

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
In the Court of Appeals

APPEAL FROM RICHLAND COUNTY
Court of General Sessions
The Honorable Brooks Goldsmith

Case No.: 08-GS-40-02974
Appellate Case No.: 2012-207286

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JAN 24 2014

SC Court of Appeals

THE STATE, ... RESPONDENT /APPELLANT

v.

ANTHONY KINARD BLAKNEY AKA
DERRICK JENKINS, ... APPELLANT/RESPONDENT

APPELLANT'S FINAL BRIEF OF RESPONDENT/APPELLANT

Tommy Evans, Jr.
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Attorney for the Respondent/Appellant

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STATEMENT OF ISSUE ON APPEAL

1. HAS THE COURT ERRED IN DETERMINING THAT THE RESPONDENT HAS SATISFIED HIS SENTENCE UPON HIS SECOND VIOLATION OF COMMUNITY SUPERVISION AND CAN NO LONGER HAVE ANY TIME REVOKED PURSUANT TO PICKLESIMER?

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

On April 30, 2010, the Appellant/Respondent appeared before the Honorable J. Michelle Childs for the offense of Burglary in the First Degree (Burglary 1st). At the conclusion of this appearance Judge Childs sentenced the Appellant/Respondent to a fifteen year term of imprisonment suspended to the service of thirty (30) months incarceration. (R.p.46-p.48). Pursuant to South Carolina law the Appellant/Respondent began Community Supervision on May 13, 2011.

On December 9, 2011, the Appellant/Respondent appeared before the Honorable Thomas G. Cooper for a violation of community supervision. The Appellant/Respondent was accused of violating of community supervision by, failing to report; failing to pay his supervision fees; failing to comply with electronic monitoring; and, failing to follow the advice and instructions of his agent. Upon conclusion of this hearing Judge Cooper decided to revoke community supervision and give him credit for the amount of pre-detention time served. Upon release the Appellant/Respondent was still obligated to successfully complete community supervision. Later another warrant was issued for the violation of community supervision. Within this warrant the Appellant/Respondent was accused of violating supervision by failing to report; providing an invalid address thereby failing to allow his agent to visit his home; and, failing to pay his supervision fee. On August 17, 2012, the Appellant/Respondent appeared before the Honorable Brooks P. Goldsmith for a hearing regarding his violation of community supervision. During this hearing the Appellant/Respondent argued that he has already satisfied his sentence pursuant to State v. Picklesimer, 388 S.C. 264, 695 S.E.2d 845 (2010). The Appellant/Respondent argued that in Picklesimer the Court of Appeals were referring to split sentences where it was suspended

upon the completion of probation. In this case Judge Childs sentenced the Appellant/Respondent to fifteen years suspended to the service of thirty months, with no probation to follow so he has satisfied his incarcerated, sentence; an, no further time can be revoked. The Respondent/Appellant argued that Picklesimer never distinguished between probationary and non-probationary sentences. His total aggregate sentence is fifteen years, so the Appellant/Respondent should continue to be responsible for community supervision. Judge Goldsmith took both arguments under advisement and decided to make a determination at a later date.

On September 7, 2012, Judge Goldsmith issued his order, determining that the Respondents case is distinguishable from Picklesimer. The Court determined that the Appellant/Respondents sentence did not include a term of probation; therefore, he satisfied the terms of his original sentence. Judge Goldsmith ruled that there exist no additional revocable time to serve on community supervision so it is unnecessary to address any violation, the warrant was ordered quashed. (R.p.44-p.45). Upon receipt of this order the Respondent/Appellant filed a notice of appeal. Within this appeal the Respondent/Appellant will argue that Picklesimer never distinguished between probationary or non-probationary split sentences. The Court in Picklesimer, only ruled that in a no parole sentence the offender is responsible for the entire sentence upon the violation of community supervision. The Appellant/Respondent has not completed his entire fifteen years sentence, so he continues to be responsible for community supervision, or be subject to further incarceration. The final brief of the Respondent/Appellant follows.

ARGUMENT

The Court erred in determining that the Respondent has satisfied his sentence and can no longer be revoked pursuant to Picklesimer.

The Appellant/Respondent was convicted of committing a Burglary 1st, and given a sentence of fifteen years suspended upon the service of thirty months. Burglary 1st is classified as an A-felony which makes this a no parole offense.¹ According to South Carolina law:

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, except in a case in which the death penalty or a term of life imprisonment is imposed, a prisoner convicted of a no parole offense as defined in Section 24-13-100 and sentenced to the custody of the Department of Corrections, including a prisoner serving time in a local facility pursuant to a designated facility agreement authorized by Section 24-3-20, is not eligible for early release, discharge, or community supervision as provided in Section 24-21-560, until the prisoner has served at least eighty-five percent of the actual term of imprisonment imposed.

S.C. Code Ann. 24-13-150 (Supp. 2011).

Pursuant to South Carolina law the Appellant/Respondent served eighty-five (85%) percent of his sentence or twenty-six (26) months. Pursuant to South Carolina law the Respondent was placed on community supervision upon his release from incarceration.² Once on community

¹For purposes of definition under South Carolina law a no parole offense means a class A, B, or C felony or an offense exempt from classification as enumerated in Section 16-1-10(d), which is punishable by a maximum term of imprisonment for twenty years or more. S.C. Code Ann. 24-21-100 (Supp. 2011).

²Notwithstanding any other provision of law, except in a case in which the death penalty or a term or life imprisonment is imposed, any sentence for a no parole offense as defined in Section 24-13-100 must include any term of incarceration and completion of a community supervision program operated by the Department of Probation, Parole and Pardon Services. S.C.

supervision the Appellant/Respondent violated requiring him to appear before a Circuit Court Judge for revocation. This resulted in the revocation for time served, he was released and responsible to complete two continuous years on community supervision. He once again violated and at the revocation hearing argued that due to the sentencing court not ordering probation he was only responsible for the thirty month, and not the fifteen year portion of his sentence. The Respondent/Appellant argued that the Appellant/Respondent is responsible for serving his entire sentence, which is fifteen years. He continues to be eligible for community supervision, and possibly incarceration upon a violation. South Carolina law specifically states:

The maximum aggregate amount of time the prisoner maybe required to serve when sentenced for successive revocations may not exceed an amount of time equal to the length of incarceration imposed for the original no parole offense.

S.C. Code Ann. 24-21-560(D)(Supp. 2011).

The Appellant/Respondent was convicted of the offense of burglary 1st. Pursuant to South Carolina law burglary 1st is a felony punishable by life imprisonment . . . The court, in its discretion may sentence the defendant to a term of not less than fifteen years. S.C. Code Ann. 16-11-311 (Supp. 2011). The Appellant/Respondent received a sentence of fifteen years suspended to thirty months. He argues that according to Picklesimer, the thirty month portion was the only part he was responsible for serving since he was never placed on probation. However Picklesimer never mentions a mandatory probationary sentence must exist for the aggregate sentence to apply. According to Picklesimer and an original sentence is defined as, the

Code Ann. 24-21-560 (Supp. 2011).

total aggregate suspended and unsuspended portions of a circuit courts sentence. Picklesimer, at 268.

The Court never mentions that the suspended portion must be followed by probation. The minimum sentence a person can receive for the offense the Appellant/Respondent committed is fifteen years, he received that sentence suspended upon the service of thirty months. The only difference between this and receiving a suspended probationary sentence is the probation obligation was not ordered upon completion of the incarcerated portion.

The Respondent/Appellant argues that the Appellant/Respondent was not given a thirty month sentence but a fifteen year sentence. For a person to be sentenced to burglary 1st you cannot receive less than fifteen years. The court is obligated to impose the sentence established by the General Assembly. It is clear by the statute the General Assembly did not wish a criminal defendant to receive a sentence less than fifteen years for the offense of burglary 1st. The Court should give words their plain and ordinary meaning without resort to subtle or forced construction to limit or expand the statutes operation. Auto Owners Ins. Co. v. Rollison, 378 S.C. 600, 663 S.E.2d 484 (2008). So it is safe to assume Judge Childs wished to follow the statute which clearly had a fifteen year limitation on a sentence upon conviction. The Appellant/Respondent was sentence to fifteen years suspended to the service of thirty months, with any split sentence the total sentence is the entire sentence including the incarceration and non-incarcerated portions regardless if probation was or was not ordered. We think that the word term used in the 1963 amendment refers to the whole term for which the prisoner is sentenced. It includes that portion of the sentence suspended. Picklesimer v. State, 254 S.C. 596, 176 S.E.2d 536 (1970). No case differentiates as whether probation is needed to determine that the full

sentence includes the suspended portion. Due to the statute requiring a fifteen year minimum, the sentence given to the Appellant/Respondent is the entire aggregate sentence of fifteen years; therefore, the court could have revoked up to a year and then return the Appellant/Respondent to community supervision. He should remain on community supervision, until he has completed two continuous years successfully or completed his fifteen year sentence.

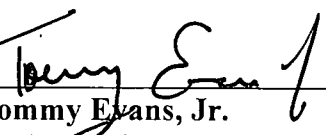
CONCLUSION

For all of the foregoing reasons, the State respectfully requests this court reverse the prior decision of the lower court.

Respectfully submitted,

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BY: 
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Columbia, South Carolina
December 20, 2013

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
In the Court of Appeals

APPEAL FROM RICHLAND COUNTY
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The Honorable Brooks Goldsmith

Case No.: 08-GS-40-02974

THE STATE, ...RESPONDENT /APPELLANT

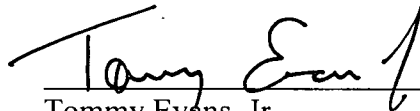
v.

ANTHONY KINARD BLAKNEY AKA

DERRICK JENKINS, ...APPELLANT/RESPONDENT

CERTIFICATE OF COUNSEL

The undersigned certifies that this Final Brief complies with Rule 211(b), SCACR and
with the South Carolina Supreme Court's order dated August 13, 2007.



Tommy Evans, Jr.
Assistant General Counsel

December 20, 2013

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
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DERRICK JENKINS, ...APPELLANT/RESPONDENT

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I, Dawn K. Nichols, Executive Administrative Assistant, hereby certify that I have served the within *Final Brief of Respondent/Appellant* dated December 20, 2013, on Appellant this 20th day of December, 2013, by depositing a copy of the same in the United States mail, postage prepaid, addressed to his attorney of record:

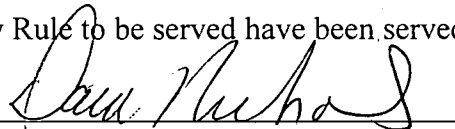
Robert Dudek, Chief Appellate Defender
S.C. Commission on Indigent Defense
Division of Appellate Defense
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Columbia, S.C. 29211-1589

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SC Court of Appeals

I further certify that all parties required by Rule to be served have been served.



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January 22, 2014

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SC Court of Appeals

The Honorable Jenny Kitchings
Clerk of the South Carolina Court of Appeals
1015 Sumter Street- 5th Floor
Columbia, South Carolina 29201

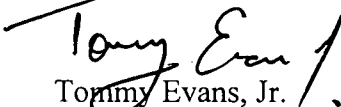
RE: State v. Anthony Blakney

Dear Ms. Kitchings:

Pursuant to the Court's letter dated January 17, 2014, please find nine (9) copies of the corrected Appellant's Final Brief of the Respondent/Appellant with the correct cover and caption. I am also enclosing an additional cover for the original brief filed on December 20, 2013.

Thank you for your cooperation in this matter.

Sincerely,


Tommy Evans, Jr.
Assistant General Counsel

TE:dn

Enclosures

cc: Robert Dudek, Chief Appellate Defender

State of South Carolina
Department of Probation, Parole and Pardon Services

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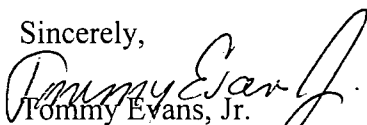
RE: State v. Anthony Blakney

Dear Ms. Kitchings:

Enclosed please find the original and nine (9) copies of the *Final Brief of Respondent/Appellant* dated December 20, 2013, along with proof of service in the above-referenced case.

Thank you for your cooperation in this matter.

Sincerely,


Tommy Evans, Jr.
Assistant General Counsel

TE:dn

Enclosures

cc: Robert Dudek, Chief Appellate Defender