

PLEASE STAMP  
& RETURN

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF OHIO

STATE OF OHIO,

Plaintiff-Appellee,

-vs-

ROBERT BATES,

Defendant-Appellant.

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:

07-0293

Case No. \_\_\_\_\_

2nd Dist. No. 06-CA-08

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MEMORANDUM IN SUPPORT OF JURISDICTION

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**FOR APPELLANT:**

Robert Bates, #469-325  
Lebanon Corr. Inst.  
P.O.B. 56  
Lebanon, Ohio 45036-0056

Appellant, in p r o s e

**FOR APPELLEE:**

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Miami County Prosecutor

FILED  
FEB 12 2007  
MARCIA J. MENGEL, CLERK  
SUPREME COURT OF OHIO

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State v Bates, 2nd Dist. No. 06CA08, Opinion and Entry

State v Thompson, 2002-Ohio-4717, 2002 Ohio App. LEXIS 4807

### JURISDICTIONAL STATEMENT

The decision of the Court of Appeals in this case is admittedly in conflict with the decision in **State v Thompson**, 2002-Ohio-4717, Fairfield App. No. 01CA62. (decision at 3,5) The lower court encouraged Appellant to file a motion to Certify for Conflict, (Decision at 5) which Appellant did on January 4, 2007. No response has been issued on that Motion, however the time period in which to appeal, i.e. 45 days, is running out and Appellant is required to timely appeal, notwithstanding the pendency of the Conflict Certification Motion. S. Ct. Prac. R. IV §4(A).

The plain language of the relevant statutes precludes the imposition of consecutive sentences with a sentence imposed by a different Ohio Court. The Decision by the lower court is in error and no decision from this Court has been issued to clarify the point of law. As this case is ripe for review, this Court should accept jurisdiction.

### STATEMENT OF THE CASE

Appellant entered a negotiated plea of guilty to three counts of aggravated robbery and was sentenced to serve three terms of three (3) years, concurrently to each other, but consecutively to a ten year sentence imposed previously, by the Montgomery County Common Pleas Court.

A delayed appeal was filed, and granted and, on December 29, 2006, the Court of appeals affirmed the trial court. The Court of Appeals suggested that a Motion to Certify for Conflict should be filed, and Appellant complied, filing same on January 4, 2007, which currently pends.

This timely appeal follows.

### STATEMENT OF THE FACTS

Appellant's three year sentence in this case was imposed to run consecutively to a separate sentence imposed by another Ohio Court prior to this one, in contravention of O.R.C. §2929.41(A).

### PROPOSITION OF LAW NO. I:

THE STATUTORY LANGUAGE OF O.R.C. §2929.14(E)(4) DOES NOT PROVIDE TRIAL COURTS WITH THE DISCRETION TO IMPOSE A FELONY SENTENCE CONSECUTIVELY TO ONE IMPOSED BY ANOTHER OHIO COURT.

### LAW AND ARGUMENT

Ohio Revised Code §2929.41(A) provides mandatory language requiring sentences in criminal cases to be imposed concurrently, absent one of the specific exceptions listed therein.

None of the exceptions listed is conceivably applicable to the instant case except the provisions cited by the court in R.C. §2929.14(E)(4) which are not applicable for sentences imposed by a court in another jurisdiction, but only to multiple convictions in the same court.

In *State v Thompson*, 2002-Ohio-4717, 2002 Ohio App. LEXIS 4807, Fairfield App. No. 01CA62, the Court specifically held that the statutory language of R.C. §2929.14(E)(4) does not provide trial courts with the discretion to impose a felony sentence consecutive with one imposed by another Ohio Court. The Court's rationale, derived from the maxim *expressio unis est exclusio alterius*, was that the Legislature identified those instances when sentences for separate convictions may be imposed consecutively and held that "Unlike R.C. 2929.14(E)(1-3), R.C. 2929.14(E)(4) does not reference imposing a consecutive prison term to any other prison term previously or subsequently imposed. We do not believe this omission was by oversight." (*id* at ¶28).

Sections of the Revised code prescribing criminal penalties shall be strictly construed against the state, and liberally construed in favor of the accused, pursuant to O.R.C. §2929.04.

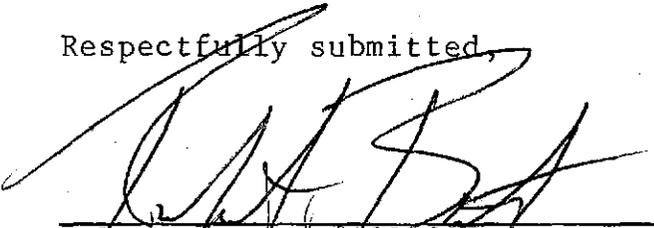
In reviewing a statute, the entire statute must be read in *pari materia* with an eye towards discerning legislative intent, where the plain language of the statute leaves room for doubt. See, e.g. *MacDonald v Bernard* (1982) 1 Ohio St. 3d 85,89. A review of subsections 1 through 3 of R.C. §2929.14(E) demonstrates the specific inclusion of circumstances under which a trial court may overcome the mandatory requirement for concurrent sentences for prison terms "previously or subsequently imposed upon the offender". A similar viewing of subsection (4) demonstrates the complete absence of any conditions under which the trial court has the authority to impose a sentence consecutively with a sentence "previously or subsequently imposed" on the offender.

Therefore, the trial court lacked the discretion under any statute to impose the three year sentence in this case consecutive with any other previously or subsequently imposed sentence and Appellant's sentence is not authorized by law. Therefore, he is entitled to reversal and remand for concurrent sentencing.

**CONCLUSION**

For the foregoing reasons, this Court should accept jurisdiction over this case, permit full briefing and, ultimately, reverse the lower court, and Appellant so prays.

Respectfully submitted,

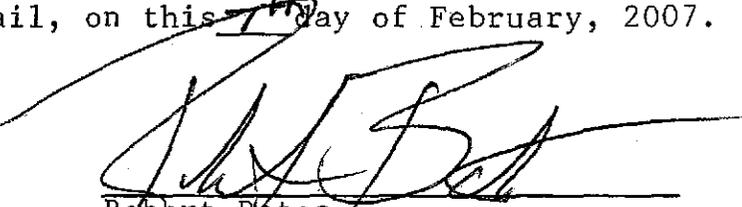


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Robert Bates, #469-325  
Lebanon Corr. Inst.  
P.O.B. 56  
Lebanon, Ohio 45036-0056  
Appellant, in pro se

**CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

I hereby certify that a true copy of the foregoing was sent to the office of the Miami County Prosecutor, 201 W. Main St., Troy, Ohio 45373, via regular U.S. Mail, on this ~~7<sup>th</sup>~~ day of February, 2007.



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Robert Bates  
Appellant, in pro se



-2-

Bates contends that the trial court had no authority to order the sentence imposed – three concurrent three-year sentences – to be served consecutively to a ten-year felony sentence previously imposed by another Ohio court. We conclude that R.C. 2929.14(E)(4) does provide authority for the sentence imposed. Accordingly, the judgment of the trial court is Affirmed.

I

Bates was charged by indictment with three counts of Aggravated Robbery. He pled guilty as part of a plea bargain. That plea bargain included a joint recommendation, by both Bates and the State, that the sentence would be three, three-year terms of imprisonment, to be served concurrently with one another, but consecutively with a ten-year sentence previously imposed by the Montgomery County Common Pleas Court. The trial court accepted the plea, and imposed the agreed-upon sentence.

From his sentence, Bates appeals.

II

Bates's sole assignment of error is as follows:

"THE TRIAL COURT'S IMPOSITION OF THREE-YEAR SENTENCES OF CONFINEMENT FOR THREE COUNTS OF AGGRAVATED ROBBERY WAS UNLAWFULLY IMPOSED CONSECUTIVELY TO A TEN-YEAR SENTENCE IMPOSED IN MONTGOMERY COUNTY."

The State responds to Bates's assignment of error by asserting that Bates is prohibited from appealing from his sentence because, under R.C. 2953.08(D), a defendant

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may not appeal from a sentence if the State and the defendant jointly recommend a sentence as part of a plea negotiation, that sentence is imposed by the trial court, and "the sentence is authorized by law." We understand Bates's entire argument on appeal to be that the consecutive sentence imposed upon him, while jointly recommended, is not authorized by law, and we agree with him that if, in fact, his sentence is not authorized by law, then R.C. 2953.08(D) furnishes no impediment to his appeal.

Bates cites *State v. Thompson*, 2002-Ohio-4717, Fairfield App. No. 01CA62, for the proposition that, except under certain circumstances expressly provided for in R.C. 2929.14(E) (1), (2), and (3), which have no application here, a trial court has no authority to order a felony sentence imposed to be served consecutively to a felony sentence previously imposed by another Ohio court. We agree with Bates that *State v. Thompson*, supra, so holds, and that the application of this holding to his case would require reversal of his sentence.

In *State v. Thompson*, supra, the Ohio Fifth District Court of Appeals notes that its decision is in conflict with the opinion of the Ohio Tenth District Court of Appeals in *State v. Gillman*, 2001-Ohio-3968, Franklin App. No. 01 AP-662. We have read *State v. Gillman*, supra, and we conclude that its holding is, in fact, in conflict with the holding of *State v. Thompson* on the precise issue that Bates raises in this appeal. Thus, whichever way we decide the issue, we will be in conflict with one of these two sister courts.

Although the issue is not free from difficulty, we conclude that R.C. 2929.14(E)(4) authorizes a trial court imposing a felony sentence to order that sentence to be served consecutively with a felony sentence imposed by another court. R.C. 2929.14(E)(1), (2), and (3) require the imposition of sentences consecutively under certain circumstances.

R.C. 2929.14(E)(4) *permits* the imposition of consecutive sentences. Formerly, the trial court was required to make certain findings, set forth in R.C. 2929.14(E)(4), as a result of which it *might*, in its discretion, order consecutive sentences. In the aftermath of *State v. Foster*, 109 Ohio St.3d 1, 2006-Ohio-856, a trial court is no longer required to make certain findings before it "may," pursuant to R.C. 2929.14(E)(4), order consecutive sentences, but may exercise its discretion to do so.

The issue in this appeal is whether the permissive provision for consecutive sentences set forth in R.C. 2929.14(E)(4) extends not only to multiple prison terms imposed by the sentencing court, but also extends to the situation, like the one here, where one or more felony prison terms are being imposed after a defendant already has a felony prison term pending that was imposed by another Ohio court.

R.C. 2929.14(E)(4) provides as follows:

"If multiple prison terms are imposed on an offender for convictions of multiple offenses, the court may require the offender to serve the prison terms consecutively if \*\*\*."

The omitted part of Division (E)(4) corresponds to the findings that are no longer required, as a result of *State v. Foster*, *supra*.

In our view, the language used in R.C. 2929.14(E)(4) is broad enough to encompass multiple prison terms imposed on an offender by different courts. This interpretation is consistent with R.C. 2929.14(A), which requires a sentence of imprisonment to be served concurrently with a sentence of imprisonment "imposed by a court of this state, another state, or the United States[,]" "[e]xcept as provided in \*\*\* division (E) of section 2929.14 \*\*\* of the Revised Code." The exception recognizes that R.C. 2929.14(E) authorizes the imposition of a sentence to be served consecutively with a sentence imposed by a different

court, and does not distinguish between the various subdivisions of R.C. 2929.14(E).

Furthermore, a contrary interpretation of R.C. 2929.14(E)(4) would lead to the absurd result that someone who has already been sentenced to a lengthy term of imprisonment, and who is either out on bond or escaped, could commit offenses carrying no more punishment than the term of imprisonment already hanging over him, with impunity, secure in the knowledge that even if he is caught, tried and convicted, his sentence will be made concurrent with, and subsumed by, the sentence already pending. We understand that the concept of felony sentencing underlying the statutory scheme enacted in 1996 reserves the imposition of consecutive sentences for the more serious offenses and offenders warranting them, but surely there is a need for a trial judge to have available the possibility of imposing consecutive sentences when circumstances warrant.

In reaching the conclusion that R.C. 2929.14(E)(4) authorizes the sentence imposed in this case, we recognize that our decision appears to be in conflict with that of the Fifth District Court of Appeals in *State v. Thompson*, supra. Bates may wish to move to certify our judgment in his appeal as being in conflict with the decision in *Thompson*, in accordance with App. R. 25.

Bates's sole assignment of error is overruled.

III

Bates's sole assignment of error having been overruled, the judgment of the trial court is Affirmed.

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BROGAN and DONOVAN, JJ., concur.

Copies mailed to:

Christopher Bazeley, Esq.  
James D. Bennett, Esq.  
Hon. Robert J. Lindeman

RECEIVED DEC 29 2006

**ATTORNEY-CLIENT  
PRIVILEGE**

**IN THE COURT OF APPEALS OF OHIO  
SECOND APPELLATE DISTRICT  
MIAMI COUNTY**

STATE OF OHIO

*Plaintiff-Appellee*

v.

ROBERT BATES

*Defendant-Appellant*

Appellate Case No. 06-CA-08

Trial Court Case No. 04-CR-333

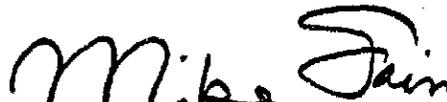
(Criminal Appeal from  
Common Pleas Court)

**FINAL ENTRY**

Pursuant to the opinion of this court rendered on the 29th day  
of December, 2006, the judgment of the trial court is **Affirmed**.

Costs to be paid as stated in App.R. 24.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
JAMES A. BROGAN, Judge

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
MIKE FAIN, Judge

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
MARY E. DONOVAN, Judge

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Troy, OH 45373

2002 Ohio 4717, \*; 2002 Ohio App. LEXIS 4807, \*\*

STATE OF OHIO, Plaintiff-Appellee -vs- KENNETH THOMPSON, Defendant-Appellant

Case No. 01CA62

COURT OF APPEALS OF OHIO, FIFTH APPELLATE DISTRICT, FAIRFIELD COUNTY

**2002 Ohio 4717**; 2002 Ohio App. LEXIS 4807

September 3, 2002, Date of Judgment Entry

**PRIOR HISTORY:** **[\*\*1]** CHARACTER OF PROCEEDING: Criminal Appeal from Fairfield County Court of Common Pleas Case 99-CR-0289.

**DISPOSITION:** Trial court's judgment was reversed and case was remanded.

**COUNSEL:** For Plaintiff-Appellee: GREGG MARX, Asst. Prosecuting Attorney, Fairfield County Prosecutor's Office, Lancaster, OH.

For Defendant-Appellant: ANDREW T. SANDERSON, Lancaster, OH.

**JUDGES:** Hon. William Hoffman, P.J., Hon. John Wise, J., Hon. Julie Edwards, J. Hoffman, P.J., and Wise, J., concur. Edwards, J. dissents.

**OPINIONBY:** William Hoffman

**OPINION:**

*Hoffman, P.J.*

**[\*P1]** Defendant-appellant Kenneth Thompson appeals his sentence from the Fairfield County Court of Common Pleas on one count each of receiving stolen property and grand theft of a motor vehicle. Plaintiff-appellee is the State of Ohio.

STATEMENT OF THE FACTS AND CASE

**[\*P2]** On December 6, 1999, the Fairfield County Grand Jury indicted appellant on one count of receiving stolen property in violation of R.C. 2913.51, a felony of the fourth degree, one count of breaking and entering in violation of R.C. 2911.13, a felony of the fifth degree, and one count of grand theft of a motor vehicle in violation of R.C. 2913.02 **[\*\*2]**, a felony of the fourth degree. On December 29, 1999, appellant entered a plea of not guilty to the charges contained in the indictment.

**[\*P3]** Subsequently, on January 13, 2000, appellant withdrew his former not guilty plea and entered a plea of guilty to one count each of receiving stolen property and grand theft of a motor vehicle. On the same date, the trial court sentenced appellant to a nine month prison sentence on both counts, to be served concurrently, and also fined appellant \$ 250.00 on each count. In addition, appellant was ordered to make restitution to the victim. As memorialized in its January 20, 2000, Judgment Entry, the trial court suspended appellant's prison sentence and placed appellant on

community control for a period of five years. The remaining count in the indictment was dismissed.

**[\*P4]** Appellee filed a Motion to Revoke appellant's community control on January 24, 2001. In its motion, appellee alleged appellant had violated the same by failing to maintain good behavior and/or obey the law because on November 16, 2000, appellant was convicted of engaging in a pattern of corrupt activity, a felony of the second degree. Appellant was convicted in Franklin **\*\*\*3** County Court of Common Pleas Case No. 2000-CR-04-2659, and sentenced to five years in prison in such case. In addition, on November 16, 2000, appellant's probation was revoked in Franklin County Case No. 99-CR-08-4131. The Franklin County court, in such case, sentenced appellant to one year in prison and ordered that such sentence be served consecutive to his five year sentence in Franklin County Case No. 00-CR-04-2659.

**[\*P5]** A probable cause hearing was held on October 15, 2001. Pursuant to an entry filed on October 25, 2001, the trial court found that there was probable cause to believe that appellant had violated the terms of his community control. The trial court, in its entry, specifically found, in relevant part, as follows:

**[\*P6]** "1. The Defendant was convicted of Receiving Stolen Property and Grand Theft of a Motor Vehicle on January 13, 2000 in the Fairfield County Court of Common Pleas; 2. Upon his conviction, the Court sentenced the Defendant to concurrent sentencing of nine (9) months on each count which was suspended when the Defendant was placed on five (5) years of community control. 3. On November 16, 2000, the Defendant was convicted in Franklin County, **\*\*\*4** Ohio, of one count of Engaging in a Pattern of Corrupt Activity in case number 00CR-04-2659 for which the Defendant received a sentence of five (5) years in prison. 4. On November 16, 2000, the Defendant's probation was revoked in Franklin County, Ohio, in case number 99-CR-08-4131 for which the Defendant received a sentence of one (1) year in prison, which was consecutive to case number 00-CR-04-2659. 5. The Defendant violated Term # 15 of his terms of probation."

**[\*P7]** After revoking appellant's probation, the trial court ordered appellant's nine month sentence be reimposed and that the same be served consecutively to appellant's sentence in Franklin County Common Pleas Case No. 00CR-04-2659.

**[\*P8]** It is from the trial court's October 25, 2001, entry that appellant now prosecutes his appeal, raising the following assignment of error: n1

**[\*P9]** "THE TRIAL COURT COMMITTED HARMFUL ERROR IN SENTENCING DEFENDANT-APPELLANT TO CONSECUTIVE SENTENCES."

----- Footnotes -----

n1 Pursuant to an Entry filed on February 11, 2002, this Court granted appellant's motion to file a delayed appeal.

----- End Footnotes-----

**\*\*\*5**

**[\*P10]** Appellant, in his sole assignment of error, argues that the trial court erred in sentencing appellant to consecutive sentences. We agree.

**[\*P11]** The first issue that must be addressed is whether the trial court had authority to order that appellant's nine month sentence in this matter be served consecutive to his sentence in Franklin County Case No. 00CR-04-2659. As is stated above, the trial court originally sentenced appellant to concurrent nine month sentences in this matter and then suspended imposition of the same and placed appellant on community control for a period of five years. While he was on community control, appellant was convicted of engaging in a pattern of corrupt activity in the above Franklin County Court of Common Pleas case and was sentenced to five years in prison. Thus, as appellee notes in its brief, this Court must first determine whether "when a defendant placed on community control is sentenced for a new felony in another county [Franklin], does a court have discretion to order consecutive sentences to the new felony when revoking the defendant's community control when the revocation occurred after the other county sentenced the **[\*\*6]** defendant?"

**[\*P12]** <sup>HN1</sup> ~~¶~~ R.C. 5145.01, on duration of sentences, states, in part, as follows: "if a prisoner is sentenced for two or more separate felonies, the prisoner's term of imprisonment shall run as a concurrent sentence, except if the consecutive sentence provisions of sections 2929.14 and 2929.41 of the Revised Code apply." <sup>HN2</sup> ~~¶~~ Pursuant to R.C. 2929.41(A), "except as provided in division (B) of this section, division (E) of section 2929.14, or division (D) or (E) of section 2971.03 of the Revised Code, a sentence of imprisonment shall be served concurrently with any other sentence of imprisonment imposed by a court of this state, another state, or the United States." <sup>HN3</sup> ~~¶~~ R.C. 2929.41(B) states, in relevant part: \* \* \* "If a court of this state imposes a prison term upon the offender for the commission of a felony and a court of another state or the United States also has imposed a prison term upon the offender for the commission of a felony, the court of this state may order that the offender serve the prison term it imposes consecutively **[\*\*7]** to any prison term imposed upon the offender by the court of another state or the United States.

**[\*P13]** In turn, <sup>HN4</sup> ~~¶~~ R.C. 2929.14(E) provides as follows:

**[\*P14]** "(E)(1) (a) Subject to division (E)(1)(b) of this section, if a mandatory prison term is imposed upon an offender pursuant to division (D)(1)(a) of this section for having a firearm on or about the offender's person or under the offender's control while committing a felony, if a mandatory prison term is imposed upon an offender pursuant to division (D)(1)(c) of this section for committing a felony specified in that division by discharging a firearm from a motor vehicle, or if both types of mandatory prison terms are imposed, the offender shall serve any mandatory prison term imposed under either division consecutively to any other mandatory prison term imposed under either division or under division (D)(1)(d) of this section, consecutively to and prior to any prison term imposed for the underlying felony pursuant to division (A), (D)(2), or (D)(3) of this section or any other section of the Revised Code, and consecutively to any other prison term or mandatory prison term previously or subsequently **[\*\*8]** imposed upon the offender.

**[\*P15]** "(b) If a mandatory prison term is imposed upon an offender pursuant to

division (D)(1)(d) of this section for wearing or carrying body armor while committing an offense of violence that is a felony, the offender shall serve the mandatory term so imposed consecutively to any other mandatory prison term imposed under that division or under division (D)(1)(a) or (c) of this section, consecutively to and prior to any prison term imposed for the underlying felony under division (A), (D)(2), or (D)(3) of this section or any other section of the Revised Code, and consecutively to any other prison term or mandatory prison term previously or subsequently imposed upon the offender.

**[\*P16]** "(2) If an offender who is an inmate in a jail, prison, or other residential detention facility violates section 2917.02, 2917.03, 2921.34, or 2921.35 of the Revised Code, if an offender who is under detention at a detention facility commits a felony violation of section 2923.131 of the Revised Code, or if an offender who is an **[\*\*9]** inmate in a jail, prison, or other residential detention facility or is under detention at a detention facility commits another felony while the offender is an escapee in violation of section 2921.34 of the Revised Code, any prison term imposed upon the offender for one of those violations shall be served by the offender consecutively to the prison term or term of imprisonment the offender was serving when the offender committed that offense and to any other prison term previously or subsequently imposed upon the offender.

**[\*P17]** "(3) If a prison term is imposed for a violation of division (B) of section 2911.01 of the Revised Code or if a prison term is imposed for a felony violation of division (B) of section 2921.331 of the Revised Code, the offender shall serve that prison term consecutively to any other prison term or mandatory prison term previously or subsequently imposed upon the offender.

**[\*P18]** "(4) If multiple prison terms are imposed on an offender for convictions of multiple offenses, the court may require the offender to serve the prison terms consecutively if the court **[\*\*10]** finds that the consecutive service is necessary to protect the public from future crime or to punish the offender and that consecutive sentences are not disproportionate to the seriousness of the offender's conduct and to the danger the offender poses to the public, and if the court also finds any of the following:

**[\*P19]** "(a) The offender committed the multiple offenses while the offender was awaiting trial or sentencing, was under a sanction imposed pursuant to section 2929.16, 2929.17, or 2929.18 of the Revised Code, or was under post-release control for a prior offense.

**[\*P20]** "(b) The harm caused by the multiple offenses was so great or unusual that no single prison term for any of the offenses committed as part of a single course of conduct adequately reflects the seriousness of the offender's conduct.

**[\*P21]** "(c) The offender's history of criminal conduct demonstrates that consecutive sentences are necessary to protect the public from future crime by the offender. (Emphasis added.) R.C.2929.14.

**[\*P22]** The above statutes were considered in State v. Gillman, Franklin App. No. 01 AP-662, 2001 Ohio 3968 **[\*\*11]** . In *Gillman*, the defendant argued that the trial court erred in ordering appellant to serve consecutive sentences. The defendant was originally placed on community control for a period of three years in Case A after entering a plea of guilty to one count of attempted felonious assault. While on

community control in Case A, the defendant pled guilty in Case B to two counts of aggravated robbery with a firearm specification and was sentenced to 22 years in prison. Shortly thereafter, in Case A, the defendant stipulated that the offense in Case B constituted a violation of his community control in Case A. After revoking the defendant's community control, the trial court sentenced the defendant to a prison term of five years in Case A and ordered that the same be served consecutively to the prison term imposed in Case B.

**[\*P23]** The defendant, in *Gillman*, appealed, arguing that the trial court erred in ordering that his sentence in Case A be served consecutively to his sentence in Case B. The defendant, in his appeal, specifically argued, in part, that R.C. 2929.14(E)(4) did not allow **[\*\*12]** trial courts to impose a sentence in one case consecutive to a sentence previously imposed in a separate proceeding, but rather allows consecutive sentences only when a trial court is imposing multiple prison terms arising out of the same proceeding. The Court of Appeals rejected such argument holding, in part, as follows:

**[\*P24]** "In the present case, R.C. 2929.14(E)(4) states unambiguously, "if multiple prison terms are imposed on an offender for convictions of multiple offenses, the court may require the offender to serve the prison terms consecutively \* \* \*." The plain language of subsection (4) does not require multiple prison terms for multiple offenses to be imposed in the same proceeding or to be based upon the same facts in order for any resulting sentences to be served consecutively. Although appellant relies upon various inferences, interpretations, and assumptions utilizing the language of other subsections and related statutes, such are not necessary given the clear, nonrestrictive language of subsection (4). Had the legislature desired subsection (4) to apply only to multiple sentences and offenses arising out of the same proceeding, **[\*\*13]** it could have simply provided for such restrictions in plain terms."

**[\*P25]** Subsections (1), (2), and (3) [R.C. 2929.14(E)] pertain to circumstances when there are multiple sentences and one of the sentences was for one of three specific types of conduct. Subsection (4) applies to all other situations when there exists multiple sentences. In subsections (1), (2), and (3), the legislature made it mandatory that sentences for gun specifications, crimes in a detention facility, and certain acts against a law enforcement officer be served consecutively to all other sentences imposed previously or subsequently. The legislature undoubtedly made consecutive sentences mandatory for such crimes to underscore the serious nature of those offenses. Subsection (4) then gives the trial court the discretion to determine whether sentences for multiple offenses that do not fit into subsections (1), (2), or (3) should be served consecutively. As subsections (1), (2), and (3) require sentences to be served consecutively to other sentences imposed previously or subsequently when the offense was of an especially serious nature, we read subsection (4) to give the trial **[\*\*14]** court the discretion to order a sentence to be served consecutively to any previous or subsequent sentence when the court makes the required findings indicating that the prison terms should be served consecutively. While we agree R.C. 2929.14(E)(4) is not a model of clarity, we do not believe the legislature intended that the trial court would not have this type of discretion in sentencing. 2001 Ohio 3968, [slip op.] at 2-3. (Emphasis added). n2

----- Footnotes -----

n2 While the defendant, in *Gillman*, filed an appeal with the Supreme Court of Ohio, his appeal was not allowed for review. See *State v. Gillman*, 95 Ohio St.3d 1421, 2002 Ohio 1737, 766 N.E.2d 162.

----- End Footnotes-----

**[\*P26]** The court, in *Gillman*, concluded that the trial court did not err in ordering the defendant's sentence in Case A to be served consecutively to his sentence in Case B.

**[\*P27]** Although we appreciate the struggle undertaken by our colleagues in *Gillman*, we must disagree with the Tenth District's conclusion. Although we agree with **[\*\*15]** the *Gillman* court's observation R.C. 2929.14(E) is not a model of clarity, we cannot find R.C. 2929.14(E)(4), when viewed in light of the other statutes referenced in R.C. 2929.41, permits the action taken by the trial court in the matter sub judice.

**[\*P28]** Unlike R.C. 2929.14(E)(1), (2), or (3), R.C. 2929.14(E)(4) does not reference imposing a consecutive prison term to any other prison term previously or subsequently imposed upon the offender. We do not believe this omission was by oversight.

**[\*P29]** <sup>HN5</sup> Unless specifically ordered to run consecutively to any previously ordered sentence, any sentence of a court rendered subsequent to the previously ordered sentence runs concurrently thereto. See R.C. 2929.41. In the case sub judice, the Franklin County Court was free to order its sentence to run consecutively to any sentence which had been imposed by the Fairfield County Court, provided it followed the mandates of R.C. 2929.41.

**[\*P30]** We agree the statutory framework is tortured **[\*\*16]** and unclear, at best. However, under these circumstances, we conclude the imposition of sentence by the Fairfield County Court runs afoul of at least two overarching legal theories.

**[\*P31]** First is the defendant's right to have no greater sentence than the sentence originally imposed. While we understand appellant's sentence was reimposed as a result of a probation violation, the court did not, indeed, could not indicate appellant's original sentence would be served consecutively to any other subsequent offense in the original sentencing entry. The original sentencing entry states if appellant should violate the terms of his community control sanctions he would be required to serve nine months in a state penal institution. Sentencing entry at p. 3-4.

**[\*P32]** Second, to permit a court imposing the first sentence to enhance a sentence in this manner usurps whatever statutory authority is granted to the subsequent sentencing court. We presume the Franklin County Court took appellant's previous record and status as a probationer in Fairfield County into account when fashioning a sentence for the offense appellant committed in Franklin County. In fact, R.C. Chapter 2929 specifically **[\*\*17]** permits the imposition of stiffer penalties within the sentencing structure where a defendant has the greatest likelihood to re-offend, or where a new offense is committed while a defendant is on probation or community control.

**[\*P33]** Appellant's sole assignment of error is sustained. The judgment of the Fairfield County Court of Common Pleas is reversed and this matter is remanded to the trial court for further proceedings. Consistent with this opinion and law.

By Hoffman, P.J. and

Wise, J. concur

Edwards, J. dissents

**DISSENTBY:** Julie A. Edwards

**DISSENT:** EDWARDS, J., DISSENTING OPINION

**[\*P34]** I respectfully dissent from the majority's analysis and disposition of appellant's sole assignment of error. Based on *Gillman, supra.* I would find that the trial court had authority to order that appellant's sentence in this matter be served consecutively to appellant's sentence in Franklin County Case No. 00-CR-04-2659 provided that the trial court made the requisite findings mandated by R.C. 2929.14(E)(4). As is stated by the majority in its opinion, while the defendant, in *Gillman*, appealed to the Ohio Supreme Court, his appeal **[\*\*18]** was not allowed for review.

**[\*P35]** However, upon review of the record, I would find that the trial court failed to make the findings required by R.C. 2929.14(E)(4), which is cited in the majority's opinion, prior to imposing the consecutive sentences. The trial court stated as follows on the record at the sentencing hearing:

**[\*P36]** "THE COURT: ... But it's always been the policy of this Court, pursuant to 2929.41, that any new felony committed by a probationer, parolee or escapee, is to be served consecutively. And that's exactly what the facts indicate in this case. There was an additional felony committed in another jurisdiction, Franklin County, for engaging in a pattern of corrupt activity for which he was convicted on the 15th of November of 2000, and was sentenced in this court to the previous - - in this case that we're now considering, for the revocation of his probation. This sentence was ordered judgment on January 20th of 2000, which was some ten or eleven months prior to the conviction in Franklin County.

**[\*P37]** "And therefore, it would seem inappropriate in the circumstances of sentencing philosophically, anyway, to permit the **[\*\*19]** - - any sentences committed subsequent to another criminal offense to be served concurrently. That would seem to me not logical if sentencing - - if the purposes for sentencing are to deter the Defendant, if he realized that he could commit any offense thereafter and whatever it is, that it would be served concurrent to his original sentence, to me, does not make sense. It would then give a license to any convicted person to commit criminal offenses subsequent to the original one and know that all those sentences would be served concurrently. Especially if - - well, not especially, but - -

**[\*P38]** "And therefore, the Court, understanding its policy for years has been if a defendant commits a subsequent offense while on probation with this court, that the sentence that he would be serving would be served consecutively to that sentence, whether it be in this county or in any other county. It being the basis, primarily, for the violation of his probation in this court.

**[\*P39]** "Therefore, the Court orders the sentence of nine months in this case, being two 18-month sentences to be served concurrently, being a total of nine months to be served consecutive to the sentences in **[\*20]** Franklin County." Transcript of October 15, 2001, hearing at 31-33. Moreover, in its October 25, 2001, entry, the trial court merely ordered "that the (9) nine month sentences be served consecutively to the sentence in case number 00CR-04-2659 in the Franklin County Court of Common Pleas."

**[\*P40]** Clearly, the trial court failed to find that consecutive service is necessary to protect the public from future crime or to punish the offender and that consecutive sentences are not disproportionate to the seriousness of the offender's conduct and to the danger the offender poses to the public. Nor did the trial court determine whether any of the factors contained in R.C. 2929.14(E)(4)(a) through (c) were present.

**[\*P41]** Since the trial court did not comply with R.C. 2929.14(E)(4) prior to imposing consecutive sentences, I would remand this matter to the trial court for resentencing.

Judge Julie A. Edwards