

SULLIVAN, Senior Judge

Christopher Ashlock (Ashlock) was convicted of Robbery, a Class B felony, and Unlawful Possession of a Firearm by a Serious Violent Felon, also a Class B felony. He was sentenced to concurrent maximum 20-year terms upon each of the Class B felonies.

Ashlock seeks review of his sentence pursuant to Rule 7(B) of the Indiana Rules of Appellate Procedure.¹ He claims the maximum 20-year sentences are inappropriate in light of the nature of the offenses and the character of the offender. He requests that in light of the stated aggravators and mitigators, his concurrent sentences be reduced to ten years, the advisory sentence for each conviction. It is his burden to demonstrate that one or both of the sentences is inappropriate. *See Childress v. State*, 848 N.E.2d 1073, 1080 (Ind. 2006).

Although the trial court has no obligation to weigh aggravating and mitigating factors against each other, *see Anglemyer v. State*, 868 N.E.2d 482, 491 (Ind. 2007),² the court is required to “enter a statement including reasonably detailed reasons or circumstances for imposing a particular sentence.” *Id.* That statement of reasons most logically would recite the various aggravating and mitigating circumstances considered.

In the case before us, the sentencing court found as a mitigating circumstance that a prolonged period of incarceration would impose a hardship upon Ashlock’s three

¹ Ashlock does not challenge either of the two convictions.

² For this reason, Ashlock’s reliance upon *Francis v. State*, 817 N.E.2d 235 (Ind. 2004) is misplaced. *Francis* was decided in 2004 before the Supreme Court decided *Anglemyer*.

children. Tr. at 387. The Court also mentioned as mitigators that Ashlock “may have been pulled into this situation,”³ and that he “had not had an ideal childhood”. Tr. at 387.

The court also determined that Ashlock had an extensive criminal history that started when he was a minor and that the various criminal offenses he committed, including Dealing in Cocaine, as a Class B felony in 2003, and a Class B felony for robbing a bank in 2004, increased in severity. The court also noted that Ashlock was under supervision of a Community Corrections program at the time of the instant robbery, and that the offense was particularly traumatizing to the victim in that the gun was discharged into a nearby chair.

Given the nature of the offense and the character of the offender as demonstrated by the aggravating circumstances enumerated by the sentencing court, we cannot say that the concurrent 20-year sentences were inappropriate.⁴

The judgment is affirmed.

³ The evidence reflected that Sara Osborne entered the apartment she had subletted in order to demand the balance of rent owed. Osborne was accompanied by two men, one of whom was Christopher Ashlock who had a gun in his waistband. When advised the occupants had no money, Osborne, “Don-Don” (the second man), and Ashlock left and returned to Ashlock’s truck. At that time Ashlock had the gun in his hand. He and Don-Don returned to the apartment. Ashlock demanded “something worth the rent money.” Tr. at 57. Don-Don returned to the truck where Osborne was waiting. Osborne heard a shot and asked Don-Don to investigate. Ashlock, along with Don-Don, returned to the truck. Ashlock had an X-box game station along with the gun in his hand. The apartment occupant testified that Don-Don was the one who exited with the game station and that was before the gun shot from Ashlock’s gun.

⁴ It is of no moment that the sentencing court expressed some question with respect to double jeopardy considerations based upon the deadly weapon requirement for a B felony robbery conviction and the fact that the same weapon formed the crucial basis for the B felony conviction of Possession of a Firearm by a Serious Violent Felon. At sentencing, however, Ashlock voiced opposition to a suggestion that the robbery conviction be reduced to a C felony thereby eliminating the handgun as an impediment to a B felony conviction. Counsel saw this as a threat of an aggregate twenty-eight-year sentence, eight years maximum for a Class C robbery consecutive to the maximum twenty years on the Class B firearm possession. Tr. at 386.

NAJAM, J., and MATHIAS, J., concur.