

SUPREME COURT OF INDIANA

Sherwood v. State

749 N.E.2d 36 (Ind. 2001) · No. No. 48S00-9906-CR-363 · Decided May 31, 2001

SUMMARY

The Supreme Court of Indiana reviewed a sentencing order entered after remand in Herschell Sherwood's convictions for murder and conspiracy to commit robbery. The court held that the trial court again improperly considered a prior cocaine arrest and failed to address certain mitigating circumstances. Exercising appellate reweighing, the court ordered concurrent presumptive sentences of 40 years for murder and 10 years for conspiracy to commit robbery.

CASE DETAILS

COURT	Supreme Court of Indiana
WRITING FOR THE COURT	Sullivan, Justice; Shepard, Chief Justice; Boehm, Justice; Rucker, Justice; Dickson, Justice
JURISDICTION	Indiana
DECIDED	May 31, 2001
DOCKET	No. 48S00-9906-CR-363
DISPOSITION	remanded
PROCEDURAL POSTURE	Appeal from a new sentencing order entered on remand after the Indiana Supreme Court previously affirmed Sherwood's convictions but remanded for resentencing.
STANDARD OF REVIEW	Sentencing decisions are reviewed for abuse of discretion; when a sentencing irregularity is found, the appellate court may remand for clarification or a new sentencing determination, affirm if the error is harmless, or independently reweigh the proper aggravating and mitigating circumstances.
PRECEDENTIAL VALUE	published precedential opinion
PARTIES	Herschell Sherwood v. State of Indiana

TOPICS

- sentencing
- criminal procedure
- appellate procedure
- standard of review
- remedies

PRACTICE AREAS

criminal law

sentencing

appellate procedure

QUESTIONS PRESENTED

1. Whether the trial court complied with the Supreme Court's prior remand by adequately considering Sherwood's mitigating evidence.
2. Whether the trial court improperly treated Sherwood's prior cocaine arrest or involvement as criminal conduct and an aggravating circumstance.
3. Whether the Supreme Court should remand for another sentencing determination, affirm the sentence, or independently reweigh the aggravating and mitigating circumstances.
4. What sentences were appropriate after weighing the valid aggravating and mitigating circumstances.

HOLDINGS

1. The trial court's new sentencing order was inadequate because it failed to address Sherwood's claims of a lack of significant criminal history and remorse and did not properly comply with the prior decision's instructions concerning the cocaine evidence.
2. A single arrest does not establish a history of criminal conduct and may not be used as criminal-history evidence to aggravate a sentence; it may be considered only for the limited purpose of showing that subsequent antisocial behavior was not deterred by prior contact with law enforcement, if the trial court makes that rationale clear.
3. When a sentencing irregularity is identified, the appellate court may remand for clarification or a new sentencing determination, affirm if the error is harmless, or independently reweigh the proper aggravating and mitigating circumstances.
4. The valid aggravating circumstance that the crime was heinous and the mitigating circumstance of Sherwood's lack of a significant prior criminal record were approximately balanced, requiring concurrent presumptive sentences of forty years for murder and ten years for conspiracy to commit robbery.

KEY QUOTATIONS

“A single arrest does not establish a history of criminal conduct.” (749 N.E.2d at 39)

“We elect appellate reweighing here.” (749 N.E.2d at 40)

“Weighing the aggravating and mitigating circumstance, we find them in approximate balance and conclude that concurrent presumptive sentences are therefore appropriate.” (749 N.E.2d at 40)

FACTUAL BACKGROUND

On December 13, 1993, Sherwood and an accomplice murdered Jerry Baugh at a car wash while attempting to rob him. Sherwood was convicted of murder and conspiracy to commit robbery. At sentencing, he presented evidence of a previously law-abiding life, personal and family difficulties, good character, lack of violence, the

atypical nature of his participation, and remorse. The trial court relied on several aggravating circumstances, including the seriousness and heinousness of the crime and Sherwood's prior involvement with cocaine.

PROCEDURAL HISTORY

Sherwood was convicted of murder and conspiracy to commit robbery and received consecutive sentences totaling eighty years. In an earlier appeal, the Indiana Supreme Court held that the sentencing order improperly applied an aggravating circumstance, improperly considered the defendant's cocaine involvement, and failed to consider mitigation evidence, and remanded for a new sentencing order. On remand, the trial court left the sentence unchanged and again relied on the cocaine arrest while inadequately addressing mitigation. The Indiana Supreme Court independently reweighed the aggravating and mitigating circumstances and remanded with instructions to impose concurrent presumptive sentences.

DISPOSITION

remanded

REMAND INSTRUCTIONS

The trial court was instructed to impose concurrent sentences of forty years on the murder count and ten years on the conspiracy-to-commit-robbery count.

CASES CITED

- Sherwood v. State, 702 N.E.2d 694, 696-97, 700 (Ind. 1998)
- Morgan v. State, 675 N.E.2d 1067, 1072-73 (Ind. 1996)
- Dumbsky v. State, 508 N.E.2d 1274, 1278 (Ind. 1987)
- Birdsong v. State, 685 N.E.2d 42, 47 (Ind. 1997)
- Tunstill v. State, 568 N.E.2d 539, 545 (Ind. 1991)
- Smith v. State, 675 N.E.2d 693, 697 (Ind. 1996)
- Bivins v. State, 642 N.E.2d 928, 957 (Ind. 1994), cert. denied, 516 U.S. 1077 (1996)
- Baird v. State, 604 N.E.2d 1170, 1182 (Ind. 1992), cert. denied, 510 U.S. 893 (1993)
- Evans v. State, 727 N.E.2d 1072, 1083 (Ind. 2000)

OPINION

PER CURIAM.

749 N.E.2d 36 (2001) Herschell SHERWOOD, Appellant (Defendant below), v. STATE of Indiana, Appellee (Plaintiff below). No. 48S00-9906-CR-363. Supreme Court of Indiana. May 31, 2001. *37 Mark Maynard, Decker, Lawyer, & Maynard, Indianapolis, IN, Attorney for Appellant. Jeffrey A. Modisett, Attorney General of Indiana, Rosemary L. Borek, Deputy Attorney General, Indianapolis, IN, Attorneys for Appellee.

SULLIVAN, Justice. Defendant Herschell Sherwood was convicted of murder and conspiracy to commit robbery. We affirmed his conviction, but remanded the case to the trial court for a new sentencing order. Because the new sentencing order contains a number of the same inadequacies as the initial sentence, we exercise our authority to review and revise the sentence here.

Background The facts most favorable to the verdict indicate that on December 13, 1993, Defendant and an accomplice murdered Jerry Baugh at a car wash while attempting to rob him.[1] Defendant was convicted of Murder,[2] and Conspiracy to Commit Robbery, a Class B felony.[3] At the sentencing hearing, Defendant introduced evidence of mitigating circumstances.

Defendant called witnesses who testified that he had previously led a lawabiding life and was involved in church activities as a young man; that his divorce and the death of his father had disturbed him and led to more unstable behavior; that he was a good worker and not a violent person; and that his involvement in the crimes of which he was convicted was out of character for him.

Defendant also cited his remorse as a mitigating circumstance. The trial court did not address the mitigation evidence, but found four aggravating circumstances: (1) the imposition of a reduced sentence would depreciate the seriousness of the crime, (2) the crime was a particularly heinous act, (3) Defendant was previously involved with cocaine, and (4) the crime impacted the victim's family.

See *Sherwood v. State*, 702 N.E.2d 694, 700 (Ind.1998). The trial court sentenced Defendant to 80 yearsconsecutive sentences of 60 years for the murder and 20 years for the conspiracy to commit robbery convictions.[4]Id. at 696.

On appeal, we found the sentencing order improper in three respects. First, we *38 found that the "trial court inappropriately applied the first aggravating circumstance." Id. at 700. Second, we found the third aggravating circumstanceDefendant's involvement with cocaine to be inappropriate in this case. Id. Finally, we found that the trial court erroneously failed to consider Defendant's proffered mitigation evidence.

Id. Because the trial court incorrectly sentenced Defendant, we remanded the case to the trial court for a new sentencing order. Id. On remand, the trial court did not alter the original sentence. It did issue a new sentencing order, from which Defendant appeals, arguing that it suffers from the same defects as the original order. Discussion Trial courts have discretion in sentencing, and we review such decisions only for an abuse of discretion.

See *Morgan v. State*, 675 N.E.2d 1067, 1072 (Ind. 1996). When sentencing a defendant, a trial court may consider certain aggravating and mitigating circumstances. See Ind. Code §§ 35-38-1-7.1(b) and 35-38-1-7.1(c) (1993).

The court may increase a sentence or impose consecutive sentences if the court finds aggravating factors. See *id.* § 35-38-1-7.1(b). One valid aggravator alone is enough to enhance a sentence or impose it to run consecutively with another. See *id.* See also *Smith v. State*, 675 N.E.2d 693, 697 (Ind.1996).

The court may also consider certain factors as mitigating or as favoring a reduced or suspended sentence. See *id.* Indiana law requires that the trial court take the following steps during sentencing: (1) identify all significant mitigating and aggravating circumstances; (2) specify facts and reasons which lead the court to find the existence of each such circumstance; and (3) demonstrate that the mitigating and aggravating circumstances have been evaluated and balanced in determination of the sentence.

See *Morgan*, 675 N.E.2d at 1073; *Dumbsky v. State*, 508 N.E.2d 1274, 1278 (Ind.1987). The trial court is not obligated to explain why it did not find a factor to be significantly mitigating. See *Birdsong v. State*, 685 N.E.2d 42, 47 (Ind.1997). Indiana law, however, mandates that the trial judge not ignore facts in the record that would mitigate an offense, and a failure to find mitigating circumstances that are clearly supported by the record may imply that the trial court failed to properly consider them.

See *id.* A We originally remanded this case for a new sentencing order based on the trial court's treatment of the aggravating and mitigating circumstances. See *Sherwood*, 702 N.E.2d at 700. Defendant had presented and argued the existence of mitigating circumstances, but the trial court did not acknowledge them. See *id.* Because there was no indication whether the trial court rejected these factors or failed to consider them, we assumed that the trial court failed to consider the mitigating evidence.

See *id.* Additionally, we found that the trial court "inappropriately applied the first aggravating circumstance." [5] See *id.* We also held that the trial court improperly considered Defendant's prior cocaine involvement. See *id.* At the sentencing hearing, the State presented evidence of an arrest for cocaine use while Defendant *39 was in the military. See *id.* The basis for this aggravating circumstance was a printout from the National Crime Information Center.

See *id.* at 700 n. 7. There was no evidence of a conviction, and Defendant testified that he was neither charged nor disciplined because the cocaine was found in a desk that he shared with another soldier. See *id.* We explained that the court could not consider the cocaine arrest as criminal conduct: To the extent that the trial court viewed the prior involvement with cocaine as evidence of criminal history, it was improperly considered under Indiana Code section 35-38-1-7.1(b)(2) (1993).

A single arrest does not establish a history of criminal conduct. *Tunstall v. State*, 568 N.E.2d 539, 545 (Ind.1991). Nonetheless, a prior arrest may be considered under Indiana Code section 35-38-

1-7.1(d) (1993) because such a record 'reveal[s] to the court that subsequent antisocial behavior on the part of the defendant has not been deterred even after having been subject to the police authority of the State.'

Tunstall, 568 N.E.2d at 545. Here, the trial court did not demonstrate that it considered 'prior involvement with cocaine' to be evidence that defendant has not been deterred from antisocial behavior. In fact, the trial court did not specify any particular manner in which it considered this evidence beyond a mere recitation of the facts.

Therefore, the trial court erroneously cited to defendant's prior involvement with cocaine as an aggravating factor in this case. See *id.* (quotations in original). B The trial court's new sentencing order is an inadequate response to our decision in Sherwood.

The new sentencing order briefly addressed some of Defendant's mitigation claims. It stated: [The witnesses for Defendant] generally testified that there were no problems with Defendant when he was growing up but that after his father passed and he was divorced from his ex-wife that he no longer was a leader, became a follower and an introvert....

The experience that [Defendant] had in those regards are not mitigating factors and do not lessen the severity of this offense. But the order fails to address his claims of a lack of significant criminal history and remorse.

The trial court also failed to follow our direction regarding the cocaine arrest. Instead, the court said, "The fact that the defendant apparently began using cocaine in the military is an extreme aggravating circumstance... because this case was in fact a conspiracy to... perpetuate the criminal behavior or illegal drug consumption with the defendant and his co-conspirators."

We explicitly stated in Sherwood that Defendant's cocaine arrest could only be considered to the extent that his prior involvement with law enforcement did not deter further criminal activity. 702 N.E.2d at 700. We also clearly explained that a single arrest does not establish a history of criminal conduct. *Id.* Despite this, the trial court again found Defendant's cocaine arrest as criminal conduct and found it particularly aggravating because the crime he was charged with was a continuation of that criminal conduct.

C Where we find an irregularity in a trial court's sentencing decision, we have the option to remand to the trial court for a clarification or new sentencing determination; to affirm the sentence if the error *40 is harmless; or to reweigh the proper aggravating and mitigating circumstances independently at the appellate level. See *Bivins v. State*, 642 N.E.2d 928, 957 (Ind.

1994), cert. denied, 516 U.S. 1077, 116 S. Ct. 783, 133 L. Ed. 2d 734 (1996). We elect appellate reweighing here. The only mitigating factor that we find to be significant is Defendant's lack of a significant criminal record prior to this crime.

We find that this is a mitigating circumstance in the medium range. See *Baird v. State*, 604 N.E.2d 1170, 1182 (Ind. 1992) (weighing lack of criminal history as a mitigating circumstance in the medium range), cert. denied, 510 U.S. 893, 114 S. Ct. 255, 126 L. Ed. 2d 208 (1993).

We do not find Defendant's remorse to be out of the ordinary and therefore do not give it any mitigating weight. See *Evans v. State*, 727 N.E.2d 1072, 1083 (Ind.2000) ("It is within the sentencing court's discretion to determine whether remorse should be considered as a 'significant' mitigating factor.") As noted in our earlier opinion, we agree with the trial court's finding that the heinousness of the crime constitutes a valid aggravating circumstance.

Weighing the aggravating and mitigating circumstance, we find them in approximate balance and conclude that concurrent presumptive sentences are therefore appropriate. Conclusion We remand this case to the trial court with instructions to impose concurrent sentences of 40 years on the murder count[6] and 10 years on the conspiracy to commit robbery count.[7] SHEPARD, C.J., and BOEHM, and RUCKER, JJ., concur.

DICKSON, J., concurs and dissents with separate opinion. DICKSON, Justice, concurring and dissenting. I concur with the majority's analysis except for its final conclusion. The majority agrees with the trial court's finding that the heinousness of the crime constitutes a valid aggravating circumstance, but concludes that this is approximately balanced by a single mitigating circumstance the defendant's lack of a significant prior criminal record.

I believe that the aggravating circumstance outweighs the mitigating circumstance and that the imposition of concurrent presumptive sentences is an insufficient punishment for these offenses and this offender. NOTES [1] For a full review of the facts see *Sherwood v. State*, 702 N.E.2d 694, 696-97 (Ind.1998).

[2] Ind.Code § 35-42-1-1 (1993). [3] Id. §§ 35-41-5-2 and 35-42-5-1. [4] The presumptive sentence for murder at the time of the crimes was 40 years. Up to 20 years could be added for aggravating circumstances. See Ind. Code § 35-50-2-3 (1993).

The presumptive sentence for a Class B felony was ten years. Up to ten years could be added for aggravating circumstances. See id. § 35-50-2-5. [5] The trial court stated that the imposition of a reduced sentence would depreciate the seriousness of the crime.

We found this to be an inappropriate aggravating circumstance because the record did not reflect any evidence that the trial court considered imposing a sentence shorter than the presumptive term. See *Sherwood*, 702 N.E.2d at 700.

[6] Ind.Code § 35-50-2-3(a)(1993). [7] Id. § 35-50-2-5.

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702 N.E.2d at 700. We also clearly explained that a single arrest does not establish a history of criminal conduct. *Id.* Despite this, the trial court again found Defendant’s cocaine arrest as criminal conduct and found it particularly aggravating because the crime he was charged with was a continuation of that criminal conduct. C Where we find an irregularity in a trial court’s sentencing decision, we have the option to remand to the trial court for a clarification or new sentencing determination; to affirm the sentence if the error *40is harmless; or to reweigh the proper aggravating and mitigating circumstances independently at the appellate level.

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Weighing the aggravating and mitigating circumstance, we find them in approximate balance and conclude that concurrent presumptive sentences are therefore appropriate. Conclusion We remand this case to the trial court with instructions to impose concurrent sentences of 40 years on the murder count⁶ and 10 years on the conspiracy to commit robbery count.⁷ SHEPARD, C.J., and BOEHM, and RUCKER, JJ., concur.

DICKSON, J., concurs and dissents with separate opinion.. For a full review of the facts see *Sherwood v. State*, 702 N.E.2d 694, 696-97 (Ind.1998).. Ind.Code § 35-42-1-1 (1993).. Id. §§ 35-41-5-2 and 35-42-5-1.. The presumptive sentence for murder at the time of the crimes was 40 years. Up to 20 years could be added for aggravating circumstances. See Ind. Code § 35-50-2-3 (1993).

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We found this to be an inappropriate aggravating circumstance because the record did not reflect any evidence that the trial court considered imposing a sentence shorter than the presumptive term. See *Sherwood*, 702 N.E.2d at 700.. Ind. Code § 35-50-2-3(a) (1993).. Id. § 35-50-2-5.