

**FILED: December 24, 2014**

IN THE COURT OF APPEALS OF THE STATE OF OREGON

STATE OF OREGON,  
Plaintiff-Respondent,

v.

DEAGAN EMIL BIGSBY,  
Defendant-Appellant.

Umatilla County Circuit Court  
CF120032

A151785

Christopher R. Brauer, Judge.

Argued and submitted on March 18, 2014.

George W. Kelly argued the cause and filed the brief for appellant.

Michael A. Casper, Deputy Solicitor General, argued the cause for respondent. With him on the brief were Ellen F. Rosenblum, Attorney General, and Anna M. Joyce, Solicitor General.

Before Ortega, Presiding Judge, and DeVore, Judge, and Garrett, Judge.

DEVORE, J.

Appeal dismissed.

---

**DESIGNATION OF PREVAILING PARTY AND AWARD OF COSTS**

Prevailing party: Respondent

- No costs allowed.  
 Costs allowed, payable by  
 Costs allowed, to abide the outcome on remand, payable by
-

1           DEVORE, J.

2           Defendant appeals a judgment of conviction for strangulation constituting  
3 domestic violence. ORS 163.187; ORS 132.586. Defendant assigns error to the trial  
4 court's determination that the stipulated facts, recounted in his petition for entry of a  
5 guilty plea, were sufficient for the court to find that the act constituted domestic violence.  
6 The state contends, among other things, that the judgment is not appealable under ORS  
7 138.050(1). After review of an unusual process, we conclude that the judgment is not  
8 appealable on the grounds that defendant raises.

9           On January 26, 2012, defendant was indicted on two counts: felony fourth-  
10 degree assault, ORS 163.160(3), and felony strangulation, ORS 163.187(4).<sup>1</sup> As to the  
11 second count, the indictment charged that defendant "did unlawfully and knowingly  
12 impede the normal breathing and blood circulation of [defendant's wife] by applying  
13 pressure on the neck and throat[.]" The indictment added, as an element of the crime  
14 pursuant to ORS 132.586, that the act constituted domestic violence as defined by ORS  
15 135.230.<sup>2</sup>

---

<sup>1</sup> ORS 163.187 provides, in relevant part:

"(1) A person commits the crime of strangulation if the person knowingly impedes the normal breathing or circulation of the blood of another person by:

"(a) Applying pressure on the throat or neck of the other person[.]"

<sup>2</sup> ORS 132.586 provides:

"(1) As used in this section, 'domestic violence' has the meaning given to that term in ORS 135.230.

1           On April 16, 2012, the parties negotiated a guilty plea on a lesser charge of  
2 misdemeanor strangulation constituting domestic violence.<sup>3</sup> At least on paper, it  
3 appeared to be a complete agreement. Defendant agreed to plead guilty to the second  
4 count, strangulation constituting domestic violence, but with the indictment modified to  
5 charge the offense as a Class A misdemeanor. The state dismissed the assault count. On  
6 a multi-purpose printed form, entitled "Petition to Plead Guilty / No Contest / Conditional  
7 Guilty Plea," defendant indicated:

8           "8. I want to plead: X Guilty

9           Count 2 : misdemeanor *Strangulation* \* \* \* X Misdemeanor"

10       Later, the form specified the acts involved with a description:

11           "17. X I PLEAD 'GUILTY' because in *Umatilla* County, Oregon, I did  
12       the following:

13           "*I grabbed my wife by the throat causing her normal breathing to be*  
14       *impeded - On 1-25-12*

15           "*The victim is my spouse.*"

---

"(2) When a crime involves domestic violence, the accusatory instrument may plead, and the prosecution may prove at trial, domestic violence as an element of the crime. When a crime is so pleaded, the words 'constituting domestic violence' may be added to the title of the crime."

In turn, ORS 135.230(3) defines "domestic violence" as "abuse between family or household members," and ORS 135.230(1)(a) defines "abuse" as "attempting to cause or intentionally, knowingly or recklessly causing physical injury[.]"

<sup>3</sup>       The difference between the felony and the misdemeanor was that the state no longer alleged that the offense was committed in the presence of a minor.

1 (Handwriting in italics.) Defendant left the box blank at paragraph 19 that would have  
2 indicated that he entered a conditional plea pursuant to ORS 135.335(3). Immediately  
3 below, the form recited:

4 "20. **APPEAL RIGHTS** Unless this is a conditional plea, I understand the  
5 right to appeal my conviction is limited and that I may appeal only if I can  
6 make a colorable showing that the sentence exceeds the maximum allowed  
7 by law or is unconstitutionally cruel and unusual."

8 (Boldface in original.) Defendant signed the form on April 16, 2012. In a proceeding to  
9 accept the plea, the trial court verified that defendant's guilty plea was entered  
10 voluntarily, intelligently, and knowingly. The court specifically asked defendant, "Do  
11 you understand that if you plead guilty and give up your right to trial, the only thing left  
12 for me to do will be to sentence you?" Defendant responded that he understood. The  
13 court accepted defendant's plea and set the matter for sentencing at a later date.

14 On May 4, 2012, the parties appeared for the sentencing hearing. Defense  
15 counsel alerted the court that, in truth, the parties disagreed whether the basis for  
16 defendant's plea had established "constituting domestic violence" for the purposes of  
17 defendant's strangulation conviction. A predictable colloquy ensued:

18 "COURT: The modification of the indictment left intact the state's  
19 allegation that the offense was one of domestic violence, so the court  
20 accepted the plea petition on April 16th for misdemeanor strangulation, I  
21 had thought, under those circumstances. So why are we arguing whether or  
22 not it is a crime involving domestic violence at this point in time, if the plea  
23 was accepted?"

24 "DEFENSE COUNSEL: Your Honor, the statutes contemplate that  
25 there are additional consequences, collateral consequences, that result from  
26 a crime of domestic violence, and that is why ORS 132.586 talks about  
27 when the state believes that a crime involves domestic violence, that it

1 should be pled, and that it has to be proven at trial as an element of the  
2 crime. *And what we haven't agreed on is that last element.* We've agreed  
3 that [defendant] pled to strangulation--

4 "COURT: So was this contemplated between the parties when the  
5 plea was made?

6 "DEFENSE COUNSEL: Yes.

7 "COURT: The domestic violence thing?

8 "DEFENSE COUNSEL: No. *It was contemplated that the court*  
9 *would decide that issue.*

10 "STATE: *Essentially, Your Honor, it's a stipulated facts.* [sic]

11 "COURT: Was that \* \* \* what you both had decided at that time,  
12 that the court would decide the issue on the domestic violence component?

13 "DEFENSE COUNSEL: Yes.

14 "STATE: Yes."

15 (Emphases added.) The court repeated that, on April 16, 2012, after modification of the  
16 indictment, the court had accepted the plea petition. Both parties confirmed that, at that  
17 time, they had not agreed on the added element involving domestic violence and still  
18 planned to have the court resolve the dispute. The court explained that it would have  
19 proceeded differently, in the earlier proceeding, if the court had understood that the  
20 parties had not reached agreement on that point. If there had not been complete  
21 agreement, the judge explained, "then I would have simply said there was no meeting of  
22 the minds, and I would have set this matter for trial." Nevertheless, the court agreed to  
23 reschedule for such a hearing, but added that "the court is reluctant in doing so."

1                   On May 24, 2012, the parties appeared again for sentencing but with the  
2 intention to dispute the element involving domestic violence. The prosecutor and defense  
3 attorney explained:

4                   "STATE: \* \* \* I guess you could say it's a stipulated facts trial to  
5 the court with closing regarding interpretation of the law, and it has to do  
6 with whether strangulation falls under the 'constituting domestic violence'  
7 statute.

8                   "\* \* \* \* \*

9                   "DEFENSE COUNSEL: Your Honor, I think it was a guilty plea,  
10 not a stipulated facts trial. I'm not sure.

11                  "STATE: Well, I mean, basically it's a guilty plea and the facts have  
12 been put into evidence by the guilty plea, and we're arguing how that  
13 applies to the law.

14                  "DEFENSE COUNSEL: Right, Your Honor. We wanted the court  
15 to decide if the elements of strangulation that [defendant] admitted to in his  
16 plea petition constitutes domestic violence or abuse under the statute that  
17 we both have briefed for the court. That's the issue."

18 Treating the remaining issue as one to be resolved in a bench trial, the court elicited from  
19 defendant a signed waiver of a jury trial.<sup>4</sup> The parties presented no testimony and simply  
20 argued whether the facts admitted in the plea document sufficed to prove the requisites  
21 for "constituting domestic violence." Defense counsel argued that the facts were  
22 insufficient to prove "abuse" because there was no stipulation as to physical injury. The  
23 victim was defendant's spouse. But counsel argued that defendant's act of grabbing his  
24 wife by the throat and "causing her normal breathing to be impeded" was insufficient to

---

<sup>4</sup> The trial court instructed defendant that he had "[t]he right to have a jury consider the issue that's now before the court with regard to a finding of whether or not the offense which you've pled guilty to constitutes domestic violence."

1 permit the court to conclude that there was any harm. Unpersuaded, the court ruled that  
2 defendant's admitted act qualified as abuse and constituted domestic violence.

3           The hearing proceeded to sentencing. Defendant was sentenced to 180  
4 days, suspended for bench probation, with special domestic-violence-related conditions  
5 and a fine. The court entered a judgment of conviction for strangulation constituting  
6 domestic violence. The judgment specified, "Conviction is based upon a plea of Guilty  
7 on 04/16/2012." Defendant appealed the judgment of conviction.

8           Defendant maintains that we have jurisdiction to entertain his appeal  
9 pursuant to ORS 138.040, providing a general right of appeal.<sup>5</sup> On the merits, he assigns  
10 error to the trial court's determination that defendant's act of strangulation constituted  
11 domestic violence. The state responds that we do not have jurisdiction, because  
12 defendant entered a guilty plea, and ORS 138.050 precludes appeal from a guilty verdict  
13 on these grounds.<sup>6</sup> We are compelled to agree with the state.

---

<sup>5</sup> In relevant part, ORS 138.040 provides that "the defendant may appeal to the Court of Appeals from a judgment or order described under ORS 138.053 in a circuit court."

<sup>6</sup> In relevant part, ORS 138.050(1) provides, in part:

"[A] defendant who has pleaded guilty or no contest may take an appeal from a judgment or order described in ORS 138.053 only when the defendant makes a colorable showing that the disposition:

"(a) Exceeds the maximum allowable by law; or

"(b) Is unconstitutionally cruel and unusual."

1            "A party does not have an inherent right to appellate court review; the right  
2 to appeal is wholly statutory and an appellant must establish that the decision from which  
3 the appeal is taken is appealable under some statutory provision." *State v. Cloutier*, 351  
4 Or 68, 74, 261 P3d 1234 (2011); (quoting *Waybrant v. Bernstein*, 294 Or 650, 653, 661  
5 P2d 931 (1983) (brackets omitted)). To determine if we may address an issue raised on  
6 appeal, we must resolve whether there is a statutory right to appeal and whether the  
7 statute authorizes or limits appellate review of an issue raised in the appeal. *State v.*  
8 *Brewer*, 260 Or App 607, 609, 320 P3d 620, *rev den*, 355 Or 380 (2014).

9            Because defendant pleaded guilty to a misdemeanor offense, this appeal is  
10 governed by ORS 138.050. *See Cloutier*, 351 Or at 91 (observing that ORS 138.050  
11 applies to appeal and review of sentences for misdemeanor offenses); *State v. Stubbs*, 193  
12 Or App 595, 604, 91 P3d 774 (2004) (ORS 138.050 governs both appealability and  
13 reviewability). A defendant who has entered a guilty plea may only appeal a judgment or  
14 order described in ORS 138.050(1) (judgments and orders that are subject to appeal)  
15 when the defendant "makes a colorable showing that the disposition" "[e]xceeds the  
16 maximum allowable by law" or that it "[i]s unconstitutionally cruel and unusual." ORS  
17 138.050(1)(a) - (b); *see also State v. Clevenger*, 297 Or 234, 683 P2d 1360 (1984)  
18 (defendant's appeal assigning error to trial court's denial of his motion to withdraw guilty  
19 plea not reviewable under ORS 138.050). Likewise, the court's review is limited to  
20 "whether the disposition exceeds the maximum allowable by law or is unconstitutionally  
21 cruel and unusual." *Brewer*, 260 Or App at 609; ORS 138.050. Thus, "the issues that



1 may be appealed and those that may be reviewed in the appeal are the same." *Id.* In this  
2 case, defendant does not contend that his sentence exceeds the maximum allowable by  
3 law or that it is unconstitutionally cruel and unusual.

4           Despite the parties' attempt to treat a portion of the proceeding below as a  
5 de facto stipulated-facts trial, the procedure and documents employed were those of a  
6 guilty plea.<sup>7</sup> Without notice to the court of any remaining disputed issue, the parties  
7 tendered a written guilty plea on April 16. Without qualification, that written plea  
8 indicated that defendant pleaded guilty to Count 2, as modified to charge a misdemeanor.  
9 Count 2 remained a charge of strangulation, constituting domestic violence. In the form,  
10 defendant acknowledged that he forfeited his right of appeal, except on narrow grounds  
11 not available here. On that date, the court proceeded to ensure that the plea was  
12 voluntary and that defendant understood that only sentencing remained. After all  
13 requisite precautions and formalities, the court accepted the guilty plea. In the  
14 subsequent hearing of May 4, when the disputed issue was disclosed, the court expressed  
15 its reluctance to pursue the parties' plan, explaining that, if the lack of agreement had  
16 been known, the court would have refused to accept the plea and set the matter for trial.  
17 At the insistence of the parties, the court heard argument and concluded that the admitted

---

<sup>7</sup> The Appellate Commissioner previously denied the state's motion to dismiss this appeal. While distinguishing between the crime of strangulation (ORS 163.187(1)) and strangulation involving domestic violence (ORS 163.187(1); ORS 132.586; ORS 135.230), the commissioner reasonably understood that defendant had pleaded guilty to the former crime, not the latter crime, leaving for trial on stipulated facts the disputed issue of domestic violence. Based on our own review of the record, we respectfully disagree with the commissioner's understanding in that regard and reach a different result.

1 facts constituted domestic violence. The resulting judgment did not provide that the  
2 conviction was based upon the court's conclusions drawn from stipulated facts. Instead,  
3 the judgment declared, "Conviction is based upon a plea of Guilty \* \* \*."

4           Defendant did not enter a conditional plea. Defendant did not withdraw his  
5 guilty plea when the court indicated that the lack of agreement on an offense should  
6 ordinarily have required a setting for trial. The court indulged the parties in a "stipulated  
7 facts trial" on the one element involving domestic violence. Given, however, the court's  
8 prior acceptance of an unqualified, written, guilty plea, the failure to withdraw the plea,  
9 and the entry of conviction based on the plea, the result is not an appealable judgment of  
10 conviction under either ORS 138.040 or ORS 138.050. *See State v. Woodard*, 121 Or  
11 App 483, 855 P2d 1139, *rev den*, 318 Or 26 (1993) (after guilty plea, defendant cannot  
12 appeal to dispute whether the facts support the conviction); *State v. Wright*, 109 Or App  
13 495, 497, 820 P2d 824 (1991) ("[O]ne purpose of stipulating to the facts, rather than  
14 simply pleading guilty, is to preserve issues for appeal[.]"). We lack jurisdiction to  
15 entertain defendant's appeal. *See generally Clevenger*, 297 Or at 234 (construing ORS  
16 138.050).

17           Appeal dismissed.