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PRETRIAL RELEASE POLICIES IN THE
EIGHTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT
GUILFORD COUNTY
(Effective 01-16-2020)

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GUILFORD CO. C.S.C.
I. General Policy

BY *Jm*
The Constitution of the United States (Amendment VIII) and North Carolina (Article I, Section 27) each state that "excessive bail shall not be required." In addition, the United State Supreme Court has held, in *United States v. Salerno*, 481 U.S. 739, 755 (1987): "In our society liberty is the norm, and detention prior to trial or without trial is the carefully limited exception." Bail cannot be used to punish, and it is unconstitutional to do so. *Salerno*, 481 U.S. at 746.

To this end, and pursuant to G.S. 15A-535(a), the judges, after consultation with District Attorney Avery Crump, Clerk of Court Lisa Johnson-Tonkins and Public Defender John Nieman, have revised the Recommended Bond Guidelines so that defendants charged with minor, non-violent crimes should not be given cash or secured bonds, except for defendants who have a history of failing to appear in court. Therefore, the following policies are adopted as a guide in determining conditions of pretrial release in the Eighteenth Judicial District.

G.S. 15A-534(a) requires that, except in capital cases, at least one of the following five conditions of pretrial release must be imposed:

- (1) Release the defendant on a written promise to appear;
- (2) Release the defendant upon execution of an unsecured appearance bond;
- (3) Place the defendant in the custody of a designated person or organization agreeing to supervise him/her;
- (4) Require the execution of an appearance bond secured by a cash deposit of the full amount of the bond, by a mortgage pursuant to G.S. 58-74-5, or by a solvent surety; or
- (5) House arrest with electronic monitoring.

Condition (1), (2) or (3) **must** be imposed unless the judicial official granting pretrial release determines that release under such condition(s):

- will not reasonably assure the appearance of the defendant as required;
- will pose a danger of injury to any person; or

- is likely to result in destruction of evidence, subornation of perjury or intimidation of potential witnesses.

G.S. § 15A-534(b). If the judicial official makes such determination, then condition (4) or (5) *must* be imposed, and the reasons for so doing *must* be recorded in writing. Judicial officials are instructed to use the attached “Written Determination of a Judicial Official on the Imposition of a Secured Bond” form (18JD-CR-M1). G.S. §15A-535(a) grants the Senior Resident Superior Court Judge the authority for imposing this requirement, and it is henceforth the official policy of the Eighteen Judicial District.

If condition (3) is imposed, the defendant may elect to execute a secured appearance bond pursuant to condition (4). If condition (5) is imposed, then the defendant must execute a secured appearance bond as required by condition (4). G.S. § 15A-534(a).

If the defendant is required to provide fingerprints pursuant to G.S. § 15A-502(a1) or (a2), or a DNA sample pursuant to G.S. § 15A-266.3A or .4, then the judicial official must make the collection of such a condition of pretrial release. G.S. § 15A-534(a).

II. Forms of Pretrial Release

A. Written Promise to Appear

A written promise to appear is the recommended¹ form of pretrial release for defendants of sound mind, with strong ties to the State of North Carolina, and who are charged with a misdemeanor if the statutory criteria are predominantly favorable to the defendant, neutral or unknown.

A written promise to appear should not be used if there is any significant question as to whether it will reasonably assure the defendant’s appearance as required.

B. Unsecured Bond

An unsecured bond is a recommended form of pretrial release for defendants of sound mind if such release will reasonably assure the appearance as required even if not all statutory criteria are favorable, neutral or unknown.

Judicial officials are encouraged to emphasize to defendants released on an unsecured bond that a judgment can be entered against them in the amount of the unsecured bond upon any failure to appear as required.

C. Supervised Custodial Release

Placement in the custody of a sober and responsible person or organization is a recommended form of release if the accused is a minor, in the legal custody of another

¹ Recommendations are not intended to amend or replace statutory requirements.

person, is not mentally sound, is under the influence of an impairing substance, is ill, or is otherwise in need of care and supervision if the designated custodian agrees in writing to all terms and conditions of the custodial release.

If a judicial official finds a defendant is otherwise appropriate for a supervised custodial release but does not have proper identification, the defendant may still be released when the designated custodian produces proper identification of their own identity and positively identifies the defendant.

A judge may place a defendant with Pretrial Services as a form of Supervised Custodial Release. Monitoring by Pretrial Services may be imposed in addition to other conditions of release or may be the only condition of release. **Defendants may be placed with Pretrial Services only after Pretrial Services has interviewed the defendant and approved a contract to monitor the defendant.** Magistrates are not authorized to impose Pretrial Services monitoring as a condition of release.

A defendant subject to supervised custodial release may later elect to execute a secured appearance bond before an appropriate judicial official pursuant to G.S. 15A-534(a).

D. Secured Bond

A defendant charged only with an offense which can not result in incarceration should **not** be placed under a secured bond unless he/she has failed to appear or absconded supervision.

E. House Arrest with Electronic Monitoring

This form of pretrial release is not funded by Guilford County and is therefore available only on a limited basis in the 18th Judicial District through the Greensboro Police Department. Please **DO NOT** impose this as a condition of pretrial release unless the arrest was made by the Greensboro Police. (Keep in mind that at any given time, all electronic monitoring units may already be in use on other defendants.) The Senior Resident Judge and the Chief District Court Judge will be working with Guilford County law enforcement agencies to make electronic monitoring more readily available in the future.

III. Determining the Form of Pretrial Release

In determining the form of pretrial release, judicial officials must consider, based upon available information, the following criteria:

- (1) the nature and circumstances of the offense charged;
- (2) the weight of the evidence against the defendant;

- (3) the defendant's family ties;
- (4) the defendant's employment status and history;
- (5) the defendant's financial resources;
- (6) the defendant's character;
- (7) the defendant's mental condition;
- (8) the defendant's degree of intoxication and whether this would endanger the defendant if released without supervision;
- (9) the defendant's length of residence in the community;
- (10) the defendant's record of convictions;
- (11) the defendant's history of flight to avoid prosecution;
- (12) the defendant's history of failure to appear at court proceedings;
- (13) Any other evidence relevant to the issue of pretrial release (e.g. any other factors that bear on the risk of nonappearance, injury to any person, destruction of evidence, subornation of perjury, or intimidation of any potential witness).

G.S. § 15A-534(c). Note that under Item (5) above, inability to pay a secured appearance bond may be presumed if the defendant is homeless or a juvenile. Additional factors to consider are the defendant's other financial obligations, such as housing, food, and child support. It may be helpful for the defendant to execute an Affidavit of Indigency (AOC-CR-226) in analyzing Item (5).

A. Failure to Appear

The more serious the nature of the crime charged, the worse the prior criminal record of a defendant, the number and nature of other existing pending charges, the more aggravated the circumstances of the offense charged, and the greater the weight of the evidence against the defendant, the more likely he or she will not appear as required. A person properly charged with failure to appear or absconding probation supervision should be released only on a secured bond unless the judicial official is presented with clear and convincing evidence of justification.

A defendant who has no history of flight to avoid prosecution or unjustified failure to appear at court proceedings is more likely to appear as required. A defendant with strong ties to North Carolina and the Guilford County area is more likely to appear as required than a defendant with lesser ties. A person who has lived in the state, who has held

lengthy employment in the state, and whose family and close friends have similar ties would have very strong ties to the state. A person with lesser ties but with strong reasons to be in the state on a regular, frequent and predictable basis for significant lengths of time could also have strong ties to the state.

When placing conditions of pretrial release on a defendant who has failed to appear on charges, the judicial official shall impose the conditions recommended on the order for arrest issued for that failure to appear. If no conditions are recommended in that order for arrest, the judicial official shall set a secured bond in the amount of at least double the amount of the most recent secured or unsecured bond on the charges. If no bond has yet been required on the charges, bond should be set at a minimum of \$500.

When considering conditions of pretrial release for a defendant charged with a felony and the defendant is currently on probation, G.S. § 15A-534(d2) requires that the judicial official determine whether the defendant poses a danger to the public prior to imposing conditions of pretrial release and record the determination in writing. If the determination is that the defendant poses a danger to the public, then condition (4) or (5) must be imposed. If insufficient information is presented to make the determination, then the defendant is to be held in custody until a determination is made, and the judicial official must set out in writing that the defendant is being held pursuant to G.S. § 15A-534(d2), the basis for the determination that additional information is needed to make the danger to the public determination and the date, within 96 hours of arrest, when the defendant will be brought before a judge for first appearance. If necessary, information is provided before that date, a judicial official must proceed to set conditions for pretrial release. Otherwise, the judge presiding at the first appearance is to set the conditions.

B. Other Statutes That Must Be Considered

When selecting the form of pretrial release, North Carolina General Statutes provide specific instructions and restrictions for certain types of crimes. Judicial officials should be aware of these statutes and follow them when applicable. They include:

- (1) 15A-534.1: Crimes of Domestic Violence
- (2) 15A-534.2: Detention of Impaired Drivers
- (3) 15A-534.3: Detention for Communicable Diseases
- (4) 15A-534.4: Sex Offenses and Crimes of Violence Against Child Victims
- (5) 15A-534.5: Detention to Protect Public Health
- (6) 15A-534.6: Bail in Cases of Manufacture of Methamphetamine
- (7) 15A-533 (d): Drug Trafficking (see § III, D *infra.*)
- (8) 15A-533 (e): Street Gang Activity (see § III, E *infra.*)
- (9) 15A, Article 37: Uniform Criminal Extradition Act
- (10) 15A-534(d2): Detention of Probationer Arrested for Felony
- (11) 15A-1345(b1): Detention of Defendant Arrested for Probation Violation with Pending Felony or Prior Sex Offense

C. Imposing Other Restrictive Conditions

A judicial official imposing one of the four statutory forms of pretrial release may also place restrictions on the travel, associations, conduct, or place of abode of the defendant. A defendant may be required to maintain periodic contact with Court designated persons as a condition of release (e.g. Pretrial staff, Day Reporting Center staff). Requiring the defendant to produce identification as a condition of release may be appropriate in circumstances where there is a real question about the identity of the person arrested. Requiring the defendant to produce identification as a condition of release should not be used if the defendant has been arrested on an outstanding process, as the identity of the person arrested should have been established by the arresting officer.

D. Drug Trafficking

If a judicial official finds the following:

- (1) there is reasonable cause to believe that a person has committed a drug trafficking offense; and
- (2) the drug trafficking offense was committed while the person was on pretrial release for another offense; and
- (3) the person has been previously convicted of a Class A through E felony, or any drug trafficking offense, and not more than 5 years has passed since the conviction (or release from prison for the offense, whichever is later);

then the person can ONLY be released by a district or superior court judge upon a finding that there is a reasonable assurance that the person will appear and release does not pose an unreasonable risk of harm to the community [G.S. 15A-533(d)].

E. Gang Activity

When determining the form of pretrial release, verified gang activity is an appropriate factor to consider. However, in making this determination, judicial officials may only consider specific and verified incidents of gang activity. Conclusory statements that the defendant is a known gang member or associates with known gang members are not sufficient for including this factor in a determination of pretrial release.

If a judicial official finds the following:

- (1) there is reasonable cause to believe that a person has committed an offense for the benefit of, at the direction of, or in association with any criminal street gang; and
- (2) the street gang activity offense was committed while the person was on pretrial release for another offense; and
- (3) the person has been previously convicted of an offense described in G.S. 14-50.16 through G.S. 14-50.20, and not more than 5 years has passed since the conviction (or release from prison for the offense, whichever is later);

then the person can ONLY be released by a district or superior court judge upon a finding that there is a reasonable assurance that the person will appear, and release does not pose an unreasonable risk of harm to the community [G.S. 15A-533(e)].

IV. Other Items

A. *The use of "dollar" bonds*

The use of "one dollar" bonds serves a valuable purpose of ensuring that defendants incarcerated in the jail are not called and failed while in custody. However, the processing and collection of bond forfeitures in the amount of one dollar is not cost effective. Therefore, when setting a bond, the amount should be set at a minimum of ten (\$10) dollars.

B. *Cash Bonds*

Except in child support contempt cases, a cash deposit bond may be imposed *only* if a written promise to appear, an unsecured appearance bond or the placing of the defendant in custody of a designated person or organization pursuant to an agreement to supervise him or her (1) will not reasonably assure appearance as required, or (2) will pose a danger of injury to any person, or (3) is likely to result in destruction of evidence, subornation of perjury or intimidation of potential witnesses; *and* the judicial official setting the conditions of release records the reasons for so doing in writing. N.C.G.S § 15A-534(b).

The requirement of a cash deposit bond is satisfied by (1) deposit of the full amount or (2) the signing by a surety who is a bail agent for an insurance company qualified under Chapter 58 of the General Statutes generally to transact surety business and specifically to transact bail bond business in this State. N.C.G.S § 15A-531(3), (4), (6). (In this regard, there is no statutory distinction between a "cash bond" and a "secured bond," as noted in G.S § 15A-531(8) a. and b.) The signing of a cash deposit bond by a professional bondsman who is not such a bail agent does not satisfy the requirement of a cash deposit bond. N.C.G.S § 15A-531(4).

A cash deposit bond *must* be required in child support contempt cases, and the requirement may be satisfied *only* by actual deposit of the amount set. N.C.G.S § 15A-531(4).

The policy in this District is to follow strictly the provisions of the statutes summarized above with respect to cash deposit bonds.

C. Magistrates

Magistrates may not determine whether or upon what conditions a defendant charged with a capital offense may be released before trial pursuant to G.S. 15A-533.

Magistrates may not determine whether or upon what conditions a defendant charged with domestic violence as defined by G.S. 15A-534.1(a) may be released before trial, unless a judge has not done so within 48 hours of the defendant's arrest (G.S. 15A-534.1). In this instance, a magistrate must determine the imposition of pretrial release conditions.

If a magistrate is imposing conditions of release (1)-(3) [WPA, Custody Release, and Unsecured Bond] then no written findings need to be made pursuant to G.S. 15A-511. However, when magistrates impose a secured bond, they must record the reasons for doing so in writing on the attached "Written Determination of a Judicial Official on the Imposition of a Secured Bond" form (18JD-CR-M1). This form shall be securely attached to and accompany the original release order form setting forth conditions of pretrial release which is forwarded to the District Court. This form should not be modified in any form or fashion.

Magistrates should use the existing forms for Implied Consent Offenses (currently AOC-CR-271) and Detention of Impaired Drivers (currently AOC-CR-270). Magistrates should also use the attached "Findings Supporting the Detention of an Impaired Driver G.S. 15A-534.2" form (18JD-CR-M2). However, if a secured bond is set in these cases, magistrates should also use the "Written Determination of a Judicial Official on the Imposition of a Secured Bond" form (18JD-CR-M1).

Magistrates should exercise extra care in checking defendants' record of convictions and probation status. N.C.G.S. 15A-534(d2) and 15A-1345(b1) require specific action for probationers arrested for a felony, and for those arrested for a probation violation who have a pending felony or prior sex offense conviction. Magistrates should use the "Conditions of Release and Release Order" (currently AOC-CR-200) and the new "Detention of Probationer Arrested for Felony/Detention of Defendant Arrested for Probation Violation with Pending Felony or Prior Sex Offense" (currently AOC-CR-272).

In the case of defendants who refuse to identify themselves, or if there is a reasonable doubt regarding the truth of a defendant's stated identity, a magistrate should proceed with the initial appearance and take into consideration that a refusal to identify oneself or reasonable doubt as to a defendant's identity indicates a potential flight risk. In this instance, a magistrate may set a bond amount above the recommended guidelines for the charged offense. The magistrate should note the reason for the higher bond on the "Written Determination of a Judicial Official on the Imposition of a Secured Bond" form (18JD-CR-M1).

Additionally, in the case of defendants who refuse to identify themselves or if there is a reasonable doubt as to a defendant's identity, include as a condition of pretrial release the either the defendant adequately identify him/herself or that there is an adequate identification of the defendant. Any reasonable form of identification may meet this condition, even if it is not a written form of identification. For example, a responsible member of the community may vouch for the defendant's identity. Since individuals may lawfully be in the country without a United States government-issued form of identification, a magistrate may not require a defendant to produce such identification as a condition of release.

When determining the appropriate form of pretrial release, magistrates should always review a defendant's history of convictions. When setting a secured bond, the conviction history results should be securely attached to the "Written Determination of a Judicial Official on the Imposition of a Secured Bond" form (18JD-CR-M1).

Magistrates should encourage all Law Enforcement Officers to fill out the "Law Enforcement Officer Information" form (18JD-CR-M3). While not all information on this form is applicable to the setting of pretrial release conditions, it does provide information that may be helpful to the Court, Jail, Pretrial Services, or Drug and Mental Health Courts. This form should also be securely attached to and accompany the original release order form setting forth conditions of pretrial release which is forwarded to the District Court.

D. Citizen-Generated Warrants

In cases where the warrant does not originate from a sworn law enforcement official but is instead based upon an affidavit from a private citizen who seeks to take out a warrant upon another private citizen, no secured bond or cash bond should be issued against the defendant, absent compelling or unusual circumstances, as enumerated in G.S. 15A-304(b)(1) or 15A-304(b)(3)c. Instead, the magistrate must issue a criminal summons pursuant to G.S. 15A-304(b)(3). If the magistrate finds that one of the conditions enumerated in G.S. 15A-304(b)3a. or b. exist, the magistrate shall impose a written promise to appear, or an unsecured bond, or a cash bond in a nominal amount. If the magistrate feels that circumstances require the posting of a secured bond or a cash bond in an amount greater than \$50, the magistrate must fill out the 18JD-CR-M1 form.

V. Encouraging Use of NC AOC Court Date Reminder System.

The North Carolina Administrative Office of the Courts has a service that allows individuals to subscribe to criminal court date notifications and reminders via email or text messages. Magistrates, clerks, or other court officials can initiate this process for a defendant. Because usage of this system greatly reduces the number of defendants who fail to appear, magistrates are encouraged to assist defendants in utilizing this system.

The link to the pertinent portion of the AOC's website is:

<https://www3.nccourts.org/onlineservices/notifications/menu.sp>

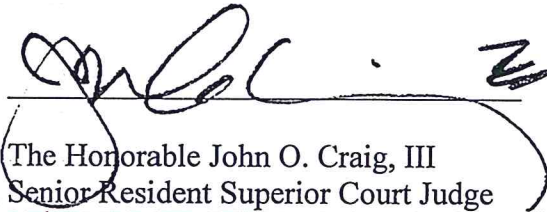
VI. Suggested Bond Amounts

[Please refer to the chart below for the range of suggested bond amounts.]

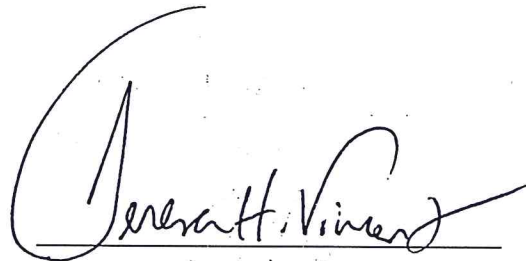
Pursuant to the authority granted to the Senior Resident Superior Court Judge, in consultation with the Chief District Court Judge under G.S. § 15A-535(a), if a judicial official sets a bond that is in excess of the suggested bond amounts, that official must set forth the reasons for going beyond the suggested bond amounts, using form 18JD-CR-M1

Date: January 16, 2020

By:



The Honorable John O. Craig, III
Senior Resident Superior Court Judge
18th Judicial District



The Honorable Teresa H. Vincent
Chief District Court Judge
18th Judicial District

SUGGESTED BOND AMOUNTS

PLEASE NOTE: Judicial officials are vested with discretion in the settings of conditions of pretrial release. Judicial officials are expected to use their discretion. The suggested bond amounts are suggested ranges only and are NOT mandatory. The suggested bond amounts are NOT limitations on judicial discretion; however, if a judicial official sets a bond amount that is in excess of the suggested range, that official must set forth the reasons, using Form 18JD-CR-M1. The following are guidelines for the setting of secured bonds when that condition of pretrial release is imposed:

TYPE OF OFFENSE	MAXIMUM PUNISHMENT	SUGGESTED SECURED BONDS
Local Ordinance	\$50 fine or 30 days	Summons or Written Promise to Appear (WPA)
Class 3 Misdemeanor	20 days	Summons or WPA
Class 2 Misdemeanor	60 days	Summons, WPA or Unsecured Bond
Class 1 Misdemeanor: non-violent offenses	120 days	WPA, Unsecured Bond or Custody Release
Class 1 Misdemeanor: offenses which implicate violence as an element of the crime		Secured Bond up to \$500
Class A1 Misdemeanor	150 days	\$0 to \$2,000
Driving While Impaired	24 months	\$0 to \$5,000
Class I Felony	24 months	\$0 to \$2,500
Class H Felony	39 months	\$0 to \$5,000
Class G Felony	47 months	\$1,000 to \$15,000
Class F Felony	59 months	\$2,500 to \$25,000
Class E Felony	88 months	\$5,000 to \$50,000
Class D Felony*	204 months	\$10,000 to \$250,000
Class C Felony*	231 months	\$15,000 to \$250,000
Class B2 Felony*	481 months	\$25,000 to \$500,000
Class B1 Felony*	Life without Parole	\$50,000 to \$1,000,000
Class A Felony*	Death, Life without Parole	No Bond (unless set by Judge)
Habitual DWI*	59 months	\$5,000 to \$50,000
NC Probation Violation		Set amount appropriate for underlying offense with consideration for the nature of any violations and any new charges [subject to N.C.G.S. 15A-1345(b1)]
Fugitive Warrant		
Governor's Warrant		
Interstate Compact		No Bond
Parole Warrant		

*Each of these offenses carries a mandatory minimum active sentence

DRUG TRAFFICKING **

TYPE OF OFFENSE	MINIMUM SENTENCE	MAXIMUM SENTENCE	SUGGESTED SECURED BONDS
Class H Drug-Trafficking Felony	25 months	30 months	\$5,000-\$15,000
Class G Drug-Trafficking Felony	35 months	42 months	\$15,000-\$100,000
Class F Drug-Trafficking Felony	70 months	84 months	\$25,000-\$200,000
Class E Drug-Trafficking Felony	90 months	117 months	\$50,000-\$200,000
Class D Drug-Trafficking Felony	175 months	219 months	\$200,000-\$500,000
Class C Drug-Trafficking Felony	225 months	279 months	\$200,000-\$1,000,000

**Please see following page for classes of drugs and quantities and the "Drug Trafficking" section of the 18th Judicial District's Pretrial Release Policies

DRUG TRAFFICKING (continued) ***

STATUTE	DESCRIPTION OF OFFENSE	PUNISHMENT
90-95(h)(1): Trafficking in marijuana	More than 10 and less than 50 pounds	Class H drug-trafficking felony; fine of not less than \$5,000
	50 – 1,999 pounds	Class G drug-trafficking felony; fine of not less than \$25,000
	2,000 – 9,999 pounds	Class F drug-trafficking felony; fine of not less than \$50,000
	10,000 pounds or more	Class D drug-trafficking felony; fine of not less than \$200,000
90-95(h)(1a): Trafficking in synthetic cannabinoids	51-249 dosage units	Class H drug-trafficking felony; fine of not less than \$5,000
	250-1249 dosage units	Class G drug-trafficking felony; fine of not less than \$25,000
	1250-3749 dosage units	Class F drug-trafficking felony; fine of not less than \$50,000
	3750 or more dosage units	Class D drug-trafficking felony; fine of not less than \$200,000
90-95(h)(2): Trafficking in methaqualone	1,000 – 4,999 dosage units	Class G drug-trafficking felony; fine of not less than \$25,000
	5,000 – 9,999 dosage units	Class F drug-trafficking felony; fine of not less than \$50,000
	10,000 dosage units or more	Class D drug-trafficking felony; fine of not less than \$200,000
90-95(h)(3): Trafficking in cocaine	28 – 199 grams	Class G drug-trafficking felony; fine of not less than \$50,000
	200 – 399 grams	Class F drug-trafficking felony; fine of not less than \$100,000
	400 grams or more	Class D drug-trafficking felony; fine of not less than \$250,000
90-95(h)(3b): Trafficking in methamphetamine 90-95(h)(3d): Trafficking in MDPV 90-95(h)(3e): Trafficking in mephedrone	28 – 199 grams	Class F drug-trafficking felony; fine of not less than \$50,000
	200 – 399 grams	Class E drug-trafficking felony; fine of not less than \$100,000
	400 grams or more	Class C drug-trafficking felony; fine of not less than \$250,000
90-95(h)(3c): Trafficking in amphetamine	28-199 grams	Class H drug-trafficking felony; fine of not less than \$5,000
	200-399 grams	Class G drug-trafficking felony; fine of not less than \$25,000
	400 grams or more	Class E drug-trafficking felony; fine of not less than \$100,000
90-95(h)(4): Trafficking in opium or heroin	4 – 13 grams	Class F drug-trafficking felony; fine of not less than \$50,000
	14 – 27 grams	Class E drug-trafficking felony; fine of not less than \$100,000
	28 grams or more	Class C drug-trafficking felony; fine of not less than \$500,000
90-95(h)(4a): Trafficking in LSD	100 – 499 dosage units	Class G drug-trafficking felony; fine of not less than \$25,000
	500 – 999 dosage units	Class F drug-trafficking felony; fine of not less than \$50,000
	1,000 dosage units or more	Class D drug-trafficking felony; fine of not less than \$200,000
90-95(h)(4b): Trafficking in MDA/MDMA	100 – 499 dosage units or 28 – 199 grams	Class G drug-trafficking felony; fine of not less than \$25,000
	500 – 999 dosage units or 200 – 399 grams	Class F drug-trafficking felony; fine of not less than \$50,000
	1,000 dosage units, or 400 grams, or more	Class D drug-trafficking felony; fine of not less than \$250,000

***Source: UNC School of Government, *Punishments for North Carolina Crimes and Motor Vehicle Offenses*, 3rd edition, 2005, p. 63, Session Law 2009-463, and Session Law 2011-12.