### GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA

### **EXTRA SESSION 1994**

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#### SENATE BILL 167

Select Committee on Corrections/Punishment Committee Substitute Adopted 2/24/94

Short Title: Enhance Sentence if Use Firearm.	(Public)
Sponsors:	
Referred to: Appropriations.	

## February 15, 1994

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT TO PROVIDE THAT AN ENHANCED SENTENCE SHALL BE IMPOSED ON A PERSON CONVICTED OF A FELONY IF THE PERSON WAS ARMED WITH OR USED A FIREARM DURING THE COMMISSION OF THE FELONY.

The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts:

Section 1. G.S. 14-2.2 reads as rewritten:

## "§ 14-2.2. Sentencing of person convicted of repeated felony using deadly weapon.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any person who has been previously convicted in the courts of this State within seven years of a felony in which a deadly weapon was used, provided that the previous felony did not occur within 10 days of the second or subsequent felony, in which a deadly weapon was used, shall serve a term for the second or subsequent felony of not less than seven years in prison, excluding gain time granted under G.S. 148-13. Any person sentenced under this section shall receive a sentence of at least 14 years in the State's prison and shall be entitled to credit for good behavior under G.S. 15A-1340.7. The sentencing judge may not sentence a person sentenced under this section as a committed youthful offender and may not suspend the sentence and place the person sentenced on probation. Sentences imposed pursuant to this section shall run consecutively with and shall commence at the expiration of any sentence being served by the person sentenced hereunder.

For the purpose of this section, the record or records of the prior felony conviction shall be admissible in evidence after conviction and before sentencing, but only for the purpose of proving that the person has been convicted of a previous felony. A judgment of a conviction or plea of guilty or no contest to such felony offense certified to a

superior court in this State from the custodian of records of any other court of this State under the same name as that by which the defendant is charged shall be **prima facie** evidence that the identity of such person is the same as the defendant so charged and shall be **prima facie** evidence of the facts so certified.

For the purposes of this section, a felony committed before a person attains the age of 18 years does not constitute a previous felony conviction.

Pleas of guilty or no contest to or convictions of felony offenses prior to September 1, 1977, are not felony offenses within the meaning of this section. Any felony offense to which a pardon has been extended does not for the purpose of this section constitute a felony. The burden of proving a pardon rests with the defendant and the State is not required to disprove a pardon.

# Sentencing of a person convicted of a felony who was armed with or who used a firearm during the commission of the crime.

- (a) If a person is convicted of a felony, except a felony in which the possession or use of a firearm is an essential element, and the person was armed with or used a firearm during the commission of the felony, the person shall, in addition to the punishment for the underlying felony, be sentenced to imprisonment for five years. The court shall not sentence a person sentenced under this section as a committed youthful offender. The court shall not suspend any sentence imposed under this section and shall not place a person sentenced under this section on probation for the sentence imposed under this section. Sentences imposed pursuant to this section shall be consecutive to all other sentences imposed and shall begin at the expiration of any other sentence being served by the person.
- (b) Before sentencing a defendant convicted of a felony, the court shall determine whether the defendant was armed with or used a firearm during the commission of the crime. The defendant shall be afforded all rights set forth in G.S. 15A-1334.
- (c) When a person is found to have personally used a firearm in the commission or attempted commission of a felony and the firearm is owned by that person, or the serial number on the firearm has been defaced such that ownership is not traceable, the court shall order that the firearm be deemed a nuisance and be destroyed by the law enforcement agency having custody of it."
- Sec. 2. G.S. 14-2.2(a), as amended by Section 1 of this act, reads as rewritten:
- "(a) If a person is convicted of a felony, except a felony in which the possession or use of a firearm is an essential element, and the person was armed with or used a firearm during the commission of the felony, the person shall, in addition to the punishment for the underlying felony, be sentenced to imprisonment for five years.—a minimum term of imprisonment for 60 months. The court shall not sentence a person sentenced under this section as a committed youthful offender. The court shall not suspend any sentence imposed under this section and shall not place a person sentenced under this section on probation for the sentence imposed under this section. Sentences imposed pursuant to this section shall be consecutive to all other sentences imposed and shall begin at the expiration of any other sentence being served by the person."

Sec. 3. Part 2 of Article 81B of Chapter 15A of the General Statutes is amended by adding a new section to read:

## "§ 15A-1340.16A. Enhanced sentence if defendant was armed with or used a firearm.

If a person is convicted of a felony, for which possession or use of a firearm is not an essential element of proof, and the court finds that the person was armed with or used a firearm at the time of the felony, the court shall increase the minimum term of imprisonment to which the person is sentenced by 60 months. The court shall not suspend the 60-month minimum term of imprisonment imposed as an enhanced sentence under this section and shall not place any person sentenced under this section on probation for the enhanced sentence."

Sec. 4. Effective January 1, 1995, G.S. 15A-1340.16(d) reads as rewritten:

- "(d) Aggravating Factors. The following are aggravating factors:
  - (1) The defendant induced others to participate in the commission of the offense or occupied a position of leadership or dominance of other participants.
  - (2) The defendant joined with more than one other person in committing the offense and was not charged with committing a conspiracy.
  - (3) The offense was committed for the purpose of avoiding or preventing a lawful arrest or effecting an escape from custody.
  - (4) The defendant was hired or paid to commit the offense.
  - (5) The offense was committed to disrupt or hinder the lawful exercise of any governmental function or the enforcement of laws.
  - (6) The offense was committed against a present or former: law enforcement officer, employee of the Department of Correction, jailer, fireman, emergency medical technician, ambulance attendant, justice or judge, clerk or assistant or deputy clerk of court, magistrate, prosecutor, juror, or witness against the defendant, while engaged in the performance of that person's official duties or because of the exercise of that person's official duties.
  - (7) The offense was especially heinous, atrocious, or cruel.
  - (8) The defendant knowingly created a great risk of death to more than one person by means of a weapon or device which would normally be hazardous to the lives of more than one person.
  - (9) The defendant held public office at the time of the offense and the offense related to the conduct of the office.
  - (10) The defendant was armed with or used a deadly weapon other than a firearm at the time of the crime.
  - (11) The victim was very young, or very old, or mentally or physically infirm, or handicapped.
  - (12) The defendant committed the offense while on pretrial release on another charge.
  - (13) The defendant involved a person under the age of 16 in the commission of the crime.

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1 2	(14)	mone	offense involved an attempted or actual taking of property of great tary value or damage causing great monetary loss, or the offense		
3	(15)		wed an unusually large quantity of contraband.		
4 5	(15)		defendant took advantage of a position of trust or confidence to nit the offense.		
6	(16)		offense involved the sale or delivery of a controlled substance to a		
7	(10)	mino	•		
8	(17)		offense for which the defendant stands convicted was committed		
9	,		st a victim because of the victim's race, color, religion,		
10		_	nality, or country of origin.		
11	(18)	The d	efendant does not support the defendant's family.		
12	(19)	The	serious injury inflicted upon the victim is permanent and		
13			tating.		
14	(20)	-	other aggravating factor reasonably related to the purposes of		
15			ncing.		
16		-	to prove an element of the offense shall not be used to prove any		
17	factor in aggravation, and the same item of evidence shall not be used to prove more				
18	than one factor in aggravation.				
19	The judge shall not consider as an aggravating factor the fact that the defendant				
20		exercised the right to a jury trial."			
21			15A-1340.4(a)(1) reads as rewritten:		
<ul><li>22</li><li>23</li></ul>	"(1)	-	avating factors:  The defendant induced others to participate in the commission		
24		a.	of the offense or occupied a position of leadership or		
25			dominance of other participants.		
26		b.	The offense was committed for the purpose of avoiding or		
27		0.	preventing a lawful arrest or effecting an escape from custody.		
28		c.	The defendant was hired or paid to commit the offense.		
29		d.	The offense was committed to disrupt or hinder the lawful		
30			exercise of any governmental function or the enforcement of		
31			laws.		
32		e.	The offense was committed against a present or former: law		
33			enforcement officer, employee of the Department of Correction,		
34			jailer, fireman, emergency medical technician, ambulance		
35			attendant, justice or judge, clerk or assistant or deputy clerk of		
36			court, magistrate, prosecutor, juror, or witness against the		
37			defendant, while engaged in the performance of his official		
38			duties or because of the exercise of his official duties.		
39		f.	The offense was especially heinous, atrocious, or cruel.		
40		g.	The defendant knowingly created a great risk of death to more		
41			than one person by means of a weapon or device which would		
42		1.	normally be hazardous to the lives of more than one person.		
43		h.	The defendant held public office at the time of the offense and		

the offense related to the conduct of the office.

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The defendant was armed with or used a deadly weapon other i. 1 2 than a firearm at the time of the crime. 3 The victim was very young, or very old, or mentally or j. 4 physically infirm. The defendant committed the offense while on pretrial release 5 k. 6 on another felony charge. The defendant involved a person under the age of 16 in the 7 1. 8 commission of the crime. 9 The offense involved an attempted or actual taking of property m. 10 of great monetary value or damage causing great monetary loss, or the offense involved an unusually large quantity of 11 12 contraband. 13 The defendant took advantage of a position of trust or n. 14 confidence to commit the offense. 15 The defendant has a prior conviction or convictions for criminal 0. 16 offenses punishable by more than 60 days' confinement. Such convictions include those occurring in North Carolina courts 17 18 and courts of other states, the District of Columbia, and the 19 United States, provided that any crime for which the defendant 20 was convicted in a jurisdiction other than North Carolina would 21 have been a crime if committed in this State. convictions do not include any crime that is joinable, under G.S. 22 23 Chapter 15A, with the crime or crimes for which the defendant 24 is currently being sentenced. The offense involved the sale or delivery of a controlled 25 p. substance to a minor. 26 27 The offense was committed because of the race, color, religion, q. 28 nationality, or country of origin of another person. 29 The offense for which the defendant stands convicted was r. 30 committed against a victim because of the victim's race, color,

Evidence necessary to prove an element of the offense may not be used to prove any factor in aggravation, and the same item of evidence may not be used to prove more than one factor in aggravation.

religion, nationality, or country of origin.

The judge may not consider as an aggravating factor the fact that the defendant exercised his right to a jury trial."

- Sec. 6. Section 4 of Chapter 538 of the 1993 Session Laws is repealed.
- Sec. 7. Sections 2, 3, and 4 of this act become effective January 1, 1995, and apply to offenses committed on or after that date. The remainder of this act becomes effective May 1, 1994, and applies to offenses committed on or after that date.