

OHIO FIRST DISTRICT COURT OF APPEALS

sentences, the trial court must make the findings outlined in R.C. 2929.14(C)(4). The statute provides that the court can order multiple prison terms to be served consecutively where it finds (1) consecutive sentences are necessary to protect the public from future crime or to punish the offender, (2) consecutive sentences are not disproportionate to the seriousness of the offender’s conduct and to the danger the offender poses to the public, and (3) at least one of the three findings set forth in R.C. 2929.14(C)(4)(a)-(c) applies. *See State v. Harris*, 2025-Ohio-5438, ¶ 95 (1st Dist.).

Moore concedes that the trial court made the first and third consecutive sentences findings under R.C. 2929.14(C)(4). He argues that the court omitted the second statutory finding—that consecutive sentences were not disproportionate.

At the September 24 sentencing hearing, the trial court indicated it was ordering Moore’s terms to run consecutively to one another “because of the severe and ongoing harm to the community; the fact that the defendant did not return for sentencing and, in fact, felt the need to cut off his EMU monitor rather than account for it and then picked up additional charges. I’m also moved by the harm to the victims, specifically the Wagners in this case, and the lack of remorse.” Thereafter, at the September 25 hearing, the court expressly found that consecutive sentences were “necessary to protect the public and to punish the offender *and are not disproportionate to the seriousness of the conduct.*” (Emphasis added.) The trial court adopted these findings in its written sentencing entries.

Accordingly, the record supports that the trial court made all three consecutive sentences findings between the two sentencing hearings and incorporated its findings into the sentencing entries. *See Bonnell*, 2014-Ohio-3177, at ¶ 37 (“Nor is it required to give a talismanic incantation of the words of the statute, provided that the necessary findings can be found in the record and are incorporated into the sentencing entry[.]”).

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Moore's sole assignment of error is overruled, and the judgment of the trial court is affirmed.

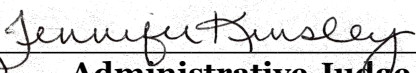
The court further orders that (1) a copy of this Judgment constitutes the mandate, (2) the mandate be sent to the trial court for execution under App.R. 27, and (3) costs shall be taxed under App.R. 24.

ZAYAS and BOCK, JJ., concur.

To the clerk:

Enter upon the journal of the court on 4/8/2026 per order of the court.

By:



Administrative Judge