

No. _____

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

ROY NICHOLS, PETITIONER

v.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, RESPONDENT

*ON PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI
TO THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE SIXTH CIRCUIT*

PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI

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SUBMITTED: APRIL 28, 2020

QUESTION PRESENTED

1. Whether a Court of Appeals violates a criminal defendant's right to Due Process, guaranteed by the Fifth Amendment to the United States Constitution, by depriving the defendant of the opportunity to be heard, when it improperly and *sua sponte* acts as a factfinder to justify the application of a sentencing enhancement.

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PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI

Roy Nichols, the Petitioner, respectfully asks this Court to grant a Writ of Certiorari to review his sentence and the Judgment of the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals (entered February 04, 2020), affirming.

OPINIONS BELOW

The Opinion of the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals in *United States v. Roy Nichols*, No. 18-4240, affirming, is rendered on February 4, 2020, and is unpublished but can be found in the Appendix hereto. (App. 1a).

The Judgment of the United States District Court, Eastern District of Kentucky, in *United States v. Roy Nichols*, No. 17-CR-372, entered on December 3, 2018, is attached in the Appendix hereto. (App. 22a).

JURISDICTION

This Petition seeks review of the Opinion of the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals, entered on February 4, 2020, affirming the Petitioner's sentence pursuant to the trial court's judgment. Specifically, at issue in the appeal is the district court's erroneous application of a five-level sentencing enhancement for a pattern of activity.

Jurisdiction is generally conferred upon the Court of Appeals pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1291. The Jurisdiction of this Court is invoked pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1254(1) and United States Supreme Court Rule 10.

This petition is timely filed pursuant to Supreme Court Rule 13.1 and 13.3.

CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS

The Fifth Amendment to the United States Constitution provides in relevant part that:

No person shall be... deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law...

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

Nichols pleads guilty to receiving and distributing visual depictions of minors engaged in sexually explicit conduct in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 2252(a)(2). At his change of plea hearing, he admits that he shared child pornography involving “the lascivious display of genitals and vaginal rape of prepubescent and even toddler females” through a peer-to-peer file-sharing program. A government search of Nichols’ cell phone and laptop following its seizure of the items uncovers child pornography depicting incestuous and sadomasochistic sex acts being performed on toddlers and prepubescent minors.

In preparation for Nichols’ sentencing hearing, his probation officer prepares a presentence investigation report (“PSR”). Nichols’ PSR describes a history of sexually abusing minors. Nichols did not object to the PSR’s presentation of these facts before the district court nor does he contest their accuracy on appeal. The summary begins in 1982, when he is nineteen-year-old. Allegedly, at that time, Nichols is found exposing his genitals to a seven-year-old girl, whose pants had been unfastened. However, no police report is filed about this incident, and no charges or conviction results. Allegedly, Nichols admits to authorities that he had molested a seven-year-old child in a bathroom and, specifically, performed oral sex on her. Then, in 1992, Nichols is reported to the police after allegedly offering a candy bar to a child in an attempt to lure the child from a public park into the woods. Again, however, no charges are ever filed about this incident.

Later that year, Nichols pleads guilty to child enticement under Ohio law. According to a parole violation report and police report summarized in the PSR, Nichols abducts two children, who later told authorities that he repeatedly offered them car rides in exchange for money. During one such car ride, Nichols allegedly touches a male child on the stomach. Upon arrest for his current offense, Nichols admits to investigating police officers that he had “lured [the] children into his vehicle for purposes of sexual gratification,” but denies that he ever touched the children inappropriately.

In 1998, the police inventory Nichols’ vehicle when he is stopped after a vehicle pursuit. In the process, the officers find pictures of minors “in various stages of dress,” with genitals and sexually explicit phrases scrawled on some of them. Once again, the PSR does not report any conviction related to this conduct.

The next year, Nichols is reported to the police after attempting to rape a thirteen-year-old. The PSR summarizes a police report indicating that Nichols “attempted sexual intercourse with a 13-year-old female while she was asleep. The victim was able to fight him off, but she reported the defendant ejaculated onto her shirt and the couch.” As is the repeated case, the PSR does not report any conviction related to this conduct.

Then, a police report from 2005 (summarized in the PSR) states that, following his release from prison for an unrelated offense, Nichols admits several more instances of child sexual abuse to his post-release supervising officer. According to that report, Nichols admits to having intercourse with his seven-year-old mentally challenged stepsister at age fourteen, having intercourse with a thirteen-year-old girl when he was twenty-three, and having “sexual contact with all of his sister’s children, his sister’s neighbor’s children, and all of his father’s children after his father re-married.” The PSR later discusses a presentence report prepared in 2006. At that time, Nichols admitted that he had intercourse with his mentally challenged stepsister when she was nine years old and he

was thirteen or fourteen years old. As expected, however, the PSR does not report convictions related to any of this conduct.

In 2006, Nichols pleads guilty to multiple counts of pandering sexually oriented matter involving a minor under Ohio law. Investigations of this offense suggest Nichols possessed pornographic images of infants and children between the ages of four and eight and traded child pornography with between 100 and 150 individuals. After being released from prison following this offense, Nichols' supervising officer receives a report that while in prison, Nichols "approached other inmates and showed pictures of an 8-year-old's vagina. Defendant Nichols allegedly told them how to molest young children without getting caught or how to dispose of the body if they decided to kill them." Nichols violates his parole following this offense four times, evidently by viewing or possessing child pornography in February 2011, December 2011, and November 2012 and, in March 2015, using a computer in violation of his terms of release in order to visit dating sites.

According to the PSR, the U.S.S.G. § 2G2.2(b)(5) enhancement applies because:

Defendant Nichols has a prior conviction of Child Enticement from 1992 and Pandering Sexually Oriented Matter Involving a Minor (five counts) from 2006. . . . [D]efendant admitted to the past sexual contact with multiple minor children to a supervising officer in 2005. Also, the defendant violated the terms of his supervised release for the Pandering Sexually Oriented Matter Involving a Minor on four occasions between 2010 and 2015 for continued inappropriate sexual behavior.

Before his sentencing hearing, Nichols objects to the application of the five-level pattern-of-activity enhancement, arguing that the enhancement is wrongly based on his convictions for child enticement and pandering sexually oriented matter involving a minor, as those convictions do not constitute sexual abuse or exploitation of a minor. The probation officer replies that Nichols "admitted to the past sexual contact with multiple minor children to a supervising officer in 2005" and "violated the terms of his supervised release

for the Pandering Sexually Oriented Matter Involving a Minor on four occasions between 2010 and 2015 for continued inappropriate sexual behavior, as verified by police reports."

Nichols reiterates this objection to the pattern-of-activity enhancement at his sentencing hearing. The district court overrules the objection, implying that in doing so it "accepted the Government's contention and the probation officer's conclusion" in the PSR and finding that "the weight of authority amply supports the five-point enhancement." The court then imposes a 235-month sentence, varying downward from Nichols' identified Guidelines range of 292 to 365 months' imprisonment. In doing so, it finds that Nichols demonstrates that he is "incapable of not succumbing to the temptation to endanger and injure young children," and said that prior defendants it had sentenced did not have "the history that [Nichols] did of repeated — starting 40 some years ago — of abusing, molesting, sexually attacking young children, enticing young children, trying to lure them into your van to do God knows what." Nichols timely appeals his sentence.

The Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals notes that "Nichols has objected to the district court's application of the pattern-of-activity enhancement at every opportunity- in the PSR, at his sentencing hearing, and now before this Court." (App. 7a). The Sixth Circuit explains that:

To assess whether the district court correctly applied the pattern-of-activity enhancement, we must first determine what offenses the district court relied upon in applying that enhancement. In this case, that is a difficult determination to make, as the district court did not clearly explain its rationale for applying the enhancement. Instead, it merely implied that it "accept[ed] the Government's contention and the probation officer's conclusion" and stated that the "weight of authority amply supports the five-point enhancement." This explanation leaves unclear whether the district court found that factual authority suggested Nichols had committed enough offenses to apply that enhancement or that legal authority supported the application of the pattern- of-activity enhancement based on the offenses Nichols contested. (App. 9a).

The Court further explains that “while the district court made the required explicit ruling in this case...its explanation of that ruling was far from satisfactory.” (App. 10a).

Moreover, the Court explains:

In fact, this case presents a paradigmatic example of why a district court should explain the rationale for its application of the pattern-of-activity enhancement—without a more thorough explanation, we are left to infer what offenses the district court relied upon in applying that enhancement. (Id.).

The Court finds that “the district court erred to the extent that it applied the pattern-of-activity enhancement based on Nichols’ convictions for child enticement and pandering sexually oriented matter involving a minor; his parole violations; and his admitted molestation of his nieces and nephews, his father’s children, and his sister’s neighbor’s children.” (App. 16a). However, the Sixth Circuit performs the trial court’s task by concluding that “we are convinced that the pattern-of-activity enhancement would apply even if the district court had not relied upon non-qualifying prior offenses.” (App. 17a). Then, the Court finds that “Nichols’ history includes at least two instances of sexual abuse or exploitation under any possible version of the facts.” (Id.). It does this, “despite the district court’s manifest failure to do so.” (App. 17a). Thus, the Sixth Circuit affirms the Judgment and sentence of the district court in applying the enhancement. (App. 18a).

As a result of the Sixth Circuit’s Opinion, this Petition follows.

REASONS FOR GRANTING THE PETITION

I. The Question Presented in This Case is One of Great Constitutional and Recurring Importance.

This Court finds it necessary to grant review to direct the standard in practice and define for appellate courts their limited institutional role. See, *e.g.*, *Amadeo v. Zant*, 486 U.S. 214, 220-21 (1988); *Anderson v. City of Bessemer City*, 470 U.S. 564, 566 (1985); *Zenith Radio Corp. v. Hazeltine Research*, 395 U.S. 100, 108 (1969). This case provides an opportunity for this Court to grant review of the important issue presented to further clarify the role of the Court of Appeals upon review of a trial court's decision. This is particularly important given the deprivation of Nichols' Due Process rights in this matter.

The Sixth Circuit recognizes in its opinion that "This case presents a prime example of why sentencing courts should ground their rulings as to the applicability of a controversial sentence enhancement in the specific facts of the case and the applicable law." (App. 17a). It also acknowledges that "the district court did not clearly explain its rationale for applying the enhancement," and "leaves unclear whether the district court found that factual authority suggested Nichols had committed enough offenses to apply that enhancement or that legal authority supported the application of the pattern of activity enhancement..." (App. 9a). In addition, the Sixth Circuit classifies findings as "the district court's manifest failure to do so" in this case. (Id.).

Despite this, the Court of Appeals decides that the error is harmless, and then proceeds to justify application of the enhancement based on its own factual

findings that other events in Nichols past supports a “pattern of activity.” (App. 17a). This clear violation of Nichols’ Due Process rights deprives him of the ability to confront these other offenses that the Court of Appeals *sue sponte* decides justifies the application of the enhancement, despite the trial court’s error.

Frequently, trial courts apply various sentencing enhancements to a criminal defendant’s sentence, and oftentimes, criminal defendants disagree with this sentencing calculation. Thus, the issue presented is going to recur with frequency before this Court. If the Sixth Circuit’s decision is permitted to remain unaltered, an individual’s due process rights under the Fifth Amendment remains in jeopardy.

II. The Sixth Circuit violates Nichols Due Process rights by acting as an additional factfinder in this case, and conflicts with the direction of this Court, and that of other Circuits.

This Court has granted certiorari to determine whether an appellate court oversteps its role by invading the historic function of the jury. See *Basham v. Pennsylvania R. R. Co.*, 372 U.S. 699 (1963); *Continental Ore Co. v. Union Carbide & Carbon Corp.*, 370 U.S. 690 (1962); *Baker v. Texas & Pac. Ry. Co.*, 359 U.S. 227 (1959); *Rogers v. Missouri Pac. R. R. Co.*, 352 U.S. 500 (1957); *Lavender v. Kurn*, 327 U.S. 645 (1946); *Tenant v. Peoria & Pekin Union Ry. Co.*, 321 U.S. 29 (1943); and *Aetna Life Ins. Co. v. Ward*, 140 U.S. 76 (1891). This Court has also pronounced that “Any seeming curtailment of the right to a jury trial should be scrutinized with the utmost care.” *Chauffeurs, Teamsters & Helpers v. Terry*, 494 U.S. __, 110 S. Ct. 1339, 1345 (1990).

Courts of appeal cannot sit as finders of fact. This Court has clearly and consistently articulated the highly deferential and restrictive standard of review courts of appeal must apply to lower court decisions. Though correctly finding error in this case, the Sixth Circuit determines that such error is harmless to Nichols. To do that, the court of appeals substitutes its own findings of fact for that of the trial court. The Court justifies this action because “the district court did not clearly explain its rationale for applying the enhancement...[and] leaves unclear whether the district court found that factual legal authority supported the application of the pattern-of-activity enhancement...” (App. 9a). At this point, the Court should have remanded to the trial court for additional findings of fact to allow for a meaningful appellate review.

Instead, the Court acts as the factfinder to spare the trial court from its proper function. The Sixth Circuit acknowledges that it is the function of the sentencing court to “state in open court the reasons for its imposition of a particular sentence.” (App. 9a, citing 18 U.S.C. § 3553(c)). The Sixth Circuit also recognizes that it is a trial court that must “explain its reasoning to a sufficient degree to allow for meaningful appellate review.” *United States v. Trejo-Martinez*, 482 F.3d 409, 412–13 (6th Cir. 2007). But despite its finding that the trial court’s explanation in this case “was far from satisfactory,” (App. 10a), the Sixth Circuit takes it upon itself “to infer what offenses the district court relied upon in applying that enhancement.” Id. It then admits that “in the absence of” a sufficient explanation

from the trial court, it looks “to the offenses relied upon by the government and the PSR that the district court apparently accepted.” (Id.).

This Court states that “The trial judge's major role is the determination of fact...” *Anderson v. City of Bessemer*, 470 U.S. 564, 574 (1985). But the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals takes that role away from the trial court through its decision. On the one hand, the Sixth Circuit correctly decides that the trial court's findings are insufficient and that the trial court errs in relying upon Nichols' prior 1992 child enticement conviction, (App.14a), and in relying upon Nichols' pandering convictions. (App. 14-15a). On the other hand, because these two prior convictions were the only offenses explicitly stated by the trial court when applying the five-level enhancement to Nichols' sentence, the Sixth Circuit errs by inferring that “the district court properly relied on multiple of Nichols' unconvicted prior offenses in finding a pattern of activity.” (App. 15a). As previously decided by the Sixth Circuit, however, there is no record on which of these other offenses the district court would have properly relied.

Such a decision deprives Nichols of his due process rights, and this Court should grant review to correct the Sixth Circuit's decision. In addition, the Sixth Circuit's opinion conflicts with this Court's prior decision and decisions of other circuits. For instance, this Court holds in *Oyler v. Boles*, 368 U.S. 448, 452 (1962) that “A defendant must receive reasonable notice and an opportunity to be heard” on information relative to a recidivist charge. Following suit, the Second Circuit declares that “it is settled that due process requires that a defendant have notice

and an opportunity to contest the validity or applicability" of a sentencing enhancement. *United States v. Moore*, 208 F.3d 411, 414 (2d Cir. 2000), citing this Court's decision in *Oyler v. Boles*, 368 U.S. 448, 452 (1962). Similarly, in *United States v. Delaney*, 639 F. App'x 592, 596 (11th Cir. 2016), the 11th Circuit states that "a defendant is entitled to know the specific convictions on which an ACCA enhancement is recommended and imposed. To hold otherwise would raise serious due-process concerns." Here, the court of appeals usurped the district court's role, and deprives Nichols the opportunity to be heard on these additional justifications for application of the enhancement to his sentence. In so doing, the Court of Appeals improperly acts as factfinder, when it should have remanded the matter to the trial court with an order to make sufficient findings.

CONCLUSION

This case presents an important issue involving the deprivation of a fundamental rights under the Due Process clause of the Fifth Amendment to the United States Constitution. This Petition for Writ of Certiorari, should be granted.

Respectfully Submitted,



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Submitted: April 28, 2020

No. _____

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

ROY NICHOLS, PETITIONER

v.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, RESPONDENT

*ON PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI
TO THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE SIXTH CIRCUIT*

APPENDIX TO THE
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SUBMITTED: APRIL 28, 2020

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**UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE SIXTH CIRCUIT**

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Re: Case No. 18-4240, *USA v. Roy Nichols*
Originating Case No. : 3:17-cr-00372-1

Dear Counsel,

The Court issued the enclosed opinion today in this case.

Sincerely yours,

s/Cathryn Lovely
Opinions Deputy

cc: Ms. Sandy Opacich

Enclosure

Mandate to issue

NOT RECOMMENDED FOR PUBLICATION
File Name: 20a0081n.06

No. 18-4240

**UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE SIXTH CIRCUIT**

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff-Appellee,

v.

ROY ALLEN NICHOLS,

Defendant-Appellant.

FILED
Feb 04, 2020
DEBORAH S. HUNT, Clerk

BEFORE: DAUGHTREY, CLAY, and GRIFFIN, Circuit Judges.

CLAY, Circuit Judge. Defendant Roy Allen Nichols appeals the judgment of the district court sentencing him to 235 months' imprisonment following his conviction for one count of receipt and distribution of visual depictions of minors engaged in sexually explicit conduct, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 2252(a)(2). Nichols argues that his sentence is procedurally unreasonable because the district court wrongly applied a five-level sentence enhancement, pursuant to U.S.S.G. § 2G2.2(b)(5), on the basis that Nichols had engaged in a pattern of activity involving sexual abuse or exploitation of a minor. He further contends that the district court's imposition of a special condition of supervised release requiring him to submit to periodic polygraph testing at the discretion of his probation officer is procedurally and substantively unreasonable.

For the reasons set forth below, we **AFFIRM** the judgment of the district court.

Case No. 18-4240, *United States v. Nichols*

FACTUAL BACKGROUND

In 2018, Nichols pleaded guilty to receiving and distributing visual depictions of minors engaged in sexually explicit conduct using the means and facilities of interstate commerce, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 2252(a)(2). At his change of plea hearing, Nichols admitted that he shared child pornography involving “the lascivious display of genitals and vaginal rape of prepubescent and even toddler females” through a peer-to-peer file-sharing program on June 27, August 6, and August 13, 2017. (Change of Plea Hr’g Tr., R. 37 at PageID #496, 498.) A government search of Nichols’ cell phone and laptop following their seizure uncovered child pornography depicting incestuous and sadomasochistic sex acts being performed on toddlers and prepubescent minors.

In preparation for Nichols’ sentencing hearing, his probation officer prepared a presentence investigation report (“PSR”). Nichols’ PSR describes his long history of sexually abusing minors. Nichols did not object to the PSR’s presentation of these facts before the district court and does not contest their accuracy on appeal.

The narrative laid out in the PSR begins in 1982, when nineteen-year-old Nichols was found exposing his genitals to a seven-year-old girl, whose pants had been unfastened. No police report was filed about this incident, and Nichols was not convicted of any offense related to this conduct. However, Nichols subsequently admitted to authorities that, at age nineteen, he had molested a seven-year-old child in a bathroom and, specifically, performed oral sex on her.

Ten years later, in 1992, Nichols was reported to the police after offering a candy bar to a child in an attempt to lure the child from a public park into the woods. No charges were filed about this incident.

Later that year, then-thirty-year-old Nichols pleaded guilty to child enticement under Ohio law. According to a parole violation report and police report summarized in the PSR, Nichols

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abducted two children, who later told authorities that Nichols had repeatedly offered them car rides in exchange for money. During one such car ride, Nichols touched a male child on the stomach. Upon arrest for his current offense, Nichols admitted to investigating police officers that he had “lured [the] children into his vehicle for purposes of sexual gratification,” but denied that he touched the children inappropriately. (Final PSR, R. 21 at PageID #89.)

In 1998, the police inventoried Nichols’ vehicle when he was stopped after a vehicle pursuit. In the process, the officers found pictures of minors “in various stages of dress,” with genitals and sexually explicit phrases scrawled on some of them. (*Id.* at #90.) The PSR does not report any conviction related to this conduct.

The next year, Nichols was reported to the police after attempting to rape a thirteen-year-old. The PSR summarizes a police report indicating that then-thirty-six-year-old Nichols “attempted sexual intercourse with a 13-year-old female while she [w]as asleep. The victim was able to fight him off, but she reported the defendant ejaculated onto her shirt and the couch.” (*Id.*) The PSR also does not report any convictions related to this conduct.

A police report from 2005 summarized in the PSR states that, following his release from prison for an unrelated offense, Nichols admitted several more instances of child sexual abuse to his post-release supervising officer. According to that report, Nichols admitted to having intercourse with his seven-year-old mentally challenged stepsister at age fourteen, having intercourse with a thirteen-year-old girl when he was twenty-three, and having “sexual contact with all of his sister’s children, his sister’s neighbor’s children, and all of his father’s children after his father re-married.” (*Id.*) The PSR later discusses a presentence report prepared in 2006. At that time, Nichols admitted that he had intercourse with his mentally challenged stepsister when she

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was nine years old and he was thirteen or fourteen years old. The PSR does not report convictions related to any of this conduct.

In 2006, Nichols pleaded guilty to multiple counts of pandering sexually oriented matter involving a minor under Ohio law. Investigations of this offense suggest Nichols possessed pornographic images of infants and children between the ages of four and eight and traded child pornography with between 100 and 150 individuals. After being released from prison following this offense, Nichols' supervising officer received a report that while in prison, Nichols "approached other inmates and showed pictures of an 8-year-old's vagina. Defendant Nichols allegedly told them how to molest young children without getting caught or how to dispose of the body if they decided to kill them." (*Id.* at #91.) Nichols violated his parole following this offense four times, evidently by viewing or possessing child pornography in February 2011, December 2011, and November 2012 and, in March 2015, using a computer in violation of his terms of release in order to visit dating sites.

After summarizing Nichols' history, the PSR detailed its recommended sentencing calculations. Among other things, it recommended applying the five-level enhancement at issue on appeal, because Nichols had "engaged in a pattern of activity involving the sexual abuse or exploitation of a minor." (*Id.* at #94 (citing U.S.S.G. § 2G2.2(b)(5))). The PSR indicated that it applied that enhancement because:

Defendant Nichols has a prior conviction of Child Enticement from 1992 and Pandering Sexually Oriented Matter Involving a Minor (five counts) from 2006. . . . [D]efendant admitted to the past sexual contact with multiple minor children to a supervising officer in 2005. Also, the defendant violated the terms of his supervised release for the Pandering Sexually Oriented Matter Involving a Minor on four occasions between 2010 and 2015 for continued inappropriate sexual behavior.

(*Id.*)

Case No. 18-4240, *United States v. Nichols*

Before his sentencing hearing, Nichols objected to the PSR's calculations based on the application of the five-level pattern-of-activity enhancement. Specifically, he argued—as he did in his briefing on appeal—that the enhancement was wrongly based on his convictions for child enticement and pandering sexually oriented matter involving a minor, as those convictions do not constitute sexual abuse or exploitation of a minor. The probation officer replied that Nichols “admitted to the past sexual contact with multiple minor children to a supervising officer in 2005” and “violated the terms of his supervised release for the Pandering Sexually Oriented Matter Involving a Minor on four occasions between 2010 and 2015 for continued inappropriate sexual behavior, as verified by police reports.” (*Id.* at #118.)

Nichols reiterated this objection to the pattern-of-activity enhancement at his sentencing hearing. The district court overruled the objection, implying that in doing so it “accept[ed] the Government’s contention and the probation officer’s conclusion” in the PSR and finding that “the weight of authority amply supports the five-point enhancement.” (Sent’g Hr’g Tr., R. 38 at PageID #510, 512; *see also id.* at #512 (“I do agree with the government.”).)

The court then imposed a 235-month sentence, varying downward from Nichols’ identified Guidelines range of 292 to 365 months’ imprisonment. It discussed the 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a) factors. In doing so, it found that Nichols had demonstrated that he was “incapable of not succumbing to the temptation to endanger and injure young children,” and said that prior defendants it had sentenced did not have “the history that [Nichols] did of repeated — starting 40 some years ago — of abusing, molesting, sexually attacking young children, enticing young children, trying to lure them into your van to do God knows what.” (*Id.* at #530–31.) The court noted its intent to incapacitate Nichols, while allowing him the possibility of reentry post-incarceration, subject to strict conditions.

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The court imposed as a special condition of supervised release periodic polygraph testing at the discretion of Nichols' probation officer, explaining that it believed "that would be necessary and that may be a mechanism in determining whether [Nichols] has re-offended or undertaken to re-offend." (*Id.* at #519.) It noted that this condition would contribute "to protect[ing] children," should Nichols ever be released from prison. (*Id.* at #531.) Finally, in Nichols' sentencing order, the court asserted that this condition was "a means to ensure that [Nichols is] in compliance with the requirements of [his] supervision or treatment program." (Sent'g Order, R. 25 at PageID #448.) It stated that it expected polygraphs "to be implemented at least weekly for whatever period the probation officer thought was important," (Sent'g Hr'g Tr., R. 38 at PageID #531), but it did not include any limitations on the officer's discretion to order polygraphs in its sentencing order, (Sent'g Order, R. 25 at PageID #448.)

The court then asked whether there were any further objections from the parties, pursuant to *United States v. Bostic*, 371 F.3d 865 (6th Cir. 2004). Nichols made no further objections.

Nichols' timely appeal followed.

DISCUSSION

I. Pattern-of-Activity Enhancement

Nichols has objected to the district court's application of the pattern-of-activity enhancement at every opportunity—in the PSR, at his sentencing hearing, and now before this Court. *See United States v. Parrish*, 915 F.3d 1043, 1048 (6th Cir. 2019) ("To preserve challenges to procedural sentencing errors for appeal and avoid plain error review, a defendant generally must raise his objection during the sentencing proceeding."). Because Nichols has properly preserved this procedural-reasonableness challenge, we review it for an abuse of discretion. *United States v.*

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Davis, 751 F.3d 769, 773 (6th Cir. 2014). In doing so, we review the district court’s legal determinations *de novo* and its factual findings for clear error. *Id.*

A sentence is procedurally reasonable if the sentencing court “committed no significant procedural error, such as failing to calculate (or improperly calculating) the Guidelines range, treating the Guidelines as mandatory, failing to consider the § 3553(a) factors, selecting a sentence based on clearly erroneous facts, or failing to adequately explain the chosen sentence.” *Gall v. United States*, 552 U.S. 38, 51 (2007). Nichols asserts that the district court wrongly calculated his Guidelines range because it applied the five-level pattern-of-activity enhancement.

In his appellate briefing, Nichols specifically contends that the district court erroneously relied on his prior state convictions for child enticement and pandering sexually oriented matter involving a minor in applying the pattern-of-activity enhancement. He argues that the conduct involved in the former crime “fails to satisfy the requirements for a ‘sexual abuse or exploitation’ crime.” (Def. Br. at 12; Def. Reply Br. at 4.) He contends that the latter crime was not sexual abuse or exploitation because trafficking in child pornography is excluded from the definition of “sexual abuse or exploitation” under the Commentary to U.S.S.G. § 2G2.2. The government responds that Nichols’ “enhancement was based on more than just his prior convictions”—it was also based on his admissions to his supervising officer that he engaged in sexual contact with multiple minor children and his violations of parole following his conviction for pandering sexually oriented matter. (Gov’t Br. at 17–18.) At oral argument, Nichols asserted—for the first time—that the district court erred by failing to find that he had committed the unconvicted offenses detailed in the PSR by a preponderance of the evidence. At no point has Nichols argued that he did not commit these offenses or that the conduct underlying these offenses does not qualify as sexual abuse or exploitation of a minor.

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To assess whether the district court correctly applied the pattern-of-activity enhancement, we must first determine what offenses the district court relied upon in applying that enhancement. In this case, that is a difficult determination to make, as the district court did not clearly explain its rationale for applying the enhancement. Instead, it merely implied that it “accept[ed] the Government’s contention and the probation officer’s conclusion” and stated that the “weight of authority amply supports the five-point enhancement.” (Sent’g Hr’g Tr., R. 38 at PageID #510, 512; *see also id.* at #512 (“I do agree with the government.”).) This explanation leaves unclear whether the district court found that factual authority suggested Nichols had committed enough offenses to apply that enhancement or that legal authority supported the application of the pattern-of-activity enhancement based on the offenses Nichols contested.

A sentencing court must “state in open court the reasons for its imposition of the particular sentence.” 18 U.S.C. § 3553(c). It is procedural error if a court “fail[s] to adequately explain the chosen sentence.” *Gall*, 552 U.S. at 51. Specifically, a district court must “explain[] its reasoning to a sufficient degree to allow for meaningful appellate review.” *United States v. Trejo-Martinez*, 482 F.3d 409, 412–13 (6th Cir. 2007). Accordingly, a court “should set forth enough to satisfy the appellate court that [it] has considered the parties’ arguments and has a reasoned basis for exercising [its] own legal decisionmaking authority.” *Rita v. United States*, 551 U.S. 338, 356 (2007) (citing *United States v. Taylor*, 487 U.S. 326, 336–37 (1988)). At a minimum, Federal Rule of Criminal Procedure 32(i)(3)(B) requires a court to explicitly rule on “any disputed portion of the presentence report or other controverted matter.” Fed. R. Crim. P. 32(i)(3)(B). “Where the defendant or prosecutor presents nonfrivolous reasons for imposing a different sentence, however,” a court should ordinarily “explain why [it] has rejected those arguments.” *Rita*, 551 U.S. at 357.

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This precedent suggests that a district court must explicitly rule on whether a contested sentence enhancement applies and, in doing so, should provide some meaningful explanation of its reasons for applying that enhancement. While the district court made the required explicit ruling in this case, *see Fed. R. Crim. P. 32(i)(3)(B)*, its explanation of that ruling was far from satisfactory. In fact, this case presents a paradigmatic example of why a district court should explain the rationale for its application of the pattern-of-activity enhancement—without a more thorough explanation, we are left to infer what offenses the district court relied upon in applying that enhancement. Ordinarily, we look to the district court’s articulation of the facts relied upon to assess whether the pattern-of-activity enhancement was correctly applied. *See, e.g., United States v. Hammond*, 637 F. App’x 897, 903 (6th Cir. 2016); *United States v. Pirosko*, 787 F.3d 358, 373 (6th Cir. 2015); *United States v. Gerick*, 568 F. App’x 405, 413 (6th Cir. 2014); *Davis*, 751 F.3d at 778. In this case, the record’s only indication of what facts the district court relied upon is the court’s suggestion that it agreed with the government and, by overruling Nichols’ objection to the pattern-of-activity enhancement, it would be accepting the recommendations put forward by the government and the probation officer in the PSR.

In the absence of any additional explanation, we thus look to the offenses relied upon by the government and the PSR that the district court apparently accepted. The PSR and the government referred to several instances of conduct in recommending application of the enhancement. The PSR relied upon Nichols’ 1992 child-enticement conviction; his 2006 pandering-sexually-oriented-matter conviction; his admissions of prior sexual misconduct in 2005, namely his statements that he had intercourse with his stepsister, had intercourse with a thirteen-year-old when he was twenty-three, and had sexual contact with his sister’s children, his sister’s neighbor’s children, and his father’s children; and his four violations of his terms of supervised

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release between 2010 and 2015. The government's sentencing memorandum also pointed to the 1982 report that then-nineteen-year-old Nichols had performed oral sex on a seven-year-old and the 1999 report that then-thirty-six-year-old Nichols had attempted to rape a sleeping thirteen-year-old.

The offenses relied upon by the government and the PSR—and therefore, we assume, by the district court—are a combination of convicted state offenses and unconvicted prior conduct detailed in the PSR. A court may properly rely on both state convictions and unconvicted conduct in applying the pattern-of-activity enhancement. *See U.S.S.G. § 2G2.2(b)(5) & cmt. n.1.*

At oral argument, Nichols newly argued that the district court was required to explicitly find that he had committed these unconvicted offenses by a preponderance of the evidence. It bears noting that arguments asserted for the first time at oral argument are waived. *E.g., United States v. Huntington Nat'l Bank*, 574 F.3d 329, 331 (6th Cir. 2009) (“Generally speaking, . . . a party does not preserve an argument by raising it for the first time at oral argument”) (citation omitted). Nevertheless, we think it appropriate to address this issue. While the district court did not explicitly state that it adopted the factual findings put forward in the PSR, it suggested that it was accepting the probation officer’s conclusions in the PSR when it overruled Nichols’ objection to the pattern-of-activity enhancement. To be sure, if Nichols had challenged the accuracy of the facts as presented in the PSR, the district court would be required to explicitly find that Nichols had committed the relevant conduct. *See Fed. R. Crim. P. 32(i)(3)(B).* But Nichols made no such objection. In fact, in addressing the applicability of the pattern-of-activity enhancement at the sentencing hearing, Nichols’ counsel acknowledged that “[he does] recognize and Mr. Nichols recognizes that these things did occur by his own admission.” (Sent’g Hr’g Tr., R. 38 at PageID #516–17.)

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A court “may accept any undisputed portion of the presentence report as a finding of fact.” Fed. R. Crim. P. 32(i)(3)(A). What’s more, a district court is entitled to rely on even disputed facts if the defendant “fails to produce any evidence to contradict the facts set forth in the PSR.” *United States v. Geerken*, 506 F.3d 461, 467 (6th Cir. 2007) (citing *United States v. Duckro*, 466 F.3d 438, 449 (6th Cir. 2006); *United States v. Lang*, 333 F.3d 678, 682 (6th Cir. 2003)); *see also, e.g.*, *Hammond*, 637 F. App’x at 902. The district court was thus entitled to rely upon Nichols’ admitted conduct in considering the applicability of the pattern-of-activity enhancement.

We next consider whether the district court could properly treat these instances of conduct as part of a “pattern of activity involving the sexual abuse or exploitation of a minor,” based on which Nichols is subject to the pattern-of-activity enhancement. *See* U.S.S.G. § 2G2.2(b)(5) & cmt. n.1. The Guidelines define “pattern of activity involving the sexual abuse or exploitation of a minor” to mean “any combination of two or more separate instances” of such abuse or exploitation, whether or not the instances “(A) occurred during the course of the [current] offense; (B) involved the same minor; or (C) resulted in a conviction for such conduct.” U.S.S.G. § 2G2.2 cmt. n.1. “Sexual abuse or exploitation” is defined to include conduct described in any of nine federal statutes, state-law offenses that would have qualified as offenses under those federal statutes had they occurred within a federal jurisdiction, or an attempt or conspiracy to commit any of these offenses. *Id.* The definition explicitly excludes “possession, accessing with intent to view, receipt, or trafficking in material relating to the sexual abuse or exploitation of a minor.” *Id.*

Of the enumerated federal offenses, 18 U.S.C. §§ 2241, 2243, and 2422 are most relevant here. Specifically, § 2241 describes the offense of aggravated sexual abuse, which includes actual or attempted sexual acts with minors under age twelve. 18 U.S.C. § 2241(c). Section 2243 describes sexual abuse of a minor or ward, which includes, among other things, actual or attempted

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sex acts with minors over age twelve but under age sixteen when the minor is four or more years younger than the offender. 18 U.S.C. § 2243(a).¹ Finally, § 2422 describes the offense of coercion and enticement, which may include “knowingly persuad[ing], induc[ing], entic[ing], or coerc[ing] any individual who has not attained the age of 18 years old to engage in . . . any sexual activity for which any person can be charged with a criminal offense, or attempt[ing] to do so.” 18 U.S.C. § 2422(b).

In assessing whether a defendant’s offenses qualify as sexual abuse or exploitation of a minor, this Court considers whether a defendant’s underlying conduct would constitute an enumerated federal offense. *See, e.g., United States v. Doult*, 926 F.3d 244, 246–47 (6th Cir. 2019); *Hammond*, 637 F. App’x at 900–01, 903. We thus turn to assess whether each of the government and the PSR’s identified offenses meet this test. Applying that test confirms that, while multiple of Nichols’ prior offenses do not qualify as sexual abuse or exploitation of a minor, at least four of his admitted unconvicted offenses do so qualify.

First, it is unclear whether Nichols’ 1992 child enticement conviction qualifies as an instance of sexual abuse or exploitation of a minor. As previously discussed, 18 U.S.C. § 2422 establishes that actually persuading or attempting to persuade a minor to engage in criminal sexual activity is a violation of federal law. *See* 18 U.S.C. § 2422(b); *see also* U.S.S.G. § 2G2.2 cmt. n. 1

¹ For each of these offenses, “sexual act” is defined to include:

- (A) contact between the penis and the vulva or the penis and the anus, and for purposes of this subparagraph contact involving the penis occurs upon penetration, however slight;
- (B) contact between the mouth and the penis, the mouth and the vulva, or the mouth and the anus;
- (C) the penetration, however slight, of the anal or genital opening of another by a hand or finger or by any object, with an intent to abuse, humiliate, harass, degrade, or arouse or gratify the sexual desire of any person; or
- (D) the intentional touching, not through the clothing, of the genitalia of another person who has not attained the age of 16 years with an intent to abuse, humiliate, harass, degrade, or arouse or gratify the sexual desire of any person

18 U.S.C. § 2246(2).

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(defining “sexual abuse or exploitation” to include a violation of § 2422). According to the PSR, Nichols himself admitted that he “lured [the] children into his vehicle for purposes of sexual gratification.” (Final PSR, R. 21 at PageID #89.) However, no facts presented at sentencing—including in the PSR—address what sort of “sexual gratification” Nichols sought, (*see id.* at #89, 98), and if that included “any sexual activity for which any person can be charged with a criminal offense,” 18 U.S.C. § 2422(b). *See, e.g., United States v. Jones*, 747 F. App’x 348, 359 (6th Cir. 2018) (declining to find sexual abuse or exploitation of a minor based on offenses “involv[ing] questions of fact that the district court clearly did not resolve during the initial sentencing hearing” and which would be dispositive as to whether sexual abuse or exploitation had occurred). Similarly, nothing in the record clarifies the ages of the children Nichols was found to have enticed, a fact that has significant bearing on what crime, if any, Nichols could be found to have committed. *See, e.g., Doutt*, 926 F.3d at 247–48 (finding error in application of the pattern-of-activity enhancement based on the defendant’s sexual activity with a minor where there was insufficient evidence to confirm victim’s age and allow finding that the perpetrator was at least four years older than the victim, as required for 18 U.S.C. § 2243(a) violation). In the absence of such evidence, the district court did not have a sufficient basis to conclude that Nichols’ child-enticement conviction qualified as sexual abuse or exploitation. Accordingly, it erred in relying on that conviction.

The record is more definitive as to Nichols’ convictions for pandering sexually oriented matter involving a minor. Those offenses do not qualify as sexual abuse or exploitation under U.S.S.G. § 2G2.2(b)(5), as the conduct that those convictions are based upon involved, at most, “possession, accessing with intent to view, receipt, or trafficking in material relating to the sexual abuse or exploitation of a minor.” U.S.S.G. § 2G2.2 cmt. n.1. Such conduct is explicitly excluded

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from the definition of “sexual abuse or exploitation” under the Guidelines. *See* U.S.S.G. § 2G2.2 cmt. n.1. Therefore, the district court also erred in relying on those convictions.

However, the district court properly relied on multiple of Nichols’ unconvicted prior offenses in finding a pattern of activity. Nichols’ admitted performance of oral sex on a seven-year-old child and his admitted intercourse with his stepsister both qualify as sexual abuse or exploitation because they constitute “conduct described in” at least 18 U.S.C. § 2241. U.S.S.G. § 2G2.2 cmt. n.1 (listing a violation of § 2241 as an instance of “sexual abuse or exploitation”). That statute criminalizes “knowingly engag[ing]” or attempting to engage in a sexual act with a child under the age of twelve, thus covering his conduct with both the seven-year-old and his stepsister, whether she was seven or nine at the time. 18 U.S.C. § 2241(c). “Sexual act” is defined to include oral, vaginal, and anal sex, again covering the conduct involved in both offenses. *See* 18 U.S.C. § 2246(2). The district court thus correctly relied upon this conduct.

Likewise, Nichols’ admitted intercourse with a thirteen-year-old when he was twenty-three and his attempted rape of a thirteen-year-old when he was thirty-six would also qualify as sexual abuse or exploitation. These offenses are “conduct described in” at least 18 U.S.C. § 2243, which criminalizes actual or attempted sex acts with minors over age twelve but under sixteen when the minor is four or more years younger than the offender. 18 U.S.C. § 2243(a); U.S.S.G. § 2G2.2 cmt. n.1 (listing a violation of § 2243 as an instance of “sexual abuse or exploitation”). The district court could also properly rely on this conduct.

While other acts described by the government and in the PSR may also qualify as sexual abuse or exploitation under U.S.S.G. § 2G2.2(b)(5), the district court had insufficient grounds to find so. Nichols also “admit[ted] to the molestation of his nieces and nephews” to a parole officer and told an officer in the Lima Police Department that he “had sexual contact with all of his sister’s

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children, his sister's neighbor's children, and all of his father's children after his father re-married." (Final PSR, R. 21 at PageID #90.) However, absent additional detail, including the ages of the children and the contact in question, the facts described in the PSR are not sufficient to find that these acts were necessarily sexual abuse or exploitation within the meaning of U.S.S.G. § 2G2.2(b)(5). *See, e.g., Doutt*, 926 F.3d at 247–48; *Jones*, 74 F. App'x at 359. Similarly, the district court had insufficient evidence that any of Nichols' parole violations involved any conduct that would violate an enumerated federal statute. As presented in the PSR, those violations involved only viewing child pornography and using a computer to visit dating sites. The former of these acts is explicitly excluded from the definition of "sexual abuse or exploitation," and the latter is not covered by any of the enumerated offenses listed in that definition. U.S.S.G. § 2G2.2 cmt. n.1.

Thus, the district court could properly find a pattern of activity involving the sexual abuse or exploitation of a minor based on at least four of Nichols' prior acts. Specifically, the district court properly relied upon Nichols' attempted rape of a thirteen-year-old at age thirty-six and his admissions that he performed oral sex on a seven-year-old child, had intercourse with his stepsister, and had intercourse with a thirteen-year-old when he was twenty-three. U.S.S.G. § 2G2.2 establishes that "any combination of two or more separate instances" of sexual abuse or exploitation constitutes a pattern of activity, and so Nichols' admitted conduct is more than sufficient to show a pattern of activity. U.S.S.G. § 2G2.2(b)(5).

However, the district court erred to the extent that it applied the pattern-of-activity enhancement based on Nichols' convictions for child enticement and pandering sexually oriented matter involving a minor; his parole violations; and his admitted molestation of his nieces and nephews, his father's children, and his sister's neighbor's children. Still, even if we find procedural

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error, we must consider the impact of that error. “[A] remand for an error at sentencing is required unless we are certain that any such error was harmless—*i.e.* [,] any such error ‘did not affect the district court’s selection of the sentence imposed.’” *United States v. Hazelwood*, 398 F.3d 792, 801 (6th Cir. 2005) (quoting *Williams v. United States*, 503 U.S. 193, 203 (1992)). Where an error is harmless, this Court need not remand for resentencing. *Davis*, 751 F.3d at 773.

This case presents a prime example of why sentencing courts should ground their rulings as to the applicability of a controversial sentence enhancement in the specific facts of the case and the applicable law. Still, despite the district court’s manifest failure to do so, in the unique circumstances of this case, Nichols’ admitted and still-uncontroversial history of sexual abuse and exploitation of minors is extensive and egregious enough that we are convinced that the pattern-of-activity enhancement would apply even if the district court had not relied upon non-qualifying prior offenses. Nichols has admitted to at least four prior offenses that definitively qualify as sexual abuse or exploitation of a minor. He did not challenge the accuracy of the facts underlying the PSR’s account of his history before the district court, and any challenge of those facts has now been waived. Moreover, unlike in previous cases where we have remanded to the district court to resolve issues of fact that may impact whether a defendant could be found to have committed two or more instances of sexual abuse or exploitation, *see Jones*, 747 F. App’x at 359, Nichols’ history includes at least two instances of sexual abuse or exploitation under any possible version of the facts.

Accordingly, even if we were to remand to the district court to correct Nichols’ asserted error, that court would have no basis on which to find that Nichols had not committed enough qualifying conduct to merit the application of the pattern-of-activity enhancement. The district court “agree[d] with the government” and evidently accepted the probation officer’s conclusions

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in the PSR when it overruled Nichols' objection to the pattern-of-activity enhancement. (Sent'g Hr'g Tr., R. 38 at PageID #510, 512.) There is no reason for it to change its conclusion that the enhancement applied on remand. Furthermore, its finding that Nichols had a history "starting 40 some years ago — of abusing, molesting, sexually attacking young children, enticing young children, trying to lure them into your van to do God knows what" suggests it would have applied that enhancement even if it had not looked to Nichols' non-qualifying offenses. (*Id.* at #531.) Because the district court's error did not affect its decision to apply the pattern-of-activity enhancement, *Hazelwood*, 398 F.3d at 801, we affirm its application of that enhancement.

II. Polygraph Condition of Supervised Release

We turn now to Nichols' challenge to the district court's imposition of periodic polygraph testing as a special condition of supervised release. As a prudential matter, we must first assess whether this claim is ripe for our review. Notably, neither party acknowledged or argued the issue of ripeness on appeal; still, we may consider the issue on our own motion, and we do so here. *See, e.g., Kentucky Press Ass'n, Inc. v. Kentucky*, 454 F.3d 505, 509 (6th Cir. 2006). Conditions of supervised release are ordinarily ripe for appellate review immediately following sentencing. *United States v. Lee*, 502 F.3d 447, 449–50 (6th Cir. 2007). However, "[r]ipeness becomes an issue when a case is anchored in future events that may not occur as anticipated, or at all." *Nat'l Rifle Ass'n of Am. v. Magaw*, 132 F.3d 272, 284 (6th Cir. 1997). Thus, this Court has refused to consider challenges to conditions of supervised release that are imposed at a third party's discretion, that follow a long prison sentence, and that involve evolving technologies, on the basis that those challenges are not ripe for review. *E.g., United States v. Evers*, 669 F.3d 645, 661–62 (6th Cir. 2012); *Lee*, 502 F.3d at 449–51; *see also United States v. Massey*, 349 F. App'x 64, 69–70 (6th Cir. 2009). Nichols' claim is closely analogous to challenges mounted in those cases.

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In *United States v. Evers*, this Court rejected a defendant's challenge to several special conditions of supervised release, including sex offender treatment using polygraph and plethysmograph testing.² 669 F.3d at 662. The Court reasoned that the defendant's challenge was "premature in light of the 235-month sentence that he has yet to serve, the leeway afforded the probation department in tailoring many of these special conditions, and the resultant contingencies that may or may not come to fruition." *Id.* It further noted that "[a]t this point in time, it would be speculative and 'mere conjecture for this Court to try to define the parameters of [the defendant's] future supervised release conditions.'" *Id.* (quoting *Massey*, 349 F. App'x at 70). Finally, it concluded that the defendant's rights "will be better served if his appeal is preserved until after he is released from prison." *Id.* (quoting *Lee*, 502 F.3d at 450). The case at bar nearly mirrors the facts of *Evers*. Nichols faces 235 months of imprisonment before release, a sentence of such length that both the district court and Nichols himself have expressed doubt that he will live to see the end of it. Likewise, the probation department has discretion about whether and how to impose the polygraphs. In combination, these facts draw into question whether Nichols will ever actually be subject to polygraph testing.

The case at bar also involves an evolving technology, about which society's views are changing. This Court found this fact relevant to the issue of ripeness in *United States v. Lee*, and accordingly dismissed a defendant's challenge to a special condition requiring him to participate in a sex offender treatment program that may employ polygraph and penile plethysmograph testing. 502 F.3d at 450–51. The defendant there challenged the plethysmograph testing specifically. *Id.* In rejecting the challenge on ripeness grounds, this Court reasoned in part that "it

² "Penile plethysmograph testing is a procedure that involves placing a pressure-sensitive device around a man's penis, presenting him with an array of sexually stimulating images, and determining his level of sexual attraction by measuring minute changes in his erectile responses." *Lee*, 502 F.3d at 449 n.1 (quotation omitted).

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is unclear whether, by the year [of the defendant's release], penile plethysmograph testing will still be used," as it may "be held to violate due process rights," its reliability may be "debunked," or "perhaps a less intrusive test [may] replace[] it." *Id.* Although polygraph testing is less controversial than plethysmograph testing, as with that technology, the future of polygraph testing is unknown, its legal status unsure, and its reliability in question. And polygraph testing may be less physically intrusive than plethysmograph testing, but it too "implicates significant liberty interests." *Id.* at 450 (citation omitted). Together, these cases suggest Nichols' challenge should be dismissed as unripe.

To be sure, this Court has also found analogous claims ripe. In an unpublished decision pre-dating *Lee* and *Evers*, this Court found the defendant's challenge to the imposition of a polygraph condition after release from a one-year prison sentence was sufficiently ripe because "the fact that defendant has not yet been subjected to testing does not erase the fact that the court has ordered his sentence and that there exists the threat of testing upon his release from prison." No. 98-5373, 1998 WL 939987, at *2 (6th Cir. Dec. 22, 1998) (unpublished table decision). In *Wilson*, as in the case at bar, the polygraph condition was imposed directly, rather than as a requirement of treatment. *Id.* at *1. However, unlike the defendant in *Wilson*, Nichols faces many years of incarceration—during which technology may evolve significantly—before polygraph testing may be imposed.

In *United States v. Dotson*, this Court contrasted the case before it with *United States v. Lee* in relevant fashion. *See* 715 F.3d 576, 588 n.9 (6th Cir. 2013). It noted that, whereas the *Lee* defendant's special condition of release required him to participate in a sex offender treatment program that "may include the use of a plethysmograph or polygraph," the *Dotson* defendant's condition said that he "shall submit to drug testing and drug treatment programs" directed by his

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probation officer. *Id.* (quoting *Lee*, 502 F.3d at 448). Because the defendant would necessarily be required to submit to urinalysis testing, the Court found that these conditions were ripe for review, notwithstanding the fact that the defendant would have to serve a twenty-two-year prison sentence before they were imposed. *Id.* at 578, 588 n.9. In the instant case, Nichols' sentencing order states that he "must submit to periodic polygraph testing at the discretion of the probation officer." (Sent'g Order, R. 25 at PageID #448.) Unlike the defendant in *Dotson*, the officer's discretion means Nichols may never actually be subject to polygraph testing.

We find that the same considerations that led this Court to dismiss the defendant's challenges in *Lee* and *Evers*—the length of the sentence, the potential evolution of the technology, and the probation officer's discretion in imposing the testing—weigh in favor of dismissal here. *See Lee*, 502 F.3d at 450–51; *Evers*, 669 F.3d at 662. Altogether, our precedent indicates Nichols' challenge is not ripe for review.

Although Nichols' claim is not ripe now, he is not without avenues for review. When Nichols' claim is ripe, he may present it to the district court pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3583(e), as a request to modify the conditions of his supervised release. *See Lee*, 502 F.3d at 451; 18 U.S.C. § 3583(e). As was the case for the defendant in *Lee*, the district court can then determine whether this condition is legally permissible and, if necessary, we can review its decision on appeal. 502 F.3d at 451.

CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, we **AFFIRM** the judgment of the district court.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

Northern District of Ohio

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

v.

Roy Allen Nichols

JUDGMENT IN A CRIMINAL CASE

Case Number: 3:17CR372

USM Number: 64972060

Thomas P. Kurt

Defendant's Attorney

THE DEFENDANT:

 pleaded guilty to count(s) One of the Indictment pleaded nolo contendere to count(s) _____ which was accepted by the court. was found guilty on count(s) _____ after a plea of not guilty.

The defendant is adjudicated guilty of these offenses:

<u>Title & Section</u>	<u>Nature of Offense</u>	<u>Offense Ended</u>	<u>Count</u>
18:2252(a)(2)	Receipt and distribution of child pornography (prior)	08/23/2017	1

The defendant is sentenced as provided in pages 2 through 8 of this judgment. The sentence is imposed pursuant to the Sentencing Reform Act of 1984.

 The defendant has been found not guilty on count(s) _____ Count(s) _____ is are dismissed on the motion of the United States.

It is ordered that the defendant must notify the United States attorney for this district within 30 days of any change of name, residence, or mailing address until all fines, restitution, costs, and special assessments imposed by this judgment are fully paid. If ordered to pay restitution, the defendant must notify the court and United States attorney of material changes in economic circumstances.

12/03/2018

Date of Imposition of Judgment

/s/James G. Carr

Signature of Judge

James G. Carr, Sr. U.S. District Judge

Name and Title of Judge

12/04/2018

Date

DEFENDANT: Roy Allen Nichols
CASE NUMBER: 3:17CR372

IMPRISONMENT

The defendant is hereby committed to the custody of the Federal Bureau of Prisons to be imprisoned for a total term of:

235 Months

The court makes the following recommendations to the Bureau of Prisons:

- That the defendant be housed at a facility that can offer intensive sex offender treatment.

The defendant is remanded to the custody of the United States Marshal.

The defendant shall surrender to the United States Marshal for this district:

at _____ a.m. p.m. on _____.

as notified by the United States Marshal.

The defendant shall surrender for service of sentence at the institution designated by the Bureau of Prisons:

before 2 p.m. on _____.

as notified by the United States Marshal.

as notified by the Probation or Pretrial Services Office.

RETURN

I have executed this judgment as follows:

Defendant delivered on _____ to _____

at _____, with a certified copy of this judgment.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL

By _____
DEPUTY UNITED STATES MARSHAL

DEFENDANT: Roy Allen Nichols
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SUPERVISED RELEASE

Upon release from imprisonment, you will be on supervised release for a term of:

Life.

MANDATORY CONDITIONS

1. You must not commit another federal, state or local crime.
2. You must not unlawfully possess a controlled substance.
3. You must refrain from any unlawful use of a controlled substance. You must submit to one drug test within 15 days of release from imprisonment and at least two periodic drug tests thereafter, as determined by the court.
 - The above drug testing condition is suspended, based on the court's determination that you pose a low risk of future substance abuse. *(check if applicable)*
4. You must make restitution in accordance with 18 U.S.C. §§ 3663 and 3663A or any other statute authorizing a sentence of restitution. *(check if applicable)*
5. You must cooperate in the collection of DNA as directed by the probation officer. *(check if applicable)*
6. You must comply with the requirements of the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act (34 U.S.C. § 20901, *et seq.*) as directed by the probation officer, the Bureau of Prisons, or any state sex offender registration agency in the location where you reside, work, are a student, or were convicted of a qualifying offense. *(check if applicable)*
7. You must participate in an approved program for domestic violence. *(check if applicable)*

You must comply with the standard conditions that have been adopted by this court as well as with any other conditions on the attached page.

DEFENDANT: Roy Allen Nichols
CASE NUMBER: 3:17CR372**STANDARD CONDITIONS OF SUPERVISION**

As part of your supervised release, you must comply with the following standard conditions of supervision. These conditions are imposed because they establish the basic expectations for your behavior while on supervision and identify the minimum tools needed by probation officers to keep informed, report to the court about, and bring about improvements in your conduct and condition.

1. You must report to the probation office in the federal judicial district where you are authorized to reside within 72 hours of your release from imprisonment, unless the probation officer instructs you to report to a different probation office or within a different time frame.
2. After initially reporting to the probation office, you will receive instructions from the court or the probation officer about how and when you must report to the probation officer, and you must report to the probation officer as instructed.
3. You must not knowingly leave the federal judicial district where you are authorized to reside without first getting permission from the court or the probation officer.
4. You must answer truthfully the questions asked by your probation officer.
5. You must live at a place approved by the probation officer. If you plan to change where you live or anything about your living arrangements (such as the people you live with), you must notify the probation officer at least 10 days before the change. If notifying the probation officer in advance is not possible due to unanticipated circumstances, you must notify the probation officer within 72 hours of becoming aware of a change or expected change.
6. You must allow the probation officer to visit you at any time at your home or elsewhere, and you must permit the probation officer to take any items prohibited by the conditions of your supervision that he or she observes in plain view.
7. You must work full time (at least 30 hours per week) at a lawful type of employment, unless the probation officer excuses you from doing so. If you do not have full-time employment you must try to find full-time employment, unless the probation officer excuses you from doing so. If you plan to change where you work or anything about your work (such as your position or your job responsibilities), you must notify the probation officer at least 10 days before the change. If notifying the probation officer at least 10 days in advance is not possible due to unanticipated circumstances, you must notify the probation officer within 72 hours of becoming aware of a change or expected change.
8. You must not communicate or interact with someone you know is engaged in criminal activity. If you know someone has been convicted of a felony, you must not knowingly communicate or interact with that person without first getting the permission of the probation officer.
9. If you are arrested or questioned by a law enforcement officer, you must notify the probation officer within 72 hours.
10. You must not own, possess, or have access to a firearm, ammunition, destructive device, or dangerous weapon (i.e., anything that was designed, or was modified for, the specific purpose of causing bodily injury or death to another person such as nunchakus or tasers).
11. You must not act or make any agreement with a law enforcement agency to act as a confidential human source or informant without first getting the permission of the court.
12. As directed by the probation officer, you shall notify third parties who may be impacted by the nature of the conduct underlying your current or prior offense(s) of conviction and/or shall permit the probation officer to make such notifications, and/or confirm your compliance with this requirement.
13. You must follow the instructions of the probation officer related to the conditions of supervision.

U.S. Probation Office Use Only

A U.S. probation officer has instructed me on the conditions specified by the court and has provided me with a written copy of this judgment containing these conditions. For further information regarding these conditions, see *Overview of Probation and Supervised Release Conditions*, available at: www.uscourts.gov.

Defendant's Signature _____ Date _____

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SPECIAL CONDITIONS OF SUPERVISION

Financial Disclosure

You must provide the probation officer with access to any requested financial information and authorize the release of any financial information. The probation office may share financial information with the U.S. Attorney's Office.

No New Debt/Credit

You must not incur new credit charges or open additional lines of credit without the approval of the probation officer.

Substance Abuse Treatment and Testing

The defendant shall participate in an approved program of substance abuse testing and/or outpatient or inpatient substance abuse treatment as directed by their supervising officer; and abide by the rules of the treatment program. The probation officer will supervise your participation in the program (provider, location, modality, duration, intensity, etc.). The defendant shall not obstruct or attempt to obstruct or tamper, in any fashion, with the efficiency and accuracy of any prohibited substance testing.

Computer/Internet Restrictions:

You must not possess and/or use computers (as defined in 18 U.S.C. § 1030(e)(1)) or other electronic communications or data storage devices or media.

Mental Health Treatment:

You must undergo a mental health evaluation and/or participate in a mental health treatment program and follow the rules and regulations of that program. The probation officer, in consultation with the treatment provider, will supervise your participation in the program (provider, location, modality, duration, intensity, etc.).

Search / Seizure:

You must submit your person, property, house, residence, vehicle, papers, computers (as defined in 18 U.S.C. § 1030(e)(1)), other electronic communications or data storage devices or media, or office, to a search conducted by a United States probation officer. Failure to submit to a search may be grounds for revocation of release. You must warn any other occupants that the premises may be subject to searches pursuant to this condition.

The probation officer may conduct a search under this condition only when reasonable suspicion exists that you have violated a condition of supervision and that the areas to be searched contain evidence of this violation. Any search must be conducted at a reasonable time and in a reasonable manner.

Financial Windfall Condition:

You must apply all monies received from income tax refunds, lottery winnings, judgments, and/or any other anticipated or unexpected financial gains to the outstanding court-ordered financial obligation.

Computer Search:

You must submit your computers (as defined in 18 U.S.C. § 1030(e)(1)) or other electronic communications or data storage devices or media, to a search.

Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act (Adam Walsh Act):

Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3583 you are required to register under the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act, and you must comply with the requirements of that Act as directed by the U.S. Pretrial Services & Probation Officer.

Pursuant to the Adam Walsh Child Protection Act of 2006, you will keep the registration current in each jurisdiction in which you reside, are employed, or are a student. You must, no later than three business days after each change in name, residence, employment or student status, appear in person in at least one jurisdiction in which you are registered and inform that jurisdiction of all changes in reporting information. Failure to do so may be a violation of your conditions of supervised release and may be a new federal offense punishable by up to ten years.

You must not have direct contact with any child you know or reasonably should know to be under the age of 18, including your own children, without the permission of the probation officer. If you do have any direct contact with any child you know or reasonably should know to be under the age of 18, including your own children, without the permission of the probation officer, you must report this contact to the probation officer within 24 hours. Direct contact includes written communication, in-person communication, or physical contact. Direct contact does not include incidental contact during ordinary daily activities in public places.

No Possession of Pornographic Materials:

You must not view or possess any 'visual depiction' (as defined in 18 U.S.C. § 2256), including any photograph, film, video, picture, or computer or computer-generated image or picture, whether made or produced by electronic, mechanical, or other means, of 'sexually explicit conduct' (as defined in 18 U.S.C. § 2256).

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ADDITIONAL SPECIAL CONDITIONS OF SUPERVISION

Polygraph Examination:

You must submit to periodic polygraph testing at the discretion of the probation officer as a means to ensure that you are in compliance with the requirements of your supervision or treatment program.

Sex Offender Treatment:

You must participate in a sex offense-specific treatment program and follow the rules and regulations of that program. The probation officer will supervise your participation in the program (provider, location, modality, duration, intensity, etc.).

Except while in treatment, I shall not associate, in person or in any other manner, with any individual who has a sexual interest in or attraction to minors (persons under the age of 18), nor shall I correspond with any such individual without the prior expressed written approval of the probation officer.

No Internet Access Without Permission:

You must not access the Internet except for reasons approved in advance by the probation officer.

Computer Monitoring Software:

You must allow the probation officer to install computer monitoring software on any computer (as defined in 18 U.S.C. § 1030(e)(1)) you use.

Computer Search for Monitoring Software: To ensure compliance with the computer monitoring condition, you must allow the probation officer to conduct initial and periodic unannounced searches of any computers (as defined in 18 U.S.C. § 1030(e)(1)) subject to computer monitoring. These searches shall be conducted for the purposes of determining whether the computer contains any prohibited data prior to installation of the monitoring software; to determine whether the monitoring software is functioning effectively after its installation; and to determine whether there have been attempts to circumvent the monitoring software after its installation. You must warn any other people who use these computers that the computers may be subject to searches pursuant to this condition.

Computer Search Warning to Others: You must warn any other people who use these computers or devices capable of accessing the Internet that the devices may be subject to searches pursuant to this condition. A probation officer may conduct a search pursuant to this condition only when reasonable suspicion exists that there is a violation of a condition of supervision and that the computer or device contains evidence of this violation. Any search will be conducted at a reasonable time and in a reasonable manner.

No Association With Minors: You must not associate or have verbal, written, telephone, or electronic communication with any person under the age of 18 except (1) in the presence of the parent or legal guardian of said minor and (2) on the condition that you notify said parent or legal guardian of your conviction in the instant offense. This provision does not encompass persons under the age of 18, such as waiters, cashiers, ticket vendors, etc., with whom you must deal in order to obtain ordinary and usual commercial services.

Residence Restriction: You must not reside within direct view of school yards, parks, public swimming pools, playgrounds, youth centers, video arcade facility, or other places primarily used by persons under the age of 18.

Location Restriction: You must not frequent or loiter within 100 feet of schoolyards, playgrounds, theme parks, arcades, swimming pools, skating rinks, toy stores and other places where persons under the age of 18 play, congregate, or gather, without the prior express written approval of the probation officer.

Dating Restriction: You must not date or befriend anyone who has children under the age of 18, unless approved in advance by the probation officer.

Residence/Employment Approval: You understand your residence and employment must be approved by the probation officer, and any change in residence and/or employment must be approved by the probation officer. You must submit any proposed changes to residence and/or employment to the probation officer at least 20 days prior to any intended changes.

Residence School/Daycare: You must not reside within 1,000 feet of a school or daycare center without the express written approval of the probation officer.

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CRIMINAL MONETARY PENALTIES

The defendant must pay the total criminal monetary penalties under the schedule of payments on Sheet 6.

TOTALS	Assessment	JVTA Assessment*	Fine	Restitution
	\$ 100.00	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 15,000.00

The determination of restitution is deferred until _____. An *Amended Judgment in a Criminal Case* (AO 245C) will be entered after such determination.

The defendant must make restitution (including community restitution) to the following payees in the amount listed below.

If the defendant makes a partial payment, each payee shall receive an approximately proportioned payment, unless specified otherwise in the priority order or percentage payment column below. However, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3664(i), all nonfederal victims must be paid before the United States is paid.

Name of Payee	Total Loss**	Restitution Ordered	Priority or Percentage
Carol L. Hepburn (Marineland Series) In trust for Sarah 200 First Avenue West, Suite 550 Seattle, WA 98119	—	\$15,000.00	

TOTALS	\$ <u>0.00</u>	\$ <u>15,000.00</u>
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Restitution amount ordered pursuant to plea agreement \$ _____

The defendant must pay interest on restitution and a fine of more than \$2,500, unless the restitution or fine is paid in full before the fifteenth day after the date of the judgment, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3612(f). All of the payment options on Sheet 6 may be subject to penalties for delinquency and default, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3612(g).

The court determined that the defendant does not have the ability to pay interest and it is ordered that:

the interest requirement is waived for the fine restitution.

the interest requirement for the fine restitution is modified as follows:

* Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act of 2015, Pub. L. No. 114-22.

** Findings for the total amount of losses are required under Chapters 109A, 110, 110A, and 113A of Title 18 for offenses committed on or after September 13, 1994, but before April 23, 1996.

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SCHEDULE OF PAYMENTS

Having assessed the defendant's ability to pay, payment of the total criminal monetary penalties is due as follows:

A Lump sum payment of \$ _____ due immediately, balance due
 not later than _____, or
 in accordance with C, D, E, or F below; or

B Payment to begin immediately (may be combined with C, D, or F below); or

C Payment in equal _____ (e.g., weekly, monthly, quarterly) installments of \$ _____ over a period of _____ (e.g., months or years), to commence _____ (e.g., 30 or 60 days) after the date of this judgment; or

D Payment in equal _____ (e.g., weekly, monthly, quarterly) installments of \$ _____ over a period of _____ (e.g., months or years), to commence _____ (e.g., 30 or 60 days) after release from imprisonment to a term of supervision; or

E Payment during the term of supervised release will commence within _____ (e.g., 30 or 60 days) after release from imprisonment. The court will set the payment plan based on an assessment of the defendant's ability to pay at that time; or

F Special instructions regarding the payment of criminal monetary penalties:
A special assessment of \$100 is due in full immediately as to count(s) one of the indictment.
Mailed payments are to be sent and made payable to the Clerk, U.S. District Court, 801 West Superior Ave., Cleveland, OH 44113-1830.

JVTA Special Assessment: \$5000.00.

Unless the court has expressly ordered otherwise, if this judgment imposes imprisonment, payment of criminal monetary penalties is due during the period of imprisonment. All criminal monetary penalties, except those payments made through the Federal Bureau of Prisons' Inmate Financial Responsibility Program, are made to the clerk of the court.

The defendant shall receive credit for all payments previously made toward any criminal monetary penalties imposed.

Joint and Several

Defendant and Co-Defendant Names and Case Numbers (including defendant number), Total Amount, Joint and Several Amount, and corresponding payee, if appropriate.

The defendant shall pay the cost of prosecution.

The defendant shall pay the following court cost(s):

The defendant shall forfeit the defendant's interest in the following property to the United States:

- 1). Acer laptop computer, with the listed serial number as LXRJW020071431A5D81601
- 2). Black LG cellular telephone, serial number VS810PP.