequent to arrest and prior to trial.
- 35 (17) The defendant supports the defendant's family.
- 36 (18) The defendant has a support system in the community.
- 37 (19) The defendant has a positive employment history or is gainfully  
38 employed.
- 39 (20) The defendant has a good treatment prognosis, and a workable  
40 treatment plan is available.
- 41 (21) Any other mitigating factor reasonably related to the purposes of  
42 sentences."

43 **SECTION 2.** G.S. 15A-1340.14 reads as rewritten:

44 **"§ 15A-1340.14. Prior record level for felony sentencing.**

1 (a) Generally. – The prior record level of a felony offender is determined by  
2 calculating the sum of the points assigned to each of the offender's prior convictions that  
3 the court, or with respect to subdivision (b)(7) of this section, the jury, finds to have  
4 been proved in accordance with this section.

5 (b) Points. – Points are assigned as follows:

6 (1) For each prior felony Class A conviction, 10 points.

7 (1a) For each prior felony Class B1 conviction, 9 points.

8 (2) For each prior felony Class B2, C, or D conviction, 6 points.

9 (3) For each prior felony Class E, F, or G conviction, 4 points.

10 (4) For each prior felony Class H or I conviction, 2 points.

11 (5) For each prior misdemeanor conviction as defined in this subsection, 1  
12 point. For purposes of this subsection, misdemeanor is defined as any  
13 Class A1 and Class 1 nontraffic misdemeanor offense, impaired  
14 driving (G.S. 20-138.1), impaired driving in a commercial vehicle  
15 (G.S. 20-138.2), and misdemeanor death by vehicle  
16 (G.S. 20-141.4(a2)), but not any other misdemeanor traffic offense  
17 under Chapter 20 of the General Statutes.

18 (6) If all the elements of the present offense are included in any prior  
19 offense for which the offender was convicted, whether or not the prior  
20 offense or offenses were used in determining prior record level, 1  
21 point.

22 (7) If the offense was committed while the offender was on supervised or  
23 unsupervised probation, parole, or post-release supervision, or while  
24 the offender was serving a sentence of imprisonment, or while the  
25 offender was on escape from a correctional institution while serving a  
26 sentence of imprisonment, 1 point.

27 For purposes of determining prior record points under this subsection, a conviction  
28 for a first degree rape or a first degree sexual offense committed prior to the effective  
29 date of this subsection shall be treated as a felony Class B1 conviction, and a conviction  
30 for any other felony Class B offense committed prior to the effective date of this  
31 subsection shall be treated as a felony Class B2 conviction. G.S. 15A-1340.16(a5)  
32 specifies the procedure to be used to determine if a point exists under subdivision (b)(7).  
33 The State must provide a defendant with written notice of its intent to prove the  
34 existence of the prior record point under subdivision (b)(7) of this section as required by  
35 G.S. 15A-1340.16(a6).

36 (c) Prior Record Levels for Felony Sentencing. – The prior record levels for  
37 felony sentencing are:

38 (1) Level I – 0 points.

39 (2) Level II – At least 1, but not more than 4 points.

40 (3) Level III – At least 5, but not more than 8 points.

41 (4) Level IV – At least 9, but not more than 14 points.

42 (5) Level V – At least 15, but not more than 18 points.

43 (6) Level VI – At least 19 points.

1 In determining the prior record level, the classification of a prior offense is the  
2 classification assigned to that offense at the time the offense for which the offender is  
3 being sentenced is committed.

4 (d) Multiple Prior Convictions Obtained in One Court Week. – For purposes of  
5 determining the prior record level, if an offender is convicted of more than one offense  
6 in a single superior court during one calendar week, only the conviction for the offense  
7 with the highest point total is used. If an offender is convicted of more than one offense  
8 in a single session of district court, only one of the convictions is used.

9 (e) Classification of Prior Convictions From Other Jurisdictions. – Except as  
10 otherwise provided in this subsection, a conviction occurring in a jurisdiction other than  
11 North Carolina is classified as a Class I felony if the jurisdiction in which the offense  
12 occurred classifies the offense as a felony, or is classified as a Class 3 misdemeanor if  
13 the jurisdiction in which the offense occurred classifies the offense as a misdemeanor. If  
14 the offender proves by the preponderance of the evidence that an offense classified as a  
15 felony in the other jurisdiction is substantially similar to an offense that is a  
16 misdemeanor in North Carolina, the conviction is treated as that class of misdemeanor  
17 for assigning prior record level points. If the State proves by the preponderance of the  
18 evidence that an offense classified as either a misdemeanor or a felony in the other  
19 jurisdiction is substantially similar to an offense in North Carolina that is classified as a  
20 Class I felony or higher, the conviction is treated as that class of felony for assigning  
21 prior record level points. If the State proves by the preponderance of the evidence that  
22 an offense classified as a misdemeanor in the other jurisdiction is substantially similar  
23 to an offense classified as a Class A1 or Class 1 misdemeanor in North Carolina, the  
24 conviction is treated as a Class A1 or Class 1 misdemeanor for assigning prior record  
25 level points.

26 (f) Proof of Prior Convictions. – A prior conviction shall be proved by any of the  
27 following methods:

- 28 (1) Stipulation of the parties.
- 29 (2) An original or copy of the court record of the prior conviction.
- 30 (3) A copy of records maintained by the Division of Criminal Information,  
31 the Division of Motor Vehicles, or of the Administrative Office of the  
32 Courts.
- 33 (4) Any other method found by the court to be reliable.

34 The State bears the burden of proving, by a preponderance of the evidence, that a  
35 prior conviction exists and that the offender before the court is the same person as the  
36 offender named in the prior conviction. The original or a copy of the court records or a  
37 copy of the records maintained by the Division of Criminal Information, the Division of  
38 Motor Vehicles, or of the Administrative Office of the Courts, bearing the same name as  
39 that by which the offender is charged, is prima facie evidence that the offender named is  
40 the same person as the offender before the court, and that the facts set out in the record  
41 are true. For purposes of this subsection, "a copy" includes a paper writing containing a  
42 reproduction of a record maintained electronically on a computer or other data  
43 processing equipment, and a document produced by a facsimile machine. The  
44 prosecutor shall make all feasible efforts to obtain and present to the court the offender's

1 full record. Evidence presented by either party at trial may be utilized to prove prior  
2 convictions. Suppression of prior convictions is pursuant to G.S. 15A-980. If a motion  
3 is made pursuant to that section during the sentencing stage of the criminal action, the  
4 court may grant a continuance of the sentencing hearing. If asked by the defendant in  
5 compliance with G.S. 15A-903, the prosecutor shall furnish the defendant's prior  
6 criminal record to the defendant within a reasonable time sufficient to allow the  
7 defendant to determine if the record available to the prosecutor is accurate. Upon  
8 request of a sentencing services program established pursuant to Article 61 of Chapter  
9 7A of the General Statutes, the district attorney shall provide any information the  
10 district attorney has about the criminal record of a person for whom the program has  
11 been requested to provide a sentencing plan pursuant to G.S. 7A-773.1."

12 **SECTION 3.** G.S. 15A-924(a) is amended by adding a new subdivision to  
13 read:

14 "(a) A criminal pleading must contain:

- 15 (1) The name or other identification of the defendant but the name of the  
16 defendant need not be repeated in each count unless required for  
17 clarity.
- 18 (2) A separate count addressed to each offense charged, but allegations in  
19 one count may be incorporated by reference in another count.
- 20 (3) A statement or cross reference in each count indicating that the offense  
21 charged therein was committed in a designated county.
- 22 (4) A statement or cross reference in each count indicating that the offense  
23 charged was committed on, or on or about, a designated date, or during  
24 a designated period of time. Error as to a date or its omission is not  
25 ground for dismissal of the charges or for reversal of a conviction if  
26 time was not of the essence with respect to the charge and the error or  
27 omission did not mislead the defendant to his prejudice.
- 28 (5) A plain and concise factual statement in each count which, without  
29 allegations of an evidentiary nature, asserts facts supporting every  
30 element of a criminal offense and the defendant's commission thereof  
31 with sufficient precision clearly to apprise the defendant or defendants  
32 of the conduct which is the subject of the accusation. When the  
33 pleading is a criminal summons, warrant for arrest, or magistrate's  
34 order, or statement of charges based thereon, both the statement of the  
35 crime and any information showing probable cause which was  
36 considered by the judicial official and which has been furnished to the  
37 defendant must be used in determining whether the pleading is  
38 sufficient to meet the foregoing requirement.
- 39 (6) For each count a citation of any applicable statute, rule, regulation,  
40 ordinance, or other provision of law alleged therein to have been  
41 violated. Error in the citation or its omission is not ground for  
42 dismissal of the charges or for reversal of a conviction.
- 43 (7) A statement that the State intends to use one or more aggravating  
44 factors under G.S. 15A-1340.16(d)(20), with a plain and concise



1 factual statement indicating the factor or factors it intends to use under  
2 the authority of that subdivision."

3 **SECTION 4.** Article 58 of Chapter 15A of the General Statutes is amended  
4 by adding a new section to read:

5 **"§ 15A-1022.1. Procedure in accepting admissions of the existence of aggravating**  
6 **factors in felonies.**

7 (a) Before accepting a plea of guilty or no contest to a felony, the court shall  
8 determine whether the State intends to seek a sentence in the aggravated range. If the  
9 State does intend to seek an aggravated sentence, the court shall determine which  
10 factors the State seeks to establish. The court shall determine whether the State seeks a  
11 finding that a prior record level point should be found under G.S. 15A-1340.14(b)(7).  
12 The court shall also determine whether the State has provided the notice to the  
13 defendant required by G.S. 15A-1340.16(a6) or whether the defendant has waived his or  
14 her right to such notice.

15 (b) In all cases in which a defendant admits to the existence of an aggravating  
16 factor or to a finding that a prior record level point should be found under  
17 G.S. 15A-1340.14(b)(7), the court shall comply with the provisions of  
18 G.S. 15A-1022(a). In addition, the court shall address the defendant personally and  
19 advise the defendant that:

20 (1) He or she is entitled to have a jury determine the existence of any  
21 aggravating factors or points under G.S. 15A-1340.14(b)(7); and

22 (2) He or she has the right to prove the existence of any mitigating factors  
23 at a sentencing hearing before the sentencing judge.

24 (c) Before accepting an admission to the existence of an aggravating factor or a  
25 prior record level point under G.S. 15A-1340.14(b)(7), the court shall determine that  
26 there is a factual basis for the admission, and that the admission is the result of an  
27 informed choice by the defendant. The court may base its determination on the factors  
28 specified in G.S. 15A-1022(c), as well as any other appropriate information.

29 (d) A defendant may admit to the existence of an aggravating factor or to the  
30 existence of a prior record level point under G.S. 15A-1340.14(b)(7) before or after the  
31 trial of the underlying felony.

32 (e) The procedures specified in this Article for the handling of pleas of guilty are  
33 applicable to the handling of admissions to aggravating factors and prior record points  
34 under G.S. 15A-1340.14(b)(7), unless the context clearly indicates that they are  
35 inappropriate."

36 **SECTION 5.** This act is effective when it becomes law. Prosecutions for  
37 offenses committed before the effective date of this act are not abated or affected by this  
38 act, and the statutes that would be applicable but for this act remain applicable to those  
39 prosecutions.