

NEWS RELEASE

Peter S. Gilchrist, III
District Attorney

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Habitual Felon Team sends 16 to prison

On Tuesday, June 29, Wednesday, June 30, and Friday, July 2, the DA's Habitual Felon Team convicted 16 felons, with each receiving an active prison sentence. The Honorable Forrest D. Bridges, Superior Court Judge, presided over courtroom 5310 each day.

Among those convicted were:

Christopher Mackins, age 30, pled guilty to 1) felony larceny and 2) being a habitual felon. Mackins was sentenced to 90-117 months in prison.

Darryl Springs, age 47, pled guilty to the sell of cocaine within 1000 feet of a school. Springs was sentenced to 35-51 months in prison.

Jermon Stowe, age 45, pled guilty to 1) felony breaking or entering, 2) felony larceny after breaking or entering, and 3) being a habitual felon. Stowe received a sentence of 101-131 months in prison. This is Stowe's third habitual felon sentence; he served two prior habitual felon prison sentences in 1997 and 2002.

Derrick Sturdivant, age 45, pled guilty to 1) felony breaking or entering and 2) being a habitual felon. Sturdivant was sentenced to 76-101 months in prison.

Jesse Karrick, age 26, pled guilty to 1) felony breaking or entering and 2) being a habitual felon. Karrick was sentenced to 76-101 months in prison.

George Moss, age 45, pled guilty to 1) felony breaking or entering a motor vehicle, 2) misdemeanor larceny, 3) felony breaking or entering, and 4) felony larceny after breaking or entering. Moss was sentenced to 42-50 months in prison.

Nathaniel Thomas, age 20, pled guilty to 1) possession with intent to sell or deliver cocaine and 2) felony possession of BZP. Thomas was sentenced to 22-27 months in prison.

Robert Clontz, age 50, pled guilty to 1) felony breaking or entering and 2) being a habitual felon. Clontz was sentenced to 87-114 months in prison. This is Clontz's second habitual felon prison sentence; he served a prior habitual felon sentence in 1997.

Note: Almost all guilty pleas entered in criminal administrative court are the result of an agreed upon plea arrangement between the State and the defendant, which is then approved by the sentencing judge. For more information about why most cases must be resolved by plea negotiation instead of jury trial, please visit the "Understanding Criminal Court" section of the DA's website at www.charmeckda.com.

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