

ORIGINAL

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF OHIO

14-1273

STATE OF OHIO,	:	Case No. _____
	:	
Plaintiff-Appellee,	:	
	:	On Appeal from the Richland
v.	:	County Court of Appeals
	:	Fifth Appellate District
QUAYSHAUN LEAK,	:	
	:	Court of Appeals
Defendant-Appellant.	:	Case No. 13CA72

MEMORANDUM IN SUPPORT OF JURISDICTION  
OF APPELLANT, QUAYSHAUN LEAK

OFFICE OF THE OHIO PUBLIC DEFENDER

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**EXPLANATION OF WHY THIS IS A CASE OF PUBLIC OR GREAT GENERAL INTEREST AND INVOLVES A SUBSTANTIAL CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTION**

The police officer who arrested Quayshaun Leak acknowledged that the parked car from which Mr. Leak was arrested could have legally remained on the cul-de-sac where the arrest occurred. Nonetheless, the officer used police-department policy to order that the car be impounded, and testified that he “always looks[s] for evidence of a crime because [he] didn’t know where the domestic violence happened.” The officer’s ensuing inventory search produced evidence of two offenses unrelated to the domestic-violence arrest warrant.

This scenario starkly and concisely illustrates why “automatic impound” policies—unlawful seizures which lead to unconstitutional warrantless inventory searches—are an abuse of police power. Such policies will inevitably continue to encourage innumerable speculative fishing expeditions in the guise of vehicle “inventories”—searches that any reasonable citizen of this State would deem to be an unacceptable affront to fundamental personal-property and privacy rights.

At the time of his arrest, Mr. Leak was presumed to be innocent, and, to state the obvious, had not been stripped of all privacy rights. Thus, absent exigent circumstances or officer-safety concerns, any vehicle or home search that the police sought to conduct to find evidence of domestic violence should have been carried out only after prior authorization by means of a search warrant issued by a neutral, detached magistrate. The search that occurred here was an unconstitutional warrantless search. This Court should accept this case to determine the constitutionality of an inventory search following the arrest of an occupant of a

lawfully parked car, when the arrest results in automatic impoundment eligibility of the car pursuant to local police policy.

### STATEMENT OF THE CASE AND FACTS

Officer Ryan Anschutz was dispatched to locate Quayshaun Leak, pursuant to a domestic-violence arrest warrant. Officer Anschutz was given a description of Mr. Leak, the address of an apartment building, and a description of the car that Mr. Leak might be using. Officer Anschutz saw that car parked near the apartment building. Two African-American males sat in the front seat, and a three-year old child was in the back seat. Officer Anschutz talked with the two men, and learned that the passenger was Mr. Leak. Officer Anschutz arrested him, and placed him in the back of the squad car.

When another officer arrived to assist, Officer Anschutz removed the driver and the child from the car. A LEADS search on the driver revealed no active warrants. The car was legally parked on a cul-de-sac, according to Officer Anschutz's suppression-hearing testimony. The officer believed that Mr. Leak owned the car, but that fact was not established at the suppression hearing.

Officer Anschutz called a tow truck to impound the car, and conducted an inventory search of the car. He found a loaded handgun under the passenger seat and marijuana in the center console. When asked about the handgun, Mr. Leak admitted it was his and stated that he needed it for protection because Mansfield "is a rough town."

Following the suppression hearing, the trial court overruled Mr. Leak's suppression motion, finding probable cause to arrest Mr. Leak, and finding that the inventory search and impoundment were lawful pursuant to the arrest. Mr. Leak subsequently pleaded no contest to carrying a concealed weapon (R.C. 2923.12) and improper handling of a firearm in a motor vehicle (R.C. 2923.16), both fourth-degree felonies. The court found Mr. Leak guilty and imposed a sentence of one year on each count, to be served consecutively to each other, but suspended those terms and imposed thirty months of community control and a fine of \$1,500.

Mr. Leak timely appealed to the Fifth District Court of Appeals on three grounds, and that court affirmed the trial court's ruling on the suppression motion, while reversing on two sentencing-related issues. *State v. Leak*, 5th Dist. Richland No. 13CA72, 2014-Ohio-2492. One judge dissented regarding the search and seizure issue, noting the uncertainty of whether Mr. Leak owned the car, and would have reversed the trial court's ruling because the warrantless search of the car violated Mr. Leak's constitutional rights.

## ARGUMENT IN SUPPORT OF PROPOSITION OF LAW

### Proposition of Law:

Because the mere arrest of an occupant of a lawfully parked car should not automatically trigger police impoundment of that car, a warrantless inventory search conducted in such a scenario violates the Fourth Amendment and Section 14, Article I of the Ohio Constitution.

The Fourth Amendment to the United States Constitution and Article I, Section 14 of the Ohio Constitution were intended to protect citizens from

unreasonable governmental searches and seizures, and guarantee “the right of the people to be secure in their persons houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures.’ Time and again, [the United States Supreme] Court has observed that . . . seizures ‘conducted outside the judicial process, without prior approval by judge or magistrate, are *per se* unreasonable under the Fourth Amendment—subject to only a few specifically established and well delineated exceptions.” *Minnesota v. Dickerson*, 508 U.S. 366, 372, 113 S.Ct. 2130, 124 L.Ed.2d 334 (1993) (quoting *Thompson v. Louisiana*, 469 U.S. 17, 19-21, 105 S.Ct. 409, 83 L. Ed. 2d 246 (1984)) (internal citations omitted). In response to a defense motion to suppress, the State must show by a preponderance of the evidence that a challenged search and seizure fell within a recognized exception to constitutional warrant requirements. *Athens v. Wolf*, 38 Ohio St.2d 237, 241, 313 N.E.2d 405 (1974), citing *Chimel v. California*, 395 U.S. 752, 761, 89 S.Ct. 2034, 23 L.Ed.2d 685 (1969) and *Lego v. Twomey*, 404 U.S. 477, 488, 92 S.Ct. 619, 30 L.Ed.2d 618 (1972).

Here, the trial court’s ruling on the suppression motion cited no case authority supporting that court’s approval of the warrantless search and impoundment of the car in which Mr. Leak was arrested. And the appellate court’s opinion cited a lone Fourth Amendment case: *South Dakota v. Opperman*, 428 U.S. 364, 49 L. Ed. 2d 1000, 96 S. Ct. 3092 (1976). The majority opinion did not actually discuss *Opperman* at all, let alone at any length; *Opperman* is merely cited as justifying certain warrantless vehicle impoundments and inventory searches. *State v. Leak*, 2014-Ohio-2492, at ¶ 16.

But *Opperman* only authorizes such police practices when they can be said to be serving an identifiable “community caretaking function.” In *Opperman*, the car in question was illegally parked in a restricted zone, and had been issued multiple citations for parking violations. *Opperman*, 428 U.S. at 366. In that case, the impoundment of the illegally parked car and subsequent inventory search were found to be constitutional, in part because the owner of the vehicle could not safeguard his personal property, which was plainly visible to anyone looking into the car. *Id.* at 368. The Court noted that “in the interests of public safety and as a part of what the Court has called ‘community caretaking functions,’ automobiles are frequently taken into police custody.” *Id.* Two examples of circumstances warranting the application of the doctrine were given: vehicles disabled or damaged in an accident, and vehicles in violation of parking ordinances. “To permit the uninterrupted flow of traffic and in some circumstances to preserve evidence, disabled or damaged vehicles will often be removed from the highways or streets at the behest of police engaged solely in caretaking and traffic-control activities.” *Id.* Also, the Court noted that vehicles “violating parking ordinances . . . jeopardize both public safety and the efficient movement of vehicular traffic.” *Id.*<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Appellee’s Brief below cites *Arizona v. Gant*, 556 U.S. 332, 129 S.Ct. 1710, 173 L.Ed.2d 485 (2009), as an alternative basis for justifying the warrantless search here, but that claim must fail because Officer Anschutz never articulated the basis for a “reasonable belief” that the car would contain evidence of domestic violence.

Had the parked car from which Mr. Leak was arrested been illegally parked, *Opperman* might have allowed its impoundment.<sup>2</sup> But the car was not illegally parked. And the officer who ordered its impoundment freely admitted he hoped to use the impoundment and inventory search to obtain evidence that could be used against Mr. Leak. In short, this case demonstrates that broadly written impoundment policies create the potential for objectionable police overreaching, in the form of deliberate evasion of standard search-warrant protocols.

Numerous other state supreme courts have determined that impounding and searching lawfully parked cars, subsequent to an arrest, violates the arrestee's constitutional rights. *See, e.g., Commonwealth v. Brinson*, 440 Mass. 609, 617, 800 N.E.2d 1032 (2003) ("Brinson voluntarily and lawfully parked the Subaru in a privately owned commercial lot, and the Commonwealth produced no evidence that the car presented a hazard or was likely to be stolen or vandalized. Thus, the police had no authority to impound the car."); *State v. Goodrich*, 256 N.W.2d 506, 511 (Minn. 1977) (Impoundment after DUI arrest; two family members offered to drive car away from site of arrest. "The gratuitous assumption of custody by the police on the facts of this case gave rise to an invasion of defendant's privacy protected by the Fourth Amendment."); *Brown v. Superior Court*, 119 Ariz. 205, 207, 580 P.2d 343 ("The pickup was not impeding traffic or threatening the public safety. . . . Nor can

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<sup>2</sup> Given that a lawful driver remained on the scene, and could have driven the car away, *Opperman* is not exactly on point in this respect, so it is not possible to state with certainty whether impoundment would have been lawful even if the car had been illegally parked.

it be said that it had been abandoned. . . . [I]mpoundment of the vehicle was unnecessary and its seizure illegal.”)

“The word ‘automobile’ is not a talisman in whose presence the Fourth Amendment fades away and disappears.” *Coolidge v. New Hampshire*, 403 U.S. 443, 461, 91 S.Ct. 2022, 29 L.Ed.2d 564 (1971). The seizure and subsequent search here violated the Fourth Amendment and Section 14, Article I of the Ohio Constitution. As was succinctly stated by a concurring opinion in another state supreme court’s ruling on the same issue, “[t]his seizure was unnecessary to the attainment of any lawful police objective and hence was illegal. Since the evidence here at issue was uncovered through a search of the vehicle subsequent to this illegal seizure, that evidence must be suppressed.” *State v. Ercolano*, 79 N.J. 25, 50, 397 A.2d 1062 (1979) (Pashman, J., concurring) (citing *Wong Sun v. United States*, 371 U.S. 471, 485-486, 83 S.Ct. 407, 9 L.Ed.2d 441 (1963)).<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>3</sup> Although neither the State nor the lower courts have questioned Mr. Leak’s standing to pursue his Fourth Amendment claim, due to the lack of clarity regarding ownership of the car in question, *Rakas v. Illinois*, 439 U.S. 128, 99 S.Ct. 421, 58 L.Ed.2d 387 (1978), might indicate that he lacks standing under the federal constitution. But this Court is free, as other state supreme courts have done, to interpret the state constitution in a manner that would give Mr. Leak standing. *See, e.g., Commonwealth v. Sell*, 504 Pa. 46, 67, 470 A.2d 457 (1983) (in order to reach a “critical element of unreasonable governmental intrusion,” state constitution gives standing despite the fact that the federal constitution may not).

## CONCLUSION

This case involves substantial constitutional questions, as well as questions of public or great general interest. For all the above reasons, Mr. Leak respectfully requests the Court to accept jurisdiction and reverse the decision of the court of appeals.

Respectfully submitted,

OFFICE OF THE OHIO PUBLIC DEFENDER



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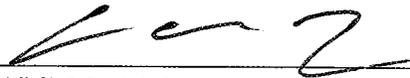
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QUAYSHAUN LEAK

**CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

I certify that a copy of the foregoing Memorandum in Support of Jurisdiction of Appellant Quayshaun Leak was sent by regular U.S. mail, postage prepaid to the office of James J. Mayer, Jr., Richland County Prosecutor, 38 South Park Street, Mansfield, Ohio 44902, on this 24th day of July, 2014.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
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QUAYSHAUN LEAK

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF OHIO

STATE OF OHIO,	:	Case No. _____
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Plaintiff-Appellee,	:	
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v.	:	On Appeal from the Richland
	:	County Court of Appeals
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QUAYSHAUN LEAK,	:	
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Defendant-Appellant.	:	Court of Appeals
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APPENDIX TO  
MEMORANDUM IN SUPPORT OF JURISDICTION  
OF APPELLANT, QUAYSHAUN LEAK

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COURT OF APPEALS  
RICHLAND COUNTY, OHIO  
FIFTH APPELLATE DISTRICT

COURT OF APPEALS  
RICHLAND COUNTY, OHIO  
2014 JUN -9 PM 12:49  
LAURA R. FEARY  
CLERK OF COURTS

STATE OF OHIO  
Plaintiff-Appellee

-vs-

QUAYSHAUN LEAK  
Defendant-Appellant

JUDGES:  
Hon. William B. Hoffman, P.J.  
Hon. Sheila G. Farmer, J.  
Hon. Craig R. Baldwin, J.

Case No. 13CA72

OPINION

CHARACTER OF PROCEEDING:

Appeal from the Court of Common  
Pleas, Case No. 2012CR0568H

JUDGMENT:

Affirmed/Reversed in Part and  
Remanded

DATE OF JUDGMENT:

Journalized on the court's  
docket on 6-9-14

Black  
Deputy Clerk

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*Farmer, J.*

{¶1} On August 8, 2012, Mansfield Police Officer Ryan Anschutz was dispatched to execute an arrest warrant for appellant, Quayshaun Leak, on a domestic violence charge. Appellant's vehicle was not at his home, so Officer Anschutz patrolled the streets looking for the vehicle. He found the vehicle parked on a street near appellant's residence, with appellant seated in the front passenger seat. Appellant was arrested, and an inventory search of the vehicle was conducted prior to towing. During the search, a loaded firearm was discovered under the front passenger seat. Appellant admitted the firearm was his.

{¶2} On September 10, 2012, the Richland County Grand Jury indicted appellant for carrying a concealed weapon in violation of R.C. 2923.12 and improper handling of a firearm in a motor vehicle in violation of R.C. 2923.16. Appellant filed a motion to suppress on January 28, 2013, claiming an illegal search of the vehicle. A hearing was held on April 3, 2013. By judgment entry filed April 12, 2013, the trial court denied the motion.

{¶3} On June 12, 2013, appellant pled no contest to both counts and the trial court found him guilty. By sentencing entry filed August 1, 2013, the trial court sentenced appellant to one year on each count, to be served consecutively, suspended in lieu of thirty months of community control.

{¶4} Appellant filed an appeal and this matter is now before this court for consideration. Assignments of error are as follows:

I

{¶15} "THE TRIAL COURT VIOLATED APPELLANT'S RIGHTS TO BE FREE OF UNREASONABLE SEARCHES AND SEIZURES UNDER THE STATE AND FEDERAL CONSTITUTIONS BY DENYING HIS MOTION TO SUPPRESS A FIREARM."

II

{¶16} "THE COMMUNITY CONTROL CONDITION PROHIBITING APPELLANT FROM COHABITATING WITH MEMBERS OF THE OPPOSITE SEX IS UNREASONABLE AND OVERBROAD."

III

{¶17} "THE TRIAL COURT VIOLATED DOUBLE JEOPARDY AND R.C. 2941.25 BY FAILING TO MERGE THE CONVICTION FOR CARRYING A CONCEALED WEAPON AND IMPROPER HANDLING OF A FIREARM IN A MOTOR VEHICLE."

I

{¶18} Appellant claims the trial court erred in denying his motion to suppress. We disagree.

{¶19} There are three methods of challenging on appeal a trial court's ruling on a motion to suppress. First, an appellant may challenge the trial court's findings of fact. In reviewing a challenge of this nature, an appellate court must determine whether said findings of fact are against the manifest weight of the evidence. *State v. Fanning*, 1 Ohio St.3d 19 (1982); *State v. Klein*, 73 Ohio App.3d 486 (4th Dist.1991); *State v. Guysinger*, 86 Ohio App.3d 592 (4th Dist.1993). Second, an appellant may argue the

trial court failed to apply the appropriate test or correct law to the findings of fact. In that case, an appellate court can reverse the trial court for committing an error of law. *State v. Williams*, 86 Ohio App.3d 37 (4th Dist.1993). Finally, assuming the trial court's findings of fact are not against the manifest weight of the evidence and it has properly identified the law to be applied, an appellant may argue the trial court has incorrectly decided the ultimate or final issue raised in the motion to suppress. When reviewing this type of claim, an appellate court must independently determine, without deference to the trial court's conclusion, whether the facts meet the appropriate legal standard in any given case. *State v. Curry*, 95 Ohio App.3d 93 (8th Dist.1994); *State v. Claytor*, 85 Ohio App.3d 623 (4th Dist.1993); *Guysinger*. As the United States Supreme Court held in *Ornelas v. U.S.*, 517 U.S. 690, 116 S.Ct. 1657, 1663 (1996), "...as a general matter determinations of reasonable suspicion and probable cause should be reviewed *de novo* on appeal."

{¶10} Specifically, appellant argues the search was pretextual and the trial court erred in determining that the inventory search was a valid search. During the suppression hearing held on April 3, 2013, the trial court found the following (T. at 16):

THE COURT: Okay. Based on what I've heard, it sounds like there was probable cause to arrest. The officer, having been told by his dispatcher that there was an outstanding warrant for a domestic violence perpetrator; that the domestic violence perpetrator had the following description, which matched the Defendant; that he had a description of the car, including a North Carolina plate, which matched the Defendant's car.

Probable cause to approach when he verified it was the Defendant and arrested him and then decided he was going to have the car towed. He did a proper inventory search for the tow. So it sounds as if it was a search incident to arrest - - an inventory search incident to towing the car. Therefore, it was an appropriate search of the car, and therefore, I am not suppressing the gun which was found in the car.

{¶11} Generally, factual determinations by the trial court are accepted as issues relating solely to the trier of fact. However, it is still incumbent on this court to determine if those facts are supported by the record.

{¶12} Officer Anschutz testified he was dispatched to the area of Red Oak Trail in reference to an outstanding domestic violence warrant. T. at 4. He was given a description of the suspect and the vehicle he was in, his name, and his approximate location. *Id.* He located appellant via those descriptions, sitting in the vehicle in the front passenger seat. T. at 4-5. Another individual was in the driver's seat. T. at 6. Appellant exited the vehicle and was positively identified and arrested. T. at 5. Officer Anschutz removed the driver from the vehicle and conducted an inventory search of the vehicle after determining the vehicle would be towed. T. at 6. He explained the following (T. at 7):

Q. What was the purpose of that?

A. Procedure is once we call a tow, we conduct an inventory search where we're making note of all valuable items or items that could be, you

know, stolen. It's an inventory of what's kind of in the vehicle to make sure that, you know - -

Q. What's the policy behind that search?

A. The policy is to document all items that are in the vehicle of value and log it on the tow sheet before the tow.

Q. And at the time you conducted this search, the Defendant was arrested and put in your patrol car?

A. Correct.

Q. And is it the policy of the police department to conduct these searches when you're going to have a car towed?

A. Yes.

{¶13} Appellant does not challenge his arrest, but argues the inventory search was a pretext because there were no valid reasons to impound the vehicle. Appellant's Brief at 3. The vehicle was legally parked, appellant was sitting in the passenger seat, and a LEADS check of the driver established the driver was "clean." *Id.*; T. at 10-11.

{¶14} In defense, Officer Anschutz testified he impounded the vehicle because he believed the owner of the vehicle to be appellant, who had just been arrested. T. at 11-12. However, he was not one hundred percent sure that the vehicle belonged to appellant. T. at 12. On cross-examination, Officer Anschutz testified as follows (T. at 13-14):

Q. As you testify here today, did you ever see an arrest warrant?

A. No.

Q. You saw this car. You went up to the car. You're not certain who actually even owns the car, correct?

A. Correct.

Q. I believe you testified that the reason that you arrested - - towed the car was because you believe the car was owned by Quayshaun Leak, correct?

A. Yeah. From my understanding.

Q. You did a search of this vehicle. That was not a search that anybody consented to, correct?

A. Correct.

{¶15} No evidence was presented as to the vehicle's ownership, except for Officer Anschutz's belief at the time of the arrest that appellant was the owner. Also, Officer Anschutz testified he always looks "for evidence of a crime because I didn't know where the domestic violence happened." T. at 12.

{¶16} Although appellant argues Officer Anschutz was not one hundred percent sure of the vehicle's ownership, the record establishes at the time of the arrest, he believed that appellant owned the car. Because the individual who he believed to be the owner of the vehicle had just been arrested, Officer Anschutz decided to impound the vehicle which was done in accordance with department policy. *South Dakota v. Opperman*, 428 U.S. 364 (1976).

{¶17} The facts sub judice support the officer's belief that appellant was the owner of the vehicle, and appellant was personally identified in relation to this specific vehicle. Of further consequence, the immediate ownership may not have been available because the vehicle had an out-of-state registration.

{¶18} Although the officer may have been wrong in deducing that appellant owned the vehicle, the officer's subjective belief was sufficient to establish the legitimacy of the law.

{¶19} Upon review, we find the trial court did not err in denying appellant's motion to suppress.

{¶20} Assignment of Error I is denied.

II

{¶21} Appellant claims the trial court's imposition of a community control sanction that he "not cohabit with persons of the opposite sex who are not your spouse" is overbroad and unreasonable. We agree.

{¶22} The imposition of community control sanctions lies in a trial court's sound discretion. *Lakewood v. Hartman*, 86 Ohio St.3d 275 (1999). In order to find an abuse of discretion, we must determine the trial court's decision was unreasonable, arbitrary or unconscionable and not merely an error of law or judgment. *Blakemore v. Blakemore*, 5 Ohio St.3d 217 (1983). However, a "trial court's discretion in imposing probationary conditions is not limitless." *State v. Talty*, 103 Ohio St.3d 177, 2004-Ohio-4888. As explained by the *Talty* court at ¶ 12-13:

We stated that courts must "consider whether the condition (1) is reasonably related to rehabilitating the offender, (2) has some relationship to the crime of which the offender was convicted, and (3) relates to conduct which is criminal or reasonably related to future criminality and serves the statutory ends of probation." *Jones*, 49 Ohio St.3d at 53, 550 N.E.2d 469.\*\*\*

In addition to considering whether a condition relates to these statutory goals, we observed that probation conditions "cannot be overly broad so as to unnecessarily impinge upon the probationer's liberty." *Id.* at 52, 550 N.E.2d 469.

{¶23} The *Talty* court further explained at ¶ 16: "Thus, *Jones* stands for the proposition that probation conditions must be reasonably related to the statutory ends of probation and must not be overbroad. Because community control is the functional equivalent of probation, this proposition applies with equal force to community-control sanctions."

{¶24} There is nothing in the record to support a nexus between the complained of sanction imposed and the offenses in this case (carrying a concealed weapon and improper handling of a firearm in a motor vehicle). *State v. Lacey*, 5th Dist. Richland No. 2005-CA-119, 2006-Ohio-4290.

{¶25} Upon review, we find the trial court abused its discretion in imposing the complained of community control sanction.

{¶26} Assignment of Error II is granted.

## III

{¶27} Appellant claims his convictions for carrying a concealed weapon and improper handling of a firearm in a motor vehicle violated the doctrine of double jeopardy and R.C. 2941.25.

{¶28} R.C. 2941.25 governs multiple counts and states the following:

(A) Where the same conduct by defendant can be construed to constitute two or more allied offenses of similar import, the indictment or information may contain counts for all such offenses, but the defendant may be convicted of only one.

(B) Where the defendant's conduct constitutes two or more offenses of dissimilar import, or where his conduct results in two or more offenses of the same or similar kind committed separately or with a separate animus as to each, the indictment or information may contain counts for all such offenses, and the defendant may be convicted of all of them.

{¶29} In *State v. Johnson*, 128 Ohio St.3d 153, 2010-Ohio-6314, syllabus, the Supreme Court of Ohio held: "When determining whether two offenses are allied offenses of similar import subject to merger under R.C. 2941.25, the conduct of the accused must be considered. (*State v. Rance* (1999), 85 Ohio St.3d 632, 710 N.E.2d 699, overruled.)"

{¶30} During the June 12, 2013 plea hearing, defense counsel addressed the multiple counts issue (T. at 31-32):

MS. BLAZEF: In addition, I noted on that entry that it indicates a potential maximum sentence of three years. I'm not sure if those two charges are allied offenses for purposes of sentencing. I'll have additional time to take a look at it when we get back at sentencing, but I just wanted to bring that to your attention.

THE COURT: In the past, they've been found otherwise.

MS. BLAZEF: That's fine.

THE COURT: Carrying a concealed weapon, having it in the car is the same thing.

MS. BLAZEF: That's fine, Your Honor. I just wanted to bring that to your attention.

THE COURT: I believe they can be treated as two, but I will treat it as one.

MS. BLAZEF: Thank you, Judge.

{¶31} The trial court then accepted appellant's no contest pleas. *Id.* at 32-33. During the sentencing hearing, the trial court did not merge the two counts and "treat it as one," but sentenced appellant to one year on each count, to be served consecutively, suspended in lieu of thirty months of community control. July 31, 2013 T. at 43.

{¶32} Upon review, we find the trial court erred in not merging the two offenses as it indicated it would during the plea hearing.

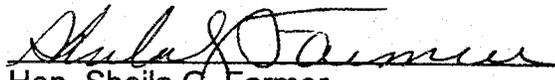
{¶33} Assignment of Error III is granted.

{¶34} The judgment of the Court of Common Pleas of Richland County, Ohio is hereby affirmed in part and reversed in part.

By Farmer, J.

Baldwin, J. concur and

Hoffman, P.J., concurs in part and dissents in part.

  
Hon. Sheila G. Farmer

\_\_\_\_\_  
Hon. William B. Hoffman

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Hon. Craig R. Baldwin

SGF/sg 520

*Hoffman, P.J., concurring in part and dissenting in part*

{¶35} I concur in the majority's analysis and disposition of Appellant's second and third assigned errors. I respectfully dissent from the majority's disposition of the first assignment of error.

{¶36} As set forth by the majority, this Court must determine whether the facts, as determined by the trial court, are supported by the record.

{¶37} Officer Anschutz testified at the April 3, 2013 suppression hearing as follows:

{¶38} "Q. Were you working on August 8, 2012?"

{¶39} "A. Yes.

{¶40} "Q. And what happened with respect to the defendant, Quayshaun Leak?"

{¶41} "A. We were dispatched to the area of Red Oak Trail, Riva Ridge, in reference to an individual who had a domestic violence warrant out of Richland County Sheriff's Office. We had a description of the vehicle that the suspect was supposed to be in, a description of the suspect, Mr. Leak, and his location."

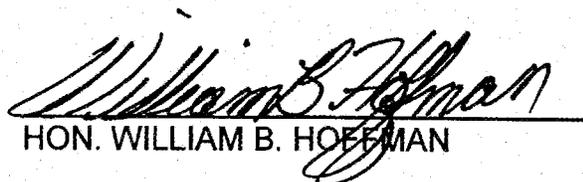
{¶42} Tr. at 4.

{¶43} Officer Anschutz did not testify to what, if any, attempt he made to learn who owns the vehicle. He testified the LEADS check of the person in the driver's side of the vehicle was "clean," and the only reason he towed the car was the arrest of Appellant, whom he thought owned the vehicle. Tr. at 11-12.

{¶44} While Officer Anschutz testified he believed Appellant owned the vehicle, I find the facts belie such belief.

{¶45} Officer Anschutz was given a description of the suspect and the vehicle he was in.<sup>1</sup> Being "in" a vehicle does not establish ownership. When located, Appellant was a passenger in the legally parked, described vehicle with another person in the driver's seat. His status as a passenger in the vehicle weakens any inference of ownership. I find the officer's subjective belief Appellant owned the vehicle unsupported by the record.<sup>2</sup>

{¶46} Given the fact the vehicle was legally parked; no restriction was found on the license of the person found in the driver's seat; there was no evidence to support the belief Appellant owned the vehicle; and the state of Ohio's representation in its brief it was the policy of the Mansfield Police Department to impound a vehicle when the "driver" was arrested<sup>3</sup> - all lead me to conclude the vehicle was improperly impounded and the trial court improperly found the search and seizure valid as an inventory search.

  
HON. WILLIAM B. HOFFMAN

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<sup>1</sup> The state of Ohio's brief states "Officer Anschutz testified that the car Appellant was in was the car that dispatch had relayed as the Appellant's vehicle." (See Appellee's Brief at p. 4). This is a mischaracterization of his testimony.

<sup>2</sup> The subjective intentions of an arresting officer are irrelevant in determining the validity of an arrest. *Gerstein v. Pugh* 420 U.S. 103 95 S.Ct. 854, 43. L. Ed. 2d 54(1975). Probable cause is not subjective. *State v. Abrams*, 12th Dist. No. CA2007-03-040, 2008-Ohio-94. Rather, probable cause is viewed under an objective standard and is present where, under the facts and circumstances within an officer's knowledge, a reasonably prudent person would believe the arrestee has committed a crime. *Id.* In making this determination, we examine the totality of the facts and circumstances. *State v. Christopher*, 12th Dist., No. CA 2009 08-041, 2010-Ohio-1816.

<sup>3</sup> Appellee's brief at pgs. 4-5.

IN THE COURT OF APPEALS FOR RICHLAND COUNTY, OHIO  
FIFTH APPELLATE DISTRICT

COURT OF APPEALS  
RICHLAND COUNTY, OHIO  
2014 JUN -9 PM 12:49  
LINDA R. FEARY  
CLERK OF COURTS

STATE OF OHIO

Plaintiff-Appellee

-vs-

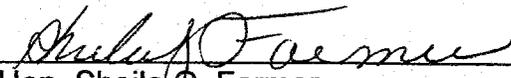
QUAYSHAUN LEAK

Defendant-Appellant

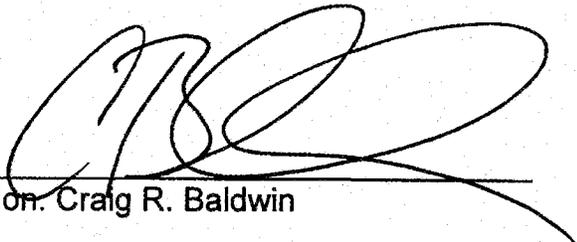
JUDGMENT ENTRY

CASE NO. 13CA72

For the reasons stated in our accompanying Memorandum-Opinion, the judgment of the Court of Common Pleas of Richland County, Ohio is affirmed in part and reversed in part, and the matter is remanded to said court for further proceedings consistent with this opinion. Costs to be divided equally between appellant and appellee.

  
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Hon. Sheila G. Farmer

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Hon. William B. Hoffman

  
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Hon. Craig R. Baldwin