

971 N.E.2d 395
 Court of Appeals of Ohio,
 Fourth District, Washington County.

STATE of Ohio, Plaintiff–Appellee,
 v.
 Jerran K. KNOWLTON, Defendant–Appellant.

No. 10CA31. | Decided May 21, 2012.

Synopsis

Background: Defendant was convicted in the Marietta Municipal Court of operating a motor vehicle while impaired, failure to control, and failure to stop after an accident involving the property of others. Defendant appealed.

Holdings: The Court of Appeals, [Kline, J.](#), held that:

[1] evidence was sufficient to support conviction for failure to stop;

[2] the trial court was not authorized to suspend defendant's driver's license as part of his failure to stop conviction; and

[3] counsel's failure to make additional arguments in support of acquittal of the failure to stop charge did not prejudice defendant.

Affirmed in part, reversed in part, and remanded.

West Headnotes (17)

[1] **Automobiles**

🔑 **Neglect of duty after accident**

Evidence was sufficient to support conviction for failure to stop; the failure to stop statute required the driver of a vehicle involved in an accident resulting in damage to property to immediately stop and take reasonable steps to locate and notify the owner of the damaged property, and defendant struck a telephone pole, then got back into his car and drove away. [R.C. § 4549.03\(A\)](#).

[Cases that cite this headnote](#)

[2] **Criminal Law**

🔑 **Nature of Decision Appealed from as Affecting Scope of Review**

The Court of Appeals reviews the trial court's denial of a motion for judgment of acquittal under a sufficiency-of-the-evidence standard. [Rules Crim.Proc., Rule 29](#).

[Cases that cite this headnote](#)

[3] **Criminal Law**

🔑 **Reasonable doubt**

When reviewing a case to determine if the record contains sufficient evidence to support a criminal conviction, the Court of Appeals must examine the evidence admitted at trial to determine whether such evidence, if believed, would convince the average mind of the defendant's guilt beyond a reasonable doubt.

[Cases that cite this headnote](#)

[4] **Criminal Law**

🔑 **Construction in favor of government, state, or prosecution**

Criminal Law

🔑 **Reasonable doubt**

The relevant inquiry on a challenge to the sufficiency of the evidence is whether, after viewing the evidence in a light most favorable to the prosecution, any rational trier of fact could have found the essential elements of the crime proven beyond a reasonable doubt.

[Cases that cite this headnote](#)

[5] **Criminal Law**

🔑 **Weighing evidence**

The sufficiency-of-the-evidence test raises a question of law and does not allow the Court of Appeals to weigh the evidence.

[1 Cases that cite this headnote](#)

[6] Criminal Law

🔑 Inferences or hypotheses from evidence

Criminal Law

🔑 Weighing evidence

The sufficiency-of-the-evidence test gives full play to the responsibility of the trier of fact fairly to resolve conflicts in the testimony, to weigh the evidence, and to draw reasonable inferences from basic facts to ultimate facts.

[1 Cases that cite this headnote](#)

[7] Criminal Law

🔑 Weighing evidence

Criminal Law

🔑 Credibility of Witnesses

On a challenge to the sufficiency of the evidence the Court of Appeals will reserve the issues of the weight given to the evidence and the credibility of witnesses for the trier of fact.

[1 Cases that cite this headnote](#)

[8] Statutes

🔑 Plain Language; Plain, Ordinary, or Common Meaning

It is the duty of the Court of Appeals to give meaning and effect to the plain language of the statute as set forth by the General Assembly.

[Cases that cite this headnote](#)

[9] Automobiles

🔑 In General; Grounds

The trial court was not authorized to suspend defendant's driver's license as part of his failure to stop conviction; no statute authorized the court to suspend defendant's driver's license upon a conviction for failure to stop. R.C. §§ 2929.27(A)(13), 4549.03.

[Cases that cite this headnote](#)

[10] Criminal Law

🔑 Sentencing

The Court of Appeals reviews a misdemeanor sentence for an abuse of discretion.

[1 Cases that cite this headnote](#)

[11] Criminal Law

🔑 Discretion of Lower Court

An abuse of discretion implies that a court's ruling is unreasonable, arbitrary, or unconscionable; it is more than an error in judgment.

[2 Cases that cite this headnote](#)

[12] Criminal Law

🔑 Review De Novo

To the extent that the Court of Appeals must interpret and apply statutes, appellate review is de novo.

[2 Cases that cite this headnote](#)

[13] Criminal Law

🔑 Argument and Conduct of Defense Counsel

Trial counsel's failure to make additional arguments in support of acquittal of the failure to stop charge did not prejudice defendant, and therefore did not constitute ineffective assistance of counsel; evidence was sufficient to support the conviction for failure to stop. U.S.C.A. Const.Amend. 6.

[Cases that cite this headnote](#)

[14] Criminal Law

🔑 Presumptions and burden of proof in general

In Ohio, a properly licensed attorney is presumed competent and the appellant bears the burden to establish counsel's ineffectiveness. U.S.C.A. Const.Amend. 6.

[1 Cases that cite this headnote](#)

[15] Criminal Law

🔑 Deficient representation and prejudice in general

To secure reversal for the ineffective assistance of counsel, one must show two things: (1) that counsel's performance was deficient, which requires showing that counsel made errors so serious that counsel was not functioning as the counsel guaranteed the defendant by the Sixth Amendment; and (2) that the deficient performance prejudiced the defense, which requires showing that counsel's errors were so serious as to deprive the defendant of a fair trial, a trial whose result is reliable. [U.S.C.A. Const.Amend. 6](#).

[1 Cases that cite this headnote](#)

[16] Criminal Law

🔑 Determination

Failure to satisfy either prong of an ineffective assistance of counsel claim is fatal as the accused's burden requires proof of both elements. [U.S.C.A. Const.Amend. 6](#).

[Cases that cite this headnote](#)

[17] Criminal Law

🔑 Mootness

Defendant's appellate argument that alleged that trial counsel rendered ineffective assistance when he failed to object to the driver's license suspension that was imposed as part of defendant's failure-to-stop conviction was rendered moot, where the Court of Appeals vacated that portion of defendant's sentence. [U.S.C.A. Const.Amend. 6](#).

[1 Cases that cite this headnote](#)

Attorneys and Law Firms

***396** [Dennis L. Sipe](#), BUELL & SIPE CO., L.P.A., Marietta, OH, for appellant.

***397** [Paul G. Bertram, III](#), Marietta City Law Director, and [Amy Brown Thompson](#), Marietta City Assistant Law Director, Marietta, OH, for appellee.

Opinion

[KLINE](#), Judge.

{¶ 1} Jerran K. Knowlton (hereinafter “Knowlton”) appeals the judgment of the Marietta Municipal Court. After a jury trial, Knowlton was convicted of (1) operating a motor vehicle while impaired, (2) failure to control, and (3) failure to stop after an accident involving the property of others. On appeal, Knowlton initially contends that insufficient evidence supports his failure-to-stop conviction. We disagree. After viewing the evidence in a light most favorable to the state, we find that any rational trier of fact could have found the essential elements of failure to stop proven beyond a reasonable doubt. Next, Knowlton contends that the trial court erred when it imposed a driver's license suspension as part of his sentence for failure to stop. Because the trial court was not authorized to impose a driver's license suspension under [R.C. 4549.03](#), we agree. As a result, we vacate the driver's license suspension that was imposed as part of Knowlton's failure-to-stop sentence. Finally, Knowlton contends that he received ineffective assistance of counsel. We disagree, in part, and find this argument moot, in part. First, because sufficient evidence supports Knowlton's failure-to-stop conviction, raising additional motion-for-acquittal arguments at the trial court level would have been futile. Therefore, as it relates to his sufficiency-of-the-evidence argument, Knowlton did not receive ineffective assistance of counsel. Second, because we vacate the driver's license suspension that was imposed as part of Knowlton's failure-to-stop sentence, the ineffective-assistance-of-counsel argument related to his driver's license suspension is moot. Accordingly, we affirm, in part, and reverse, in part, the judgment of the trial court.

I.

{¶ 2} On May 2, 2010, at approximately 4:45 p.m., Knowlton drove his car into a telephone pole. Immediately thereafter, Knowlton drove his car several hundred feet down the road and parked on a side street. Knowlton said that he left the accident scene and drove down the road for safety purposes and to avoid “people rubbernecking[.]” Supplemental Transcript at 29. After parking on the side street, Knowlton remained with his car until Trooper Eric Knowlton (hereinafter “Trooper Eric”) arrived on the scene.

{¶ 3} Trooper Eric was dispatched to the accident scene after somebody called in a one-vehicle crash. Initially, Trooper

Eric saw the damaged telephone pole. A short time later, he found Knowlton parked on the side street. Trooper Eric approached him and noticed the smell of alcohol on Knowlton's breath. Then, after administering several field sobriety tests, Trooper Eric placed Knowlton under arrest.

{¶ 4} Knowlton was eventually charged with (1) operating a motor vehicle while impaired (“OVI”), (2) failure to control, and (3) failure to stop after an accident involving the property of others, a violation of [R.C. 4549.03\(A\)](#).

{¶ 5} The trial court held a jury trial on the OVI and failure-to-stop charges. Knowlton moved for acquittals on both of these charges at the close of the state's evidence. The trial court, however, found sufficient evidence to proceed. Later, Knowlton renewed his [Crim.R. 29](#) motions for acquittal, but the trial court again found sufficient evidence to present the charges to the jury.

***398** {¶ 6} Eventually, Knowlton was convicted of all three charges and sentenced accordingly. For purposes of this appeal, it is relevant that the trial court imposed an eighteen-month driver's license suspension as part of Knowlton's sentence for failure to stop. (The trial court also imposed a two-year driver's license suspension as part of Knowlton's OVI sentence.)

{¶ 7} Knowlton appealed, and Knowlton's original appellate counsel filed a brief under [Anders v. California](#) (1967), 386 U.S. 738, 87 S.Ct. 1396, 18 L.Ed.2d 493. Because we found an issue of arguable merit, we (1) allowed Knowlton's original appellate counsel to withdraw and (2) appointed new appellant counsel for Knowlton.

{¶ 8} With his new appellate counsel, Knowlton now asserts the following three assignments of error: I. “THE TRIAL COURT ERRED WHEN IT DENIED APPELLANT'S MOTION[] FOR ACQUITTAL AS TO THE OFFENSE OF FAILING TO STOP.” II. “THE TRIAL COURT ERRED WHEN IT IMPOSED A LICENSE SUSPENSION AS TO THE OFFENSE OF FAILING TO STOP.” And, III. “THE ACTS AND OMISSIONS OF TRIAL COUNSEL DEPRIVED APPELLANT OF HIS RIGHT TO EFFECTIVE ASSISTANCE OF COUNSEL.”

II.

[1] {¶ 9} In his first assignment of error, Knowlton contends that insufficient evidence supports his failure-to-stop conviction. And for that reason, Knowlton argues that the trial court should have granted his [Crim.R. 29](#) motion on the failure-to-stop charge. We disagree and find that sufficient evidence supports Knowlton's failure-to-stop conviction.

[2] [3] [4] {¶ 10} We review the trial court's denial of a [Crim.R. 29](#) motion for acquittal under a sufficiency-of-the-evidence standard. [State v. Turner](#), [Scioto App. No. 08CA3234](#), 2009-Ohio-3114, 2009 WL 1830785, at ¶ 17, citing [State v. Bridgeman](#) (1978), 55 Ohio St.2d 261, 381 N.E.2d 184. When reviewing a case to determine if the record contains sufficient evidence to support a criminal conviction, we must “ ‘examine the evidence admitted at trial to determine whether such evidence, if believed, would convince the average mind of the defendant's guilt beyond a reasonable doubt. The relevant inquiry is whether, after viewing the evidence in a light most favorable to the prosecution, any rational trier of fact could have found the essential elements of the crime proven beyond a reasonable doubt.’ ” [State v. Smith](#), [Pickaway App. No. 06CA7](#), 2007-Ohio-502, 2007 WL 357274, at ¶ 33, quoting [State v. Jenks](#) (1991), 61 Ohio St.3d 259, 574 N.E.2d 492, at paragraph two of the syllabus. See, also, [Jackson v. Virginia](#) (1979), 443 U.S. 307, 319, 99 S.Ct. 2781, 61 L.Ed.2d 560.

[5] [6] [7] {¶ 11} The sufficiency-of-the-evidence test “raises a question of law and does not allow us to weigh the evidence.” [Smith](#), 2007-Ohio-502, 2007 WL 357274, at ¶ 34, citing [State v. Martin](#) (1983), 20 Ohio App.3d 172, 175, 485 N.E.2d 717. Instead, the sufficiency-of-the-evidence test “ ‘gives full play to the responsibility of the trier of fact fairly to resolve conflicts in the testimony, to weigh the evidence, and to draw reasonable inferences from basic facts to ultimate facts.’ ” [Smith](#), 2007-Ohio-502, 2007 WL 357274, at ¶ 34, quoting [Jackson](#) at 319, 99 S.Ct. 2781, 61 L.Ed.2d 560. This court will “reserve the issues of the weight given to the evidence and the credibility of witnesses for the trier of fact.” [Smith](#), 2007-Ohio-502, 2007 WL 357274, at ¶ 34, citing [State v. Thomas](#) (1982), 70 Ohio St.2d 79, 79–80, 434 N.E.2d 1356; ***399** [State v. DeHass](#) (1967), 10 Ohio St.2d 230, 227 N.E.2d 212, at paragraph one of the syllabus.

{¶ 12} Knowlton's first assignment of error pertains only to his failure-to-stop conviction. The relevant statute, [R.C. 4549.03\(A\)](#), provides the following: “The driver of any vehicle involved in an accident resulting in damage to real property, or personal property attached to real property,

legally upon or adjacent to a public road or highway immediately shall stop and take reasonable steps to locate and notify the owner or person in charge of the property of that fact, of the driver's name and address, and of the registration number of the vehicle the driver is driving and, upon request and if available, shall exhibit the driver's or commercial driver's license.

{¶ 13} “If the owner or person in charge of the property cannot be located after reasonable search, the driver of the vehicle involved in the accident resulting in damage to the property, within twenty-four hours after the accident, shall forward to the police department of the city or village in which the accident or collision occurred, or if it occurred outside the corporate limits of a city or village to the sheriff of the county in which the accident or collision occurred, the same information required to be given to the owner or person in control of the property and give the location of the accident and a description of the damage insofar as it is known.”

i.

{¶ 14} Knowlton initially advances an argument based on R.C. 4549.03(A)'s twenty-four-hour-notification requirement. According to Knowlton, the state “did not call either a member of the Washington County Sheriff's Department or the Marietta Police Department to establish that [Knowlton] did not contact one of the departments within the twenty-four [hour] time period.” Brief of Appellant at 7. Thus, according to Knowlton, “the state did not prove all of the essential elements of the offense.” *Id.*

{¶ 15} Because Knowlton did not undertake a reasonable search, the state was not required to prove that he failed to contact the proper authorities within twenty-four hours. R.C. 4549.03(A) “clearly and unequivocally requires the driver of a vehicle involved in an accident resulting in damage to property to *immediately* stop and take reasonable steps to locate and notify the owner of the damaged property. Thus, in order to convict appellant of violating R.C. 4549.03, the state had to show that appellant did not stop and take those reasonable steps.” *State v. Cecil* (Jan. 31, 2000), *Brown App. No. CA99-06-020*, 2000 WL 127076 (emphasis sic). And here, the evidence demonstrates that Knowlton made no effort to immediately locate the owner of the damaged property. Knowlton's own testimony supports this conclusion.

{¶ 16} “Q. So the question is, you did not immediately stop and take steps to find the owner of any property that was damaged, you—

{¶ 17} “A. Yeah, I immediately stopped. I just ran into a telephone pole.

{¶ 18} “Q.—I mean, you didn't get out and look for any property owners or anything else that was damaged, you just got back in the car and drove off?

{¶ 19} “A. I got back in the car and yeah, I drove to where I needed to be.” Supplemental Transcript at 50.

[8] {¶ 20} Based on this testimony, any rational trier of fact could have inferred that Knowlton did not undertake the reasonable search required by R.C. 4549.03(A). And because Knowlton failed to undertake the necessary search, the twenty-four-hour-notification period is irrelevant. “[I]t is our duty to give meaning and effect to the plain language of the *400 statute as set forth by the General Assembly.” *In re A.B.*, 110 Ohio St.3d 230, 2006-Ohio-4359, 852 N.E.2d 1187, at ¶ 33, citing R.C. 1.42. And here, R.C. 4549.03(A) clearly states that the twenty-four-hour-notification period applies only “[i]f the owner or person in charge of the property cannot be located after reasonable search[.]” R.C. 4549.03(A) (emphasis added). Because he did not undertake the necessary search, Knowlton did not trigger the twenty-four-hour-notification period. And as a result, the state was not required to prove that Knowlton failed to notify the proper authorities within twenty-four hours.

ii.

{¶ 21} In his second sufficiency-of-the-evidence argument, Knowlton contends that he had neither the time nor the opportunity to locate the owner of the damaged property. Knowlton's argument, however, fails under the plain language of R.C. 4549.03(A). (Knowlton claims that “[t]he only damage that was caused by [his] vehicle was to a telephone pole.” Brief of Appellant at 7. However, Trooper Eric testified that, while at the accident scene, he saw “damage to * * * personal property.” Transcript at 101.)

{¶ 22} To demonstrate that he had neither the time nor the opportunity to locate the owner of the damaged property, Knowlton relies on *State v. Spence*, *Clermont App. No. CA2002-02-012*, 2002-Ohio-3600, 2002 WL 1495341. In

Spence, the defendant pled no contest to failure to stop under R.C. 4549.02. The court explained that the defendant “was driving a friend’s vehicle when he lost control during inclement weather and struck a utility pole at approximately 2:00 a.m. on December 12, 2001. [The Defendant] and the others left the vehicle at the scene and walked to the nearby house of the owner of the vehicle. Within the hour, [the defendant] was arrested by a police officer who responded to the scene of the accident and eventually came to the residence after tracing the address of the owner of the vehicle.” *Id.* at ¶ 3.

{¶ 23} On appeal, the Twelfth Appellate District found that “the explanation of circumstances [was] insufficient to warrant a guilty finding under R.C. 4549.02.” *Spence* at ¶ 12. Instead, the court noted that “[t]he facts of [*Spence*] are more compatible with R.C. 4549.03 as they involve a collision with property located adjacent to a highway. Given that R.C. 4549.03 applies, it is highly unlikely that [the defendant] could have readily determined the owner of the utility pole at 2:00 a.m., or that he had an adequate opportunity to identify the owner of the utility pole before being arrested. Furthermore, [the defendant] was still well within the 24-hour period for reporting such an accident when he was arrested.” *Spence* at ¶ 13.

{¶ 24} Knowlton asks us to follow *Spence* and find that he had neither the time nor the opportunity to locate the owner of the damaged property. For several reasons, however, we choose not to rely on *Spence*. Significantly, *Spence* involved a conviction under R.C. 4549.02, not R.C. 4549.03. And because the *Spence* court held that the explanation of circumstances was insufficient to support a conviction under R.C. 4549.02, the opinion’s discussion of R.C. 4549.03 is mere dicta. As we recently noted, dicta “is ‘[a] judicial comment made while delivering a judicial opinion, but one that is unnecessary to the decision in the case and therefore not precedential.’ ” *Dunn v. Ransom*, Pike App. No. 10CA806, 2011-Ohio-4253, 2011 WL 3766044, at ¶ 48, quoting Black’s Law Dictionary (9th Ed. 2009) (alteration sic). “ ‘The problem with dicta, and a good reason that it should not have the force of *401 precedent for later cases, is that when a holding is unnecessary to the outcome of a case, it may be made with less care and thoroughness than if it were crucial to the outcome.’ ” *Dunn* at ¶ 49, quoting *State v. Bodyke*, 126 Ohio St.3d 266, 2010-Ohio-2424, 933 N.E.2d 753, at ¶ 89 (O’Donnell, J., concurring and dissenting in part) (other internal quotation omitted). Accordingly, we choose not to rely on the dicta in *Spence*.

{¶ 25} Furthermore, even if we found *Spence*’s discussion of R.C. 4549.03 to be something other than dicta, we would still find that *Spence* misapplies the statute. Under the plain language of R.C. 4549.03, an individual must immediately stop and take reasonable steps to locate and notify the owner of the damaged property. See, generally, *State v. Smith*, Stark App. No.2010-CA-00335, 2011-Ohio-3206, 2011 WL 2557043, at ¶ 48 (“The word ‘shall’ is usually interpreted to make the provision in which it is contained mandatory.”), citing *Dorrian v. Scioto Conservancy Dist.* (1971), 27 Ohio St.2d 102, 107, 271 N.E.2d 834. In *Spence*, however, the court disregarded the reasonable-search requirement and found that it was highly unlikely that the defendant could have readily determined the owner of the utility pole. This finding, in effect, reads the reasonable-search requirement out of R.C. 4549.03 in certain circumstances. But nothing in the plain language of R.C. 4549.03 supports *Spence*’s application of the reasonable-search requirement. Instead, R.C. 4549.03 clearly indicates that a reasonable search is mandatory to avoid criminal liability for failure to stop. Therefore, we disagree with the dicta in *Spence*.

iii.

{¶ 26} Thus, after viewing the evidence in a light most favorable to the state, we find that any rational trier of fact could have found all the essential elements of failure to stop proven beyond a reasonable doubt. As a result, we overrule Knowlton’s first assignment of error.

III.

[9] {¶ 27} In his second assignment of error, Knowlton contends that the trial court erred when it imposed a driver’s license suspension as part of his sentence for failure to stop. Knowlton argues that R.C. 4549.03 does not authorize a driver’s license suspension. The state concedes this assignment of error, and we agree that the trial court erred.

[10] [11] {¶ 28} “[W]e review a misdemeanor sentence for an abuse of discretion.” *State v. Leeth*, Pike App. No. 05CA745, 2006-Ohio-3575, 2006 WL 1901010, at ¶ 6, citing R.C. 2929.22(A). See, also, *State v. Hughley*, Cuyahoga App. Nos. 92588 & 93070, 2009-Ohio-5824, 2009 WL 3648469, at ¶ 7. “An abuse of discretion implies that a court’s ruling is unreasonable, arbitrary, or unconscionable; it is more than an

error in judgment.” *Leeth* at ¶ 6, citing *State ex rel. Richard v. Seidner* (1996), 76 Ohio St.3d 149, 151, 666 N.E.2d 1134.

[12] {¶ 29} The present case, however, requires us to interpret and apply various sections of the Ohio Revised Code. To the extent that we must interpret and apply these statutes, our review is de novo. See *Roberts v. Bolin*, Athens App. No. 09CA44, 2010-Ohio-3783, 2010 WL 3194911, at ¶ 20, quoting *State v. Sufronko* (1995), 105 Ohio App.3d 504, 506, 664 N.E.2d 596 (“ ‘When interpreting statutes and their application, an appellate court conducts a *de novo* review, without deference to the trial court's determination.’ ”).

{¶ 30} Based on our interpretations of R.C. 2929.27(A)(13) and R.C. 4549.03, we find that the trial court was not authorized to suspend Knowlton's driver's license as *402 part of his failure-to-stop conviction. R.C. 2929.27(A)(13) provides the following: “Except when a mandatory jail term is required by law, the court imposing a sentence for a misdemeanor, other than a minor misdemeanor, may impose upon the offender any nonresidential sanction or combination of nonresidential sanctions authorized under this division. Nonresidential sanctions include, but are not limited to, the following: * * * *If authorized by law*, suspension of the offender's privilege to operate a motor vehicle, immobilization or forfeiture of the offender's motor vehicle, a requirement that the offender obtain a valid motor vehicle operator's license, or any other related sanction[.]” (Emphasis sic.)

{¶ 31} In interpreting R.C. 2929.27(A)(13) and R.C. 4549.03, we agree with the Third Appellate District's reasoning in *State v. Ledley*, Union App. No. 14–09–39, 2010-Ohio-1260, 2010 WL 1173093. In *Ledley*, the court held that “[n]othing in R.C. 4549.03 authorizes a court to suspend the driver's license of a person who violates this section unlike various other offenses contained in Title 45 regarding violations of the law involving motor vehicles. For instance, R.C. 4549.02, entitled Stopping after accident; exchange of identity and vehicle registration, and R.C. 4549.021, entitled Stopping after accident involving injury to persons or property, specifically mandate that a trial court impose a class five suspension of the offender's driver's license under certain circumstances. However, another example, R.C. 4511.75, entitled Stopping for school bus; signals, provides that a court *may* impose a class seven driver's license suspension on an offender. R.C. 4511.75(F)(2). Yet, R.C. 4549.03 contains no similar provision.

{¶ 32} “Given the General Assembly's decision to designate which offenses it renders worthy of a license suspension and its specific language in R.C. 2929.27(A)(13) that a license suspension for misdemeanors is allowed *if* authorized by law, we find that a license suspension for a violation of R.C. 4549.03(A) is not authorized. Therefore, the trial court did not have authority to suspend Ledley's license in the case sub judice.” *Ledley* at ¶ 10–11 (emphasis sic).

{¶ 33} We agree with *Ledley* and apply its reasoning to the present case. Accordingly, the trial court did not have the authority to suspend Knowlton's driver's license as part of his failure-to-stop conviction, and we sustain Knowlton's second assignment of error. Therefore, we choose to modify Knowlton's judgment entry by vacating *only* the driver's license suspension that was imposed as part of his sentence for failure to stop. App.R. 12(A)(1)(a) & (B). Under our decision, the rest of Knowlton's sentence—including the license suspension for OVI—remains intact.

IV.

[13] {¶ 34} In his third assignment of error, Knowlton contends that he received ineffective assistance of counsel for two different reasons. First, Knowlton contends that, on the failure-to-stop charge, his trial counsel should have made additional arguments in support of the Crim.R. 29 motion for acquittal. Essentially, Knowlton argues that his trial counsel should have raised the failure-to-stop arguments that we rejected in Knowlton's first assignment of error. Second, Knowlton contends that his trial counsel should have objected to the driver's license suspension that was imposed as part of Knowlton's failure-to-stop conviction. In other words, Knowlton argues that his trial counsel should have raised the meritorious arguments contained in Knowlton's second assignment of error.

*403 [14] [15] [16] {¶ 35} “In Ohio, a properly licensed attorney is presumed competent and the appellant bears the burden to establish counsel's ineffectiveness.” *State v. Norman*, Ross App. Nos. 08CA3059 & 08CA3066, 2009-Ohio-5458, 2009 WL 3261258, at ¶ 65 (internal quotations omitted); see, also, *State v. Wright*, Washington App. No. 00CA39, 2001-Ohio-2473, 2001 WL 1627643; *State v. Hamblin* (1988), 37 Ohio St.3d 153, 155–56, 524 N.E.2d 476, cert. den. *Hamblin v. Ohio* (1988) 488 U.S. 975, 109 S.Ct. 515, 102 L.Ed.2d 550. To secure reversal for the ineffective assistance of counsel, one must show two things:

(1) “that counsel's performance was deficient * * * [,]” which “requires showing that counsel made errors so serious that counsel was not functioning as the ‘counsel’ guaranteed the defendant by the Sixth Amendment[;]” and (2) “that the deficient performance prejudiced the defense * * * [,]” which “requires showing that counsel's errors were so serious as to deprive the defendant of a fair trial, a trial whose result is reliable.” *Strickland v. Washington* (1984), 466 U.S. 668, 687, 104 S.Ct. 2052, 80 L.Ed.2d 674. See, also, *Norman* at ¶ 65. “Failure to satisfy either prong is fatal as the accused's burden requires proof of both elements.” *State v. Hall, Adams* App. No. 07CA837, 2007-Ohio-6091, 2007 WL 3407172, at ¶ 11, citing *State v. Drummond*, 111 Ohio St.3d 14, 2006-Ohio-5084, 854 N.E.2d 1038, at ¶ 205.

{¶ 36} In overruling Knowlton's first assignment of error, we found that sufficient evidence supports his failure-to-stop conviction. Therefore, we find that it would have been futile to raise additional failure-to-stop arguments at the trial court level. “[T]he failure to do a futile act cannot be the basis for claims of ineffective assistance of counsel and is not prejudicial.” *State v. Witherspoon*, Cuyahoga App. No. 94475, 2011-Ohio-704, 2011 WL 550124, at ¶ 33, citing *State v. Henderson*, Cuyahoga App. No. 88185, 2007-Ohio-2372, 2007 WL 1447711; *Defiance v. Cannon* (1990), 70 Ohio App.3d 821, 826–27, 592 N.E.2d 884. Accordingly, as it relates to the motion for acquittal, we reject Knowlton's ineffective-assistance-of-counsel argument.

[17] {¶ 37} In sustaining Knowlton's second assignment of error, we found that the trial court should not have imposed a driver's license suspension as part of Knowlton's sentence for failure to stop. As a result, we vacated that portion of

Knowlton's sentence. Therefore, as it relates to the driver's license suspension, we find that Knowlton's ineffective-assistance-of-counsel argument is moot. See App.R. 12(A)(1)(c).

{¶ 38} Accordingly, we overrule, in part, and find moot, in part, Knowlton's third assignment of error.

V.

{¶ 39} In conclusion, we overrule Knowlton's first assignment of error and sustain his second assignment of error. As a result, we vacate *only* the driver's license suspension that was imposed as part of Knowlton's sentence for failure to stop. The rest of his total combined sentence for OVI, failure to stop, and failure to control remains fully intact. Finally, we overrule, in part, and find moot, in part, Knowlton's third assignment of error. Accordingly, we affirm, in part, and reverse, in part, the trial court's judgment and remand this cause to the trial court for further proceedings consistent with this opinion.

JUDGMENT AFFIRMED, IN PART, REVERSED, IN PART, AND CAUSE REMANDED.

ABELE, P.J., and McFARLAND, J., Concur in Judgment and Opinion.

Parallel Citations

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