

No. 20-4028

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE SIXTH CIRCUIT

FILED

Feb 04, 2021

DEBORAH S. HUNT, Clerk

LUGENE L. SCOTT,)
Petitioner-Appellant,)
v.)
NEIL TURNER, Warden,)
Respondent-Appellee.)

O R D E R

Before: BOGGS, Circuit Judge.

Lugene Scott, an Ohio prisoner, appeals pro se from the district court's judgment dismissing his petition for a writ of habeas corpus under 28 U.S.C. § 2254. He has filed an application for a certificate of appealability (COA) with this court and moves to proceed in forma pauperis on appeal.

In 2007, after shooting two people, Mr. Scott was convicted following a bench trial of aggravated assault, felonious assault, and having a weapon while under disability. *State v. Scott*, No. 103696, 2016 WL 5371844, at *1 (Ohio Ct. App. Sept. 22, 2016). He was sentenced to a total of nine years of imprisonment, and the state appeals court affirmed. *Ibid.* In 2013, one of Mr. Scott's victims died of complications from the injuries he sustained during the shooting. *Ibid.* Mr. Scott struck a bargain with the state in which he pleaded guilty to voluntary manslaughter and having a weapon while under disability; in exchange, he would receive consecutive sentences of ten years for the manslaughter count and two years for the weapons charge. *Ibid.*

On direct appeal, the Ohio Court of Appeals vacated the two-year sentence for having a weapon while under disability but otherwise affirmed his convictions and sentence. *Id.* at *3, 5. The Ohio Supreme Court denied further review. On remand, the trial court sentenced Mr. Scott to ten years of imprisonment for the voluntary manslaughter conviction. He did not appeal from his

resentencing but later applied to reopen his appeal in the Ohio Court of Appeals. The court denied his application as untimely, *State v. Scott*, No. 103696, 2017 WL 6987680 (Ohio Ct. App. Jan. 17, 2017), and the Ohio Supreme Court denied further review.

In 2018, Mr. Scott filed a § 2254 petition in federal district court, alleging that the trial court's sentence violated his right to be free from double jeopardy. The magistrate judge issued a report and recommendation to dismiss the petition. *Scott v. Schweitzer*, No. 1:18-CV-00485, 2020 WL 6568666 (N.D. Ohio July 8, 2020). Over Mr. Scott's objections, the district court adopted the report and recommendation, dismissed the petition as meritless, and denied a COA. *Scott*, 2020 WL 5087059 (N.D. Ohio Aug. 28, 2020).

In his present application, Mr. Scott reasserts his double-jeopardy claim. He also contends that, despite the trial court's sentencing statement that it would credit Mr. Scott for the time he had already served, he never received that credit.

This court grants a COA for an issue raised in a § 2254 petition if and only if "the applicant has made a substantial showing of the denial of a constitutional right." 28 U.S.C. § 2253(c)(2). A petitioner satisfies this standard by demonstrating that "jurists of reason could disagree with the district court's resolution of his constitutional claims or that jurists could conclude the issues presented are adequate to deserve encouragement to proceed further." *Buck v. Davis*, 137 S. Ct. 759, 773 (2017) (quoting *Miller-El v. Cockrell*, 537 U.S. 322, 327 (2003)).

Mr. Scott argues that the trial court subjected him to double jeopardy by failing to credit him for time already served on his earlier felonious-assault conviction. Essentially, he contends that his convictions were for offenses that should have been merged. In considering this challenge, we ask whether the state legislature intended to authorize cumulative punishment under the two statutes at issue; if so, then no double-jeopardy violation has occurred. *Jackson v. Smith*, 745 F.3d 206, 211–12 (6th Cir. 2014).

Reasonable jurists could not disagree with the district court's conclusion that Mr. Scott's claim is meritless. *See Jackson*, 745 F.3d at 210. The Ohio Court of Appeals concluded that, under Ohio statute's concerning merger of "allied offenses," Ohio Rev. Code § 2941.25, felonious

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assault and voluntary manslaughter were not allied offenses requiring merger. *Scott*, 2016 WL 5371844, at *4–5. That state-court determination is conclusive. *See Jackson*, 745 F.3d at 214–15. Mr. Scott relies on *State v. Johnson*, 942 N.E.2d 1061 (Ohio 2010), *abrogated in part by* *State v. Ruff*, 34 N.E.3d 892 (Ohio 2015), to argue that the conclusion of the Ohio Court of Appeals was in error. But even if that court did err in applying Ohio law, that error would not give him grounds for § 2254 relief. *See Jackson*, 745 F.3d at 214–15.

Further, any dispute over sentencing credit for time served is a state-law issue not cognizable on federal habeas review. *Howard v. White*, 76 F. App'x 52, 53 (6th Cir. 2003).

The court denies Mr. Scott's application for a COA, and his motion to proceed in forma pauperis is denied as moot.

ENTERED BY ORDER OF THE COURT



Deborah S. Hunt, Clerk

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO
EASTERN DIVISION

LUGENE L. SCOTT, <i>Pro Se</i> ,)	Case No.: 1:18 CV 485
)	
Petitioner)	JUDGE SOLOMON OLIVER, JR.
)	
v.)	
)	
WARDEN THOMAS SCHEITZER,)	
)	
Respondent)	<u>ORDER</u>

Currently pending before the court in the above-captioned case is *Pro Se* Petitioner Eugene Scott's ("Petitioner" or "Scott") Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2254 ("Petition"). (ECF No. 1.) Under Local Rule 72.2, the court referred the matter to Magistrate Judge William H. Baughman, Jr. ("Magistrate Judge" or "Judge Baughman"), for a Report and Recommendation ("R & R"). For the following reasons, the court adopts Judge Baughman's R & R that the Petition be dismissed.

The Petition challenges Scott's state court sentences on Double Jeopardy grounds. (Pet., ECF No. 1.) As relevant here, Scott was charged in 2007 in connection with a double shooting. (R & R at PageID #219, ECF No. 17.) After a bench trial, he was convicted of aggravated assault with respect to one victim, felonious assault with respect to the other victim, and possessing a weapon under disability. (*Id.*) The state court sentenced Scott to an aggregate term of nine (9) years in prison: one (1) year for aggravated assault, five (5) years for the felonious assault, and three (3) years for

having a weapon under disability. *See State v. Scott*, No. 103696, 2016 WL 5371844, at *1 (Ohio Ct. App. Sept. 22, 2016). But, after one of the shooting victims died in 2013, the State brought new charges related to the homicide. *Id.* Scott eventually pled guilty to voluntary manslaughter and having a weapon while under disability, for which he received a prison sentence of twelve (12) years: ten (10) years for manslaughter and two (2) years for having a weapon under disability. *Id.* On appeal, Scott challenged his sentences on Double Jeopardy grounds, arguing that (1) he was unlawfully sentenced twice for the same weapon under disability offense and (2) “the five years he was sentenced for the felonious assault in 2007 and the ten years he was sentenced to for the voluntary manslaughter in [2013] are contrary to law because it was for a single incident and offense.”¹ *Id.* at *4. The Ohio Court of Appeals agreed with Scott’s first argument and vacated his two-year sentence for the new weapon under disability conviction. *Id.* at *3. But, the court upheld Scott’s sentence for manslaughter after analyzing Ohio’s allied offenses statute, Ohio Rev. Code § 2941.25, and concluding that felonious assault and voluntary manslaughter are separate offenses under Ohio law. *Scott*, 2016 WL 5371844, at *4 (“The voluntary manslaughter required the proof of an additional fact, the death of Taylor. Therefore, a conviction of felonious assault does not exempt Scott from prosecution and punishment under voluntary manslaughter.”). Scott pursued additional appeals in state court to no avail. (R & R at PageID #220–23, ECF No. 17.)

On March 2, 2018, Scott filed the instant Petition. The Petition’s body does not present any grounds for relief. But, in a separate attachment, Scott asserts:

¹ Scott also asserted that his 2013 case was assigned to the wrong judge. The Ohio Court of Appeals overruled this assignment of error, *Scott*, 2016 WL 5371844, at *5, and it is irrelevant to the Petition now before this court.

When a defendant is convicted and sentence [sic] for felonious assault and later reconvicted for voluntary manslaughter due to the death of the victim, failure to allow credit for time served on the first charge violates the Double Jeopardy Clause of the Fifth Amendment to the United States Constitution.

(Attachment A, ECF No. 1-1.) In a merits brief filed later, Scott articulates the following ground for relief:

A fifteen-year sentence for voluntary manslaughter is void when the maximum sentence can be no greater than ten years.²

(Pet'r's Br. at PageID #40, ECF No. 7-1.) And later in the brief, Scott requests this relief:

[T]hat the State of Ohio—Cuyahoga County Court of Common Pleas—credit his Voluntary Manslaughter sentence with an additional 1,816 days for nearly five years he was imprisoned for the felonious assault conviction—from 10/24/2010 until 10/01/2015—within 90 days of the issuance of said order, or he shall be ordered immediately released thereafter.

(*Id.* at PageID #46.) The State filed an Answer/Return of Writ on August 10, 2018, arguing that Scott raises a non-cognizable issue of state law—*i.e.*, whether his initial sentence for felonious assault and his subsequent sentence for voluntary manslaughter should have merged—that has been answered definitively by Ohio courts. (Answer at PageID #70, ECF No. 12.) Scott filed a Reply/Traverse on September 4, 2018. (ECF No. 14.)

Judge Baughman submitted his R & R on July 8, 2020, recommending that the court dismiss the Petition as raising a non-cognizable state law claim. (R & R at PageID #225–28, ECF No. 17.) The R & R notes that current jurisprudence “permits multiple punishments for the same conduct if the legislature has so provided and recognizes no exception for necessarily included and overlapping

² As the R & R points out, this is the only ground for relief that Scott lays out. (R & R at PageID #224, ECF No. 17.) Although Scott styled this argument “Ground Two,” the brief contains no ground one.

offenses.” (*Id.* at PageID #226 (citing *White v. Howes*, 586 F.3d 1025, 1035 (6th Cir. 2009))). The R & R further explains that “the federal habeas court is bound by a state court’s construction of its own statutes,” including whether state criminal offenses are distinct for Double Jeopardy purposes. (R & R at PageID #227, ECF No. 17 (quoting *Volpe v. Trim*, 708 F.3d 688, 692 (6th Cir. 2009))). And because the Ohio court applied Ohio law and determined “that the offenses of felonious assault and voluntary manslaughter are distinct and do not [sic] merge,” the R & R finds that “this Court is bound to accept its conclusion.” (R & R at PageID #227, ECF No. 17 (citing *Jackson v. Smith*, 745 F.3d 206, 213 (6th Cir. 2014))).

Scott filed an Objection (ECF No. 20) to the R & R on August 17, 2020. Although objections were due by July 22, 2020, Scott argues that his submission should be accepted as timely because “the Clerk of Courts for this court mistakenly mailed the Report and Recommendation to Petitioner’s previous prison despite Petitioner filing a change of address with this court.” (*Id.* at PageID #234.) Filing deadlines are not jurisdictional, *see Thomas v. Arn*, 474 U.S. 140, 145–46 (1985), and the court finds Scott’s argument well-taken. Consequently, the court excuses Scott’s tardiness. Nevertheless, Scott’s arguments are unavailing. The Objection reiterates Scott’s position that the Ohio court violated the Fifth Amendment’s Double Jeopardy protections by declining to give “credit for the five years he had served on a charge of felonious assault regarding the exact same singular act in which he is now serving the involuntary [sic] manslaughter conviction.” (Obj. at PageID #237, ECF No. 20.) Scott also claims the R & R erred when it stated “this Court is bound to accept” the Ohio court’s conclusion that felonious assault and voluntary manslaughter do not merge under Ohio law. (*Id.* at PageID #239.) But, Scott’s arguments are at odds with the clear Sixth Circuit precedent that Judge Baughman applied. *See Jackson*, 745 F.3d at 214 (“At worst, the state

court incorrectly applied Ohio's allied offenses statute to determine the legislature's intent. Habeas relief, especially when circumscribed by § 2254(d)(1), is not available for such alleged errors.”).

After a careful *de novo* review of the R & R, the parties' arguments, Scott's Objection, and all relevant materials in the record, the court finds that Judge Baughman's recommendation is fully supported by the record and controlling case law. *See Cowherd v. Million*, 380 F.3d 909, 912 (6th Cir. 2004). Scott has not established that his federal rights were violated. Accordingly, the court adopts Judge Baughman's R & R in its entirety and hereby dismisses the Petition. The court also certifies that, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a)(3), an appeal from this decision could not be taken in good faith, and that there is no basis on which to issue a certificate of appealability. Fed. R. App. P. 22(b); 28 U.S.C. § 2253(c).

IT IS SO ORDERED.

/s/ SOLOMON OLIVER, JR.
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

August 28, 2020

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO
EASTERN DIVISON

LUGENE L. SCOTT,

) CASE NO. 1:18-CV-00485

Plaintiff,

) JUDGE SOLOMON OLIVER, JR.

v.

)

WARDEN THOMAS SCHWEITZER,

) MAGISTRATE JUDGE

Defendant.

) WILLIAM H. BAUGHMAN, JR.

) REPORT AND RECOMMENDATION

)

Introduction

Before me by referral¹ is the *pro se* petition of Lugene L Scott for a writ of habeas corpus under 28 U.S.C. § 2254.² Scott is in the custody of the State of Ohio at the North Central Correctional Institution in Marion, Ohio³ where he is serves a sentence of 10 years in prison imposed in 2016 by the Cuyahoga County Court of Common Pleas at a resentencing after accepting Scott's plea of guilty to one count of voluntary manslaughter.⁴

¹ ECF No. 8.

² ECF No. 1.

³ Scott is shown in the petition as incarcerated at the Lebanon Correctional Institution. ECF No. 1. He has since been transferred to the present location.

www.drc.ohio.gov/offendersearch

⁴ ECF No. 12, Attachment at 86.

The State has filed a return of the writ along with the state court record.⁵ Scott has filed a traverse.⁶

For the following reasons, the petition should be dismissed as asserting non-cognizable claims arising under state law.

Facts

In light of the proposed resolution, the statement of relevant facts is brief.

Underlying offense, plea and sentence

In 2007 Scott was charged with shooting two individuals. At a bench trial, Scott was found guilty of aggravated assault in connection with one victim and felonious assault as to the other, as well as having a weapon while under disability.⁷ He was sentenced to an aggregate term of nine years in prison.⁸ After appealing the conviction and sentence, the Ohio appeals court affirmed both.⁹

In April 2013, one of the victims of the shooting, who had been paralyzed from his wounds, finally died.¹⁰ The coroner ruled his death a homicide, and the State charged Scott with aggravated murder, felonious assault and having a weapon while under disability.¹¹ Scott and the prosecutors reached a plea agreement whereby Scott would plead guilty to

⁵ ECF No. 12; ECF No. 12, Attachment.

⁶ ECF No. 14. The filing is denominated as a reply to the State's answer.

⁷ ECF No. 12 at 2 (citing record).

⁸ *Id.* at 3.

⁹ *Id.*

¹⁰ *Id.*

¹¹ *Id.*

the reduced charge of voluntary manslaughter and having a weapon while under disability with a recommended total sentence of 12 years in prison.¹²

The court accepted Scott's guilty plea on September 29, 2015 and imposed the recommended sentence.¹³

Direct appeal

Court of appeals

Scott, *pro se*, then filed a timely appeal to the Ohio appeals court.¹⁴ Scott's counsel filed a brief asserting three assignments of error:

1. A five-year sentence for having a weapon while under disability is void when the maximum statutory sentence can be no greater than three years.
2. A fifteen-year sentence for voluntary manslaughter is void when the maximum statutory sentence can be no greater than ten years.
3. Because this case is a partial re-indictment of Cuyahoga County Common Pleas Case Number CR-07-499259, the case should have been assigned to Judge John J. Russo.¹⁵

The State filed a brief in response.¹⁶ On September 22, 2016, the appellate court overruled the second and third assignments of error, but sustained the first, vacating the

¹² *Id.*

¹³ *Id.* at 4.

¹⁴ ECF No. 12, App. at 10. The notice of appeal was filed October 23, 2015, or less than 30 days after the entry of the judgment.

¹⁵ *Id.* at 14.

¹⁶ *Id.* at 27.

two-year sentence for having a weapon while under disability and remanding the matter for resentencing.¹⁷

Supreme Court of Ohio

Scott, *pro se*, thereupon timely appealed to the Supreme Court of Ohio.¹⁸ In the memorandum in support of jurisdiction Scott raised a single proposition of law that was not previously asserted to the Ohio appeals court:

When a defendant is convicted and sentenced for felonious assault and later re-convicted for voluntary manslaughter due to the death of the victim, failure to allow credit for time served on the first charge violates the double jeopardy clause of the Fifth Amendment to the United States Constitution.¹⁹

The State waived filing a response.²⁰ On March 15, 2017 the Supreme Court of Ohio declined jurisdiction and dismissed the appeal.²¹

Resentencing and Rule 26(B) application

Shortly after the decision of the Supreme Court of Ohio, the trial court on August 18, 2017 held a resentencing hearing under terms of the remand. After accepting Scott's plea to only the charge of voluntary manslaughter the court deleted the firearms charge and

¹⁷ *Id.* at 38.

¹⁸ *Id.* at 54. Scott's notice of appeal was filed on October 24, 2016 but mailed on October 18, 2016. In any event, it was timely as it was within 45 days from the entry of the appellate judgment.

¹⁹ *Id.* at 57.

²⁰ *Id.* at 84.

²¹ *Id.* at 85.

re-imposed the original sentence of ten years as to voluntary manslaughter.²² Scott did not appeal from the re-sentencing.

A few months after the re-sentencing but more than a year after the original decision of the appeals court, Scott, on December 15, 2017, filed a *pro se* application to re-open his appeal.²³ Scott alleged that his appellate counsel was ineffective for failing to argue that Scott's ten-year sentence for voluntary manslaughter should be reduced by the five years he had served for his earlier conviction for felonious assault.²⁴ He also acknowledged that the application to reopen was untimely but contended that the delay was due to his counsel not timely providing him with transcripts and for failing to tell him about the filing requirements of Rule 26(B).²⁵

The State opposed the application as untimely and because Scott had not given a good cause to excuse that untimeliness.²⁶ On January 17, 2018 the Ohio appellate court denied the application as untimely filed, ruling that neither a delay by counsel in furnishing transcripts nor lack of information as to filing times provided good cause for the delay of almost 15 months.²⁷

Scott timely appealed to the Ohio Supreme Court on February 23, 2018, raising a single proposition of law:

²² *Id.* at 86.

²³ *Id.* at 88.

²⁴ *Id.* at 90.

²⁵ *Id.* at 89,114

²⁶ *Id.* at 100.

²⁷ *Id.* at 107-09.

Appellant Eugene L. Scott was deprived of effective assistance of trial counsel and appellate counsel as guaranteed by both federal and state constitutions for failing to ask pursuant to R.C. 2967.191 and R.C. 2949.12, and the equal protection clause of the federal constitution that Scott receive the 5 years he served for the felonious assault be credited towards the 10 years voluntary manslaughter sentence in this case.²⁸

The State waived a response.²⁹ On April 25, 2018, the Ohio Supreme Court declined jurisdiction and dismissed the appeal.³⁰

Federal habeas petition

Scott, *pro se*, timely filed³¹ the present federal habeas petition on March 2, 2018.³² In it, Scott presented no grounds for relief in the body of the petition.³³ In an attachment, he set forth the grounds he asserted on appeal in the Ohio courts³⁴ and in a subsequently

²⁸ *Id.* at 114.

²⁹ *Id.* at 129.

³⁰ *Id.* at 130.

³¹ The petition was docketed on March 2, 2018. Scott was re-sentenced on August 18, 2017, or less than one year before the petition was filed. The date of re-sentencing, where the new sentence involves more than a technical or clerical correction to the prior sentence, starts the one year habeas time period. See, *McDaniel v. Clapper*, 2016 WL 4992001 (N.D. Ohio Aug. 30, 2016); report and recommendation adopted, 2016 WL 2943026 (N.D. Ohio Sept. 16, 2016).

³² ECF No. 1. I note that although Scott filed the petition while incarcerated and so would be entitled to have the date of filing be the date he placed the petition in the prison mail system, Scott in his petition did not provide any date for when the petition was placed into the prison mail system. See, ECF No. 1 at 13. Thus, the filing date here is the date the petition was filed in this Court.

³³ See, ECF No. 1 at 5-6.

³⁴ ECF No. 1, Attachment A, Assignment of Errors.

filed merit brief he sets out only one ground for relief, although it is styled therein as Ground Two:³⁵

A fifteen-year sentence for voluntary manslaughter is void when the maximum sentence can be no greater than ten years.

He appears to state a slightly different single ground later in his prayer for relief in the merit brief:

Credit his Voluntary Manslaughter conviction with an additional 1,816 days for nearly five years he was imprisoned for the felonious assault conviction – from 10/24/2010 to 10/01/2015 – within 90 from the issuance of said order or order that he shall be immediately released thereafter.³⁶

The State, as noted, argues that the petition be dismissed because Scott's claims involve non-cognizable issues of state law. The State argues that Scott's claims essentially contend that his sentences for felonious assault (in his original sentence) and voluntary manslaughter (his sentence after reindictment) should have merged.³⁷ The State asserts that this is a non-cognizable issue of state law that was answered by the Ohio appeals court, which found that felonious assault and manslaughter are separate crimes and so permit separate punishments.³⁸

Analysis

Preliminary observations

Before proceeding further, I make the following preliminary observations:

³⁵ ECF No. 7 at 5.

³⁶ *Id.* at 11.

³⁷ ECF No. 12 at 9.

³⁸ *Id.* at 11-12 (citing record).

1. There is no dispute that Scott is in state custody as the result of his conviction and sentence by an Ohio court and was so incarcerated at the time of filing this petition. As such, he meets the “in custody” requirement of the federal habeas statute vesting this Court with jurisdiction.³⁹

2. My review of the docket confirms that this is not a second or successive petition for federal habeas relief as to this conviction and sentence.⁴⁰

3. As stated, the petition is timely filed. Further, as detailed above, the claim that the conviction for voluntary manslaughter improperly placed Scott in double jeopardy due to his prior conviction for felonious assault has been exhausted through one full round of Ohio’s appellate review procedure. For the reasons stated below, it is not necessary to consider whether Scott fairly presented his claim about receiving credit for time served to the Ohio courts as it is a question of state law.

4. Scott has neither requested the appointment of counsel nor an evidentiary hearing. Further, neither are required to resolve the matter.

The petition should be dismissed as non-cognizable

Here, the Ohio appeals court found that as a matter of Ohio law felonious assault and voluntary manslaughter are different offenses. Specifically, the manslaughter charge requires proof of an additional fact – the death of a victim – that the felonious assault charge

³⁹ 28 U.S.C. § 2254(a).

⁴⁰ 28 U.S.C. § 2254(b).

does not.⁴¹ Thus, the appellate court concluded that “a conviction for felonious assault does not exempt Scott from prosecution and punishment under voluntary manslaughter.”⁴²

It is well-settled that the federal habeas statute here is available only to state prisoners in custody in violation of federal law.⁴³ Thus, to the extent that a petitioner claims his custody is a violation of state law, the petitioner has failed to state a claim upon which the federal writ may be granted.⁴⁴ In such circumstances, a claim for federal habeas relief based solely on an alleged violation of state law is properly dismissed by the federal habeas court as non-cognizable.⁴⁵

That said, an error of state law may be grounds for federal habeas relief if the error resulted in the denial of “fundamental fairness” at trial.⁴⁶ Of consequence here, the federal court must follow the rulings of the state’s highest court with respect to state law.⁴⁷

Specifically, as to the Double Jeopardy clause, the Sixth Circuit has held that it permits multiple punishments for the same conduct if the legislature has so provided and recognizes no exception for necessarily included and overlapping offenses.⁴⁸ The Sixth Circuit, citing the Supreme Court of Ohio, has determined that Ohio’s General Assembly

⁴¹ ECF No. 12, Attachment at 77.

⁴² *Id.*

⁴³ 28 U.S.C. § 2254 (e).

⁴⁴ *Lewis v. Jeffers*, 497 U.S. 764, 780 (1990).

⁴⁵ *Estelle v. McGuire*, 502 U.S. 62, 67-68 (1991); *Bey v. Bagley*, 500 F.3d 514, 519 (6th Cir. 2007).

⁴⁶ *Estelle*, 502 U.S. at 67-68.

⁴⁷ *Wainwright v. Goode*, 464 U.S. 78, 84 (1983).

⁴⁸ *White v. Howes*, 586 F.3d 1025, 1033 (6th Cir. 2009).

permits multiple punishments if the defendant commits offenses of dissimilar import.⁴⁹

Further, the federal habeas court is bound by a state court's construction of its own statutes.⁵⁰

Here, as discussed above, the Ohio appeals court found that felonious assault and voluntary manslaughter were different offenses because voluntary manslaughter required proof of a fact that was not required for felonious assault. The court thus concluded that Scott was not subject to double jeopardy by being prosecuted for voluntary manslaughter after having already been convicted of felonious assault.

Accordingly, based on the judgment of the Ohio court applying Ohio law that Scott could properly be charged with voluntary manslaughter after being already convicted of felonious assault, I recommend finding that to the extent Scott now asserts a claim that his conviction violates the Double Jeopardy clause, that claim now be dismissed as non-cognizable.

Further, the Ohio court's finding that the offenses of felonious assault and voluntary manslaughter are distinct and do not merge is strictly a matter of state law, and this Court is bound to accept its conclusion.⁵¹

⁴⁹ *Volpe v. Trim*, 708 F.3d 688, 692 (6th Cir. 2009).

⁵⁰ *Id.* at 696.

⁵¹ See, *Jackson v. Smith*, 745 F.3d 206, 213 (6th Cir. 2014).

Conclusion

For the foregoing reasons, I recommend that the *pro se* petition of Eugene L. Scott for a writ of habeas corpus under 28 U.S.C. § 2254 be dismissed as involving a non-cognizable state law claim.

IT IS SO RECOMMENDED.

Dated: July 8, 2020

s/William H. Baughman Jr.
United States Magistrate Judge

Objections

Any objections to this Report and Recommendation must be filed with the Clerk of Courts within fourteen (14) days of receipt of this notice. Failure to file objections within the specified time waives the right to appeal the District Court's order.⁵²

⁵² See *United States v. Walters*, 638 F.2d 947 (6th Cir. 1981). See also *Thomas v. Arn*, 474 U.S. 140 (1985), *reh'g denied*, 474 U.S. 1111 (1986).