

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS  
FOR THE SIXTH CIRCUIT

**FILED**  
Apr 30, 2018  
DEBORAH S. HUNT, Clerk

JOHN E. WELLS, SR.,

Petitioner-Appellant,

v.

WARDEN, BELMONT CORRECTIONAL  
INSTITUTION,

Respondent-Appellee.

O R D E R

John E. Wells, Sr., an Ohio prisoner proceeding pro se, appeals the district court's judgment denying his petition for a writ of habeas corpus under 28 U.S.C. § 2254. Wells has moved for a certificate of appealability and for leave to proceed in forma pauperis.

In 1997, a jury found Wells guilty of three counts of rape and two counts of rape by force or threat of force. The trial court sentenced Wells to two life terms and three ten-year terms of imprisonment. The Ohio Court of Appeals affirmed the trial court's judgment, *State v. Wells*, No. 98-JE-3, 2000 WL 309401 (Ohio Ct. App. Mar. 22, 2000), and the Ohio Supreme Court denied leave to appeal, *State v. Wells*, 732 N.E.2d 998 (Ohio 2000) (table). In 2001, Wells unsuccessfully sought federal habeas relief.

In 2014, Wells filed in the trial court a motion arguing that the court erred at sentencing by failing to give him proper notice concerning post-release control. The trial court denied the motion. The Ohio Court of Appeals vacated the portion of Wells's sentence dealing with post-release control and remanded for a new hearing solely on the issue of post-release control, concluding that the trial court failed to give Wells the proper notices. *State v. Wells*, No. 14 JE 5,

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2014 WL 7143704 (Ohio Ct. App. Dec. 12, 2014). The Ohio Court of Appeals rejected Wells's attempt to raise other arguments unrelated to his post-release control, concluding that the arguments were barred by the doctrine of res judicata because Wells could have raised them in his original appeal. *Id.* at \*3.

On remand, the trial court conducted a resentencing hearing in which Wells made several additional arguments concerning his convictions and sentence that were unrelated to the issue of post-release control. The trial court imposed a term of post-release control and entered judgment, but refused to consider the additional arguments. The Ohio Court of Appeals concluded that Wells's additional arguments were barred by res judicata, but the court again remanded for a limited resentencing hearing for the proper advisement and imposition of post-release control. *State v. Wells*, No. 15 JE 7, 2016 WL 884756 (Ohio Ct. App. Mar. 4, 2016). Wells appealed, but the Ohio Supreme Court declined to review the case. *State v. Wells*, 54 N.E.3d 1268 (Ohio 2016) (table).

In 2017, Wells filed a second federal habeas petition, raising nine grounds for relief, including that he was denied due process when the state courts declined to review the merits of his post-conviction claims based on the doctrine of res judicata. Without ordering a response from the government, a magistrate judge recommended denying Wells's petition, concluding that the claim challenging the state courts' invocation of res judicata lacked merit and that the remaining claims were procedurally defaulted. Over Wells's objections, the district court adopted the magistrate judge's recommendation, denied the petition, and declined to issue a certificate of appealability.

To obtain a certificate of appealability, a habeas corpus petitioner must make "a substantial showing of the denial of a constitutional right." 28 U.S.C. § 2253(c)(2); *Miller-El v. Cockrell*, 537 U.S. 322, 336 (2003). Where a district court has rejected a constitutional claim on the merits, a petitioner must show that jurists of reason would find it debatable whether the district court correctly resolved the claim under the Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996. *Miller-El*, 537 U.S. at 336; *Slack v. McDaniel*, 529 U.S. 473, 484 (2000). Where a

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district court has rejected a claim on procedural grounds, the petitioner must show both that jurists of reason would find the district court's procedural ruling debatable and that jurists of reason would find it debatable whether the petition states a valid constitutional claim. *Slack*, 529 U.S. at 484.

Reasonable jurists would not debate the district court's rejection of Wells's claim challenging the state courts' invocation of res judicata because errors in post-conviction proceedings are outside the scope of federal habeas corpus review. *See Cress v. Palmer*, 484 F.3d 844, 853 (6th Cir. 2007).

Reasonable jurists would also not debate the district court's determination that Wells's remaining claims are procedurally defaulted. First, the district court did not err by considering the issue of procedural default *sua sponte* because it provided Wells the opportunity to address the issue in his objections to the magistrate judge's report and recommendation. *See Howard v. Bouchard*, 405 F.3d 459, 476 (6th Cir. 2005). And Wells's claims are procedurally defaulted because he failed to raise them on direct appeal despite having the opportunity to do so, the state courts refused to review the merits of the claims on that basis, and Ohio's res judicata rule is an independent and adequate state procedural rule, *see Lundgren v. Mitchell*, 440 F.3d 754, 765 (6th Cir. 2006). *See Howard*, 405 F.3d at 477. In addition, Wells has not made the showing necessary to excuse his procedural default because he has neither shown cause for default and prejudice resulting therefrom or that failure to review his claims on the merits would result in a fundamental miscarriage of justice. *See Williams v. Anderson*, 460 F.3d 789, 805-06 (6th Cir. 2006).

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No. 18-3125

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Accordingly, Wells's motion for a certificate of appealability is **DENIED** and his motion for leave to proceed in forma pauperis is **DENIED** as moot.

ENTERED BY ORDER OF THE COURT



Deborah S. Hunt, Clerk

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO

JUDGMENT IN A CIVIL CASE

John Wells,

Case Number 2:17cv944

vs.

Warden, Belmont  
Correctional Institution,

**Judge Michael H. Watson**

**Jury Verdict.** This action came before the Court for a trial by jury. The issues have been tried and the jury has rendered its verdict.

**Decision by Court.** This action came to trial or hearing before the Court. The issues have been tried or heard and a decision has been rendered.

**Decision by Court.** This action was decided by the Court without a trial or hearing.

IT IS ORDERED AND ADJUDGED that pursuant to the December 15, 2017 Opinion and Order, the Report and Recommendation is ADOPTED and AFFIRMED. The Court DECLINES to issue a certificate of appealability.

Date: December 15, 2017

**Richard W. Nagel, Clerk**

s/ Jennifer Kacsor  
By Jennifer Kacsor/Courtroom Deputy

Appx:B

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO  
EASTERN DIVISION

JOHN WELLS,

Petitioner,

v.

CASE NO. 2:17-CV-944  
JUDGE MICHAEL H. WATSON  
Magistrate Judge Kimberly A. Jolson

WARDEN, BELMONT  
CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION,

Respondent.

**OPINION AND ORDER**

On November 7, 2017, the Magistrate Judge issued a Report and Recommendation ("R&R") pursuant to Rule 4 of the Rules Governing Section 2254 Cases in the United States District Courts recommending that this action be dismissed. ECF No. 2. Petitioner has filed objections to the Magistrate Judge's R&R. ECF Nos. 4, 5. Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 636(b), this Court has conducted a *de novo* review. For the reasons that follow, Petitioner's objections, ECF Nos. 4, 5, are **OVERRULED**. The R&R, ECF No. 2, is **ADOPTED** and **AFFIRMED**. This action is hereby **DISMISSED**.

The Court **DECLINES** to issue a certificate of appealability.

Petitioner challenges his December 16, 1997, convictions after a jury trial in the Jefferson County Court of Common Pleas on five counts of rape of a child under the age of thirteen. He asserts as follows:

1. The Petitioner was denied Due Process and his Jury Trial rights where the State Trial Court entered judgment of conviction and imposed sentence where the Jury failed to find, and failed to set out in their verdicts, every element essential to the conviction and sentence;

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and where the Jury Verdict Forms, which matched the jury instructions, constructively amended and changed the name and/or nature of the charged offenses, and reduced the State's burden of proof by delaying determination of elements essential to the guilty finding essential to the enhanced offenses from the jury's consideration.

2. The Petitioner was denied Due Process when the State Trial Court imposed/re-imposed postrelease control (PRC) without a valid sentence, without a valid judgment of conviction, and without a valid guilt determination set out in one or more Jury's Verdicts.
3. The Petitioner was denied due process when the State Trial Court rendered judgment of conviction and imposed multiple sentences with a want of jurisdiction over the subject matter of the sets of facts upon which the jury made their guilt determinations as shown within the record and set out in the Jury's verdicts.
4. The Petitioner was denied Due Process where the State Trial Court refused to hear or properly determine the Petitioner's objections and challenges to the void and illegal judgment, sentences, and re-imposition/correction of PRC that were made during the resentencing hearings, and where the State Appellate and Supreme Courts refused to determine the Petitioner's appeal on the merits.
5. The Petitioner was denied Due Process, his Jury Trial rights, and Constitutional Double Jeopardy Protections when the State Trial Court rendered judgment of conviction and imposed several sentences for five Counts that charged the same offense repeatedly.
6. The Petitioner was denied Due Process when the State Trial Court impose[d] two undefined "life" terms.
7. The Petitioner was denied Due Process when the State Trial Court imposed, then re-imposed, "bad time", which the Ohio Supreme Court determined was unconstitutional approximately 15 years before it was reimposed.
8. The Petitioner was denied Due Process when the State Trial Court sentenced him beyond the maximum terms allowed on the basis of the facts found by the jury in its verdicts.
9. The Petitioner was denied Due Process where the State Trial Court ignored statutory mandatory sentencing provisions when imposing the multiple sentences.

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Petition, ECF No. 1.

The Magistrate Judge recommended dismissal of claim four as failing to provide a basis for federal habeas corpus relief and the remainder of Petitioner's claims as procedurally defaulted.

Petitioner objects to the Magistrate Judge's recommendation of dismissal. Petitioner again argues that the state courts improperly applied *res judicata* to bar consideration of the merits of his claims after the trial court's 2015 re-sentencing hearing, because his sentence was void under Ohio law. Petitioner contends that the trial court's re-sentencing entry constitutes a new judgment that permits consideration of all his claims in these proceedings, despite his failure to previously raise his claims on direct appeal. Petitioner claims that the record will show that the State modified the charges via the verdict forms after the close of evidence, thereby resulting in a void and non-final judgment and sentence, and complains that the Court has not reviewed the record. Obj., ECF No. 4, PAGEID # 33; see also ECF No. 5. Additionally, Petitioner asserts that he is actually innocent of the charges and is the victim of a manifest miscarriage of justice. ECF No. 5, PAGEID # 47-52. In support of this allegation, he has attached the affidavit of John Amos, ECF No. 5-1, PAGEID # 80-85, and also refers to exhibits he attached in support of his prior § 2254 petition. See *Wells v. Bagley*, Case No. 2:01-cv-628.<sup>1</sup> PAGEID # 37. Amos

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<sup>1</sup> On June 4, 2001, Petitioner filed a prior § 2254 petition challenging the same convictions that he does in these proceedings. On June 28, 2002, the Court dismissed that action. However, the Sixth Circuit has held that, even where a sentence is vacated and remanded for re-sentencing solely to include a term of post-release control, it creates a "new judgment" that does not implicate successive petition concerns. *In re Stansell*, 828 F.3d 412, 419 (6th Cir. 2016).

indicates, *inter alia*, that Petitioner's wife, Drema Wells, wrongly accused Petitioner of molesting their children so that she could be with his brother, that Petitioner is innocent, and that she and her boyfriend convinced the children to lie when they testified against him. PAGEID # 82–3. Amos also indicates that one of the alleged victims told him several years after the trial that she had lied. PAGEID # 84. Petitioner has additionally attached copies of the jury verdicts and portions of the trial transcript. PAGEID # 53–79.

Petitioner's arguments are not persuasive. The state appellate court held that Petitioner had waived any complaint regarding the verdict forms by failing to object at trial. *State v. Wells*, No. 98-JE-3, 2000 WL 309401, at \*7 (Ohio App. 7th Dist. March 22, 2000) ("As to appellant's complaints about the verdict forms, he did not object to them at trial thereby waiving all but plain error.") (citing *State v. Williams*, 74 Ohio St. 3d 569, 581 (1996))). The Sixth Circuit has held that a state court's plain-error review does not constitute a waiver of the state's procedural default rules, *Seymour v. Walker*, 224 F.3d 542, 557 (2000), and any "alternative ruling on the merits [does] not remove the procedural default because 'a state court need not fear reaching the merits of a federal claim in an alternative holding,'" *Conley v. Warden Chillicothe Corr. Inst.*, 505 F. App'x 501, unpublished, 2012 WL 5861713, at \*5 (6th Cir. 2012) (citing *Harris v. Reed*, 489 U.S. 255, 264 n.10 (1989); *Coe v. Bell*, 161 F.3d 320, 330 (6th Cir. 1998)). Moreover, the Sixth Circuit has held that Ohio's contemporaneous objection rule constitutes an adequate and independent state ground barring federal review absent a showing of cause for the waiver and resulting prejudice. See *Williams v. Bagley*, 380 F.3d 932, 968 (6th Cir. 2004); *Hinkle v.*

*Randle*, 271 F.3d 239, 244 (6th Cir. 2001). Therefore, Petitioner has procedurally defaulted this issue for review in these proceedings. He has failed to establish cause and prejudice for this procedural default. For the reasons previously addressed by this Court, Petitioner's convictions involve separate victims and separate acts and do not violate the Double Jeopardy Clause. *Wells v. Bagley*, Case No. 2:01-cv-628, R&R, ECF No. 29. This Court has access to Petitioner's prior federal habeas corpus petition and the record that was filed in that case. Moreover, as discussed by the Magistrate Judge, Petitioner has procedurally defaulted all of the claims he now raises challenging his initial judgment entry of conviction and sentence, which claims he failed to raise in his first direct appeal. See *McKinney v. Warden, Warren Correctional Institution*, No. 2:14-cv-1992, 2017 WL 2336009, at \*13–14 (S.D. Ohio May 30, 2017) (enforcing the procedural default under these same circumstances).

The United States Supreme Court has held that a claim of actual innocence may be raised “to avoid a procedural bar to the consideration of the merits of [the petitioner’s] constitutional claims.” *Schlup v. Delo*, 513 U.S. at 326–27. “[I]n an extraordinary case, where a constitutional violation has probably resulted in the conviction of one who is actually innocent, a federal habeas court may grant the writ even in the absence of a showing of cause for the procedural default.” *Murray v. Carrier*, 477 U.S. at 496. In *Schlup*, the Supreme Court held that a credible showing of actual innocence was sufficient to authorize a federal court to reach the merits of an otherwise procedurally-barred habeas petition. *Id.* at 317. However, the actual innocence claim is “not itself a constitutional claim, but instead a gateway through

which a habeas petitioner must pass to have his otherwise barred constitutional claim considered on the merits.” *Id.* at 315 (quoting *Herrera v. Collins*, 506 U.S. 390, 404 (1993)).

The actual innocence exception allows a petitioner to pursue his constitutional claims if it is “more likely than not” that new evidence—not previously presented at trial—would allow no reasonable juror to find him guilty beyond a reasonable doubt. *Souter v. Jones*, 395 F.3d 577 (6th Cir. 2005). The Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit explained the exception as follows:

The United States Supreme Court has held that if a habeas petitioner “presents evidence of innocence so strong that a court cannot have confidence in the outcome of the trial unless the court is also satisfied that the trial was free of nonharmless constitutional error, the petitioner should be allowed to pass through the gateway and argue the merits of his underlying claims.” *Schlup*, 513 U.S. at 316, 115 S.Ct. 851, 130 L.Ed.2d 808. Thus, the threshold inquiry is whether “new facts raise[ ] sufficient doubt about [the petitioner’s] guilt to undermine confidence in the result of the trial.” *Id.* at 317, 513 U.S. 298, 115 S.Ct. 851, 130 L.Ed.2d 808. To establish actual innocence, “a petitioner must show that it is more likely than not that no reasonable juror would have found petitioner guilty beyond a reasonable doubt.” *Id.* at 327, 513 U.S. 298, 115 S.Ct. 851, 130 L.Ed.2d 808. The Court has noted that “actual innocence means factual innocence, not mere legal insufficiency.” *Bousley v. United States*, 523 U.S. 614, 623, 118 S.Ct. 1604, 140 L.Ed.2d 828 (1998). “To be credible, such a claim requires petitioner to support his allegations of constitutional error with new reliable evidence—whether it be exculpatory scientific evidence, trustworthy eyewitness accounts, or critical physical evidence—that was not presented at trial.” *Schlup*, 513 U.S. at 324, 115 S.Ct. 851, 130 L.Ed.2d 808. The Court counseled however, that the actual innocence exception should “remain rare” and “only be applied in the ‘extraordinary case.’” *Id.* at 321, 513 U.S. 298, 115 S.Ct. 851, 130 L.Ed.2d 808.

*Souter*, 395 F.3d at 589–90 (footnote omitted). Petitioner does not meet these standards here.

At trial, Tasha Wells testified that appellant had performed sexual intercourse with her on numerous occasions since she was three or four years old. Tiffanie Wells testified that appellant had performed oral sex on her and forced her to perform oral sex on him on numerous occasions since she was about three years old. Thomas Wells testified that appellant had performed oral sex on Tara Wells and forced her to perform oral sex on him.

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Tiffanie Wells testified that appellant had told her that he would "smack her" if she ever told anyone about the sexual abuse. Tara Well testified that appellant threatened to dig a hole, chop her head off, and bury her in the hole.

*State v. Wells*, 2000 WL 309401, at \*12.

Petitioner's submission of an affidavit from a person who purportedly knew Drema Wells and his brother, indicating that Drema engaged in sexual misconduct and that they falsified the sexual abuse allegations against Petitioner in order to get him sent to prison, and that Tasha later recanted, does not rise to the level of new reliable evidence establishing it is more likely than not that no reasonable juror would find him guilty beyond a reasonable doubt. Further,

[r]ecantation testimony, particularly when it is belatedly submitted, is considered "of little value" and "viewed with great suspicion." See *Carter v. Mitchell*, 443 F.3d 517, 539 (6th Cir. 2006) (and cases cited therein). See also *Herrera v. Collins*, 506 U.S. 390, 423 (1993) (O'Connor, J., concurring)) (holding the petitioner had failed to demonstrate a credible claim of actual innocence "under the demanding *Schlup* standard" given that "recanting affidavits are always viewed with 'extreme suspicion'" and "new statements from witnesses years after the crime are inherently suspect" and "are to be viewed with a 'degree of skepticism' "); *Byrd v. Collins*, 209 F.3d 486, 508 n. 16 (6th Cir. 2000) (" 'Recanting affidavits and witnesses are viewed with extreme suspicion by the courts.' ") (quoting *Spence v. Johnson*, 80 F.3d 989, 997 (5th Cir.1996)); *Gray v. Hudson*, 2008 WL 1995362, at \*7 (N.D. Ohio May 5, 2008) (Boyko, J.)(stating that "the inherent suspiciousness of the recanting affidavits [of prosecution witnesses] coupled with their late filing more than three years after conviction and the lack of explanation as to why they were filed so late" failed to demonstrate "new reliable evidence" of the petitioner's actual innocence)[.]

*Davis v. Bradshaw*, No. 1:14CV2854, 2016 WL 8257676, at \*29 (N.D. Ohio June 16, 2016). In short, review of the entire record fails to reflect that this is such a rare and

extraordinary case reflecting Petitioner's actual innocence so as to justify a merits review of his otherwise procedurally defaulted claims.

For these reasons, and for the reasons discussed in the Magistrate Judge's R&R, Petitioner's objections, ECF Nos. 4 & 5, are **OVERRULED**. The R&R, ECF No. 2, is **ADOPTED** and **AFFIRMED**. This action is hereby **DISMISSED**.

Pursuant to Rule 11 of the Rules Governing Section 2254 Cases in the United States District Courts, the Court now considers whether to issue a certificate of appealability. "In contrast to an ordinary civil litigant, a state prisoner who seeks a writ of habeas corpus in federal court holds no automatic right to appeal from an adverse decision by a district court." *Jordan v. Fisher*, —U.S. —, —, 135 S. Ct. 2647, 2650 (2015); 28 U.S.C. § 2253(c)(1) (requiring a habeas petitioner to obtain a certificate of appealability in order to appeal.)

When a claim has been denied on the merits, a certificate of appealability may issue only if the petitioner "has made a substantial showing of the denial of a constitutional right." 28 U.S.C. § 2253(c)(2). To make a substantial showing of the denial of a constitutional right, a petitioner must show "that reasonable jurists could debate whether (or, for that matter, agree that) the petition should have been resolved in a different manner or that the issues presented were 'adequate to deserve encouragement to proceed further.'" *Slack v. McDaniel*, 529 U.S. 473, 484 (2000) (quoting *Barefoot v. Estelle*, 463 U.S. 880, 893, n. 4 (1983)). When a claim has been denied on procedural grounds, a certificate of appealability may issue if the petitioner establishes that jurists of reason would find it debatable whether the petition states a valid claim of the denial of a constitutional right and that jurists of

reason would find it debatable whether the district court was correct in its procedural ruling. *Id.*

This Court is not persuaded that reasonable jurists would debate the dismissal of this case as procedurally defaulted and without merit. Therefore, the Court **DECLINES** to issue a certificate of appealability.

The Clerk is **DIRECTED** to enter final **JUDGMENT**.

**IT IS SO ORDERED.**

  
MICHAEL H. WATSON, JUDGE  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO  
EASTERN DIVISION

JOHN WELLS,

Petitioner,

v.

CASE NO. 2:17-CV-944  
JUDGE MICHAEL H. WATSON  
Magistrate Judge Kimberly A. Jolson

WARDEN, BELMONT  
CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION,

Respondent.

**REPORT AND RECOMMENDATION**

Petitioner, a state prisoner, brings this petition for a writ of habeas corpus pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2254. This matter is before the Court on its own motion to consider the sufficiency of the petition pursuant to Rule 4 of the Rules Governing Section 2254 Cases in the United States District Courts. For the reasons that follow, the Magistrate Judge **RECOMMENDS** that this action be **DISMISSED**.

**I. FACTS AND PROCEDURAL HISTORY**

Petitioner challenges his December 16, 1997, convictions after a jury trial in the Jefferson County Court of Common Pleas on five counts of rape of a child under the age of thirteen. The trial court imposed terms of ten years, plus two life terms, such sentences to be served consecutively. The Ohio Seventh District Court of Appeals summarized the facts and procedural history of the case as follows:

On October 10, 1997, Appellant was indicted on five counts of rape of a child under the age of thirteen, in violation of R.C. 2907.02(A)(1)(b). Two of the counts also contained an allegation that Appellant used force or threat of force to accomplish the rape. The victims were his three daughters.

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A jury trial commenced on December 16, 1997 and the following day the jury returned verdicts of guilty on all counts. On December 24, 1997, Appellant was sentenced to two life sentences and three ten-year terms of imprisonment, all to be served consecutively. In addition, the trial court classified Appellant as a sexually violent predator. He filed a direct appeal, and the conviction and sentence were affirmed. *State v. Wells*, 7th Dist. No. 98-JE-3, 2000 WL 309401 (Mar. 22, 2000).

*State v. Wells*, 7th Dist. No. 14 JE 5, 2014-Ohio-5504, ¶ 2-3.<sup>1</sup>

On January 22, 2014, Wells filed a document he titled “Motion to Hold a Hearing and to Correct the Illegal and Void Postrelease Control.” The trial court overruled the motion and he appealed. We held that the trial court “failed to give Wells the proper notices regarding postrelease control, and that portion of the sentence dealing with postrelease control is hereby vacated and the case remanded for a new hearing solely on the issue of postrelease control.” *Id.* ¶ 15.

On February 23, 2015 a resentencing hearing was held advising Wells of post-release control pursuant to our remand. Wells appealed this judgment, but subsequently filed a motion contending the entry was not a final, appealable order. We agreed and remanded the case to allow the trial court to enter a sentencing order that complied with Crim.R. 32 and imposed a term of incarceration that included the post-release control notice. At the July 23, 2015 resentencing hearing Wells made several arguments regarding his conviction and sentence that the trial court refused to consider; the trial court imposed post-release control and issued a judgment entry on July 28, 2015, to comply with Crim. R. 32.

Wells asserts five assignments of error:

The Judgment Entry of Resentencing Journalized by the Trial Court March 06, 2015, is not a “Judgment” as Defined by Crim.R. 32(C), as it fails to Set Forth any of Several Substantive Matters Required by Said Rule, Fails to Incorporate the Entire Judgment in a Single Document, and Requires Reference to a Separate Document, the Original Sentencing Entry, In Order to Attempt to Determine What the Entire Judgment is.

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<sup>1</sup> Petitioner asserted on direct appeal that he had been denied the effective assistance of trial counsel, and denied a fair trial due to the trial court’s refusal to grant his request for a continuance of the trial date. See *State v. Wells*, No. 98-JE-3, 2000 WL 209401 (Ohio Ct. App. Mar. 22, 2000).

The Trial Court Erred to the Prejudice of the Appellant's Due Process Rights by Repeatedly Refusing to Permit the Appellant to Present and Argue His Several Objections to the Reimposition of Postrelease Control Where Such Objections Went to the Legal Power, Authority, and to the Jurisdiction of the Trial Court to Reimpose PRC, and to Challenge the Legal Foundations of the Postrelease Control as Themselves Being Void and Illegal Under Both State and Federal Law.

The Trial Court Erred to the Prejudice of the Appellant's Due Process Rights by Reimposing PRC and by Failing to Vacate the Illegal and Void Sentences and Convictions where the Jury Verdicts Fail to Set Forth a Valid, Legal, and Constitutional, Finding of Guilt for any offense; and Where the Jury Verdicts Fail to Provide the Trial Court with the Legal Power, Authority, or Jurisdiction to Render a Legal and Valid Judgment of Conviction, to Impose a Sentence (sic), and to Impose PRC as Part of the Sentence.

The Trial Court Ered (sic) to the Prejudice of the Appellant's Due Process Rights by Reimposing PRC and by Failing to Vacate the Illegal and Void Sentences and Convictions where the Jury Verdicts to the "Force Specifications" are Void for Want of Subject Matter Jurisdiction; for Failing to Set Forth Sufficient Facts to Constitute a Legal WO Constitutional Finding of Guilt; for Constructively Amending Counts 4 and 5, Changing the Name and Nature Thereof; for Constructively Violating Ohio's Version of Separation of Powers, where such Defects Deprive the Trial Court of the Legal Power, Authority, and/or Jurisdiction to Reimpose PRC for Want of a Valid Sentence and Judgment Necessary to Support a valid Term of PRC

The Trial Court Erred to the Prejudice of the Appellant's Due Process Rights by Reimposing PRC where the Original Judgment Entry, that Was Not Changed, is Not Final as it Sets Forth Two Life Sentences that are Void and Illegal for the Trial Court Having Ignored a Mandatory Statutory Sentencing Provision When the "Attempted Sentences" were "Imposed"; and Setting Forth Two Undefined "Life" Terms, and Unconstitutional "Bad Time"

In the 2014 appeal we remanded the case solely for the trial court to properly advise and impose post-release control. Yet Wells is not only challenging the post-release notification, he is attempting to challenge his conviction and sentence. We rejected his previous attempt to do so:

Appellant raises other errors unrelated to his arguments on postrelease control, but the Ohio Supreme Court has made it very clear that no other issues may be raised when making a collateral attack on a sentence based on an error in imposing postrelease control. [*State v. Fischer*, 128 Ohio St.3d 92, 2010-Ohio-6238, 942 N.E.2d 332 at ¶ 31]. This is because any other alleged errors raised by Appellant regarding his sentence could have been raised in his original appeal and are now *res judicata*, *State v. Wells*, 7th Dist. No. 98-JE-3, 2000 WL 309401 (Mar. 22, 2000).

*Wells*, 7th Dist. No. 14 JE 5, 2014-Ohio-5504, ¶ 14.

Thus, we will not address any assigned error which is barred by *res judicata*. The only issue before us for consideration is whether Wells' post-release control notification was proper. In our 2014 opinion we held:

The court's notice in the sentencing entry correctly states that Appellant shall be subject to postrelease control by the parole board, but fails to state that the length of postrelease control shall be five years. The Supreme Court has determined that the notice was insufficient without mentioning the length of postrelease control. *State v. Bloomer*, 122 Ohio St.3d 200, 2009-Ohio-2462, 909 N.E.2d 1254, ¶ 69. Further, the trial court stated at the sentencing hearing that postrelease control would be "at least" five years, rather than exactly five years, unless reduced by the parole board. (12/24/97 Tr., p. 10.) Appellant cites no cases that find error with the words "at least" in this context. One court has held that the use of the phrase "at least" is error but does not rise to reversible error because it still serves the purpose of putting the defendant on notice that, at minimum, there will be five years of postrelease control. *State v. Tucker*, 8th Dist. No. 95289, 2011-Ohio-1368. Nevertheless, R.C. 2967.28(B) states that there "shall be" five years of postrelease control rather than "at least" five years, and as the state has failed entirely to respond in this matter, use of the phrase "at least" in the context of this appeal is error and should be corrected on remand.

*Wells*, 7th Dist. No. 14 JE 5, 2014-Ohio-5504, ¶ 12.

On remand the trial court stated in the judgment entry: "Defendant was advised that upon completion of his prison term the Defendant shall be subject to further period of supervision being under Post-Release Control for a mandatory five (5) year period of supervision and as the Parole Board may determine pursuant to law." However during the hearing, the trial court failed to specifically notify Wells

that the post-release control period was for five years: "Now, upon completion of your prison term the offender shall be subject to a further period of supervision being Post-Release Control as the Parole Board may determine pursuant to law."

A trial court must inform a defendant of post-release control at both the sentencing hearing and within the sentencing entry. *State v. Butler*, 7th Dist. No. 10 JE 44, 2011-Ohio-6366, ¶ 6, citing *State v. Singleton*, 124 Ohio St.3d 173, 2009-Ohio-6434, 920 N.E.2d 958, ¶ 22. As such, this assigned error is meritorious.

In sum, most of the assignments of error alleged by Wells are barred from consideration by *res judicata*. However, the trial court erred with respect to the post-release control notification. Accordingly, Wells' convictions and sentences are affirmed. However, the trial court's judgment is reversed, and the case remanded for a limited resentencing hearing for the proper advisement and imposition of post-release control.

*State v. Wells*, No. 15 JE 7, 2016 Ohio App. LEXIS 789, \*5-7 (Ohio Ct. App. 2016). On May 9, 2016, the appellate court denied Petitioner's motion for reconsideration as untimely. *State v. Wells*, No. 15 JE 0007, 2016 Ohio App. LEXIS 1876 (Ohio Ct. App. 2016). The Supreme Court of Ohio declined to accept jurisdiction of the appeal. *State v. Wells*, 146 Ohio St.3d 1470 (Ohio 2016). On January 23, 2017, the United States Supreme Court denied the petition for a writ of *certiorari*. *Wells v. Ohio*, 137 S.Ct. 834 (2016).

On October 26, 2017, Petitioner filed the instant petition for a writ of habeas corpus pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2254. He asserts nine grounds for relief:

1. The Petitioner was denied Due Process and his Jury Trial rights where the State Trial Court entered judgment of conviction and imposed sentence where the Jury failed to find, and failed to set out in their verdicts, every element essential to the conviction and sentence; and where the Jury Verdict Forms, which matched the jury instructions, constructively amended and changed the name and/or nature of the charged offenses, and reduced the State's burden of proof by delaying determination of elements essential to the guilty finding essential to the enhanced offenses from the jury's consideration.

2. The Petitioner was denied Due Process when the State Trial Court imposed/re-imposed postrelease control (PRC) without a valid sentence, without a valid judgment of conviction, and without a valid guilt determination set out in one or more Jury's Verdicts.
3. The Petitioner was denied due process when the State Trial Court rendered judgment of conviction and imposed multiple sentences with a want of jurisdiction over the subject matter of the sets of facts upon which the jury made their guilt determinations as shown within the record and set out in the Jury's verdicts.
4. The Petitioner was denied Due Process where the State Trial Court refused to hear or properly determine the Petitioner's objections and challenges to the void and illegal judgment, sentences, and re-imposition/correction of PRC that were made during the resentencing hearings, and where the State Appellate and Supreme Courts refused to determine the Petitioner's appeal on the merits.
5. The Petitioner was denied Due Process, his Jury Trial rights, and Constitutional Double Jeopardy Protections when the State Trial Court rendered judgment of conviction and imposed several sentences for five Counts that charged the same offense repeatedly.
6. The Petitioner was denied Due Process when the State Trial Court impose[d] two undefined "life" terms.
7. The Petitioner was denied Due Process when the State Trial Court imposed, then re-imposed, "bad time", which the Ohio Supreme Court determined was unconstitutional approximately 15 years before it was reimposed.
8. The Petitioner was denied Due Process when the State Trial Court sentenced him beyond the maximum terms allowed on the basis of the facts found by the jury in its verdicts.
9. The Petitioner was denied Due Process where the State Trial Court ignored statutory mandatory sentencing provisions when imposing the multiple sentences.

## II. DISCUSSION

As noted, Petitioner has raised nine assignments of error.

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### A. Procedural Default

Congress has provided that state prisoners who are in custody in violation of the Constitution or laws or treaties of the United States may apply to the federal courts for a writ of habeas corpus. 28 U.S.C. § 2254(a). In recognition of the equal obligation of the state courts to protect the constitutional rights of criminal defendants, and in order to prevent needless friction between the state and federal courts, a state criminal defendant with federal constitutional claims is required to present those claims to the state courts for consideration. 28 U.S.C. § 2254(b), (c). If the prisoner fails to do so, but still has an avenue open to present the claims, then the petition is subject to dismissal for failure to exhaust state remedies. *Id.*; *Anderson v. Harless*, 459 U.S. 4, 6 (1982) (*per curiam*) (citing *Picard v. Connor*, 404 U.S. 270, 275–78 (1971)). Where a petitioner has failed to exhaust claims but would find those claims barred if later presented to the state courts, “there is a procedural default for purposes of federal habeas.” *Coleman v. Thompson*, 501 U.S. 722, 735 n.1 (1991). This Court may *sua sponte* raise the issue of procedural default when conducting preliminary review of the habeas corpus petition under Rule 4. See *Watkins v. Warden, Dayton Corr. Inst.*, No. 2:16-cv-00501, 2016 WL 4394138, at \*2 (S.D. Ohio Aug. 18, 2016) (“[A]lthough federal courts are not required to raise procedural default *sua sponte*, neither are they precluded from doing so.”).

The term “procedural default” has come to describe the situation where a person convicted of a crime in a state court fails (for whatever reason) to present a particular claim to the highest court of the State so that the State has a fair chance to correct any errors made in the course of the trial or the appeal before a federal court intervenes in the state criminal process. This “requires the petitioner to present ‘the same claim under the same theory’ to the state courts before raising it on federal habeas review.” *Hicks v. Straub*, 377 F.3d 538, 552–53 (6th Cir.

2004) (quoting *Pillette v. Foltz*, 824 F.2d 494, 497 (6th Cir. 1987)). One of the aspects of “fairly presenting” a claim to the state courts is that a habeas petitioner must do so in a way that gives the state courts a fair opportunity to rule on the federal law claims being asserted. That means that if the claims are not presented to the state courts in the way in which state law requires, and the state courts therefore do not decide the claims on their merits, neither may a federal court do so. As the Supreme Court found in *Wainwright v. Sykes*, 433 U.S. 72, 87 (1977), “contentions of federal law which were not resolved on the merits in the state proceeding due to respondent’s failure to raise them there as required by state procedure” also cannot be resolved on their merits in a federal habeas case—that is, they are “procedurally defaulted.”

To determine whether procedural default bars a habeas petitioner’s claim, courts in the Sixth Circuit engage in a four-part test. *See Maupin v. Smith*, 785 F.2d 135, 138 (6th Cir. 1986); *see also Scuba v. Brigano*, 259 F. App’x 713, 718 (6th Cir. 2007) (following the four-part analysis of *Maupin*). First, the court must determine that there is a state procedural rule that is applicable to the petitioner’s claim and that the petitioner failed to comply with the rule. Second, the court must determine whether the state courts actually enforced the state procedural sanction. Third, the court must determine whether the forfeiture is an adequate and independent state ground on which the state can rely to foreclose review of a federal constitutional claim. *Maupin*, 785 F.2d at 138. Finally, if “the court determines that a state procedural rule was not complied with and that the rule [has] an adequate and independent state ground, then the petitioner” may still obtain review of his or her claims on the merits if the petitioner establishes: (1) cause sufficient to excuse the default and (2) that he was actually prejudiced by the alleged constitutional error. *Id.*

Petitioner has procedurally defaulted the claims he presents for review because *res judicata* now bars the claims he failed to bring on direct appeal. The trial court convicted Petitioner in 1997, and his time to appeal expired long ago. Indeed, the state appellate court expressly noted that *res judicata* bars most of the claims Petitioner raises. *Wells*, 2016 Ohio App. LEXIS 789 at\*7 (“In sum, most of the assignments of error alleged by Wells are barred from consideration by *res judicata*.”). Further, Petitioner’s other claims—if brought in state court now—likewise would be barred. *See State v. Perry*, 226 N.E.2d 104, 108 (Ohio 1967) (holding that claims must be raised on direct appeal, if possible, or they will be barred by the doctrine of *res judicata*); *see also State v. Cole*, 443 N.E.2d 169, 171 (Ohio 1982); *State v. Ishmail*, 423 N.E.2d 1068, 1070 (Ohio 1981).

Ohio courts have consistently refused, in reliance on the doctrine of *res judicata*, to review the merits of procedurally barred claims. *See Cole*, 443 N.E.2d at 170–71; *Ishmail*, 423 N.E.2d at 1070. The Sixth Circuit has held that Ohio’s doctrine of *res judicata* is an independent and adequate ground for denying federal habeas relief. *Lundgren v. Mitchell*, 440 F.3d 754, 765 (6th Cir. 2006); *Coleman v. Mitchell*, 268 F.3d 417, 427–29 (6th Cir. 2001); *Seymour v. Walker*, 224 F.3d 542, 555 (6th Cir. 2000); *Byrd v. Collins*, 209 F.3d 486, 521–22 (6th Cir. 2000); *Norris v. Schotten*, 146 F.3d 314, 332 (6th Cir. 1998). Finally, with respect to the last *Maupin* factor, the independence prong, the Court concludes that Ohio’s doctrine of *res judicata* in this context does not rely on or otherwise implicate federal law. Accordingly, the Court is satisfied from its own review of relevant case law that *res judicata* rule articulated in *Perry* is an adequate and independent ground for denying relief, and the *Maupin* factors are satisfied.

Petitioner may, however, still secure review of his claims on the merits if he demonstrates cause for his failure to follow the state procedural rules, as well as actual prejudice from the

constitutional violations that he alleges. “[C]ause” under the cause and prejudice test must be something external to the petitioner, something that cannot fairly be attributed to him[,] ‘ . . . some objective factor external to the defense [that] impeded . . . efforts to comply with the State’s procedural rule.’” *Coleman v. Thompson*, 501 U.S. 722, 753 (1991) (quoting *Murray v. Carrier*, 477 U.S. 478, 488 (1986)). It is Petitioner’s burden to show cause and prejudice. *Hinkle v. Randle*, 271 F.3d 239, 245 (6th Cir. 2001) (citing *Lucas v. O’Dea*, 179 F.3d 412, 418 (6th Cir. 1999) (internal citation omitted)). A petitioner’s *pro se* status, ignorance of the law, or ignorance of procedural requirements are insufficient bases to excuse a procedural default. *Bonilla v. Hurley*, 370 F.3d 494, 498 (6th Cir. 2004). Instead, in order to establish cause, a petitioner “must present a substantial reason that is external to himself and cannot be fairly attributed to him.” *Hartman v. Bagley*, 492 F.3d 347, 358 (6th Cir. 2007). Here, the record does not show that Petitioner can establish cause for his procedural default. Consequently, Petitioner’s claims are procedurally defaulted.

#### **B. Claim Four**

Claim four merits a separate discussion. In that claim, Petitioner asserts that the state court’s refusal to address the merits of his claims as barred under Ohio’s doctrine of *res judicata* deprived him of due process. In other words, Petitioner contends that Ohio’s application of the doctrine of *res judicata* violates the Constitution. This claim fails to provide a basis for relief. As discussed, federal courts have routinely and consistently enforced application of Ohio’s doctrine of *res judicata* as a basis for a procedural default. “*Res judicata* bars not only the relitigation of issues actually litigated but also issues ‘which could have been raised with respect to that claim.’” *Evans v. Franklin County Court of Common Pleas*, 184 F. Supp.2d 707, 710 (S.D. Ohio 2001) (citing *Westwood Chem. Co., Inc. v. Kulick*, 656 F.2d 1224, 1227 (6th Cir.

1981); *Brown*, 442 U.S. at 131). “A key policy concern of *res judicata* is the avoidance of piecemeal litigation.” *Id.* (citing *Westwood Chemical Co.*, at 1229). Due process does not require that a criminal defendant be provided more than one opportunity to present his claims to the state courts. *See, e.g., Frazier v. Bobby*, No. 3:09-cv-1208, 2011 WL 5086443, at \*17–18 (N.D. Ohio Oct. 25, 2011) (Ohio’s application of *res judicata* in post-conviction proceedings does not violate due process); *Christie v. Milligan*, No. 3:11-cv-02049, 2014 WL 1246850, at \*7–8 (N.D. Ohio March 24, 2014) (enforcing application of Ohio’s doctrine of *res judicata* to bar review of claims raised after a re-sentencing hearing) (citation omitted). Moreover, habeas corpus relief under 28 U.S.C. 2254(d)(1) may be granted only where the state courts contravene or unreasonably apply clearly established federal law of the United States Supreme Court, *see Howes v. Fields*, 565 U.S. 499, 505 (2012), and the Supreme Court has never issued such a ruling.

### **III. RECOMMENDED DISPOSITION**

For the foregoing reasons, the Magistrate Judge **RECOMMENDS** that this action be **DISMISSED**.

#### **Procedure on Objections**

If any party objects to this Report and Recommendation, that party may, within fourteen days of the date of this Report, file and serve on all parties written objections to those specific proposed findings or recommendations to which objection is made, together with supporting authority for the objection(s). A judge of this Court shall make a *de novo* determination of those portions of the report or specified proposed findings or recommendations to which objection is made. Upon proper objections, a judge of this Court may accept, reject, or modify, in whole or

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in part, the findings or recommendations made herein, may receive further evidence or may recommit this matter to the magistrate judge with instructions. 28 U.S.C. § 636(B)(1).

The parties are specifically advised that failure to object to the Report and Recommendation will result in a waiver of the right to have the district judge review the Report and Recommendation *de novo* and also operates as a waiver of the right to appeal the decision of the District Court adopting the Report and Recommendation. *See Thomas v. Arn*, 474 U.S. 140 (1985); *United States v. Walters*, 638 F.2d 947 (6th Cir. 1981).

The parties are further advised that, if they intend to file an appeal of any adverse decision, they may submit arguments in any objections filed, regarding whether a certificate of appealability should issue.

**IT IS SO ORDERED.**

Date: November 7, 2017

/s/ Kimberly A. Jolson  
KIMBERLY A. JOLSON  
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

**Additional material  
from this filing is  
available in the  
Clerk's Office.**