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The decision to order a mistrial lies within the sound discretion of the trial judge and the decision will not be disturbed on appeal absent a showing of an abuse of that discretion. *State v. Upchurch*, 332 N.C. 439 (1992); *State v. Scott*, 150 N.C. App. 442 (2002); *see also Arizona v. Washington*, 434 U.S. 497 (1978). “An abuse of discretion occurs when a ruling is ‘manifestly unsupported by reason, which is to say it is so arbitrary that it could not have been the result of a reasoned decision.’” *State v. Taylor*, 362 N.C. 514, 538 (2008) (citation omitted) (upholding denial of motion for mistrial). A trial judge’s decision to grant a mistrial is given “great deference since he [or she] is in a far better position than an appellate court to determine the effect” of any error or impropriety on the jury. *State v. Thomas*, 350 N.C. 315, 341 (1999).