

PRESERVING THE RECORD ON APPEAL

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I. INTRODUCTION:

- ❖ Our appellate courts are increasingly using “waiver” to avoid reaching the merits of defense challenges in criminal cases.
- ❖ While appellate attorneys can and do fail to preserve appellate issues, “waiver” most often begins at the trial level

II. BASIC PRESERVATION PRINCIPLES:

- ❖ **Express disagreement with what the trial court did (or did not do) and the complete grounds for that disagreement by objection, exception, motion, request, or otherwise.**
- ❖ Assert your position in a timely fashion.
- ❖ Assert your position in the form required by the applicable rule or statute.
- ❖ **Constitutionalize your position whenever possible by explicitly asserting both Federal and State constitutional grounds.**
- ❖ Re-assert your position every time the same or a substantially similar issue arises.
- ❖ Obtain a ruling on your request, motion, or objection. If the judge says he or she will rule “later,” make sure that he or she does so.
- ❖ Make an offer of proof if your evidence is wrongly excluded.
- ❖ Case Note: In *State v. Canady*, 355 N.C. 242, 559 S.E.2d 762 (2002), the trial attorneys preserved a number of statutory and constitutional errors. While the individual errors may not have warranted a new trial, the Supreme Court held that, when “taken as a whole,” the cumulative preserved errors “deprived defendant of his due process right to a fair trial.” *Id.* at 254, 559 S.E.2d at 768. The Court’s opinion in *Canady* demonstrates the benefit of lodging timely, specific, and frequent objections.

III. PRE-TRIAL:

A. Short-Form Indictments:

- ❖ N.C. Gen. Stat. §§ 15-144, 15-144.1, and 15-144.2 permit short-form indictments in first-degree murder, first-degree rape, and first-degree sexual offense cases. In all cases utilizing such a short-form indictment, as well as any cases where the indictment does not in fact set forth all elements of the offense, you should move to dismiss the indictment on the ground that it violates the Fifth, Sixth, and Fourteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution. *See Jones v. United States*, 526 U.S. 227, 143 L. Ed. 2d 311 (1999), and *Apprendi v. New Jersey*, 530 U.S. 466, 147 L.Ed.2d 435 (2000). In capital cases, you should move to strike the death penalty from consideration because no aggravating factors are alleged in the indictment. *See Ring v. Arizona*, 536 U.S. 584, 153 L. Ed. 2d 556 (2002) (aggravating factors are elements of a capital offense and must be found by the jury).
- ❖ Make a motion for a bill of particulars asking the State to identify the degrees of the offense (*e.g.*, first-degree vs. second-degree) and the theories (*e.g.*, premeditation and deliberation vs. felony murder). If the judge denies the motion, the State cannot then argue on appeal that the defense attorney waived any opportunity to obtain adequate notice of the charge.
- ❖ In numerous cases, the Supreme Court of North Carolina has rejected the argument that short-form first-degree murder indictments that do not allege premeditation and deliberation violate *Apprendi*. The Supreme Court has also rejected a challenge to the failure of an indictment to allege aggravating factors in a capital case. *See State v. Hunt*, 357 N.C. 257, 582 S.E.2d 593 (2003). Regardless of the Court's decisions, you should still preserve the issue for federal review.
- ❖ For preservation purposes, you should also move to dismiss under Article I, §§ 22 and 23 of the North Carolina Constitution. Argue two bases for the motion: (1) that the indictment does not give the trial court jurisdiction to try the defendant or to enter a judgment; and (2) that the indictment does not give the defendant adequate notice of the charge.

B. Miscellaneous:

- ❖ If your *ex parte* motion for expert assistance is denied, make sure you get the substance of your motion and the trial judge's order on the record.
- ❖ If you believe that your client's right to presence has been violated by an *ex parte* contact, find a way to have the record reflect that the contact occurred.

IV. GUILTY PLEAS:

- ❖ **The ONLY pretrial motion that you can preserve for appeal after a guilty plea is the denial of a motion to suppress.** N.C. Gen. Stat. § 15A-979(b); *State v. Smith*, --- N.C.

App. ---, 668 S.E.2d 612, 614, *disc. review denied*, No. 534P08, 2009 N.C. LEXIS 764 (N.C. August 27, 2009). **To preserve this error, you must notify the State and the trial court during plea negotiations of your intention to appeal the denial of the motion, or the right to do so is waived by the guilty plea.** *State v. Tew*, 326 N.C. 732, 735, 392 S.E.2d 603, 605 (1990); *State v. Brown*, 142 N.C. App. 491, 492, 543 S.E.2d 192, 192 (2001). The best way to do this is to put it in writing.

V. COMPLETE RECORDATION:

- ❖ In criminal cases, the trial judge must require the court reporter to record all proceedings *except* non-capital jury selection, opening and closing statements to the jury, and legal arguments of the attorneys. *See* N.C. Gen. Stat. § 15A-1241(a).
- ❖ However, **you should move to have everything recorded under § 15A-1241(b)!!** Upon motion, the court reporter “must” record all proceedings. You should also ensure that the court reporter is actually present and recording at all stages of trial.
- ❖ If a bench conference is not recorded, ask the trial judge to reproduce it for the record and ensure that all of your objections are in the record.
- ❖ If something “non-verbal” happens at trial, ask to have the record reflect what happened.
 - ✓ *e.g.*: In *State v. Golphin*, 352 N.C. 364, 533 S.E.2d 168 (2000), the trial attorneys should have asked to have the record reflect that the prosecutor pointed a gun at the only African American juror during closing arguments.
 - ✓ *e.g.*: If your client is shackled without the necessary hearing and factual findings required by N.C. Gen. Stat. § 15A-1031, and the jury saw the shackles, ask to have the record reflect that fact. Also describe for the record what type of restraint was being used.

VI. JURY SELECTION:

A. Preserving Your Right to Ask a Question on *Voir Dire*:

- ❖ *e.g.*: In a case involving an interracial crime, you want to ask prospective jurors questions about their views on interracial dating. However, the trial court sustains the State’s objections to your questions.
- ❖ N.C. Gen. Stat. § 15-1212(9) provides that “[a] challenge for cause to an individual juror may be made by any party on the ground that the juror . . . [f]or any other cause is unable to render a fair and impartial verdict.” This section allows a statutory challenge for cause based on juror bias and, thus, should give a defendant a statutory right to explore possible sources of bias.
- ❖ In addition, you should try to constitutionalize your right to ask the question. *See, e.g., Turner v. Murray*, 476 U.S. 28, 90 L. Ed. 2d 27 (1986) (right to impartial jury under the Fifth, Sixth, and Fourteenth Amendments guarantees a capital defendant accused of

interracial crime the right to question prospective jurors about racial bias; violation of right requires death sentence to be vacated).

- ❖ To fully preserve any error based on curtailed defense questioning during *voir dire*, you should submit a written motion listing the questions you want to ask and obtain a ruling on the record. You also need to exhaust your peremptory challenges. *See State v. Fullwood*, 343 N.C. 725, 734-35, 472 S.E.2d 883, 888 (1996).

B. Preserving Your Denied Motion to Excuse for Cause:

- ❖ State clearly and completely the grounds for your challenge for cause. If the trial court denies your challenge, you *must* use a peremptory to excuse that juror unless you have already exhausted all peremptories.
- ❖ In addition, N.C. Gen. Stat. § 15A-1214(h) and (i) require that you then: **(1) exhaust all peremptories; (2) renew your challenge for cause; and (3) have your renewed challenge denied.** *See State v. Cunningham*, 333 N.C. 744, 429 S.E.2d 718 (1993) (ordering a new trial where defendant satisfied requirements of § 15A-1214(h)); *State v. Hightower*, 331 N.C. 636, 417 S.E.2d 237 (1992) (same). This procedure is mandatory and must be precisely followed or the error is waived on appeal. *State v. Garcell*, 363 N.C. 10, 678 S.E.2d 618 (2009).

C. Batson Error:

- ❖ **Establish the races of all prospective jurors for the record:** File a pre-trial motion asking the trial court to ensure that the races of prospective jurors are recorded by (1) the judge inquiring and making findings for the record, or (2) the judge requiring the parties to stipulate to jurors' races as selection proceeds. If the court will not permit any other way, ask each juror to put his or her race on the record orally or by questionnaire.
- ❖ **If you use juror questionnaires, move to have them admitted into evidence and made part of the record.** If the questionnaires are left in your possession, save them for the appellate attorney.
- ❖ Object every time the prosecutor excuses a juror for even arguably racial reasons. *See State v. Smith*, 351 N.C. 251, 524 S.E.2d 28 (2000). If you are prepared to make a *prima facie* showing, ask the trial court for an opportunity to present evidence. The court is required to honor this request. *See State v. Green*, 324 N.C. 238, 376 S.E.2d 727 (1989).
- ❖ If the trial court declines to find a *prima facie* case, object. If the court asks the prosecutor to offer race-neutral reasons, ask for an opportunity to rebut the prosecutor's showing.
- ❖ Remember that *Batson* applies to gender-based challenges as well!

VII. EVIDENTIARY RULINGS:

- ❖ If you do not make timely and proper objections at trial, erroneous evidentiary rulings will only be reviewed for "plain error" – an extremely difficult standard to meet. On

appeal, the defendant will have to show the error was so fundamental that it denied him a fair trial or had a probable impact on the jury's verdict. *See State v. Odom*, 307 N.C. 655, 660, 300 S.E.2d 375, 378 (1983).

A. Objecting to the State's Evidence:

- ❖ Make timely objections. *See* N.C. Gen. Stat. § 15A-1446(a); N.C. Gen. Stat. § 8C-1, Rule 103(a)(1); N.C. R. App. P. 10(b)(1). If the prosecutor asks a question that you think is improper or may elicit improper testimony, enter a quick *general* objection. If the trial court invites you to argue the objection or rules against you, you should follow up by stating the *basis* for your objection.
 - ✓ **A defendant's general objection to the State's evidence is ineffective unless there is no proper purpose for which the evidence is admissible.** *See State v. Moseley*, 338 N.C. 1, 32, 449 S.E.2d 412, 431 (1994) (burden on defendant to show no proper purpose).
 - ✓ **If evidence is objectionable on more than one ground, every ground must be asserted at the trial level. Failure to assert a specific ground waives that ground on appeal.** *See State v. Moore*, 316 N.C. 328, 334, 341 S.E.2d 733, 737 (1986); N.C. R. App. P. 10(b)(1).
- ❖ If evidence is admissible for a limited purpose, object to its use for all other improper purposes and request a limiting instruction. *See State v. Stager*, 329 N.C. 278, 309-10, 406 S.E.2d 876, 894 (1991). Upon request, the trial court is required to restrict such evidence to its proper scope and to instruct the jury accordingly. *See* N.C. Gen. Stat. § 8C-1, Rule 105.
 - ✓ *e.g.*: If the trial court rules that hearsay statements are admissible for corroboration, ask the trial court to instruct the jury about the permissible uses of that evidence.
 - ✓ If there are portions of the statements that are non-corroborative, specify those portions and ask to have them excised.
 - ✓ If there are portions of the statements that are objectionable on other grounds (*e.g.*, inadmissible "other crimes" evidence), specify those portions and ask to have them excised.
- ❖ **When appropriate, constitutionalize your objections.** If a defendant wishes to claim error on appeal under the Federal Constitution as well as state law, the defendant must have raised the constitutional claim when the error occurred at trial. *See State v. Rose*, 339 N.C. 172, 192, 451 S.E.2d 211, 222 (1994); *State v. Skipper*, 337 N.C. 1, 56, 446 S.E.2d 252, 283 (1994).
 - ✓ *e.g.*: If the trial court excludes your proffered evidence, do not object solely on state law relevance grounds. You should also cite your client's constitutional due process right to present evidence in his defense.
 - ✓ *e.g.*: If the State offers hearsay evidence, do not object solely on state law hearsay grounds. You should also cite the Confrontation Clause.

- ❖ Object to any attempts by the prosecutor to admit substantive or impeachment evidence about your client's post-*Miranda* exercise of his constitutional rights to remain silent and have an attorney present. *See Doyle v. Ohio*, 426 U.S. 610, 49 L. Ed. 2d 91 (1976).
 - ✓ *e.g.*: If the State offers police testimony that your client refused to talk and asked for his attorney, object.
 - ✓ *e.g.*: If the State tries to cross-examine your client about his failure to tell certain facts to the police, object.

B. Moving to Strike the State's Evidence:

- ❖ If the prosecutor's question was not objectionable (or if your objection to a question is overruled and it later becomes apparent that the testimony is inadmissible) but the witness' *answer* was improper in form or substance, you must make a timely motion to strike that answer. *See State v. Grace*, 287 N.C. 243, 213 S.E.2d 717 (1975); *State v. Marine*, 135 N.C. App. 279, 285, 520 S.E.2d 65, 68 (1999).
- ❖ Similarly, if the trial judge sustains your objection but the witness answers anyway, you must make a timely motion to strike the answer. *See State v. Barton*, 335 N.C. 696, 709, 441 S.E.2d 295, 302 (1994); *State v. McAbee*, 120 N.C. App. 674, 685, 463 S.E.2d 281, 286 (1995).

C. Waiving Prior Objections:

- ❖ **If you make a motion *in limine* to exclude certain evidence but then fail to object when the evidence is actually offered and admitted at trial, the issue is *not* preserved for appeal.** *See State v. Hayes*, 350 N.C. 79, 80, 511 S.E.2d 302, 303 (1999) (*per curiam*); *State v. Wynne*, 329 N.C. 507, 515, 406 S.E.2d 812, 815-16 (1991). Similarly, if your suppression motion is denied, you must renew that motion or object to the evidence when it is introduced at trial to preserve the error. *See State v. Golphin*, 352 N.C. 364, 533 S.E.2d 168 (2000). **You must do this even if the trial judge specifically says you don't have to.** *State v. Goodman*, 149 N.C. App. 57, 66, 560 S.E.2d 196, 203 (2002), *rev'd in part on other grounds*, 357 N.C. 43, 577 S.E.2d 619 (2003).
- ❖ **Do NOT rely on N.C. Gen. Stat. § 8C-1, Rule 103(a)(2) to preserve the issue!!!** Although the Legislature attempted to make things easier by amending Evidence Rule 103(a)(2) in 2003 to add a second sentence that states that once the trial court makes a definitive ruling admitting or excluding evidence, either at or before trial, there is no need to later renew the objection, do not rely on this rule. Rule 103(a)(2) has been held to be invalid because it conflicts with Appellate Rule 10(b)(1) which has been consistently interpreted to provide that an evidentiary ruling on a pretrial motion is not sufficient to preserve the issue for appeal unless the defendant renews the objection during trial. *See State v. Oglesby*, 361 N.C. 550, 648 S.E.2d 819 (2007).
- ❖ **If you initially object but then allow the same or similar evidence to be admitted later without objection, the issue is not preserved for appeal.** *See State v. Jolly*, 332 N.C. 351, 361, 420 S.E.2d 661, 667 (1992). Likewise, you waive appellate review if you fail to object at the time the testimony is first admitted, even if you object when the same

or similar evidence is later admitted. *See State v. Davis*, 353 N.C. 1, 19, 539 S.E.2d 243, 256 (2000). **Bottom line:** You must object each and every time the evidence is admitted.

- ❖ One way to deal with this problem is to enter a standing line objection to the evidence when it is offered at trial. *See* N.C. Gen. Stat. § 15A-1446(d)(9) & (10); *see also* 1 KENNETH S. BROUN, BRANDIS & BROUN ON NORTH CAROLINA EVIDENCE § 22, at 92 (Michie Co., 6th ed. 2004) (discussing waiver and the status of line objections in North Carolina).
 - ✓ To preserve a line objection, you must ask the trial court’s permission to have a standing objection to a particular line of questions. *See, e.g., State v. Crawford*, 344 N.C. 65, 76, 472 S.E.2d 920, 927 (1996). In addition, you should clearly state your grounds for the standing objection. If the court denies your request, object to every question that is asked.
 - ✓ **You cannot make a line objection at the time you lose your motion to suppress or your motion *in limine*; you must object to the evidence at the time it is offered.** *See State v. Gray*, 137 N.C. App. 345, 348, 528 S.E.2d 46, 48 (2000).
 - ✓ If there are additional grounds for objection to a specific question within that line, you must interpose an objection on the additional ground.
 - *e.g.:* If you have a standing line objection based on relevance and a specific question in that line calls for hearsay, you need to interpose an additional hearsay objection.

D. Making an Offer of Proof:

- ❖ Evidence Rule 103(a)(2) provides that “[e]rror may not be predicated upon a ruling which . . . excludes evidence unless . . . the substance of the evidence was made known to the court by offer or was apparent from the context within which questions were asked.” N.C. Gen. Stat. § 15A-1446(a) provides that “when evidence is excluded a record must be made . . . in order to assert upon appeal error in the exclusion of that evidence.”
- ❖ Thus, **if the trial court sustains the prosecutor’s objection and precludes you from presenting evidence, making an argument, or asking a question, you must make an offer of proof.** For further discussion of this topic, see 1 KENNETH S. BROUN, BRANDIS & BROUN ON NORTH CAROLINA EVIDENCE § 18, at 70 (Michie Co., 6th ed. 2004).
- ❖ **You should make your offer of proof by actually filing the documentary exhibit or by eliciting testimony from the witness outside the presence of the jury.** It is not enough to rely on the context surrounding the question. *See State v. Williams*, 355 N.C. 501, 534, 565 S.E.2d 609, 629 (2002). Summarizing what the witness would have said also may not be sufficient. *See State v. Long*, 113 N.C. App. 765, 768-69, 440 S.E.2d 576, 578 (1994).
- ❖ If the court does not allow you to make an offer of proof, state: “Defendant wants the record to reflect that we have tried to make an offer of proof.” Also state that the trial court’s failure to allow you to do so violates the defendant’s constitutional rights to confrontation, to present a defense, and, if applicable, to compulsory process. It is error

for the court to prohibit you from making an offer of proof. *State v. Silva*, 304 N.C. 122, 134-36, 282 S.E.2d 449, 457 (1981).

- ❖ If the court tells you to make your offer “later,” the burden is on you to remember and to make sure that the offer is made.

VIII. MOTIONS TO DISMISS:

- ❖ Always move to dismiss at the close of the State’s case. *See* N.C. Gen. Stat. 15-173; N.C. Gen. Stat. § 15A-1227.
- ❖ **Always renew your motion to dismiss at the close of all the evidence (even if you only introduce exhibits).** The defendant is barred from raising insufficiency of the evidence on appeal if you fail to do so. *See* N.C. R. App. P. 10(b)(3); *see also State v. Stocks*, 319 N.C. 437, 355 S.E.2d 492 (1987) (appellate rule abrogates the contrary provision in N.C. Gen. Stat. § 15A-1446(d)(5)). Furthermore, the appellate courts will not even review the error using the “plain error” standard of review if the motion is not renewed. *See State v. Freeman*, 164 N.C. App. 673, 596 S.E.2d 319 (2004) (plain error analysis only applies to jury instructions and evidentiary matters in criminal cases).
- ❖ If you forget to renew your motion to dismiss at the close of all the evidence, after the verdict you should move to dismiss based on the insufficiency of the evidence or move to set aside the verdict as contrary to the weight of the evidence. *See* N.C. Gen. Stat. § 15A-1414(b). These motions are addressed to the discretion of the trial court and are reviewable on appeal under an abuse of discretion standard. *See State v. Fleming*, 350 N.C. 109, 512 S.E.2d 720 (1999); *State v. Batts*, 303 N.C. 155, 277 S.E.2d 385 (1981).

IX. CLOSING ARGUMENTS:

- ❖ Always object to improper arguments. Failure to timely object to the prosecutor’s argument constitutes a waiver of the alleged error. In the absence of an objection, appellate courts will review the prosecutor’s argument to determine “whether it was so grossly improper that the trial court abused its discretion in failing to intervene *ex mero motu* to correct the error.” *State v. Taylor*, 337 N.C. 597, 447 S.E.2d 360 (1994). This is a much more stringent standard of review than is applied to preserved errors so it is critically important for appellate purposes to timely object to improper statements made by the prosecutor and to request curative instructions if the objection is sustained.
- ❖ If your objection is sustained, immediately ask the judge to instruct the jury to disregard the improper statements. You should also carefully consider whether further remedy is necessary or whether it would serve to draw further negative attention to the comments. If you decide that the prejudice resulting from a prosecutor’s improper argument was severe and in need of further remedy, you may ask the judge to:
 - admonish the prosecutor to refrain from that line of argument;
 - require the prosecutor to retract the improper argument;
 - repeat the curative instruction during the jury charge; or

- grant a mistrial.

See State Jones, 355 N.C. 117, 129, 558 S.E.2d 97, 105 (2002) (it is incumbent on trial judge to vigilantly monitor closing arguments, “to intervene as warranted, to entertain objections, and to impose any remedies pertaining to those objections”); *Wilcox v. Glover Motors, Inc.*, 269 N.C. 473, 153 S.E.2d 76 (1967) (listing several methods by which a trial judge, in his or her discretion, may correct an improper argument).

- ❖ The filing of a motion *in limine* regarding closing arguments is not sufficient, by itself, to preserve closing argument error. Appellate Rule 10(b)(1) requires that you actually obtain a ruling on the motion from the trial judge. *See State v. Daniels*, 337 N.C. 243, 275-76 n.1, 446 S.E.2d 298, 318 n.1 (1994). In addition, you should renew the motion or object during the prosecutor’s closing argument.
- ❖ Object to any attempts by the prosecutor to argue in closing that your client’s post-*Miranda* exercise of his constitutional rights to silence and counsel support an inference of guilt. *See Doyle v. Ohio*, 426 U.S. 610, 49 L. Ed. 2d 91 (1976).
- ❖ The Supreme Court of North Carolina has displayed an increasing willingness to find reversible error due to improper closing arguments by prosecutors. Be vigilant to improper arguments and object!

X. JURY INSTRUCTIONS:

- ❖ Clearly and specifically object to erroneous jury instructions before the jury retires to deliberate. *See* N.C. R. App. P. 10(b)(2); *see also State v. Bennett*, 308 N.C. 530, 302 S.E.2d 786 (1983) (appellate rule abrogates the contrary provision in N.C. Gen. Stat. § 15A-1231(d)). If you do not object at trial, instructional errors will only be reviewed for plain error – an extremely difficult standard to meet. *See State v. Odom*, 307 N.C. 655, 660, 300 S.E.2d 375, 378 (1983).
- ❖ **Submit all of your proposed jury instructions -- especially special instructions -- in writing.** *See* N.C. Gen. Stat. § 1-181; N.C. Gen. Stat. § 15A-1231(a). Requested instructions that are refused then become a part of the record on appeal by statute. N.C. Gen. Stat. § 15A-1231(d). Then follow along on your copy as the judge instructs the jury. Judges very often make unintentional mistakes while instructing the jury.
- ❖ **Submit your proposed jury instructions as early as possible so the judge will have a chance to review them and make a ruling.** Parties may submit proposed jury instructions at the close of the evidence or at an earlier time if directed by the judge. N.C. Gen. Stat. § 15A-1231(a). Requests for special instructions must be submitted to the judge before the judge begins to give the jury charge. N.C. Gen. Stat. § 1-181(b); *see also* N.C. Gen. R. Prac. Super. & Dist. Ct. 21 (providing that “[i]f special instructions are desired, they should be submitted in writing to the trial judge at or before the jury instruction conference”); *State v. Long*, 20 N.C. App. 91, 200 S.E.2d 825 (1973) (holding that a request for special instruction is not timely if it is tendered after the jury retires to deliberate). However, the judge may, in his or her discretion, consider requests for special instructions regardless of the time they are made. N. C. Gen. Stat. § 1-181(b).

XI. JURY DELIBERATIONS:

- ❖ Before consenting to the jury's request to take an exhibit into the jury room pursuant to N.C. Gen. Stat. § 15A-1233(b), carefully consider how the jury may use the exhibit during its deliberations and decide whether it would be in the defendant's best interest to consent. If the trial judge, without obtaining consent from all parties, sends an exhibit to the jury room that you believe is harmful to the defendant's case, object on the record in order to ensure preservation of the issue on appeal.
- ❖ Make sure that the timing of jury deliberations is made a part of the record. Lengthy or troubled jury deliberations are an extremely helpful way to show prejudice on appeal.
- ❖ Make sure that all jury notes and other communications between the judge and jury are made a part of the record.

XII. SENTENCING:

- ❖ **Do not stipulate as a matter of course to the prior record level worksheet or to the defendant's prior convictions, especially if they are out-of-state convictions.** The burden is on the prosecution to prove that the defendant's prior convictions exist. N.C. Gen. Stat. § 15A-1340.14(f). If they are out-of-state convictions, the State must prove they are substantially similar to North Carolina convictions or else they must be classified at the lowest punishment level (Class I for felonies, Class 3 for misdemeanors). N.C. Gen. Stat. § 15A-1340.14(e). If you stipulate (or fail to object when asked or agree in any way), the State does not have to prove anything. *See State v. Alexander*, 359 N.C. 824, 616 S.E.2d 914 (2005). The issue will most likely be preserved if you "take no position" but the safer position is to object (even if you do not wish to be heard).
- ❖ Errors that occur during sentencing are supposed to be automatically preserved for review. *See* N.C. Gen. Stat. § 15A-1446(d)(18); *State v. McQueen*, 181 N.C. App. 417, 639 S.E.2d 139 (2007), *appeal dismissed and disc. review denied*, 361 N.C. 365, 646 S.E.2d 535 (2007); *State v. Hargett*, 157 N.C. App. 90, 577 S.E.2d 703 (2003) (citing *State v. Canady*, 330 N.C. 398, 410 S.E.2d 875 (1991)). However, the Court of Appeals has also repeatedly found that a defendant waives appellate review of a sentencing error when he or she fails to object. *See, e.g., State v. Black*, --- N.C. App. ---, 678 S.E.2d 689 (2009) (right to appellate review of constitutional issue was waived because defendant failed to raise it at the sentencing hearing); *State v. Kimble*, 141 N.C. App. 144, 539 S.E.2d 342 (2000) (issue regarding sufficiency of the evidence to support the finding of aggravating factors was not properly before the Court because defendant did not object during the sentencing hearing). To be safe, always object to errors that occur during the sentencing hearing.
- ❖ In response to the United States Supreme Court decision in *Blakely v. Washington*, our legislature substantially amended the Structured Sentencing Act. Session Law 2005-145, referred to as the *Blakely* bill, went into effect on June 30, 2005 and applies to prosecutions for all offenses committed on or after that date. It is prudent to preserve all *Blakely* issues just as you would preserve other issues during a trial. This includes

motions to dismiss for failure to prove an aggravating factor beyond a reasonable doubt, objections to evidence, and objections to erroneous jury instructions.

- ❖ Present evidence to support mitigating factors if the evidence was not presented at trial. *E.g.*, Have your client's mom testify about his support system in the community. If the mitigating factors are supported by documentary evidence, ask that the documents be entered into evidence.

