

NCPLS



ACCESS

STATE V. RAYMOND LEE PARKER DURHAM COUNTY INMATE RE-SENTENCED BASED ON CHANGES IN SENTENCING LAWS

By NCPLS Staff Attorney Ken Butler

On May 30, 2007, in the Durham County Superior Court, Raymond L. Parker, a North Carolina inmate who had been serving a life sentence for armed robbery, was re-sentenced and released from prison. The facts of Mr. Parker's case have generated significant publicity and led many DOC inmates to write NCPLS asking if this case can be used to their benefit.



Mr. Parker had been charged with a single count of robbery with a dangerous weapon in connection with the July 13, 1979 robbery of the Sunbeam Bakery. The amount of money obtained in the robbery was \$173.54. Mr. Parker pled not guilty and went to trial. The first trial ended in a "mistrial," as did the second. [A "mistrial" is one that is so procedurally or legally flawed that it must be brought to a close by the presiding judge.] Following a third trial in March 1980, the jury returned a guilty verdict. Mr. Parker was sentenced to 40 years to life for this conviction. He appealed his conviction to the N.C. Court of Appeals, which found no error in the case. His petition for discretionary review to the N.C. Supreme Court was also denied.

About 27 years later, on March 7, 2007, attorneys Jerry B. Clayton

and Freda Black, of the Durham law firm of Clayton, Myrick, McLanahan & Coulter, PLLC, filed a motion for appropriate relief (MAR) on behalf of Mr. Parker. The MAR argued that there had been significant changes in the sentencing laws since Mr. Parker's crime was committed, and that these changes warranted the court granting relief. Among the changes noted by Parker's attorneys were:

-- The enactment of the Fair Sentencing Act in 1981 set a maximum penalty of 40 years for the crime of armed robbery;

-- In 1994, the Fair Sentencing Act was replaced by the Structured Sentencing Act, which calculated a defendant's sentence based on the

class of felony and the defendant's criminal record;

-- Under the Structured Sentencing Act, the maximum punishment for a single armed robbery conviction would be 183-229 months (15 years 3 months to 19 years 1 month), at the top of the aggravated range for a Class D felony at Level VI; and

-- At the time of the motion, Parker had already served over 27 years, 7 months.

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STATE V. RAYMOND LEE PARKER (CONTINUED)

ACCESS is a publication of North Carolina Prisoner Legal Services, Inc. Established in 1978, NCPLS is a non-profit, public service organization. The program is governed by a Board of Directors who are designated by various organizations and institutions, including the North Carolina Bar Association, the North Carolina Association of Black Lawyers, the North Carolina Association of Women Attorneys, and law school deans at UNC, Duke, NCCU, Wake Forest and Campbell.

NCPLS serves a population of more than 38,600 prisoners and 14,000 pretrial detainees (with about 250,000 annual admissions), providing information, advice, and representation in all State and federal courts to ensure humane conditions of confinement and to challenge illegal convictions and sentences.

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In an Order of April 5, 2007, Judge Orlando Hudson vacated Mr. Parker's original judgment and set the matter for resentencing. In an Order of May 30, 2007, Judge Hudson sentenced Mr. Parker to a new term of 7-9 years, awarded him credit for the time that he had been incarcerated, and ordered his immediate release from custody.

NCPLS has been reviewing a number of requests for assistance in an effort to identify those that present possibly meritorious claims. In evaluating such cases, we look at the following factors:

- Cases that have the greatest similarity to Mr. Parker's, particularly between the disparity between time served and the possible maximum sentence that would be handed down under current law;
- Whether the inmate was convicted of only a single crime, such as Mr. Parker, or multiple crimes;
- The amount of property that was taken or lost during the crime;
- Whether anyone was killed, sexually assaulted, or otherwise seriously injured;

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NCPLS WELCOMES NEW BOARD MEMBER

B. Keith Faulkner, who serves as the Executive Associate Dean for Administrative and Academic Affairs at Campbell University Norman Adrian Wiggins School of Law, was recently appointed to the NCPLS Board of Directors by the N.C. Bar Association. He graduated from Campbell's School of Law and received a Master of Business Administration from Campbell's Lundy-Fetterman School of Business in 2001. He earned his Bachelor of Science in Business Administration, with high honors, from Charleston Southern University in Charleston, South Carolina.



Keith Faulkner

Before attending law school, Mr. Faulkner spent eight years in the U.S. Navy where he served aboard the USS Billfish, a nuclear-powered fast-attack submarine. He was also an instructor at the Nuclear Power Training Unit in Charleston, South Carolina. Just before joining the Campbell Law School administration, Mr. Faulkner was an associate at a highly respected law firm in Wilmington, North Carolina.

NCPLS welcomes Mr. Faulkner as a volunteer to serve on the NCPLS Board of Directors.

PRISONER AWARDED \$25,000 IN TORT CLAIM ACTION

In a recent tort claim decision, the failure of officers to protect a prisoner from an assault and the infliction of serious injury resulted in an award of \$25,000.

On January 6, 2000, plaintiff was a prisoner assigned to protective custody at Hoke Correctional Institution. Plaintiff was attacked by another prisoner who slashed and injured plaintiff with a razor blade.

The attacker was demoted to close custody and placed on six months long-term segregation. However, the attacker was not transferred to another part of the prison, but was instead returned to the same block where Plaintiff was assigned.

On April 2, 2000, the attacker was taken out of his cell for recreation and a shower. At trial, there was conflicting testimony as to whether the escorting officer ordered other inmates in the common area to move to the far end of the room.

The attacker finished his shower and was handcuffed (hands in front), and escorted by two officers. DOC procedure in effect at that time required officers to place all prisoners in their locked cells prior to moving a segregated prisoner. Defendants admitted that procedure was not followed. And again, the testimony differed as to whether the prisoners were ordered to the

far end of the common area, but it was undisputed that Plaintiff was near the center of the day room picking up newspapers.

the shoulders. A “herniated” disc is a protrusion of a spinal vertebrae, also called a ruptured disc.]

On the date the case was heard, August 29, 2007, Plaintiff continued to suffer from back and neck pain. Surgery has been recommended, but doctors predict no more than a 50% chance of improvement.

The court cited established case law that the DOC

has a duty to exercise ordinary care to keep its premises in a reasonably safe condition, and failure to do so constitutes negligence. The court found that the officer who escorted the attacker had been negligent, and that Plaintiff was attacked and seriously injured as a result of that negligence. The court found no credible evidence that Plaintiff had been “contributorily negligent” (as he might have been if he had refused a direct order to return to his cell and be locked back). The court found that the injury was lasting, painful, and would require continuing medical treatment. On that basis, the court awarded Plaintiff \$25,000 for pain, suffering, and future medical needs.

The law affords any party 15 days from receipt of the order to appeal in writing for review of the decision by the Full Industrial Commis-

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The attacker, unrestrained except with handcuffs, rushed the Plaintiff and threw him against a podium that was bolted to the wall. Upon impact, Plaintiff momentarily lost consciousness. Apparently, the attacker was brought under control, but when he regained consciousness, Plaintiff reported back and neck pain. At the health clinic, Plaintiff was examined and was given medication to control the pain.

Plaintiff subsequently suffered persistent back and neck pain. On January 23, 2001, an MRI showed that Plaintiff suffered from a “central broad based cervical disc herniation of C5-C6 without a defined mass effect on the [spinal] cord. The cervical disc herniation extends to the ventral cord surface.” [The C5-C6 cervical disc is at the bottom of the neck where the neck joins with the lumbar spine at

PRISONER AWARDED \$25,000 (CONTINUED)

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sion. N.C. Gen. Stat. §97-85. The Order becomes final if no appeal is filed within the time allowed by law.

[Editor's Note: In order to establish a claim of negligence, a plaintiff must show that (1) he was injured as a (2) direct and immediate result of (3) the negligence of a person who owed him some duty (4) which was breached (or was not fulfilled). To put it another way, a plaintiff must allege that: (A) the defendants had a specific duty [for example, to protect your safety];

(B) the defendants breached their duty (that is, that they failed to protect you); (C) that you were injured as a "proximate" result (that is, as a direct result); and (D) that the injury plaintiff suffered was "foreseeable," that is, such an injury should have been anticipated by the defendants.

You should also be aware that, under the law of North Carolina, the doctrine of "contributory negligence" is a complete defense to a claim of negligence. That doctrine allows defendants to argue that

plaintiff was himself negligent, and that the plaintiff's negligence contributed to the injury which he ultimately suffered. In such a case, even if the defendants were negligent, they would be excused from paying any money because the plaintiff was also partly at fault.]

This case was litigated by NCPLS Senior Staff Attorney and Civil Team Leader J. Phillip Griffin, with support and assistance from Staff Attorney Sarah H. Blair. *Bagley v. NC Dept. of Correction*, TA-17703 (2007).

TWO NCPLS ATTORNEYS PROMOTED

Congratulations to Hoang Lam and Lisa Chun who have been promoted to Senior NCPLS Staff Attorneys. Ordinarily, young attorneys do not so quickly achieve senior positions, but as *ACCESS* readers will recall, both Ms. Chun and Mr. Lam have done a great deal of litigation which has produced dramatically favorable results for our clients. In addition, both have demonstrated initiative and shown such a serious commitment to our clients and our program that their accomplishments deserve early recognition.

For example, Ms. Chun and Mr. Lam worked together to prevent the deportation (and probable assas-



Hoang Lam

sination of our client in the case, *In Re: Hassan* (reported in the December 2005 edition of *ACCESS*). In addition, Ms. Chun has assumed responsibility for supervising our interns and law school volunteers. At the same time, Mr. Lam has undertaken significant leadership on the PC Team, working with and assigning cases in which our clients entered guilty pleas.

It is the leadership and zealous advocacy of successful young attorneys like Mr. Lam and Ms. Chun that ensure the success and continuous improvement of the services NCPLS offers our clients.



Lisa Chun

UPDATE: *THE SAFE & HUMANE JAILS PROJECT*

[*Editor's Note:* Access readers will remember that the *Safe and Humane Jails Project* is a program to identify jail conditions of confinement that are unsafe or inhumane, and then to bring about an improvement in those conditions. Additionally, through the *Project*, NCPLS provides legal advice and assistance to as many pre-trial detainees as possible, as well as assisting county officials in identifying and implementing practical and sound measures to ensure the safe and humane operation of detention facilities.]

The third quarter of this year has been a productive and exciting one for the *Safe and Humane Jails Project* of NCPLS. In addition to a small sustaining grant from the North Carolina State Bar's IOLTA program, we have been awarded \$12,000 by the North Carolina Bar Association Foundation to research, write, and publish a manual titled: *Identification and Treatment of Mentally Disabled People in Jail: Understanding and Addressing Problems Proactively*. We have begun work on this manual, which we hope will be a useful tool to Jail Administrators, mental health and medical professionals in the jails, and others in the legal community who interact regularly with detainees dealing

with mental health issues. This project is an ambitious one and we have been able to employ the use



of our interns to get a head start on research for the manual.

We will have the opportunity to share our ideas about the manual and solicit new ideas from the state's Jail Administrators when we attend the Jail Administrator's Conference on October 10, 2007 in High Point. Senior Staff Attorney and Program Coordinator, Michele Luecking-Sunman will be accompanied by Sharon Robertson, a certified paralegal specialist with more than a decade of experience working in jails across the state. Ms. Luecking-Sunman and Ms. Robertson will have the opportunity to make a brief presentation of the *Safe and Humane Jail Project's* current activities and then participate in the roundtable discussion of general jail issues.

One of the most important subjects NCPLS advocates will address

is a practice which is sometimes referred to as "rocket docket."

This practice usually involves an officer or other official walking through the detention facility to ask whether anyone wants to plead guilty, often for time served. Detainees who are tired of squalid jail conditions sometimes agree to enter a guilty plea, even without the benefit of a lawyer's advice, just to gain release or to be

transferred to DOC custody. From the perspective of jail administrators, this practice simply effectuates the wishes of the prisoners and frees-up beds in a crowded facility.

The problems with this practice are several. No one should enter into any agreement regarding the disposition of criminal charges without first speaking with a lawyer. That's because such agreements can have consequences that may be unknown. For example, an immigrant could end up being deported, and others will have convictions that will increase the level of punishment should they later be convicted of a criminal charge. Other problems may include court costs and fees, criminal and/or civil penalties, and financial liability to the victim of a crime.

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UPDATE: *THE SAFE & HUMANE JAILS PROJECT* (CONTINUED)

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While there is no reason to believe that jail officials are trying to trick anyone or cause harm to detainees, the practice deprives prisoners of their constitutionally guaranteed right to the assistance of an attorney. No detainee should agree to enter a guilty plea before consulting a lawyer, and law enforcement officials should not ask any prisoner to do so. We look forward to discussing these and other issues with jail officials at the October conference.

Earlier this quarter, our advocates toured both the Mecklenburg Central and Mecklenburg North detention facilities. Relatively minor concerns were discussed with officials from the facilities following the tours. We also made

an unscheduled visit to the Surry County Jail. (We had received some disturbing information about the facility and decided to see if they would accommodate an unannounced tour.) Our advocates were well received, jail officials were extremely cooperative, and they addressed our concerns about the facility.

In litigation, an unfavorable ruling in *Rice v. Smith*, NCMD, 1:05-CV-434, is being reviewed by the district court pursuant to our objections. We also accepted a new case for litigation, *Copeland v. Causey, et al.*, NCED, No. 5:07-CT-3-41-BO. Our client was incarcerated in a North Carolina jail and received no medical care after complaints of severe pain. He was finally admitted to the hospital and diag-

nosed with communicable MRSA pneumonia and empyema (the presence of pus in a bodily cavity) which required extensive surgery to correct. In addition, we were able to advocate administratively for three clients previously housed in jails whose trust fund money did not transfer to DOC once they left the jail facilities. We contacted the jails and arranged the transfer of our client's money to the appropriate DOC accounts. This totaled over \$290 returned to the three clients. Finally, we opened 107 new jail files this quarter and have responded to each issue with either information or further assistance.

We look forward to continuing the important work of the *Safe and Humane Jails Project*.



REPORT ON THE 2005-2006 LEGISLATIVE SESSION (PLACE NO CONFIDENCE IN RUMORS OF LEGISLATIVE ACTION)

It seems that rumors regarding changes in sentencing laws abound in prisons after every session of the N.C. General Assembly. For instance, a number of prisoners have written to NCPLS about a rumor that inmates sentenced under the Fair Sentencing Act (FSA) (which applies to crimes committed before October 1, 1994), are to be re-sentenced under the Structured Sentencing Act (SSA). This is not true.

Some letters ask whether parole will be re-instated for inmates sentenced under the SSA. There is legislation pending that could affect some such change in the sentencing laws.

That legislation is House Bill 1730, entitled "An Act to Balance Fair Sentencing and Structured Sentencing and to Keep Inmates Who Pose Great Risks to Society in the Prisons." The bill would expand the authority of the Post-Release Supervision and Parole Commission to parole Fair Sentencing ("old law") prisoners who have already served more time than they would have received if they had been sentenced under the Structured Sentencing Act. The bill was referred to the House Committee on the Judiciary II on April 19, 2007 and is being studied.

In the 2005-2006 Session, House Bill 1308, the "Public Safety and Treatment Act," proposed several changes in the habitual felon laws. It appears that bill died in committee.

In the General Assembly's 2005 Session, House Bill 423 was introduced. That bill would have

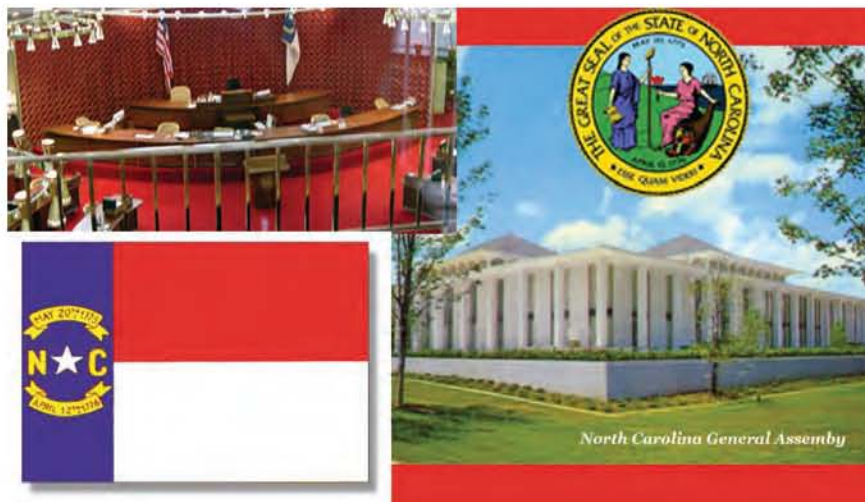
the existence of aggravating factors, and procedures for imposing sentences outside the presumptive ranges. This bill passed both houses of the General Assembly and was signed into law on June 30, 2005. However, by its terms, it only applies to convictions which occur after that date.

Both the House and Senate are considering the "Street Gang Prevention Act." House Bill 274; Senate Bill 1358. One provision of both bills would enhance sentencing, as follows:

§14-50.18.
Enhanced offense for criminal gang activity.

A person who is convicted of a misdemeanor offense that is committed for the benefit of, at the direction of, or in association with, any criminal street gang, is guilty of an offense that is one class higher than the offense committed. A Class A1 misdemeanor shall be enhanced to a Class I felony under this section.

In addition, the bills would provide for additional enhancements for defendants who are convicted of



created the crime of habitual misdemeanor larceny. It appears that bill failed to pass the Senate.

Legislation that passed in the 2005 Session of the General Assembly includes N.C. Gen. Stat. §15A-1340.16, (Session Law 2005-145, House Bill 822), which modified several structured sentencing statutes in light of the Supreme Court's decision in *Blakely v. Washington*, 159 L.Ed.2d 403, 124 S.Ct. 2531 (2004). The changes that were made concern the use of juries in determining aggravating sentencing factors, requiring notice from the prosecution of it intends to prove

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REPORT ON THE 2005-2006 LEGISLATIVE SESSION (CONTINUED)

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Class A through E felonies, and who use a firearm during the commission of the felony. The House Bill passed and was referred to a Senate Committee on Appropriations just before the 2007 Session adjourned. Although there seems to be significant support for the measure, it has not been determined what it would cost the state, for example, in terms of constructing additional prisons. The measure has not been enacted into law, but will be taken up in the 2008 session. (Remember that in order for a bill to become law, it must ordinarily be passed

by both houses of the General Assembly, ratified, and signed by the Governor.)

We understand that prisoners are anxious for any news that could mean a reduction of their sentences. Given this natural inclination, it is easy to see how rumors about changing laws could spread rapidly and create false hope among the prison population. We hope that this information has addressed all legislative developments of interest to prisoners and will prevent people from needlessly raising their expectations on the basis of false rumors.

Remember that NCPLS will review individual cases upon request to see whether there was an error in either the conviction or sentence. Anyone who wants such a review may request an application for post-conviction assistance by writing to NCPLS. (Regrettably, we cannot offer to assess the same case more than once unless there has been a retroactive change in the law, or when newly discovered evidence might have changed the outcome of the case.) Meanwhile, changes in the law will be reported as soon as possible in *ACCESS*.



BE CAUTIOUS IN RETAINING PRIVATE ORGANIZATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS TO PROVIDE LEGAL SERVICES

By: Staff Attorney Ken Butler

As many of you know, there are scam artists who prey upon prisoners and their families by offering legal research and brief-writing services, particularly in the area of post-conviction review. Two that we have encountered in the past were Richard Mears of Mt. Airy, who operated under the name “RDM Legal Research,” and Grover C. Jones of West Virginia, doing business as “Nationwide Criminal Justice Consulting Services.” Both of these individuals would charge prisoners and their families hundreds, and sometimes thousands of dollars for “research services,” or promising to file a motion to challenge their convictions. However, because neither Mears nor Jones was an attorney (much less N.C. licensed attorneys), these research services were of little or no value. (Mears did prepare documents for some cases that were ultimately filed by an attorney in Winston-Salem. That attorney has since been disbarred for his work with Mears.)

[Mears also engaged in a scheme whereby he promised to obtain pardons, commutations, or parole for inmates, in exchange for a hefty fee. He told prisoners and their families that he had political contacts in the state Democratic Party that could get this type of relief and that the money paid was to be used

as campaign contributions. Mears was subsequently convicted in federal court of multiple counts of mail and wire fraud based on this scheme.]



Another such scheme may be working its way through North Carolina Prisons. One client recently wrote to us reporting that he had his case reviewed by University Research Services, in Michigan. An experienced NCPLS attorney conducted some investigation of this outfit and found that an individual named John H. Wilson, doing business as University Legal Services and University Research Services of Birmingham, Michigan, has engaged in activities that appear to be similar to those described above. Wilson has been the subject of legal action in Michigan and Illinois in which he was accused of the unauthorized practice of law. There is a 2002 court order in Michigan commanding Wilson to cease such activities in that state.

This is the first mention that we have heard about this University Legal Services and University Research Services in North Carolina. Our research suggests that

Wilson’s m.o. is to mail pamphlets to inmates advertising his services. Obviously, information from a few such pamphlets in a given prison can be quickly spread by word-of-mouth.

NCPLS has contacted the NC Attorney General’s Consumer Protection Division

and spoken with Assistant Attorney General David Kirkman (who handled the case against Richard Mears). We alerted him to this new development, although for reasons of client confidentiality, we did not identify the client who brought this matter to our attention. Mr. Kirkman said that he would refer this matter to Assistant Attorney General Harriet Worley, who now handles unauthorized practice claims. If you receive an advertisement for legal services from University Legal Services and University Research Services, you may want to contact the Office of the Attorney General. The address for the Consumer Protection Division is:

Consumer Protection Division
9001 MSC
Raleigh, NC 27699-9001

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TIPS ON CORRESPONDING WITH NCPLS

NCPLS receives 500 or more letters from inmates each week. Our goal is to try to respond to each inmate who writes. The following suggestions are offered to help us serve the inmates who write.

1. Put your OPUS number on all your letters/envelopes. If you are in a jail that assigns you a jail ID number, please use that number. (Many inmates have the same name, but OPUS and/or jail ID numbers are unique. Using your OPUS number helps to ensure the mail will be delivered to you (and not someone with the same names) when we send you a response.

2. If possible, write in ink.

3. Try to write as clearly as possible, especially when writing your name. Print clearly. Block letters are the best. Do not use small or elaborate handwriting. (If your letter is hard to read, it could delay our response time).

4. If you ever have been known by, or are currently known by a different name (a nickname, an alias), let us know, especially if you have been or are currently corresponding with NCPLS using that other name.

5. If you have a problem reading or writing, please let us know in your letter that someone else is writing the letter for you.

6. Be specific when describing your problem(s) or asking questions. Broad claims that your rights have been (or are being) violated without facts to support your

claims, cannot be investigated. General or hypothetical questions will not be answered.

7. If you are writing to complain about a condition of confinement, an injury, or a medical issue, start the grievance process *before* you write to us. If you have begun the grievance process, be sure to let us know. **Remember that NCPLS is NOT the place to file your DC-410 grievance forms.** DC-410 forms must be submitted to staff at your unit, or in the case of a confidential grievance, to the Director of Prisons. You must exhaust the grievance process before filing a federal lawsuit.

8. NCPLS will **NOT** forward mail for inmates. (That would violate DOC rules, and we cannot effectively function on your behalf if we jeopardize our relationship with the DOC or abuse the trust we have built over the years.)

9. There are *many* types of lawsuits an inmate can file. If you are requesting one of our self-help packets to file suit on your own, be as specific as possible about the type of lawsuit you are planning to file so that we can send you the right packet. However, if you know the name of the specific packet, you can just write, "Please send me a _____ packet."

10. It is not necessary to cite cases when you write to us. NCPLS is familiar with prisoner rights law and stays up-to-date on changes in the laws that affect prisoners and their rights.

11. Do **NOT** send us any *physical* evidence (other than paperwork) that you believe supports your allegations. It is hard to store and keep-up with that kind of material. We will let you know if we need anything more than documents.

12. Be patient. Our goal is to respond to every letter we receive. If you follow the above suggestions and you are requesting forms or other information, it is likely that we will respond within 24 hours of receiving your request. For some requests for assistance, it will take longer, but we try to acknowledge all inquiries within 30 days.

Tips on Writing NCPLS

1. Put your OPUS number on correspondence
2. If possible, write in ink
3. Write as clearly as possible
4. Include alias, if any
5. If someone else writes the letter for you, let us know
6. Be specific
7. On civil issues, start grievance process first
8. NCPLS will not forward mail
9. When requesting packets, forms, etc., be specific
10. Do not cite cases in your correspondence
11. Do not send physical evidence
12. Be Patient

BE CAUTIOUS IN RETAINING PRIVATE ORGANIZATIONS (CONTINUED)

(Continued from Page 9)

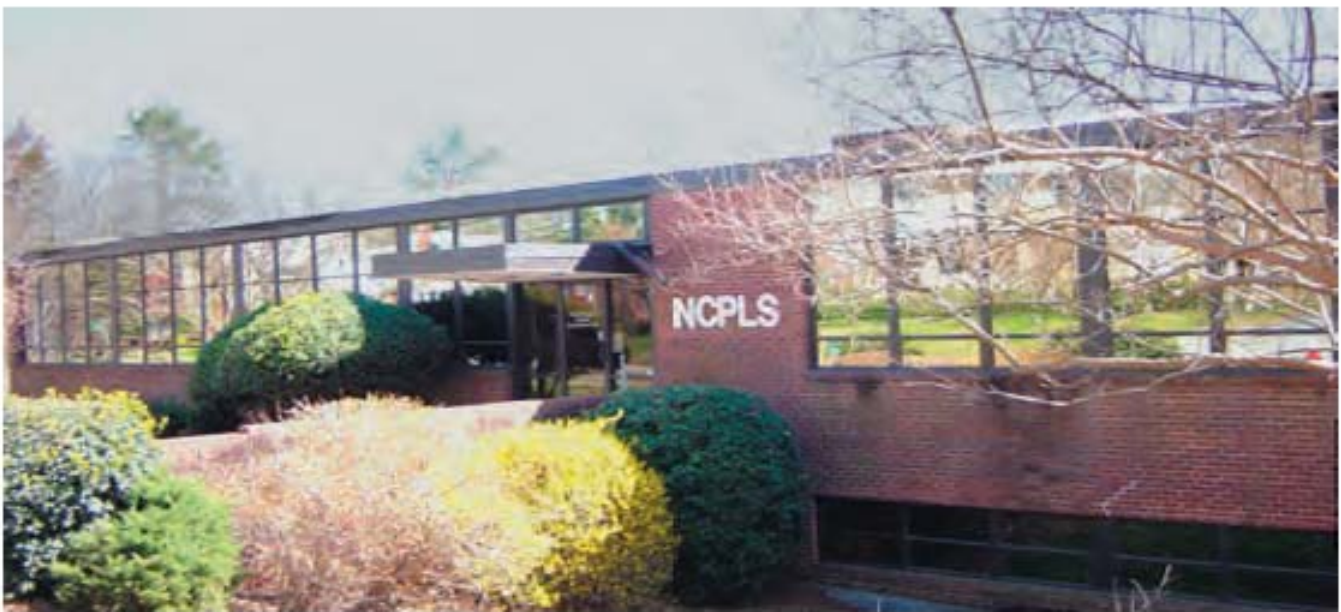
This type of operation has the potential to cost prisoners and their families a great amount of money. (Mears alone obtained over \$600,000.) Obviously, prisoners and their families are often desperate to find some way to get relief. Since most lack any legal training, they are not in a position to gauge the value of what they are promised. For example, our client said that the research he received indicated that he should look at issues of “ineffective assistance of counsel” and “prosecutorial mis-

conduct” to seek relief. Of course, those are only two of the many grounds upon which a collateral challenge to a conviction may be mounted. Apparently, the “research” did not explain how either theory applied to our client’s case, and so, was entirely without value.

Unfortunately, many of our clients are distrustful of free legal services, particularly those who were represented by court appointed counsel. In many cases they believe that if

they had been able to hire a lawyer, they would not be in prison. These factors, together with desperation and an overwhelming desire to return to family and friends create a highly vulnerable population for these research scam artists.

Before you pay for legal services (especially from a non-lawyer or an attorney who seems to be licensed in another state), you may wish to consult a North Carolina lawyer for advice as to whether you’re about to be victimized.



STATE V. RAYMOND LEE PARKER (CONTINUED)

(Continued from Page 2)

-- Whether the inmate has a history of escape from custody or was paroled and subsequently revoked.

If you believe that the facts of your case are similar to Mr. Parker’s, please contact NCPLS. Be sure to mention that you are seeking a

review for the kind of relief Mr. Parker received, especially if our office has previously evaluated your case.

**THE NEWSLETTER OF NORTH CAROLINA
PRISONER LEGAL SERVICES, INC.**

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