

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
EXPLANATION OF WHY THIS IS A CASE OF PUBLIC OR GREAT GENERAL INTEREST.....	1
STATEMENT OF THE CASE AND FACTS.....	4
A. The Facts Before the Court.....	4
B. Procedural History and Findings.....	6
ARGUMENT IN SUPPORT OF PROPOSITION OF LAW.....	8
<u>Proposition of Law</u>	
A diagnosis of pedophilia by a natural parent of minor children, and the refusal by the other natural parent to divorce or permanently separate from the parent so diagnosed, is insufficient to justify permanent termination of parental rights to those children where there is no finding that the offending parent has ever offended against his children and where the only instance of criminal activity occurred many years before the termination of parental rights.....	8
CONCLUSION.....	10
PROOF OF SERVICE.....	11
APPENDIX	

Decision and Judgment Entry of the Lucas County Court of Appeals (Nov. 16, 2007)

**EXPLANATION OF WHY THIS IS A CASE OF PUBLIC OR
GREAT GENERAL INTEREST**

This is an action in which the Court of Appeals upheld a decision by the Lucas County Court of Common Pleas, Juvenile Division, terminating the parental rights of the natural parents of two minor children, Kayla and Joshua, and awarding permanent custody of the children to the Lucas County Child Services Board (hereinafter, "LCCS"). The sole basis of the appellate court's decision was that, following conviction for gross sexual imposition and use of a minor in nudity oriented performance, the father (Todd H., hereinafter "Todd") had been diagnosed a pedophile. The crime had been committed approximately 16 years prior to the termination of parental rights, when Todd was approximately 19 years old. The victim of the crime was an unrelated male about six or seven years old. There was no testimony at trial that in any way attempted to quantify the likelihood that Todd would reoffend, in spite of the availability of numerous studies which demonstrate that such likelihood is quantifiable with substantial reliability. Likewise, there was no testimony at trial which addressed the fact that Todd's sole sexual offense involved an unrelated child, while the children of concern in the instant case were Todd's natural children, and any implication those facts might have for the likelihood of Todd reoffending against his children.

This case offers the Court the opportunity to provide guidance to the lower courts concerning the balancing of the Constitutional rights of parents to marry or remain married and to have and raise children, and the rights of children to be free from undue exposure to risk, when a parent has a conviction of child sexual abuse in his past, or has been diagnosed a pedophile.

The case also offers the Court the opportunity to provide guidance to the lower courts as to the concept of "clear and convincing evidence" in such cases, where the pedophile may be classed as having anywhere from a low to a high likelihood of reoffending, and where factors such as the passage of time without reoffending, and the availability of a wide variety of support services, suggest that classification of a parent as a pedophile should not automatically preclude him or her from parenting his or her natural children.

Todd has never denied that he committed the offenses of which he was convicted. There have been no allegations that he has ever re-offended, and two separate assessments of the likelihood of recidivism have indicated only a moderate or low-moderate likelihood of recidivism. Additionally, Todd successfully completed three different regimens of sex offender treatment, and successfully completed five years of probation with no violations. Nevertheless, the trial court ordered that the parental rights of Todd and Sarah be permanently terminated, and the Court of Appeals affirmed, finding Todd's status as a diagnosed pedophile, and Sarah's refusal to divorce or permanently separate from Todd, sufficient to justify termination of their parental rights.

The language of the court below effectively declared a *per se* rule that a diagnosed pedophile necessarily "has a chronic mental illness so severe that it renders him unable to provide an adequate permanent home for his children," Ohio Rev. Code § 2151.414(E)(2), and thereby is subject to the termination of his parental rights, and that his or her spouse is necessarily "unwilling ... to prevent the child from suffering ... sexual abuse," Ohio Rev. Code § 2151.414(E)(14).

The removal of Kayla and Joshua was precipitated by an injury, a subdural hematoma, suffered by Joshua when he was a few months old. Both the parents and an uncle were initially the subjects of police attention as the perpetrator. While the investigation subsequently focused on the uncle, police had insufficient evidence to charge him with a crime, and the perpetrator was never positively identified.

While the injury to Joshua precipitated the removal of the children, the focus of LCCS soon turned to Todd's status as a convicted sex offender and diagnosed pedophile, in spite of the fact that his single conviction had occurred many years previously, and that there had not been the slightest suggestion of any reoffense since that time. Indeed, at the time Todd and Sarah married, and during their marriage until the children were removed from the home, their household included Sarah's child Jonathan, of the same gender and approximate age as Todd's victim in his 1991 crime, and this child, approximately 10 years of age at the time he was interviewed, specifically denied any sexually inappropriate behavior by Todd.

Despite the paucity of the evidence suggesting that Todd was a threat to molest his biological children, and despite the parents' cooperation with LCCS at every step of the process, LCCS ultimately offered nothing more than the Hobson's choice of divorce, or its practical analog, permanent separation, or loss of their children. This is wrong, and this Court should say so.

No evidence was placed before the court addressing the effect of Kayla and Joshua being the natural children of Todd, in spite of the fact that Todd's sole conviction involved an unrelated child, and in spite of the fact that the available literature suggests that child molesters whose previous victims were unrelated, are relatively unlikely to molest their own natural children. For example, one 2000 study examined the degree to which incestuous and nonincestuous offenders had victims outside these categories and considered the frequency with which these categories actually tended to overlap.¹ The study found that of 178 sexual offenders whose index offense was non-incestuous, only 12.9% of those offenders also had incestuous offenses.

The decision of the Court of Appeals affirming the trial court's termination of the parental rights of Appellants is tantamount to a declaration that a diagnosis of pedophilia, in and of itself, inherently disqualifies the one so diagnosed from parenting even his natural children. Additionally, the court's decision automatically precludes a non-offending parent from raising a family unless she is willing to divorce or permanently separate from her spouse. Indeed, it would virtually require that any couple in which one of the parents has been diagnosed as a pedophile never have children. Furthermore, the court's decision effectively declares that no specific finding is required as to the degree to which the offending parent represents a threat to sexually abuse his children.

¹Studer, L.H., Clelland, S.R., Aylwin, A.S., Reddon, J.R., & Monro, A. (2000). Rethinking risk assessment for incest offenders. *International Journal of Law and Psychiatry*, 23, 15-22, as reported in *Sexual Offender Treatment*, Volume 1 (2006), Issue 2, *Sexual Offender Subtyping: The Incest Offender Question*, retrieved December 27, 2007, from <http://www.sexual-offender-treatment.org/42.0.html>.

This Court has never addressed the effect of a diagnosis of pedophilia on the parental rights of the parent and his or her spouse. In light of the trial court's ill-supported decision, this Court's authoritative guidance is badly needed.

STATEMENT OF THE CASE AND FACTS

A. The Facts Before the Court

Appellants Todd H. and Sarah H. are the natural parents of Kayla H. and Joshua H. On or about February 26, 2005, the parents observed that Joshua was displaying poor appetite, vomiting, and listlessness. When he went into seizure, the parents called EMS and had him taken to the hospital. There he was diagnosed with acute and chronic bleeding in his skull, a type of injury consistent with being shaken. Joshua's doctors indicated that the injury had occurred within 24 hours of the admission. A paternal uncle had babysat the baby the previous evening, and while he was a focus of the subsequent police investigation, police were unable to determine responsibility for the abuse, and no arrests were ever made in the case.

At the time of that incident, Joshua was about three months old. Kayla was about 2 ½ years old. Additionally, Sarah's child Jonathan was also living with the family, and was a little more than 10 years old at the time of the incident.

On or about April 7, 2005, by consent of the parents, Joshua was adjudicated a dependent and abused child and Kayla was adjudicated a dependent child. The children were removed from the home and placed with relatives. Jonathan was placed with his father, and is no longer involved in this case.

The parents were offered case plan services, including interactive parenting and diagnostic assessments, including a sexual offender treatment component for Todd. As a support person for Todd, Sarah was taught relapse prevention concepts. As part of his treatment, Todd wrote a victim empathy letter impact statement. The parents completed all case plan services successfully, and on May 8, 2006, they filed a motion for reunification. Six days earlier, on May 2, 2006, LCCS had filed a motion for permanent custody.

Testimony at the hearing established that if reunification of the family occurred, both Todd and Sarah would have free help through the Unison Behavioral Health Group should any problems or questions arise related to the protection of the children. Todd had participated regularly in therapy at Unison, and was able to identify thinking errors and confront his peers, and to give very thoughtful feedback to the group. Todd's therapist stated that there were a variety of different things that Unison could do to intervene in any problems, to make sure that Todd did not reoffend. Furthermore, were reunification to occur, Unison had a home-based therapy program that specialized in sex offender treatment programs to make sure that the house was safeguarded and to make sure that there were no environmental issues that would contribute to risk to the children.

There was testimony that early in Todd's treatment, although he had never denied the crime, he had difficulty fully coming to grips with his responsibility for it. However, that had changed by the time he was in the Unison program, and Todd had met the "very stringent requirement for responsibility."

Long before the February 26 incident, by way of reports by neighbors aware of Todd's status as a registered sex offender, LCCS had been made aware that the three children were living with Todd and Sarah. LCCS investigated the reports, including making unannounced visits to the home, found no evidence of abuse, and did not attempt to disturb the arrangement. In spite of this fact, after the removal of the children in April 7, 2005, the focus of LCCS quickly turned to Todd's status as a sex offender. Todd, who had already undergone significant sex offender treatment and counseling both in prison and while on probation, was ordered to undergo further sex offender treatment and counseling. Sarah also was required to undergo counseling to understand indicators of sexual abuse and the like. As part of the LCCS investigation, both Jonathan, who was 12 years old by the time permanent termination was ordered, and Kayla, who was four years old by that time, were interviewed by experienced LCCS sex abuse investigators, using age-appropriate interviewing techniques. Both denied ever having been abused. At the termination hearing, all of LCCS' witnesses agreed that there was no evidence that Todd had re-offended either with the three children in his

household or with anyone else. All witnesses also agreed that Todd had never denied his 1991 offenses. All witnesses with knowledge of his probationary period agreed that he had successfully completed probation, including regular attendance at all sex offender classes and sessions, with no violations. The state's witnesses also agreed that as time passed without further offenses, the likelihood that Todd would re-engage in sexual offenses decreased. Some witnesses, however, suggested that Todd had not developed as much insight and empathy as they would have preferred.

There was testimony at the hearing that Todd had been diagnosed a pedophile. However, there was no testimony by any professional as to how that diagnosis had been reached. Furthermore, there was no testimony as to whether an individual whose sole offense involved unrelated children, would be a likely threat to his biological children. Additionally, there was no testimony as to likelihood of reoffending, whether with his own children or with other children.

There was testimony at trial that Todd had undergone two different risk assessments, the Static-99 and the The Rapid Risk Assessment for Sex Offense Recidivism (RRASOR). The result of the Static-99 test placed Todd in the low-moderate risk category, while the RRASOR assessment placed him in the moderate risk category.

B. Procedural History and Findings

The trial court awarded permanent custody to LCCS, finding the factors of Ohio Rev. Code § 2151.414(E)(1), (2), (4), (14), and (16) applicable to Todd, and § 2151.414(E)(1), (4), (14), and (16) applicable to Sarah. This decision was timely appealed to the Lucas County Court of Appeals. The Court of Appeals affirmed the ultimate judgment of permanent termination of parental rights.

The Court found that, with respect to R.C. 2151.414(E)(4) and (14), there was no evidence that Todd was unwilling to provide an adequate home for the children. With respect to the R.C. 2151.414(E)(1) finding that Todd failed to remedy the conditions causing his children's removal from the home, the court observed that the children were removed from the home due to Joshua's subdural hematoma, not because Todd was a pedophile. LCCS had received prior referrals regarding Todd's sexual offender status, had investigated, and had made no attempt to remove the children

until the injury, and that the state's witnesses had not indicated that reunification was impossible solely on the basis of the physical injury.

However, the court found that the record did support a finding that R.C. 2151.414(E)(2) applied to Todd. The court observed that in order to find that section applicable, the parent's mental illness had to be so severe that it made the parent unable to provide an adequate permanent home presently or within one year after the dispositional hearing. The court held that the evidence sufficiently supported a finding that Todd's diagnosed pedophilia was sufficient to support a finding pursuant to R.C. 2151.414(E)(2), which requires a finding of "chronic mental illness, chronic emotional illness, mental retardation, physical disability, or chemical dependency of the parent that is so severe that it makes the parent unable to provide an adequate permanent home for the child at the present time and, as anticipated, within one year after the court holds the hearing..."

The court stated:

[T]he risk [Todd's] pedophilia presents to children living in his household is high. All the witnesses qualified as experts in sexual offender treatment testified that pedophilia is a chronic condition. Although a pedophile may be able to refrain from re-offending, the risk is never completely ameliorated. Prolonged exposure to vulnerable children in the household setting increases the risk of reoffending substantially. Emahiser testified that he rarely recommends reunification, although it has been done; great vigilance is required to prevent reoffenses from occurring. A pedophile parent would have to renounce physical contact with children, daily caretaking chores for the children are completely curtailed, and the parent could never be alone in the same room with the child. A home in which a child must be taught never to physically interact with a parent due to the risk of sexual abuse cannot constitute an adequate permanent home.

The court went on to find that "Todd's pedophilia qualifies as a "chronic mental or emotional illness" so severe that his children cannot and should not be placed in his care."

With regard to Sarah, the court found that only one statutory factor, R.C. 2151.414(E)(14), applied, in that Sarah was unwilling to prevent her children from suffering sexual abuse by continuing to cohabit with a pedophile. The court found it "patently apparent" that ceasing to cohabit with Todd was necessary. The court found the risk of sexual abuse Todd presented to the children while cohabiting with them to be high, in spite of the fact that there had been no suggestion that Todd had reoffended in the 16 years since his conviction, and that home-based, post-reunification

services were available. The court held that Sarah's refusal to divorce or permanently separate from Todd demonstrated a lack of empathy for the risk of sexual abuse Todd presented while cohabiting with her children. Because Sarah did not voluntarily choose to cease cohabiting with Todd, the court said, clear and convincing evidence supported a finding that she was unwilling to prevent the risk of sexual abuse to her children pursuant to R.C. 2151.414(E)(14).

ARGUMENT IN SUPPORT OF PROPOSITION OF LAW

Proposition of Law:

A diagnosis of pedophilia by a natural parent of minor children, and the refusal by the other natural parent to divorce or permanently separate from the parent so diagnosed, is insufficient to justify permanent termination of parental rights to those children where there is no finding that the offending parent has ever offended against his children and where the only instance of criminal activity occurred many years before the termination of parental rights.

This court has described a parent's right to raise a child as an essential and basic civil right. *In re Hayes* (1997) 79 Ohio St.3d 46, 48, 679 N.E.2d 680, citing *Stanley v. Illinois* (1972), 405 U.S. 645, 651, 92 S. Ct. 1208, 31 L. Ed. 2d 551. Accordingly, the permanent termination of parental rights has been described as the family law equivalent of the death penalty in a criminal case. *In re Hoffman*, 97 Ohio St.3d 92, 2002 Ohio 5368, at P14, 776 N.E.2d 485. Thus, this Court has determined that a parent "must be afforded every procedural and substantive protection the law allows." *Hayes*, 79 Ohio St.3d at 49.

Similarly, "[t]he freedom to marry has long been recognized as one of the vital personal rights essential to the orderly pursuit of happiness by free men. Marriage is one of the "basic civil rights of man," fundamental to our very existence and survival. *Loving v. Virginia.*, 388 U.S. 1, 12 (U.S. 1967), quoting *Skinner v. Oklahoma*, 316 U.S. 535, 541 (1942).

Before parental rights are terminated and permanent custody granted to a children services agency, R.C. 2151.414(B)(1) requires a court to determine "by clear and convincing evidence, that it is in the best interest of the child to grant permanent custody of the child to the agency that filed the motion for permanent custody..." *In re D.A.* (2007), 113 Ohio St. 3d 88, 91. Accordingly, it is

not incumbent upon the parent to prove anything, but rather the parents come to the court cloaked with certain presumptions and rights that are inherently and naturally attached to the parent of a child. The burden is upon the state "to justify a monumental intrusion into the privacy of family life." *In re Mesko*, 1997 Ohio App. LEXIS 1645, 5-6 (Ohio Ct. App. 1997), citing *In re Campbell* (1983), 13 Ohio App. 3d 34.

In the instant case, the court found that Todd presented a higher risk of danger to his children, despite his classification as a low-moderate risk to offend, and despite the absence of any quantification of that risk.

Such quantification is available. Studies have demonstrated that modern risk assessment devices have a significant degree of reliability, and indeed, the LCCS's own witness suggested as much. LCCS witnesses testified that pursuant to the Static-99 risk assessment, Todd was in the low-moderate range to recidivate. Studies have demonstrated that persons scoring in that range have a 15-year recidivism rate of from about 16 to 19 percent.²

Further testimony at trial suggests that this risk could be substantially further reduce by monitoring and intervention programs already an established, and by such physical protections as door alarms and other monitoring devices.

Additionally, the likelihood of recidivism for the sex offender decreases as time passes without additional offenses:

For sex offenders, as well as all other criminals, the likelihood of repeating the crime diminishes with lengthier periods of time that the person abstains from that behavior (Harris & Hanson, 2004). Thus, the proportional recidivism rate five years after release from prison is much higher than the recidivism rate 15 years after release. In other words, recidivists are most likely to reoffend within the first few years of release.³

²Hanson and Thornton, *Static 99: Improving Actuarial Risk Assessments for Sex Offenders*, 1999-2002, retrieved December 27, 2007, from http://ww2.ps-sp.gc.ca/publications/corrections/199902_e.pdf.

³Fortney, Levenson, Brannon & Baker, *Myths and Facts about Sexual Offenders: Implications for Treatment and Public Policy*, Pabst Science Publishers, Sexual Offender Treatment, Volume 2 (2007), Issue 1, retrieved December 27, 2007, from

The Court of Appeals held in effect that the mere fact that Todd was a diagnosed pedophile *ipso facto* constituted clear and convincing evidence of a chronic mental illness so severe that it rendered him unable to provide an adequate permanent home for his children.

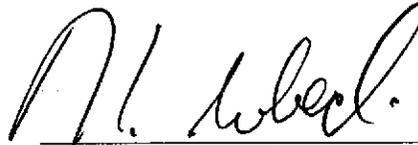
Necessarily, the mere possibility that a parent may sexually molest his children cannot constitute clear and convincing evidence that he cannot provide an adequate permanent home for his children, since, as several of the state's witnesses agreed, it cannot be determined in advance that ANY parent is incapable of committing such an act. While Todd's previous conviction for sexual abuse of a minor, and his diagnosis of pedophilia, undoubtedly make it more likely that he will offend against his children than a random member of the public, the absence of any quantification of the likelihood that he will offend calls into question the ability of the court to find clear and convincing evidence that Todd has a chronic mental illness so severe that it renders him unable to provide an adequate permanent home for his children.

By the same token, if there was not clear and convincing evidence that Todd has a chronic mental illness so severe that it renders him unable to provide an adequate permanent home for his children, then there cannot be clear and convincing evidence that Sarah, merely by virtue of her refusal to divorce or permanently separate from her husband, was unwilling to prevent the risk of sexual abuse to her children.

CONCLUSION

For the reasons discussed above, this case involves matters of public and great general interest. Appellant requests that this court grant jurisdiction and allow this case so that the important issues presented in the case may be reviewed on the merits.

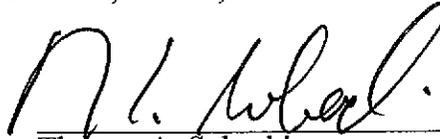
Respectfully submitted,



Thomas A. Sobecki
Attorney For Appellants

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that a copy of this Memorandum in Support of Jurisdiction was sent by ordinary U.S. Mail, postage prepaid, on this 31st day of December, 2007, to Dianne Keeler, Lucas County Children Services Board, 705 Adams Street, Toledo, OH 43624.



Thomas A. Sobecki
Attorney For Appellants

FILED
COURT OF APPEALS

2007 NOV 16 A 8:06

COMMON PLEAS COURT
JUVENILE DIVISION
CLERK OF COURTS

IN THE COURT OF APPEALS OF OHIO
SIXTH APPELLATE DISTRICT
LUCAS COUNTY



In the Matter of:
Kayla H. and Joshua H.

Court of Appeals No. L-06-1376

Trial Court No. JC 05139092

DECISION AND JUDGMENT ENTRY

Decided: NOV 16 2007

* * * * *

Donna M. Grill, for appellant.

Dianne L. Keeler, for appellee.

* * * * *

SKOW, J.

{¶ 1} Appellants, Sarah H. and Todd H., husband and wife, appeal the judgment of the Lucas County Court of Common Pleas, Juvenile Division, which terminated their parental rights to Kayla H. and Joshua H. For the following reasons, the judgment is affirmed.

E-JOURNALIZED

NOV 16 2007

{¶ 2} On March 4, 2005, Lucas County Children Services ("LCCS") filed an emergency shelter care request for the children.¹ The petition alleged that on February 25, 2005, Sarah and Todd left the children with a babysitter for the evening and returned home around 10:00 pm. The next morning, Joshua, then three months old, could not eat, vomited repeatedly, and was cold and listless. Appellants called an ambulance; EMS responders took him to a hospital, where he was placed in intensive care and diagnosed with a subdural hematoma, consistent with "shaken baby syndrome." The magistrate, finding that Joshua was about to be released from the hospital, granted LCCS's ex parte request.

{¶ 3} On March 7, 2005, LCCS filed a complaint in dependency, neglect, and abuse for both children, requesting temporary custody. The complaint alleged that Dale H., the children's uncle, was babysitting the evening prior to Joshua's hospitalization. Neither Sarah nor Todd could explain Joshua's injury. LCCS added an allegation that Todd was a registered sex offender.

{¶ 4} On March 9, 2005, a magistrate awarded temporary custody to LCCS, based on appellants' consent, finding that the continued residence of the children in appellants' home was contrary to their best interest due to Joshua's injury and unspecified "housing conditions." The custody award also ordered Dale H. to have no contact with the children and forbade appellants from allowing him contact with the children.

¹At the beginning of this case, appellants also had custody of Jonathan E., Sarah's child from a previous relationship and the children's half-brother. Jonathan's natural father was granted custody upon his motion during the pendency of this matter.

{¶ 5} On March 31, 2005, LCCS filed a case plan with services for appellants, which included interactive parenting and therapy. With respect to Todd's sex offender status, the case plan provided: "[Todd] is a registered sex offender who has not completed any treatment. He doesn't appear to have any remorse or thought for the crime he committed against a minor child. [Sarah] doesn't appear to have any concerns for her children or understand the seriousness of Todd's crime. Todd will address his offenders [sic] issues in therapy. Todd and Sarah will learn the indicators and triggers of sexual abuse. Todd will specifically address his triggers for offenders. Sarah will specifically learn indicators of offending behaviors. Todd and Sarah will attend sexual offenders group * * *. Progress will be measured by parent's level of involvement in any/all identified services and activities."

{¶ 6} On April 11, 2005, the trial court entered a consent judgment adjudicating Kayla a dependent child and Joshua a dependent and abused child. Dale H. was again ordered to have no contact with the children. Sarah and Todd were each ordered to pay child support to LCCS in the amount of \$50 per month. The case plan filed March 31, 2005, was approved, but amended to eliminate the sexual offender treatment and counseling for Todd in lieu of him signing information releases.

{¶ 7} On June 23, 2005, LCCS filed an amended case plan. Although the consent order amended the case plan to eliminate sexual offender treatment for Todd, the new case plan reinstated sexual offender therapy and counseling for him, stating: "[Todd] will learn the dynamics of sexual offending and he will not abuse any other individual. He will learn to show empathy for victims, and he will work through his issues

successfully. He will complete SOT [sex offender treatment] services * * * follow treatment recommendation * * * demonstrate progress."

{¶ 8} On December 21, 2005, an administrative review noted that Todd had spent five months in SOT, "attending on a regular basis," and that five to six months remained before SOT was completed. Todd also completed a 12 week parenting group with therapist involvement and the parent educator reported only that he "did well." Sarah attended all parenting classes, and observation noted "interaction and bonding good" between Sarah and the children. Caseworkers reported that Sarah completed the classes successfully and the parent educator had "no concerns." Both Sarah and Todd successfully completed a five-week parenting workshop. Todd was ineligible for LCCS's parenting classes, but he completed a parenting class through Crossroads Church.

{¶ 9} On March 27, 2006, a magistrate filed an annual review entry, which noted that a caseworker reported LCCS's intention to file for permanent custody of the children. The trial court's review of the magistrate's decision stated: "Case plan services for mother: Diagnostic assessment – no recommendation; Parenting – passed and successfully completed; Protective case issues at Unison – passed; Father sexual offender treatment, Unison – completing in a month; Crossroads – completed; Parents visiting at agency. Continue to have concerns of mother protecting children with regards to father being a registered sexual offender. Goal: Reunification to be changed to permanent custody/adoption."

{¶ 10} On May 2, 2006, LCCS filed its motion for permanent custody. The motion was based on Todd's sexual offenses, Sarah's alleged inability to protect her

children from Todd, and Sarah's alleged refusal to consider separating from Todd. On July 11, 2006, the guardian ad litem ("GAL") filed his report recommending that LCCS be granted permanent custody of the children. On October 3, 2006, the matter proceeded to disposition.

{¶ 11} At the outset, Todd's attorney objected to any testimony relating to Todd's convictions for sex offenses on grounds of relevance, since LCCS made no allegations that the children were sexually abused. LCCS argued that testimony regarding his convictions was relevant to show that the risk he presented to the children has not been lowered. The court overruled the objection, solely on the basis that Todd was a registered sex offender.

{¶ 12} A docket sheet containing Todd's criminal history was admitted into evidence. In 1991, Todd pled guilty to two counts of gross sexual imposition and one count of illegal use of a minor in nudity oriented materials, and was sentenced to an indefinite term of four to 15 years incarceration. Todd was originally charged with six counts of gross sexual imposition, felonies of the third degree, two counts of felonious sexual penetration, felonies of the first degree, one count of disseminating matter harmful to juveniles, a felony of the fourth degree, and five counts of illegal use of a minor in nudity oriented materials, felonies of the second degree.

{¶ 13} In 1998, the sentencing court held sexual offender classification hearings pursuant to H.B. 180, and classified Todd as a sexual predator (the most severe designation). On appeal, this classification was reversed and vacated; after a subsequent hearing, he was classified as a sexually oriented offender (the least severe designation)

with the victim under age 13, and ordered to register annually for ten years. His probation was terminated as "successfully completed" in January 2003.

{¶ 14} LCCS called Leonard Beck, a unit manager with the Lucas County Pre-trial Sentence Department, formerly Todd's probation officer. Beck had also written the LCCS investigative caseworker a letter detailing his role in Todd's supervision, which was admitted into evidence. Beck wrote that Todd had been unsuccessfully terminated from the therapy component of community control as he was not able to progress from the "denier's group" in therapy. While Todd did not deny, per se, his offenses, he did not share or talk in group therapy unless directly confronted. For example, Todd did not tell the group that he was engaged to marry Sarah until group members saw the marriage license in the newspaper, because he believed it was "none of their business." Beck opined, based on his experience, that Todd was at "extremely high risk" to reoffend and that probation had done nothing to lower the risk.

{¶ 15} Lenice Little began supervising Todd's probation in May 2002, and continued until Todd had completed probation. She noted that Todd's "successful" completion of probation meant that he had complied with the court's conditions, not that he had successfully completed sex offender therapy. Of concern was Todd's refusal to acknowledge that living in a home with Sarah's son, Jonathan, presented a "high risk situation as a target aged child of his preference."

{¶ 16} Nancy Larson, qualified by the court as an expert in sexual offender treatment and therapy, rendered therapy to Todd for the five years of his probation. She had concluded that Todd did not successfully complete the therapy component of his

probation. Also qualified to diagnose, she assessed Todd's psychological pathology as that of a classic pedophile, with a primary sexual attraction to children which would not change. She defined a pedophile as one "who has a primary sexual orientation that they find sex with minor children the most gratifying sexual experience that they have. It does not preclude that they may be married and engaged in sexual relations with an adult peer, same or opposite sex. But it is a fixation for them that there is a preferred sexual object and if give a choice, sexual experiences would be sought with that class and category of a person." She classified the risk he presented to children as "high" and explained that, in five years of therapy, Todd had not been willing to understand the risk he presented and take steps to mitigate it. She did note that a diagnostic risk assessment test scored Todd's risk of reoffending as "moderate." Given the diagnosis of pedophilia, however, she recommended that he have no unsupervised contact with minor children.

{¶ 17} On cross-examination, she did admit that a number of sex offenders, including those whose victims where children or their own children, do reunite with their families. The process is gradual, involves the entire family in counseling, and requires a safety plan before the offender can cohabit with children. She would not, however, recommend family reunification for an offender diagnosed with pedophilia, although she had worked with some pedophiles whom she believed could safely have families. In order for an offender to cohabit, she explained, the family first must "truly [be] able to understand that theirs is a lifelong problem and it's not ever going to go away and that the vigilance that's necessary would have to be extreme. * * * I think the idea of living in separate habitats is a more realistic plan * * *."

{¶ 18} William Emahiser, a sexual offender counselor at Unison, a behavioral health clinic, qualified as an expert in sexual offender treatment, oversaw Todd's LCCS-ordered treatment for nine months, and counseled Sarah individually per LCCS's case plan. During this therapy, Todd wrote a "victim empathy letter impact statement" in which he admitted the acts underlying his 1991 convictions. Emahiser testified, however, that victim empathy was not one of Todd's "strong suits." The letter was introduced into evidence, along with all of the written work Todd completed in therapy, including relapse prevention strategies, goals, "adaptive coping responses," and a support person list. Based on this work, Emahiser testified that Todd was "at risk" whenever engaged "in any kind of behavior around or with children, since his victim was a five year old child." He continued: "* * * any contact with children increases his risk of reoffending and definitely behavior of or acting in a -- acting in a way that would -- most of us would consider, such as bathing or dressing, states of undress, those kinds of things he should never engage with his own children or with anyone's children for that matter. * * * Any time [Todd] has access to children, it's going to increase his risk of reoffending." A previous counselor had performed a sexual offender risk diagnostic test for Todd, on which Todd scored a "medium, low" risk of reoffending. Ultimately, Emahiser opined that Todd had successfully completed therapy.

{¶ 19} Emahiser also testified regarding an incident during supervised visitation at LCCS between Todd and Kayla. A caseworker reported that Todd had Kayla "straddled" across his lap, and had to intervene to remove her from his lap. In therapy, Emahiser confronted Todd with how this behavior was not only inappropriate, but increased his

risk of reoffending; Emahiser testified that all patients are instructed to severely limit their physical contact with children. On cross-examination, he explained that not only does having a child on Todd's lap look inappropriate, but it is more akin to sending "an alcoholic to go work as a bar tender." With respect to attempts to reunify Todd into a household with his children, severe physical boundaries would be necessary to separate Todd from physical interaction or unsupervised interaction with the children.

{¶ 20} With respect to Sarah's therapy, Emahiser asked her whether she would consider separating from Todd; Sarah told him she was very conflicted and she hoped she would not have to make that decision. He then instructed her to ask LCCS whether separating from Todd would increase her chances of keeping custody of her children; Sarah informed him that she was told that "there would be no impact one way or the other." Since Todd had identified Sarah as his primary support person in his relapse prevention plan, Emahiser questioned and counseled her as to what was necessary to prevent Todd from relapsing. At first, Sarah was unable to identify high risk factors and behaviors that Todd should not engage in with children. Emahiser confronted both Todd and Sarah with his concern that Todd had identified a primary support person who was unable to identify risks and successfully implement the safety plan. Todd and Sarah were "successfully" discharged from the treatment program at that point because Todd, at least, demonstrated an understanding of his relapse prevention plan, and they "cannot hold the offender accountable for the performance of their support person * * *."

{¶ 21} A week later, Sarah contacted Emahiser, apologized, and asked for another chance to learn. Approximately two months later, Sarah re-engaged in therapy with

Emahiser and had another three to four sessions. When Emahiser re-assessed her ability to follow a safety plan, she was able to "regurgitate" the plan information and demonstrated a "rote memorization" of the concepts. With respect to the incident when Kayla "straddled" Todd's lap, Sarah understood – after therapy – why such contact dangerously increased Todd's risk of reoffending.

{¶ 22} Emahiser also wrote a letter, at the request of LCCS, stating that Sarah had successfully completed individual counseling. He concluded that she had developed a plan to keep her children safe, demonstrated an ability to identify high risk behaviors in Todd, and "developed specific strategies to minimize the risk" of harm to her children.

{¶ 23} As for what would be required were Todd and Sarah to jointly cohabit with the children: Emahiser instructed Sarah about the use of alarms in the house, placed on the outside of Todd's bedroom and the inside of the children's bedrooms; Sarah would have to ensure constant supervision. Locks should be used on the children's doors as they age and they should understand how to use them. A home-based therapist who specializes in sex offender treatment could perform home visits to ensure the home was "safe guarded" and work to increase the children's understanding of physical boundaries. Emahiser acknowledged that he usually does not advocate family reunification, as it is "extremely difficult." The offender cannot be unsupervised in the same room with children and "it really puts a strain on the significant other to be everywhere all at once."

{¶ 24} Wanda Cannon, the LCCS caseworker assigned to appellants, testified that no additional services were recommended for Sarah. Sarah successfully completed the LCCS parenting classes, including interactive parenting, and sex offender counseling

with Emahiser. Because Todd is a sex offender, he was ineligible for LCCS's parenting classes; instead, he completed a non-interactive parenting class through Crossroads Church, which covered basic needs.

{¶ 25} With respect to the appellants' housing conditions, Cannon said she never saw the types of alarms which Emahiser had recommended. When she investigated the reasons why Joshua was cold when his injury occurred, appellants told her that they had to keep the temperature between 54 and 64 degrees to save on heating bills and having the temperature higher was not an option for them. Cannon mentioned no other issues with respect to providing the children food, clothing, suitable housing, or medical care. She acknowledged that Todd was employed and that the children's basic needs were met.

{¶ 26} Cannon explained that even though appellants had completed the case plan services, "there continued to be an unidentified perpetrator to the physical abuse * * * the shaken baby syndrome with Joshua * * * and the sexual offending behaviors for Todd * * *. And the fact he is a convicted sexual offender who was hesitant to complete treatment and then when he did complete treatment he did so with there still being regards and concerns from the then therapist that was working with him." LCCS did not allege that Todd sexually or physically abused the children; Cannon acknowledged that neither Jonathan, Sarah's older son, nor Kayla, had indicated that Todd had abused them, sexually or physically, nor had there been any other allegations of abuse of any child.

{¶ 27} Christopher Cottle, the children's guardian ad litem, filed a report recommending a grant of permanent custody of both children to LCCS. He wrote that if Joshua's shaken baby syndrome was the only concern, that reunification would still be

possible because no perpetrator was identified. His primary concern was Todd's status as a sex offender and his diagnosis of pedophilia. With respect to Sarah, his concern focused on her inability to protect the children from Todd. Todd and Sarah had, at one point, suggested separating in order to regain custody; however, they indicated to Cottle that they were not planning to divorce and eventually would reunite as a family. His recommendation of permanent custody rested on the high risk of sexual abuse to the children presented by appellants continuing to cohabit with the children.

{¶ 28} The trial court granted the motion for permanent custody, finding it in the children's best interest and finding that the children could not be reunited with their parents presently or within one year. With respect to Todd and Sarah's unfitness, the judgment stated: "In making these findings, the Court observes that the father's relapse prevention plan is flawed; the Court especially notes that there is shallow empathy shown in the development of the plan, and the support persons chosen to guard against relapse are inadequate. * * * The Court also has considered the fact that [appellants] have chosen to remain together as a couple and advocate for return of the children to a home they will maintain together. The Court finds that this would not be a safe environment for these children and specifically finds that the reasons for removal cannot be remedied when one of the parents is diagnosed with sexual offending behaviors such as [Todd] exhibits, which diagnoses include that of sexual predator."

{¶ 29} Appellants timely appealed and have submitted one assignment of error for review:

{¶ 30} "The trial court erred in granting permanent custody to Lucas County Children Services Board as Lucas County Children Services Board failed to show by clear and convincing evidence that it is in the best interest of the minor child that permanent custody be awarded to Lucas County Children Services Board and they failed to prove by clear and convincing evidence Ohio Revised Code sections 2151.414(E)(1), (2), (4), (14) and (16)."

{¶ 31} "A termination of parental rights is the family law equivalent of the death penalty in a criminal case. The parties to such an action must be afforded every procedural and substantive protection the law allows." *In re Smith* (1991), 77 Ohio App.3d 1, 16. Ohio courts have long held that a parent who is a suitable person has a paramount right to the custody of his or her child. *Clark v. Bayer* (1877), 32 Ohio St. 299, 310; *In re Murray* (1990), 52 Ohio St.3d 155, 157. "A parent's right to raise his or her children is an 'essential' and 'basic' civil right. The fundamental liberty interest of natural parents in the care, custody, and management of their child does not evaporate simply because they have not been model parents or have lost temporary custody of their child to the state." *In re Sheffey*, 167 Ohio App.3d 141, 147, 2006-Ohio-619, ¶ 22 (internal citations omitted). For this reason, a court, "* * * may not award custody to [a] nonparent without first making a finding of parental unsuitability * * *." *In re Perales* (1977), 52 Ohio St.2d 89, syllabus. See also, *In re D.A.* 113 Ohio St.3d 88, 2007-Ohio-1105, ¶ 8-11.

{¶ 32} Parental unsuitability is demonstrated by clear and convincing evidence supporting findings pursuant to R.C. 2151.414(E). A parent's rights may not be

terminated unless the court finds evidence that 1) the child, "* * *" cannot be placed with one of the child's parents within a reasonable time or should not be placed with either parent," R.C. 2151.414(B)(2), and 2) that a grant of permanent custody of a child to a children's service agency is in the child's best interests. R.C. 2151.414(B)(1). Findings pursuant to both R.C. 2151.414(E) and (B) are required and all findings must be supported by clear and convincing evidence, "sufficient to produce in the mind of the trier of facts a firm belief or conviction as to the facts sought to be established." *Cross v. Ledford* (1954), 161 Ohio St. 469, paragraph three of the syllabus; *In re William S.* (1996), 75 Ohio St.3d 95.

{¶ 33} To establish the first prong, that the children cannot be placed with a parent within a reasonable amount of time, a court must determine by clear and convincing evidence that at least one of the sixteen statutory factors of R.C. 2151.414(E) exists. If one or more of the factors are found to exist, the court is required to find that the children cannot be placed with the parent within a reasonable time. *Id.* As to Todd, the trial court found applicable the factors of R.C. 2151.414(E)(1), (2), (4), (14), and (16). As to Sarah, the court found the factors of R.C. 2151.414(E)(1), (4), (14), and (16). Those sections state in material part:

{¶ 34} "(1) Following the placement of the child outside the child's home and notwithstanding reasonable case planning and diligent efforts by the agency to assist the parents to remedy the problems that initially caused the child to be placed outside the home, the parent has failed continuously and repeatedly to substantially remedy the conditions causing the child to be placed outside the child's home. In determining

whether the parents have substantially remedied those conditions, the court shall consider parental utilization of medical, psychiatric, psychological, and other social and rehabilitative services and material resources that were made available to the parents for the purpose of changing parental conduct to allow them to resume and maintain parental duties.

{¶ 35} "(2) Chronic mental illness, chronic emotional illness, mental retardation, physical disability, or chemical dependency of the parent that is so severe that it makes the parent unable to provide an adequate permanent home for the child at the present time and, as anticipated, within one year after the court holds the hearing pursuant to division (A) of this section or for the purposes of division (A)(4) of section 2151.353 of the Revised Code;

{¶ 36} "* * *

{¶ 37} "(4) The parent has demonstrated a lack of commitment toward the child by failing to regularly support, visit, or communicate with the child when able to do so, or by other actions showing an unwillingness to provide an adequate permanent home for the child;

{¶ 38} "* * *

{¶ 39} "(14) The parent for any reason is unwilling to provide food, clothing, shelter, and other basic necessities for the child or to prevent the child from suffering physical, emotional, or sexual abuse or physical, emotional, or mental neglect.

{¶ 40} "* * *

{¶ 41} "(16) Any other factor the court considers relevant." R.C. 2151.414(E).

{¶ 42} The statute also enumerates certain criteria for evaluating whether permanent custody with a children's services agency is in the child's best interests. R.C. 2151.414(D)(1) through (4). A court's findings regarding the children's best interests must also be supported by clear and convincing evidence, R.C. 2151.414(B), *In re William S.*, supra, and will not be overturned as against the manifest weight of the evidence if the court could have formed a firm belief or conviction that the essential statutory elements for a termination of parental rights have been established. *In re S.* (1995), 102 Ohio App.3d 338, 344-345; *Cross v. Ledford*, supra.

{¶ 43} At the outset, we note that LCCS argues against the application of the R.C. 2151.414(E) factors to either Todd or Sarah. Instead, LCCS argues, because the children were adjudicated dependent and abused, the court may consider only the children's best interests, citing *In re D.R.*, 153 Ohio App.3d 156, 2003-Ohio-2852. This case, however, and the Ohio Supreme Court's subsequent settling of a conflict among appellate courts, *In re C.R.*, 108 Ohio St.3d 369, 2006-Ohio-1191, clearly applies this rule only to transfers of legal custody, not permanent custody proceedings. "Legal custody where parental rights are not terminated is not as drastic a remedy as permanent custody." *In re Alexander C.*, 164 Ohio App.3d 540, 2005-Ohio-6134, ¶ 6, quoting *In re A.W.-G.*, 12th Dist. No. CA2003-04-099, 2004-Ohio-2298, at ¶ 7. In legal custody transfers, unlike termination of parental rights matters, "[p]arents retain residual parental rights and have the opportunity to request the return of their children." *Id.*

{¶ 44} Because permanent custody proceedings divest parents of all rights, privileges, and responsibilities, *In re C.R.*, 108 Ohio St.3d 369, 2006-Ohio-1191,

paragraph one of the syllabus, a finding of parental unfitness pursuant to R.C.

2151.414(E) is mandatory. *In re William S.* (1996), 75 Ohio St.3d 95, syllabus. LCCS must prove that Todd and Sarah are separately unfit, because the "termination of parental rights should be an alternative of 'last resort.' *In re Cunningham* (1979), 59 Ohio St.2d 100, 105." *In re D.A.*, 113 Ohio St.3d at 91, 2007-Ohio-1105, ¶ 11.

{¶ 45} We first review the trial court's findings pursuant to R.C. 2151.414(E) with respect to Todd. With respect to R.C. 2151.414(E)(4) and (14), there is simply no evidence that Todd was unwilling to provide an adequate home for the children. LCCS argues that his unwillingness to move apart from the children in order to protect them from the risk that he may, possibly, sexually abuse them demonstrates his unwillingness to provide them with a permanent home. Todd made efforts, however, through therapy, to provide a home for the children in which his pedophilia was ameliorated. LCCS did not allege that he sexually abused the children or failed to protect them from abuse. Also, no evidence was presented suggesting that Todd was unwilling to provide food, clothing, shelter, or basic necessities for the children, or that he failed to communicate and visit with them. *In re Schaefer*, 111 Ohio St.3d 498, 2006Ohio-5513, ¶ 46; *In re Sean B.*, 170 Ohio App.3d 557, 2006-Ohio-1189, ¶ 41-42; *In re Nicholas Bruce Lee R.*, 6th Dist. No. H-02-053, 2003-Ohio-1414, ¶ 33.

{¶ 46} With respect to the R.C. 2151.414(E)(1) finding that Todd failed to remedy the conditions causing his children's removal from the home, the children were removed from the home due to Joshua's subdural hematoma, not because Todd was a pedophile. LCCS had received prior referrals regarding Todd's sexual offender status and his

convictions beginning in 2001, and were aware that he was living with Sarah and Jonathan. LCCS investigated, found all allegations insubstantial, and found no reason to intervene until Joshua's injury. LCCS's witnesses repeatedly stated that the decision to seek permanent custody was not made because of Joshua's injury and no perpetrator had been identified. The GAL's report indicated that if Joshua's injury were the sole concern, then he "might suggest that reunification was still a possibility * * *." He found Todd's status as a sexual offender the "greater issue." However, Todd's sexual offender status was not the reason for the children's removal. *In re D.A.*, 113 Ohio St.3d at 95, 2007-Ohio-1105, ¶ 32.

{¶ 47} Nevertheless, the record does support a finding that R.C. 2151.414(E)(2) applies to Todd. In order to find that section applicable, the parent's mental illness must be "so severe that it makes the parent unable to provide an adequate permanent home" presently or within one year after the dispositional hearing. The evidence must show that the mental illness impacts the parent's ability to care for his or her children. *In re D.A.*, 113 Ohio St.3d at 95, 2007-Ohio-1105, ¶ 33; *In re Amber L.*, 6th Dist. Nos. 20230034, 20230035, 20230336, 2005-Ohio-4172, ¶ 72.

{¶ 48} Todd argues that the parent/child relationship cannot be permanently severed unless a parent's condition has a direct, adverse effect on the child or the home environment. His crimes occurred in 1991, no allegations of sexual offenses have been reported to LCCS, and LCCS has not alleged that Todd has abused the children. LCCS counters that the law has never required that demonstrable harm occur before removing a

child from a dangerous home environment. In this case, LCCS argues, the potential risk Todd's pedophilia presents to his children requires removing them from his care.

{¶ 49} Ohio courts have yet to squarely confront the issue of whether a prior sexual offense conviction can form the sole basis supporting a finding of parental unfitness and a termination of parental rights.² LCCS's arguments vacillate between supporting permanent custody because of Todd's sexual offender status and Todd's multiple diagnoses as a pedophile. While a sexual offense conviction – standing alone – would most likely not per se demonstrate that a parent is unable to provide an adequate permanent home, we need not confront the issue. Rather, the evidence sufficiently supports a finding that Todd's repeatedly diagnosed pedophilia – not his 16 year-old conviction – is sufficient to support a finding pursuant to R.C. 2151.414(E)(2).

{¶ 50} Because permanent custody is a drastic measure, judicial response to mental illness – of any sort – "should be the least intrusive that is available." *In re William S.*, 75 Ohio St.3d at 101. While Todd's efforts in sexual offender therapy are commendable, and his most recent therapist testified that he made significant strides in therapy, the risk his pedophilia presents to children living in his household is high. All the witnesses qualified as experts in sexual offender treatment testified that pedophilia is a chronic condition. Although a pedophile may be able to refrain from re-offending, the risk is never completely ameliorated. Prolonged exposure to vulnerable children in the

²Cases we have found addressing the issue include *In re L.M. a/k/a L.B.* (2001), 319 Ill.App.3d 865; *State ex rel. State Office for Services to Children and Families v. Burke* (1999), 164 Or.App. 178; *In re Welfare of H.M.P.W., R.F.W. and K.W.* (1979), 281 N.W.2d 188.

household setting increases the risk of reoffending substantially. Emahiser testified that he rarely recommends reunification, although it has been done; great vigilance is required to prevent reoffenses from occurring. A pedophile parent would have to renounce physical contact with children, daily caretaking chores for the children are completely curtailed, and the parent could never be alone in the same room with the child. A home in which a child must be taught never to physically interact with a parent due to the risk of sexual abuse cannot constitute an adequate permanent home.

{¶ 51} Appellant contends that home-based sexual offender therapy is available and that LCCS could still retain protective supervision after reunification. However, given the testimony regarding Todd's risk of reoffending, intermittent home checks would likely detect harm only after abuse has occurred and would thus insufficiently protect the children. As to Todd's safety plan, the trial court specifically found "shallow empathy" in the plan's creation, and the record supports this determination. Therefore, due to Todd's multiple diagnoses of pedophilia, and the expert testimony regarding his therapy, we find that Todd's pedophilia qualifies as a "chronic mental or emotional illness" so severe that his children cannot and should not be placed in his care. Appellants' assignment of error is therefore not well-taken with respect to Todd.

{¶ 52} Turning to Sarah, LCCS sought termination of her parental rights because she continued to cohabit with Todd after learning of his condition and she is allegedly unable to protect the children from Todd. The judgment entry stated with respect to Sarah, "The Court has also considered the fact that [appellants] have chosen to remain

together as a couple and advocate for return of the children to a home they will maintain together."

{¶ 53} As discussed supra, Joshua's injury precipitated the removal of the children from the home, eliminating R.C. 2151.414(E)(1). Sarah was not diagnosed with a chronic mental or emotional illness as required by R.C. 2151.414(E)(2). No evidence was put forth that she has demonstrated a lack of commitment pursuant to R.C. 2151.414(E)(4). Throughout this matter, Sarah worked extensively with LCCS, parenting teachers, therapists, and counselors, has visited the children regularly and remained bonded with them, and all caseworkers agreed she completed her case plan services successfully.

{¶ 54} Just one statutory factor, R.C. 2151.414(E)(14), applies, because this finding shows that Sarah was unwilling to prevent her children from suffering sexual abuse by continuing to cohabit with a pedophile.

{¶ 55} Notably, no LCCS witness testified that Sarah was told that she would have to maintain a home separate from her husband in order to regain custody of her children. LCCS's case plan did not require Sarah to cease cohabiting with Todd; instead, it required Sarah to participate in sexual offender therapy, and LCCS sent her to Emahiser. Emahiser tasked Sarah with asking LCCS whether separating from Todd would help her case, and Sarah reported that her caseworker said "it would not make any difference." Additionally, Emahiser, the LCCS-sanctioned sex offender therapist, trained Sarah as to how to integrate Todd into their home and told her that home-based, post-reunification counseling would be available. He wrote – at the request of LCCS – that Sarah had

developed a plan to keep her children safe and she "had demonstrated the ability to identify high risk behaviors in her husband and specific strategies to minimize the risk of her children being harmed." Foreseeably, accomplishing the work LCCS requested would have raised a reasonable expectation on her part that she had demonstrated her *willingness* to keep the children safe and that the children would be returned.

{¶ 56} The GAL and LCCS witnesses testified that they did not believe Sarah had the ability to protect the children from Todd's pedophilia by adequately adhering to Todd's relapse prevention plan. By implication, LCCS would have allowed reunification had they believed Sarah *could* adequately follow a relapse prevention plan. The statute, however, requires LCCS to show, by clear and convincing evidence, that Sarah was *unwilling* to protect the children from sexual abuse.

{¶ 57} Further, LCCS was made aware that, prior to the birth of Kayla and Joshua, a sex offender was living in a household with Sarah's older child. LCCS received referrals regarding Sarah's older child, Jonathan, in December 2001. LCCS's investigative report shows LCCS was aware that Sarah had married a sex offender and pedophile, and Todd's parole officer warned the caseworker that he was not to be alone with children. The caseworker then told Sarah "to be very careful." The caseworker also talked to a detective who told her that Todd "has every legal right to be in the home with" Jonathan. The caseworker closed the investigation as "unsubstantiated," concluding that Jonathan was "at low to moderate risk of abuse and neglect." After Kayla's birth, in April 2004, LCCS received another referral, of concern that a sex offender was living with children; the caseworker noted the prior, unsubstantiated referrals, noted that Sarah was

aware of Todd's past, and noted the absence of a court order "saying he cannot be in the home." Less than a year later, Todd and Sarah brought three-month old Joshua to the hospital. If the risk of *sexual* abuse presented by cohabiting with a known pedophile was so large that termination of Sarah's parental rights – the "last resort" – was required, then Joshua's injury would have been unnecessary to precipitate the custody process. This evidence also casts doubt on a conclusion that cohabiting with Todd, alone, renders Sarah unwilling to protect her children from sexual abuse.

{¶ 58} Even as LCCS argued physical separation was necessary to protect the children from Todd's pedophilia, LCCS provided Sarah with a sex offender therapist who provided Sarah hope that reunification of her entire family was possible. It seems manifestly unfair to seek termination of Sarah's parental rights for "advocating for the return of the children to a home" with Todd present, that is, failing to establish a separate household, without providing her a clear notice and opportunity to do what was only implicitly required.

{¶ 59} However, it should also have been patently apparent that ceasing to cohabit with Todd was necessary. The testimony and evidence before the trial court showed the risk of sexual abuse Todd presented to the children while cohabiting with them was high. Any person would find it practically impossible to follow the reunification plan – to parent two young children while ensuring that another adult in the household was never alone with them. Appellants gamely argue that any risk of harm to the children was speculative, as Todd had not reoffended in 16 years; the children, including Sarah's oldest son, denied sexual abuse had occurred; and a relapse prevention plan and home-based,

post-reunification services were available. Sarah's refusal to take the step of establishing a separate physical household from Todd demonstrates a lack of empathy for the risk of sexual abuse Todd presents while cohabiting with her children. Because Sarah did not voluntarily choose to cease cohabiting with Todd, clear and convincing evidence supports a finding that she is unwilling to prevent the risk of sexual abuse to her children pursuant to R.C. 2151.414(E)(14).

{¶ 60} Since we uphold the findings of parental unfitness pursuant to R.C. 2151.414(E)(2) with respect to Todd and R.C. 2151.414(E)(14) with respect to Sarah, we proceed to review whether terminating their parental rights is in Kayla and Joshua's best interest. A court is required to consider all relevant factors, including, but not limited to, the factors enumerated in R.C. 2151.414(D) and R.C. 2151.414(E)(7)-(11). In its judgment entry, the trial court stated 1) that the children were in need of a legally secure permanent placement and that awarding LCCS permanent custody would facilitate adoption, and 2) that the GAL's final report recommended permanent custody as being in the children's best interest.

{¶ 61} These considerations are sufficient to enter a determination that termination of appellants' parental rights is in the children's best interests. The two considerations stated by the trial court mirror the considerations of R.C. 2151.414(D)(4) and (2), respectively. Since the "best interests" list of considerations is neither exhaustive nor must each consideration be separately articulated in the judgment entry, we cannot say the trial court erred in its determination. *In re Nicholas A.*, 6th Dist. No. L-04-1303, 2005-Ohio-2104, ¶ 23; *In re Erich L.*, 6th Dist. No. L-04-1340, 2005-Ohio-2945, ¶ 42;

In re Turner, 5th Dist. No.2006-CA-45, 2006-Ohio-6793, ¶ 34; *In re Hershberger & Smith*, 3d Dist. Nos. 1-04-55, 1-04-61, 2005-Ohio-429; *In re G.B.*, 10th Dist. No. 04AP-1024, 2005-Ohio-3141. But see, contra, *In re Smith*, 11th Dist. No.2002-A-0098, 2003-Ohio-800 (failure to separately discuss and make findings for each factor of R.C. 2151.414(D) when determining a child's best interests is prejudicial error).

{¶ 62} For the foregoing reasons, appellants' assignment of error is not well-taken. The judgment of the Lucas County Court of Common Pleas, Juvenile Division, is affirmed. Appellants are ordered to pay the costs of this appeal pursuant to App.R. 24. Judgment for the clerk's expense incurred in preparation of the record, fees allowed by law, and the fee for filing the appeal is awarded to Lucas County.

JUDGMENT AFFIRMED.

A certified copy of this entry shall constitute the mandate pursuant to App.R. 27. See, also, 6th Dist.Loc.App.R. 4.

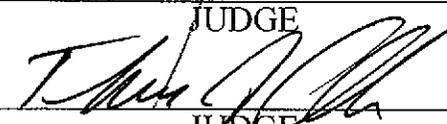
William J. Skow, J.

Thomas J. Osowik, J.
CONCUR.

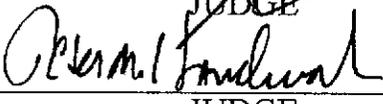
Peter M. Handwork, J.
CONCURS IN JUDGMENT ONLY.



JUDGE



JUDGE



JUDGE

This decision is subject to further editing by the Supreme Court of Ohio's Reporter of Decisions. Parties interested in viewing the final reported version are advised to visit the Ohio Supreme Court's web site at: <http://www.sconet.state.oh.us/rod/newpdf/?source=6>.