State of New York Supreme Court, Appellate Division Third Judicial Department

Decided and Entered: June 29, 2023

533708

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK,

Appellant.

V

MEMORANDUM AND ORDER

JOSE ORTIZ,

Respondent.

Calendar Date: June 6, 2023

Before: Egan Jr., J.P., Aarons, Ceresia, Fisher and McShan, JJ.

Tina K. Sodhi, Alternate Public Defender, Albany (*Steven M. Sharp* of counsel), for appellant.

P. David Soares, District Attorney, Albany (*Erin N. LaValley* of counsel), for respondent.

Egan Jr., J.P.

Appeal from an order of the Supreme Court (Peter A. Lynch, J.), entered May 14, 2021 in Albany County, which classified defendant as a risk level two sex offender pursuant to the Sex Offender Registration Act.

In December 2019, defendant pleaded guilty to a superior court information charging him with attempted sexual abuse in the first degree and he was sentenced to 1¹/₂ years in prison, to be followed by 10 years of postrelease supervision. In anticipation of his release from prison, the Board of Examiners of Sex Offenders prepared a risk assessment instrument presumptively classifying defendant as a risk level one sex

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offender (65 points) pursuant to the Sex Offender Registration Act (*see* Correction Law art 6-C). The People submitted a risk assessment instrument that presumptively classified defendant as a risk level two sex offender (85 points). Following a hearing, Supreme Court classified defendant as a risk level two sex offender with a sexually violent offender designation and denied defendant's request for a downward departure. Defendant appeals.

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Defendant's sole challenge on appeal is that Supreme Court erred in assigning him 20 points under risk factor 4 for continuing course of sexual misconduct. "The People bear the burden of proving the facts supporting the determination of a defendant's risk level by clear and convincing evidence" (People v Davis, 135 AD3d 1256, 1256 [3d Dept 2016] [internal quotation marks and citations omitted], lv denied 27 NY3d 904 [2016]; see People v Howland, 211 AD3d 1189, 1190 [3d Dept 2022]). As relevant here, the People were required to establish by clear and convincing evidence that defendant had engaged in "three or more acts of sexual contact over a period of at least two weeks" (Sex Offender Registration Act: Risk Assessment Guidelines and Commentary at 10 [2006]; see People v Teal, 158 AD3d 902, 903 [3d Dept 2018], lv denied 32 NY3d 901 [2018]). In assessing points under this risk factor, Supreme Court "was not limited to the crime to which defendant pleaded guilty but could, instead, consider reliable hearsay evidence in the record" (People v Darrah, 153 AD3d 1528, 1528 [3d Dept 2017]; see People v Ackley, 95 AD3d 1463, 1463 [3d Dept 2012]), including sworn felony complaints (see People v Mingo, 12 NY3d 563, 573 [2009]). Contrary to defendant's contention, the description of defendant's conduct in a sworn felony complaint provided clear and convincing evidence of a continuing course of sexual misconduct warranting the assessment of 20 points under risk factor 4 (see id. at 576-577; People v DeJesus, 127 AD3d 1047, 1047 [2nd Dept 2015], lv denied 25 NY3d 913 [2015]). As such, we decline to disturb the determination.

Aarons, Ceresia, Fisher and McShan, JJ., concur.

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ORDERED that the order is affirmed, without costs.

ENTER:

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Robert D. Mayberger Clerk of the Court