

**IN THE COURT OF APPEALS
FIRST APPELLATE DISTRICT OF OHIO
HAMILTON COUNTY, OHIO**

CENTICA S. JONES,	:	APPEAL NO. C-090889
	:	TRIAL NO. SP-0900057
Petitioner-Appellant,	:	
	:	<i>JUDGMENT ENTRY.</i>
vs.	:	
STATE OF OHIO,	:	
	:	
Respondent-Appellee.	:	

We consider this appeal on the accelerated calendar, and this judgment entry is not an opinion of the court.¹

In Illinois in 1996, petitioner-appellant Centica S. Jones pleaded guilty to and was convicted of aggravated criminal sex abuse. He was sentenced to three years' incarceration in the Illinois Department of Corrections. The record does not contain an order classifying Jones as a sexual offender. Jones testified that when he was released in 1999, he "was told to report once a year for ten years." Jones further testified that when he subsequently moved to Ohio, he was told to register "once every year for ten years."

Jones received a notice from the Ohio Attorney General stating that he had been reclassified under Am.Sub.S.B. No. 10 ("Senate Bill 10") as a Tier II sex offender and that he was required to register with the local sheriff every 180 days for 25 years. Jones filed an R.C. 2950.031(E) petition to contest his reclassification, challenging the constitutionality of Senate Bill 10. After a hearing, the trial court overruled Jones's constitutional challenges to Senate Bill 10 and denied his R.C. 2950.031(E) petition.

¹ See S.Ct.R.Rep.Op. 3(A), App.R. 11.1(E), and Loc.R. 12.

Jones's first assignment of error, which alleges that the retroactive application of Senate Bill 10's tier-classification and registration requirements violates the constitutional ban on ex post facto laws, is overruled.

"The Ex Post Facto Clause applies only to criminal statutes."² We held in *Sewell v. State*³ that the tier-classification and registration provisions of Senate Bill 10 are remedial and not punitive, and that they do not have the effect of converting a remedial statute into a punitive one. Because Senate Bill 10's classification and registration provisions are civil and remedial, not criminal, they do not violate the constitutional ban on ex post facto laws.

Jones's second and fourth assignments of error are overruled because the retroactive application of Senate Bill 10's tier-classification and registration requirements does not violate the prohibition on retroactive laws contained in Section 28, Article II of the Ohio Constitution or the Double Jeopardy Clause of the Ohio Constitution.⁴ Jones's arguments under the United States Constitution are also overruled on *Sewell's* reasoning.

Jones's third assignment of error alleges that Senate Bill 10's requirement that the attorney general reclassify him as a Tier II sex offender violates the separation-of-powers doctrine inherent in Ohio's Constitution. We addressed and rejected that argument in *Sewell v. State*,⁵ holding that the retroactive application of Senate Bill 10's tier-classification and registration requirements did not violate the separation-of-powers doctrine. In *Green v. State*,⁶ we revisited the separation-of-powers issue in

² See *State v. Cook*, 83 Ohio St.3d 404, 1998-Ohio-291, 700 N.E.2d 570, citing *California Dept. of Corrections v. Morales* (1995), 514 U.S. 499, 504, 115 S.Ct. 1597, and *Collins v. Youngblood* (1990), 497 U.S. 37, 43, 110 S.Ct. 2715.

³ 181 Ohio App.3d 280, 2009-Ohio-872, 908 N.E.2d 995.

⁴ Id.

⁵ Id.

⁶ *Green v. State*, 1st Dist. No. C-090650, 2010-Ohio-4371.

light of the Ohio Supreme Court’s decision in *State v. Bodyke*.⁷ The supreme court held in *Bodyke* that “R.C. 2950.031 and 2950.032, which require the attorney general to reclassify sex offenders whose classifications have already been adjudicated by a court and made the subject of a final order, violate the separation-of-powers doctrine by requiring the reopening of final judgments.”⁸ Further, the *Bodyke* court held that the statutes violate the separation-of-powers doctrine because they “impermissibly instruct the executive branch to review past decisions of the judicial branch.”⁹ We held in *Green* that the supreme court’s decision in *Bodyke* did not apply to cases in which there is no prior court order classifying the offender under a sex-offender category.¹⁰ In cases where there has been no prior judicial adjudication of the offender under a sex-offender category, our holding in *Sewell* is still applicable.¹¹

Although the record does not contain a prior court order classifying Jones under a sex-offender category, it does not provide a sufficient basis for us to reliably determine whether the *Bodyke* decision applies to him, and whether his reclassification by the attorney general under Senate Bill 10 violates the separation-of-powers doctrine.¹² This case must be remanded to the trial court for a determination as to whether Jones was classified under a sex-offender category by a court, and if he was so classified, what his prior classification and registration and notification requirements were under that category. We point out that the burden is on Jones to show any prior judicial adjudication. Finally, the trial court must determine whether the *Bodyke* decision applies to Jones.

⁷ ___ Ohio St.3d ___, 2010-Ohio-2424, ___ N.E.2d ___.

⁸ See *id.* at paragraph three of the syllabus.

⁹ See *id.* at paragraph two of the syllabus.

¹⁰ See *Green v. State*, *supra*, ¶9, at fn. 6.

¹¹ See *id.*

¹² See *id.* at ¶10.

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Jones's fifth assignment of error is overruled. Jones has no standing to challenge Senate Bill 10's residency restriction because he has not shown that he lives in or owns property within the restricted area or that he has been forced to move outside the restricted area.¹³ We note that the Ohio Supreme Court held in *Hyle v. Porter*¹⁴ that because the residency restriction in former R.C. 2950.031 was not expressly made retrospective, it could not be applied to an offender who had bought his home and committed his offense before the effective date of the statute.

Jones's sixth assignment of error, alleging that the retroactive application of Senate Bill 10's registration requirements constitutes cruel and unusual punishment, is overruled because the statutes are civil and remedial, not punitive.¹⁵ Therefore, the registration requirements cannot be viewed as punishment.¹⁶

Therefore, this case is remanded to the trial court for the reasons set forth under the third assignment of error. The judgment of the trial court is affirmed in all other respects.

Further, a certified copy of this judgment entry shall constitute the mandate, which shall be sent to the trial court under App.R. 27. Costs shall be taxed under App.R. 24.

SUNDERMANN, P.J., HENDON and MALLORY, JJ.

To the Clerk:

Enter upon the Journal of the Court on September 22, 2010
per order of the Court _____.

Presiding Judge

¹³ See *State v. Randlett*, 4th Dist. No. 08CA3046, 2009-Ohio-112, reversed in part and remanded on other grounds, *In re Sexual Offender Reclassification Cases*, ___ Ohio St.3d ___, 2010-Ohio-3753, ___ N.E.2d ___; *State v. Swank*, 11th Dist. No. 2008-L-019, 2008-Ohio-6059; *State v. Duncan*, 3rd Dist. No. 7-08-03, 2008-Ohio-5830.

¹⁴ 117 Ohio St.3d 165, 2008-Ohio-542, 882 N.E.2d 899.

¹⁵ See *Sewell v. State*, supra, at fn. 3.

¹⁶ See *id.*; *State v. Williams*, 12th Dist. No. CA2008-02-029, 2008-Ohio-6195; *State v. Byers*, 7th Dist. No. 07 CO 39, 2008-Ohio-5051.