

SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA

Forte v. State

302 Ga. 726 (2017) · Decided December 11, 2017

SUMMARY

The Georgia Supreme Court affirmed Donnie McQuinn Forte’s convictions for malice murder, kidnapping with bodily injury, firearm possession during a felony, and possession of a drug-related object. The court held that the evidence sufficiently supported the kidnapping and related felony-murder charges and that, although the trial court omitted part of the oral malice-murder instruction, the complete written instructions provided to the jury did not constitute plain error affecting Forte’s substantial rights.

CASE DETAILS

COURT	Supreme Court of Georgia
WRITING FOR THE COURT	Melton, Presiding Justice
JURISDICTION	Georgia
DECIDED	December 11, 2017
DISPOSITION	affirmed
PROCEDURAL POSTURE	Forte appealed his convictions and sentences following a jury trial and the denial of his amended motion for new trial. He challenged the sufficiency of the evidence supporting his convictions for murder and kidnapping and argued that the trial court plainly erred by orally giving an incomplete malice-murder jury instruction.
STANDARD OF REVIEW	The sufficiency of the evidence is reviewed under <i>Jackson v. Virginia</i> , viewing the evidence in the light most favorable to the verdict and asking whether a rational trier of fact could find the defendant guilty beyond a reasonable doubt. An unobjected-to jury-instruction claim is reviewed for plain error under OCGA § 17-8-58 (b).
PRECEDENTIAL VALUE	Published, precedential opinion of the Supreme Court of Georgia
PARTIES	Donnie McQuinn Forte v. State

TOPICS

criminal procedure

jury instructions

appellate procedure

standard of review

evidence

PRACTICE AREAS

criminal law

criminal procedure

appellate procedure

jury instructions

evidence

QUESTIONS PRESENTED

1. Whether the evidence was sufficient to support Forte's convictions, including kidnapping and felony murder predicated on kidnapping.
2. Whether the trial court committed plain error by orally omitting the final paragraph defining malice from the malice-murder charge when the jury received a complete written copy of the instructions.

HOLDINGS

1. The evidence was sufficient for a rational jury to find Forte guilty beyond a reasonable doubt. Evidence that Forte and others controlled Blanchard's truck, confronted and threatened him, and forced him to transport them against his will supported the kidnapping conviction and the felony-murder conviction predicated on kidnapping.
2. The trial court's omission of the final paragraph defining malice from its oral charge did not constitute reversible plain error because the jury received a complete written copy of the charge and Forte failed to show that the omission affected his substantial rights or the outcome of the proceedings.

KEY QUOTATIONS

"The jury, during its deliberations, had the entire charge to consider. Therefore, the jury did, in fact, have a full set of instructions with which to reach a decision." (302 Ga. at 729)

FACTUAL BACKGROUND

N. B. reported that Isaiah Davis had held her against her will and raped her, prompting her relatives and friends to search for Davis. At N. B.'s grandmother's home, Forte and several other men confronted Blanchard Thomas, demanded that he identify Davis's location, and threatened him while taking control of his truck. Forte rode with Blanchard, later remained alone with him after other men exited, and was seen running from the vehicle shortly after a gunshot was heard; witnesses identified Forte as the shooter. When apprehended, Forte was seen placing a white substance in his mouth, and a glass smoking device was found in his pocket.

PROCEDURAL HISTORY

Forte was indicted on multiple murder, kidnapping, robbery, firearm, and drug-related charges. The State nolle prossed several counts. After a jury trial, Forte was convicted of malice murder, felony murder predicated on kidnapping, kidnapping with bodily injury, possession of a firearm during the commission of a felony, and the lesser included offense of possession of a drug-related object. The trial court denied his amended motion for new trial, and Forte timely appealed. The Supreme Court of Georgia affirmed.

DISPOSITION

affirmed

CASES CITED

- Jackson v. Virginia, 443 U. S. 307 (99 SCt 2781, 61 LE2d 560) (1979)
- State v. Kelly, 290 Ga. 29, 32-33 (2) (a) (718 SE2d 232) (2011)
- Malcolm v. State, 263 Ga. 369 (4) (434 SE2d 479) (1993)

OPINION

Forte v. State

302 Ga. 726

MELTON, J.

MELTON, Presiding Justice. Following a jury trial, Donnie McQuinn Forte appeals his convictions for murder and kidnapping, among other crimes, contending that the evidence was insufficient to support the verdict and that the trial court gave the jurors an incomplete charge on malice murder.¹ *727For the reasons set forth below, we affirm.

1. Viewed in the light most favorable to the verdict, the record shows that, on March 7, 2011, Isaiah Davis borrowed Shendora Thomas's car. At the time, Davis and Shendora were dating. Davis did not return the car, and the next day, in response to a phone call, Davis informed Shendora that the car had broken down at his mother's house in Alabama. Shendora then asked her brother, Blanchard Thomas, to drive her to retrieve her car, which Blanchard did. At Davis's mother's home, Blanchard and Shendora encountered Davis, but Shendora's car was not there. While Blanchard and Shendora were standing outside, N. B. walked up the road. N. B. was distraught and had the keys to Shendora's car in her hand. Shendora recognized her keys, and N. B. offered to show Shendora where her car had been abandoned. On the way, N. B. explained to Shendora that Davis had held her against her will the previous day and had raped her. At one point on the day of the alleged rape, N. B. was able to contact a friend and tell him that Davis was holding her against her will. That friend contacted N. B.'s family, and family members became so upset and agitated that a police officer had to call for backup when he met with the family to take their report of N. B.'s abduction.

When Shendora, Blanchard, and N. B. arrived at Shendora's car, the engine would not turn over. Shendora decided to stay with her car in order to have it jump started, and Blanchard offered to drive N. B. to her grandmother's home in Columbus. In the meantime, a large group of N. B.'s relatives and friends had gathered at N. B.'s grandmother's home. Some of them, including Forte, had been searching for Davis earlier in the day. Testimony indicated that Forte worked for N. B. by selling drugs. When N. B. and Blanchard arrived, N. B. ran inside her grandmother's house. At that point, a group of at least six men, including Joel Thomas, Michael Ingram, and Forte, confronted Blanchard and demanded to know where they could find Davis. Joel testified that, prior to the time he joined the confrontation, "Forte and Ingram had [Blanchard's] truck." The crowd of N. B.'s friends and relatives was angry and emotions were raging. Joel, Ingram, Forte, and others, were yelling at Blanchard. Joel testified that Forte, who was very angry, told Blanchard "he . . .

was going to take him to [Davis]” and threatened that it was “either going to be *728[Blanchard] or [Davis]Keedra Brummit, who was also on the scene, testified that Jody Perry was one of the men in the group around Blanchard’s truck. She further testified that Jody pointed his finger at Blanchard and demanded that Blanchard take them to find Davis. Joel, Ingram, and Forte then got into Blanchard’s SUV, with Forte in the front passenger’s seat. Keedra and Jody followed in Keedra’s white Buick. Several blocks later, Joel and Ingram exited Blanchard’s car and got into Keedra’s car, leaving Forte alone with Blanchard. Shortly thereafter, Blanchard’s SUV stopped under a bridge, and Keedra heard a gunshot. She then saw Forte running away from Blanchard’s car. An employee of a nearby business also saw someone running away and described the person he saw running in a manner that was consistent with Forte’s characteristics. Both Keedra and Joel identified Forte as the one who shot Blanchard, though they did not see the event occur. When Forte was eventually apprehended by police, he was witnessed placing a white substance in his mouth, and a glass smoking device was found in his pocket. This evidence was sufficient to enable the jury to find Forte guilty of the crimes for which he was convicted beyond a reasonable doubt. *Jackson v. Virginia*, 443 U. S. 307 (99 SCt 2781, 61 LE2d 560) (1979). This remains the case despite Forte’s contention that the evidence was insufficient to support the charge of kidnapping and, concomitantly, the charge of felony murder predicated on kidnapping. The indictment charged Forte, along with Joel and Keedra, with felony murder predicated on kidnapping, which occurs when a person “abducts or steals away another person without lawful authority or warrant and holds such other person against his or her will,” and with kidnapping with bodily injury based on the victim’s murder. See OCGA § 16-5-40 (a) and (d) (4). Here, there was evidence that, in the midst of an emotionally volatile situation, Forte and a group of men “had Blanchard’s truck,” screamed at Blanchard, ordered Blanchard to take them to Davis, and threatened Blanchard that it was “either going to be Blanchard or Davis” if Blanchard failed to do so. Therefore, contrary to Forte’s argument, there was sufficient evidence to enable the jury to find that Forte was guilty of kidnapping Blanchard and forcing him to transport Forte and the others against his will beyond a reasonable doubt. *Jackson v. Virginia*, supra.

2. Forte contends that the trial court erred by giving the jury an incomplete charge on malice murder. The record shows that, in its oral charge to the jury, the trial court apparently forgot to read the final paragraph of the standard charge on malice murder which defines the concept of malice. The record further shows, however, that a written copy of charges was sent out with the jury, and, in this written copy, the charge on malice murder was complete. Forte did *729not object to the jury charge, so his contention must be considered under the plain error doctrine. See OCGA § 17-8-58 (b).

Decided December 11, 2017. Victoria L. Novak, for appellant. Julia F. Slater, District Attorney, Matthew J. Landreau, William D. Kelly, Jr., Assistant District Attorneys; Christopher M. Carr, Attorney General, Patricia B. Attaway Burton, Deputy Attorney General, Paula K. Smith, Senior Assistant Attorney General, Ashleigh D. Headrick, Assistant Attorney General, for appellee. In

State v. Kelly, 290 Ga. 29, 32-33 (2) (a) (718 SE2d 232) (2011), we explained that, to determine plain error in jury instructions under OCGA § 17-8-58 (b), there are four things which must be considered. First, there must be an error or defect — some sort of deviation from a legal rule — that has not been intentionally relinquished or abandoned, i.e., affirmatively waived, by the appellant. Second, the legal error must be clear or obvious, rather than subject to reasonable dispute. Third, the error must have affected the appellant's substantial rights, which in the ordinary case means he must demonstrate that it affected the outcome of the trial court proceedings. Fourth and finally, if the above three prongs are satisfied, the appellate court has the discretion to remedy the error — discretion which ought to be exercised only if the error seriously affects the fairness, integrity or public reputation of judicial proceedings. (Citations, punctuation and emphasis omitted.) Id. at 33 (2) (a). Even if we assume that Forte could satisfy the first two requirements, he has not shown that the trial court's mistake in reading the charge affected his substantial rights in such a manner as to affect the outcome of the trial court proceedings. The jury, during its deliberations, had the entire charge to consider. Therefore, the jury did, in fact, have a full set of instructions with which to reach a decision. Judgment affirmed. All the Justices concur. On July 3, 2012, Forte was indicted for malice murder, felony murder predicated on kidnapping, felony murder predicated on armed robbery, kidnapping with bodily injury, armed robbery, possession of a firearm during the commission of a felony, possession of a firearm by a convicted felon, and possession of cocaine. The State subsequently nolle prossed the counts for felony murder predicated on armed robbery, armed robbery, and possession of a firearm by a convicted felon. Following a jury trial beginning on October 16, 2013, Forte was found guilty of malice murder, felony murder predicated on kidnapping, kidnapping with bodily injury, possession of a firearm during the commission of a felony, and the lesser included offense of possession of a drug-related object. Forte was sentenced as a recidivist to concurrent terms of life imprisonment without parole for malice murder and kidnapping with bodily injury, five consecutive years for possession of a firearm during the commission of a felony, and 12 concurrent months for possession of a drug-related object. Although the trial court purported *727to merge felony murder into the malice murder conviction, the former was actually vacated by operation of law. See *Malcolm v. State*, 263 Ga. 369 (4) (434 SE2d 479) (1993). On November 12, 2013, Forte filed a motion for new trial, which was amended by new counsel on August 30, 2016. The trial court denied the motion on January 11, 2017, and Forte timely filed a notice of appeal. Thereafter, this case was docketed to the August 2017 term of this Court and submitted for decision on the briefs.