

[Cite as *State v. Otheberg*, 2004-Ohio-6103.]

COURT OF APPEALS OF OHIO, EIGHTH DISTRICT
COUNTY OF CUYAHOGA
No. 83342

STATE OF OHIO,	:	
Plaintiff-Appellee	:	JOURNAL ENTRY
vs.	:	AND
ROBERT OTHBERG,	:	OPINION
Defendant-Appellant	:	
	:	
DATE OF ANNOUNCEMENT OF DECISION	:	NOVEMBER 18, 2004
	:	
CHARACTER OF PROCEEDING	:	Criminal appeal from Common Pleas Court Case No. CR-431125
	:	
JUDGMENT	:	REVERSED AND REMANDED
DATE OF JOURNALIZATION	:	
APPEARANCES:		

For Plaintiff-Appellee:

WILLIAM D. MASON
Cuyahoga County Prosecutor
DREW SMITH
ANNA M. FARAGLIA
Assistant County Prosecutors
Justice Center - 9th Floor
1200 Ontario Street
Cleveland, Ohio

For Defendant-Appellant:

ROBERT L. TOBIK
Chief Public Defender
CARLOS WARNER

Assistant Public Defender
1200 West Third Street
100 Lakeside Place
Cleveland, Ohio 44113

ANNE L. KILBANE, P.J.:

{¶ 1} Robert Othberg appeals from an order of Judge John Sutula sentencing him to maximum, consecutive sentences on three counts of gross sexual imposition and adjudicating him a sexual predator. He claims that his sentence violates the United States and Ohio Constitutions, that the judge failed to make the required findings for the sentences, that he failed to make the required findings for a sexual predator determination, and that the evidence is insufficient to prove that he is likely to commit such sexual offenses in the future. We reverse and remand for resentencing and for a predator rehearing.

{¶ 2} From the record we glean the following: In November 2002, then thirty-two-year-old Othberg was indicted on sixteen counts of gross sexual imposition for offenses committed against three minor girls. He pleaded guilty to three counts with all remaining charges dismissed, and was advised that he would be subject to a sexual predator hearing at the time of his sentencing.

{¶ 3} In preparation for the predator hearing, a House Bill 180 packet was ordered and Othberg underwent a sexual predator evaluation at the Court Psychiatric Clinic with Dr. Michael H. Arnoff, Psy.D., Chief of Psychology, who utilized, among others: a clinical interview, the Static-99 test, the Abel Assessment for Sexual Interest test, Othberg's jail records, the Pre-Sentence Investigation Report from June of 2003, the Pre-Sentence Report from August of 1988, Othberg's Drug Dependency report dated August of 1988, the Mental Health Screening from August of 2002, and various collateral information.

{¶ 4} At the hearing, the State presented evidence of Othberg's 1988 sexually oriented offense. At age eighteen he broke into a couple's home while they were sleeping and, armed with a knife, repeatedly fondled the woman. He then ordered her and her husband into their bathroom, forced the woman to remove her clothing, again fondled her, and indicated that he was going to rape her. When the husband was able to distract him, the woman fled the house and called for help. Othberg was indicted on two counts of aggravated burglary¹, one count of felonious assault² with a violence specification, and one count of gross sexual imposition.³ He pleaded guilty, served twelve years of his sentence and was released with the requirement that he register as a sexually oriented offender.

{¶ 5} In November 2001, Othberg left the halfway house where he was living⁴ and moved in with his then girlfriend. Shortly after his arrival, her two daughters, A, age thirteen years, and N, age seventeen, moved in with the couple, and soon Othberg began making sexual overtures toward both girls and their sixteen-year-old cousin, M.

{¶ 6} In a police statement, A claimed that, on several occasions, Othberg came into her bedroom and, through her clothing, grabbed and shook her breasts to awaken her for school. She spoke of several incidents where he either smacked her buttocks or hugged her, or would take her hand, place it on his pants, and rub it over his penis. She also stated that when she was home alone

¹R.C. 2911.11.

²R.C. 2903.11.

³R.C. 2907.05.

⁴The record reflects conflicting evidence as to Othberg's halfway house residence, varying between a termination of residence due to alcohol abuse to Othberg leaving the facility without notification, resulting in a warrant being issued for his arrest.

watching television, he forced the back of her head to touch his pants over his penis and rubbed his pelvic area against it.

{¶ 7} N gave a similar statement to police and claimed that Othberg often smacked her on the buttocks, and once, while both were on the sofa, he pulled her feet onto his lap and rubbed them against his penis as he gyrated against them. The State also claimed that Othberg grabbed M's buttocks and, through her clothing, grabbed her breasts with his hands.⁵ Out of fear, the girls claimed they did not report the incidents to anyone but, when they learned Othberg was getting out of jail, both A and N told their mother.

{¶ 8} Othberg's psychological report revealed that he claimed he was drunk and high on cocaine and wanted money to continue his high when he broke into the first victim's home, and admitted that he took advantage of the victim and that he touched her. However, when asked about the January 2002 incidents, he denied any sexual contact with the girls and contended that the charges were brought because he had left the former girlfriend. He explained that he pleaded guilty to the three counts of gross sexual imposition because he was charged with sixteen counts.

{¶ 9} At the conclusion of the sexual predator determination hearing, Othberg was sentenced to maximum, consecutive sentences of eighteen-months on each count. He was then adjudicated a sexual predator.

{¶ 10} Othberg's five assignments of error are set forth in the appendix to this opinion.

CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES

{¶ 11} Othberg claims that R.C. 2950.01 et seq., is unconstitutional because it is an ex post

⁵We note that the record does not contain a police statement by M.

facto law that violates Article I, Section 10, of the United States Constitution, and Article II, Section 28, of the Ohio Constitution. We disagree.

{¶ 12} In *State v. Cook*⁶, the Ohio Supreme Court held that R.C. 2950.09(B)(1), as applied to conduct **prior** to the effective date of the statute, does not violate the Ex Post Facto Clause of Section 10, Article I, of the United States Constitution.⁷ Othberg's offenses, however, occurred after R.C. 2950 was enacted⁸ and the predator determination was made on July 16, 2003. The statute had undergone relatively minor amendments between those dates that had no effect upon his situation and, therefore, no additional duties or disabilities could be imposed if he were adjudicated either a sexual predator or habitual sexual offender. As applied to Othberg, R.C. 2950, then in effect, is not retroactive or ex post facto and enjoys a strong presumption of constitutionality.⁹ The first assignment of error is overruled.

R.C. 2950.09(B)(2) FACTORS

{¶ 13} Othberg contends that the record lacks clear and convincing evidence of his sexual predator status, and that it lacks any consideration by the judge that the R.C. 2950.09(B)(2) factors adjudicating him a sexual predator were considered. We agree.

{¶ 14} R.C. 2950.09(B)(2) states:

{¶ 15} "In making a determination under divisions (B)(1) and (3) of this section as to whether an offender is a sexual predator, the judge shall consider all relevant factors including, but not limited to, all of the following:

⁶83 Ohio St.3d 404, 1998-Ohio-291, 700 N.E.2d 570, paragraph two of the syllabus.

⁷R.C. 2950 was amended effective 7-31-03.

⁸Effective 1-1-97.

⁹*Cook*, supra, at 409.

(a) The offender's age;(b) The offender's prior criminal record regarding all offenses, including, but not limited to, all sexual offenses;(c) The age of the victim of the sexually oriented offense for which sentence is to be imposed;(d) Whether the sexually oriented offense for which sentence is to be imposed involved multiple victims;(e) Whether the offender used drugs or alcohol to impair the victim of the sexually oriented offense or to prevent the victim from resisting;(f) 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 sexual offenders;(g) Any mental illness or mental disability of the offender;(h) The nature of the offender's sexual conduct, sexual contact, or interaction in a sexual context with the victim of the sexually oriented offense and whether the sexual conduct, sexual contact, or interaction in a sexual context was part of a demonstrated pattern of abuse;(i) Whether the offender, during the commission of the sexually oriented offense for which sentence is to be imposed, displayed cruelty or made one or more threats of cruelty;(j) Any additional behavioral characteristics that contribute to the offender's conduct."

{¶ 16} In making his determination that Othberg was a sexual predator, the judge merely stated, "In regard to the House Bill 180 hearing, I'm going to find that the Defendant is a sexual predator based upon clear and convincing evidence." The statute, however, requires that:

{¶ 17} "If the court determines by clear and convincing evidence that the subject offender or delinquent child is a sexual predator, the court shall specify in the offender's sentence and the judgment of conviction that contains the sentence or in the delinquent child's dispositional order, as appropriate, that the court has determined that the offender or delinquent child is a sexual predator and shall specify that the determination was pursuant to division (B) of this section."¹⁰

{¶ 18} As held by the Ohio Supreme Court, "[t]he trial court should consider the statutory factors listed in R.C. 2950.09(B)(2), and should discuss on the record the particular evidence and

¹⁰R.C. 2950.09 (B) (4) .

factors upon which it relies in making its determination regarding the likelihood of recidivism.”¹¹

{¶ 19} The holding in *Eppinger*, supra, also adopted a model procedure for a sexual offender classification hearing outlining objectives for the hearing in accord with the mandates of R.C. 2950.09. We likewise applied this holding in *State v. Namestnik*,¹² and upheld a sexual predator determination based on the sufficient explanation on the record of the evidence and supporting factors.

{¶ 20} Further, under R.C. 2950.09(E), when an individual has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a sexually oriented offense, the judge must make a finding regarding the offender’s status as a habitual sex offender.¹³ This finding must be expressly made regardless of whether the offender was already adjudicated as a sexual predator, and, although the habitual sex offender finding will have no impact on the registration requirements after a sexual predator determination, the statute, nonetheless, mandates such a finding.¹⁴

{¶ 21} A review of the record and the supporting journal entry shows that the judge failed to make the required finding concerning Othberg’s status as a habitual sex offender, and we therefore

¹¹*State v. Eppinger* (2001), 91 Ohio St.3d 158, 166, 2001-Ohio-247, 743 N.E.2d 881, 889. See also *State v. Russell*, (Apr. 8, 1999), Cuyahoga App. No. 73237; *State v. Casper*, (June 10, 1999), Cuyahoga App. Nos. 73061, 73064, 73062 and 73063.

¹²(Sept. 4, 2003), Cuyahoga App.No. 82228, 2003-Ohio-4656.

¹³*State v. Gopp*, (2003), 154 Ohio App.3d 385, 389, 2003-Ohio-4908, 797 N.E.2d 531; See also, *State v. Rhodes*, (March 27, 2002), Belmont App.No. 99 BA 62, 2002-Ohio-1572.

¹⁴*State v. Reed*, (April 14, 2004), Summit App. No. C.A. No. 21614. 2004-Ohio-1881, citing *Rhodes*, supra.

find plain error in his failure to do so.¹⁵ Since he also failed to state the rationale to support his determination in accordance with R.C. 2950.09, the sexual predator finding is vacated and this cause is remanded for a new hearing. The third assignment of error has merit.

{¶ 22} We find Othberg’s second assignment of error asserting a lack of clear and convincing evidence moot.¹⁶

CONSECUTIVE SENTENCES

{¶ 23} In his fifth assignment of error, Othberg claims that the judge erred in imposing consecutive sentences without the required rationale to support this sentence. We agree.

{¶ 24} Under R.C. 2929.14(E), the judge may impose consecutive prison terms for convictions of multiple offenses upon making the following findings enumerated in the statute:

{¶ 25} “If multiple prison terms are imposed on an offender for convictions of multiple offenses, the court may require the offender to serve the prison terms consecutively if the court finds that the consecutive service is necessary to protect the public from future crime or to punish the offender and that consecutive sentences are not disproportionate to the seriousness of the offender's conduct and to the danger the offender poses to the public, and if the court also finds any of the following:(a) The offender committed one or more of the multiple offenses while the offender was awaiting trial or sentencing, was under a sanction imposed pursuant to section 2929.16, 2929.17, or 2929.18 of the Revised Code, or was under post-release control for a prior offense.(b) At least two of the multiple offenses were committed as part of one or more courses of conduct, and the harm caused by two or more of the multiple offenses so committed was so great or unusual that no single prison term for any of the offenses committed as part of any of the courses of conduct adequately reflects the seriousness of the offender's conduct.(c) The offender's history of criminal conduct demonstrates that consecutive sentences are necessary to protect the public from future crime by the offender.”

{¶ 26} Although a judge need not use the exact language of the statute, it must be clear from

¹⁵*State v. Barnes* (2002), 94 Ohio St.3d 21, 2002-Ohio-68, 759 N.E.2d 1240.

¹⁶App. R. 12.

the record that he made the required findings.¹⁷ When imposing consecutive prison terms for convictions of multiple offenses, he must make those findings enumerated in this statute, and must also state reasons underlying those findings on the record.¹⁸ Failure to sufficiently state these reasons on the record constitutes reversible error."¹⁹

{¶ 27} In determining that the sentences should run consecutively, the judge stated:

{¶ 28} “Court finds that these crimes were committed while under sanctions and that the harm is so great or unusual that a single term would not adequately reflect the seriousness of the conduct and that the offender’s criminal history shows that the consecutive terms are needed to protect the public.

{¶ 29} Now again, you know, I’m emphasizing, he has a history of this type of sexual crime. I find that each offense will run consecutive to each other, so that you receive a total prison sentence here of fifty-four months in prison in terms of each offense being consecutive with each other.

{¶ 30} You’ll receive credit for time served. You’ll receive 290 days of jail credit in this matter. And, I want to indicate, too, that I think this is a proportional sentence in this case. It’s not disproportionate to the conduct or the danger imposed. You know, there is a high degree of recidivism in this particular matter. And those, as indicated on the report, the first five years is almost forty percent; first ten, almost fifty percent and fifteen years, just over fifty percent.”

{¶ 31} A review of the record reveals that findings were made, however, the judge failed to adequately state the *reasons* to support these findings. Although he referred to the Abel assessment predictors and Othberg’s probable recidivism rates, he made no mention of the reasons supporting the proportionality of the sentence. We are precluded from speculating about the underlying

¹⁷*State v. Veras* (July 8, 1999), Cuyahoga App. Nos. 74416, 74466.

¹⁸See R.C. 2929.19(B)(2)(c); See also *State v. Comer*, 99 Ohio St.3d 463, 2003-Ohio-4165, 793 N.E.2d 473.

¹⁹*State v. Johnson*, Cuyahoga App. No. 80436, 2002-Ohio-7057. (Internal citations omitted.)

rationale because there should be no ambiguity about why consecutive sentences were imposed. The fifth assignment of error has merit.

{¶ 32} Because of our determination of the above assignment, we need not address the fourth assignment of error as it is moot.²⁰ We note, however, the recent United States Supreme Court ruling in *Blakely v. Washington*,²¹ which states that the "statutory maximum" is not the longest term the defendant can receive under any circumstances, but is "the maximum sentence a judge may impose solely on the basis of facts reflected in the jury verdict or admitted by the defendant."²² Although we take no position at this time concerning whether the finding discussed in *Blakely* is comparable to findings under R.C. 2929.14(C), it appears that the rule in that case is cognizable in cases pending on direct appeal.²³

{¶ 33} We reverse and vacate the sentence and predator determination and remand for rehearings.

APPENDIX A:

"I. R.C. SECTION 2950.01 ET SEQ., AS APPLIED TO MR. OTHBERG VIOLATES ART. I, SEC. 10, OF THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION AS EX POST FACTO LEGISLATION, AND VIOLATES ART. II, SEC. 28, OF THE OHIO CONSTITUTION AS RETROACTIVE LEGISLATION.

²⁰App. R. 12.

²¹(2004) 124 S.Ct. 2531, 159 L.Ed.2d 403.

²²Id., 159 L. Ed. 2d at 413.

²³See *Schriro v. Summerlin* (2004), 124 S. Ct. 2519, 159 L. Ed. 2d 442, 448, ("new rule" is applicable to cases pending on direct appeal).

THE EVIDENCE IS INSUFFICIENT, AS A MATTER OF LAW, TO PROVE “BY CLEAR AND CONVINCING EVIDENCE” THAT MR. OTHBERG “IS LIKELY TO ENGAGE IN THE FUTURE IN ONE OR MORE SEXUALLY ORIENTED OFFENSES.”

TRIAL AS HELD BY THE OHIO SUPREME COURT IN STATE V. THOMPSON, THE COURT ERRED IN DETERMINING THAT THE APPELLANT WAS A SEXUAL PREDATOR WITHOUT CONSIDERING, OR PLACING UPON THE RECORD ANY OF THE RELEVANT FACTORS CODIFIED AT R.C. 2950.09(B)(3) [SIC].

THE TRIAL COURT ERRED IN IMPOSING THE MAXIMUM SENTENCES PURSUANT TO R.C. SECT. 2929.14(C) WHERE THE FACTS PRESENTED DID NOT SUPPORT THAT THE APPELLANT POSED THE GREATEST LIKELIHOOD OF COMMITTING FUTURE CRIMES.

THE TRIAL COURT ERRED BY ORDERING CONSECUTIVE SENTENCES AGAINST MR. OTHBERG WHEN IT FAILED TO MAKE ANY OF THE NECESSARY FINDINGS OR REASONS FOR THE FINDINGS REQUIRED BY R.C. 2929.14(E)(4).”

It is ordered that appellant recover from appellee costs herein taxed.

It is ordered that a special mandate issue out of this court directing the Cuyahoga County Court of Common Pleas to carry this judgment into execution.

A certified copy of this entry shall constitute the mandate pursuant to Rule 27 of the Rules of Appellate Procedure.

JAMES J. SWEENEY, J., _____ CONCURS (SEE SEPARATE CONCURRING OPINION ATTACHED)

DIANE KARPINSKI, J., _____ CONCURS, BUT CONCURS IN JUDGMENT ONLY AS TO ASSIGNMENT OF ERROR III (SEE SEPARATE OPINION ATTACHED)

ANNE L. KILBANE

PRESIDING JUDGE

N.B. This entry is an announcement of the court's decision. See App.R. 22(B), 22(D) and 26(A); Loc. App.R. 22. This decision will be journalized and will become the judgment and order of the court pursuant to App.R. 22(E), unless a motion for reconsideration with supporting brief, per App.R. 26(A) is filed within ten (10) days of the announcement of the court's decision. The time period for review by the Supreme Court of Ohio shall begin to run upon the journalization of this court's announcement of decision by the clerk per App.R. 22(E). See, also, S.Ct.Prac.R. II, Section 2(A)(1).

JAMES J. SWEENEY, J., CONCURRING:

{¶ 34} I concur with the majority opinion but clarify my position that the trial court need only discuss on the record the evidence and statutory factors it relies upon in making a sexual predator determination. I do not believe that *Eppinger* compels the trial court to hold the “model hearing” in order to justify the imposition of the label.

KARPINSKI, J., CONCURRING:

{¶ 35} On Assignment of Error Three, I concur in judgment only. I agree that the case should be remanded because the trial court did not comply with all the requirements under R.C. 2950.09(B)(4). However, I do not agree with the majority's understanding of those requirements. I believe Judge Fain's original analysis of the statutory language was correct when he said “the trial court's failure to [include a discussion on the record of the particular evidence and factors upon which the trial court relied in making its finding of a sexual predator] does not constitute reversible error.” *State v. Weaver*, Montgomery App. No. C.A. 18532, 2001-Ohio-1531, subsequently

overruled in *State v. Marshall*, (Nov. 16, 2001) Montgomery App. No. 18587; 2001 Ohio App. LEXIS 5146.

{¶ 36} The Supreme Court of Ohio has spelled out what a “model” hearing would contain. *State v. Eppinger*, (2001), 91 Ohio St.3d 743. I do not read that decision, however, as mandating, rather than encouraging, that model hearing, nor do I see any basis for such a requirement in the statute.

{¶ 37} R.C. 2950.09(B) lists factors the court “shall consider.” The statute does not specify that the court is required to discuss those factors on the record. Nor does the statute specify that the court gives its reasons. R.C. 2950.09(B)(4) states merely that the court “specify that the determination was pursuant to division (B) of this section.” Moreover, this determination shall be made “in the offender’s sentence and the judgment of conviction that contains the sentence.”

{¶ 38} The Supreme Court of Ohio has explained, albeit in a footnote, what the word *consider* means: “‘to reflect on: think about with a degree of care or caution.’ Webster’s Third New International Dictionary (1986) 483.” *State v. Thompson*, 92 Ohio St.3d 588. The Eighth District cited this definition with approval in *State v. Jones*, 2002-Ohio-1273, 2002 Ohio App. LEXIS 1269. The Eleventh District even more specifically addressed this issue:

{¶ 39} We would note that in *State v. Kase*, 1998 Ohio App. LEXIS 4498, *4 (Sept. 25, 1998,) Lake App. No. 97-A-0083, unreported, 1998 WL 682392, this court held that in imposing consecutive sentences pursuant to R.C. 2929.14(E)(3), the trial court must include in the record “some indication, by use of specific operative facts, that the court considered the statutory factors in its determination.” That holding was based, in part on the language of R.C. 2929.19(B)(2)(c), which requires a court to give it [sic] reasons for imposing consecutive sentences under R.C. 2929.14. **However, the sexual predator statutory language does not contain any equivalent to R.C. 2929.29(B)(2)(c) that would require a trial court to identify the “specific operative facts” underlying its finding that a defendant should be adjudicated a sexual predator.**

{¶ 40} Nevertheless, we would indicate that it would be better practice on the part of a trial court to reference, in its judgement entry, its findings regarding the R.C. 12950(B)(B)(2) evidential factors, as they relate to a determination, as to whether one of the classifications under R.C. 2950.01, *et seq.*, regarding sexual predator, habitual sex offender, or sexual offender should apply to one who has committed a sexually oriented offense. The obvious purpose of this suggestion is to facilitate appellate review. (Emphasis added.)

{¶ 41} *State v. Campbell*, 2000 Ohio App. LEXIS 6091 (Dec. 22, 2000) *10-11.

{¶ 42} I agree with the Eleventh District in its distinction between “better practice” and a requirement.