

**COURT OF APPEALS
THIRD APPELLATE DISTRICT
AUGLAIZE COUNTY**

STATE OF OHIO

PLAINTIFF-APPELLEE

CASE NUMBER 2-99-47

v.

JAMES S. BOOTH

OPINION

DEFENDANT-APPELLANT

CHARACTER OF PROCEEDINGS: Criminal Appeal from Common Pleas Court.

JUDGMENT: Judgment affirmed.

DATE OF JUDGMENT ENTRY: April 18, 2000.

ATTORNEYS:

**S. MARK WELLER
Attorney at Law
Reg. #0019521
119 W. Auglaize Street
P.O. Box 180
Wapakoneta, OH 45895
For Appellant.**

**EDWIN PIERCE
Prosecuting Attorney
AMY OTLEY FOX
Reg. #0059852
P.O. Box 1992
Wapakoneta, OH 45895
For Appellee.**

SHAW, J. Defendant-appellant, James S. Booth, appeals from the judgment of the Auglaize County Court of Common Pleas determining that he is a sexual predator pursuant to R.C. 2950.01 and 2950.09.

The Auglaize County Grand Jury indicted defendant on one count of rape and one count of gross sexual imposition. On August 2, 1996, the defendant entered a negotiated plea of guilty to a bill of information which charged defendant with sexual battery. He was sentenced to an indefinite prison term of not less than four years, nor more than ten years.

Pursuant to R.C. 2950.09(C), the trial court held a sexual predator hearing while defendant remained incarcerated. The trial court adjudged defendant to be a sexual predator. Defendant now appeals that determination and raises six assignments of error. For his first assignment of error, defendant asserts:

The trial court erred, in violation of the *Ex Post Facto* Clause of the United States Constitution, in finding defendant-appellant to be a sexual predator.

Because the Ohio Supreme Court has held that the provisions of R.C. Chapter 2950 do not violate the *Ex Post Facto* Clause, we find that defendant's assignment of error lacks merit and is overruled. *State v. Cook* (1998), 83 Ohio St.3d 404, 423.

For his second assignment of error, defendant asserts:

The trial court erred, in violation of the cruel and unusual punishment clauses of the Eighth Amendment to the United States Constitution and Section 9, Article I of the Ohio Constitution, in finding defendant-appellant to be a sexual predator.

In his assignment of error, defendant argues that R.C. 2950.09 violates the state and federal constitutional prohibitions against cruel and unusual punishment. However, we have rejected this argument in *State v. James* (Dec. 8, 1999), Hardin App. No. 6-99-5, unreported, 1999 WL 1114497. See, also, *State v. Norman* (Feb. 1, 2000), Auglaize App. No. 2-99-37, unreported, 2000 WL 116104. Accordingly, defendant's second assignment of error is overruled.

For his third assignment of error, defendant asserts:

The trial court erred, in violation of the Double Jeopardy Clauses of the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution and Section 10, Article I of the Ohio Constitution, in finding defendant-appellant to be a sexual predator.

Defendant argues that the registration and notification provisions of R.C. Chapter 2950 subject him to double jeopardy or two punishments for the same offense. We have also rejected this argument in *State v. James, supra*. See, also, *State v. Burlile* (Mar. 10, 2000), Seneca App. No. 13-99-53, unreported, 2000 WL 268942; *State v. Norman, supra*. Accordingly, defendant's third assignment of error lacks merit and is overruled.

For his fourth assignment of error, defendant asserts:

R.C. Chapter 2950, as amended by H.B. 180, provides no guidance as to how the factors in R.C. 2950.09(B)(2) are to be considered and weighed, rendering the law vague, in violation of the Due Process Clauses of the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution and Section 16, Article I of the Ohio Constitution.

Defendant challenges the constitutionality of R.C. Chapter 2950 on the basis that the statute provides no guidance as to how the factors specified in R.C. 2950.09(B)(2) are to be weighed and considered by the trial court. However, we have repeatedly held that the sexual predator statute is not unconstitutionally vague. See *State v. Avery* (1998), 126 Ohio App.3d 36; *State v. Norman, supra*; *State v. James, supra*. Therefore, we find no merit to defendant's fourth assignment of error.

For his fifth assignment of error, defendant asserts:

The trial court erred, in violation of Section 1, Article I of the Ohio Constitution, in finding defendant-appellant to be a sexual predator, because Ohio's sexual predator law is an invalid exercise of the police power and deprives individuals of their inalienable and natural-law rights.

Defendant asks this court to follow the case of *State v. Williams* (Jan. 29, 1999), Lake App. No. 97-L-191, unreported, 1999 WL 76633, discretionary appeal granted (1999), 86 Ohio St.3d 1406, to find that the provisions of R.C. Chapter 2950 constitute an invalid exercise of the State's police power. This court, however, in previous decisions has repeatedly held that the statute does not violate Article I, Section 1 of the Ohio Constitution. See *State v. Marker* (Sept. 1, 1999),

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Seneca App. No. 13-99-05, unreported, 1999 WL 692410; *State v. Joyce* (Sept. 2, 1999), Allen App. No. 1-99-31, unreported, 1999 WL 693160; *State v. Bradley* (Oct. 13, 1999), Logan App. No. 8-99-07, unreported, 1999 WL 824616.

Consequently, the defendant's fifth assignment of error lacks merit and is overruled.

For his last assignment of error, defendant asserts:

The evidence adduced at trial by the State of Ohio failed to prove, by clear and convincing evidence, that the defendant-appellant is likely to engage in the future in one or more sexually oriented offenses thus rendering the court's decision against the manifest weight of the evidence.

Defendant argues that the evidence presented at the sexual predator hearing was insufficient to prove by clear and convincing evidence that he is likely to engage in the future in a sexually oriented offense.

R.C. 2950.01(E) defines a "sexual predator" as "a person who has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to committing a sexually oriented offense and is likely to engage in the future in one or more sexually oriented offenses." In order to determine whether defendant should be adjudicated a sexual predator, R.C. 2950.09(C)(2) provides that the trial court "shall consider all relevant factors, including, but not limited to, all of the factors specified in [R.C. 2950.09(B)(2)]." The statutory criteria in R.C. 2950.09(B)(2)(a) through (j) include: the offender's age; prior criminal record; the age of the victim of the sexually oriented offense;

whether the sexually oriented offense involved multiple victims; whether the offender used drugs or alcohol to impair the victim or prevent the victim from resisting; if the offender previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to any criminal offense, whether the offender completed any sentence imposed for the prior offense, and if the prior offense was a sex offense or a sexually oriented offense, whether the offender participated in available programs for sex offenders; any mental illness or mental disability of the offender; the nature of the offender's sexual conduct with the victim and whether that contact was part of a demonstrated pattern of abuse; whether the offender, during commission of the offense, displayed cruelty or threatened cruelty; and any additional behavioral characteristics that contribute to the offender's conduct. Finally, pursuant to R.C. 2950.09(C)(2), the trial court's determination that a defendant is a sexual predator must be supported by clear and convincing evidence.

In this case, the trial court considered the factors of R.C. 2950.09(B)(2) and found that defendant is likely to commit another sexually oriented offense in the future. The trial court had in its possession the post-sentence investigation report as well as the victim impact statement. The report revealed defendant's prior criminal history, which included domestic violence and criminal trespass. In addition, defendant testified on his own behalf at the sexual predator hearing. The trial court noted the defendant's plea of guilty to sexual battery which involved his

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five- or six-year-old daughter and commented that it found defendant to be in complete denial of his actions at the hearing despite having admitted the conduct during the post-sentence investigation. The court also commented on defendant's unstable behavior as demonstrated by his testimony and conduct at the time of the hearing, indicating a high risk for reoffending. Further, we note that defendant informed the court of forced participation in the programs for sexual offenders. On these facts and circumstances, the determination that defendant is a sexual predator is not against the manifest weight of the evidence. Defendant's sixth assignment of error is overruled.

Accordingly, the judgment of the trial court is affirmed.

Judgment affirmed.

HADLEY, P.J., and BRYANT, J., concur.

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