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

STATE OF OHIO,	:	APPEAL NO. C-260201 TRIAL NO. B-2403680
Plaintiff-Appellee,	:	
vs.	:	
ADAM FIELDS,	:	*JUDGMENT ENTRY*
Defendant-Appellant.	:	

KINSLEY, Presiding Judge.

This court sua sponte removes this cause from the regular calendar and places it on the court's accelerated calendar, and this judgment entry is not an opinion of the court. *See* Rep.Op.R. 3.1; App.R. 11.1(E); Loc.R. 11.1.

Defendant-appellant Adam Fields appeals the judgment of the Hamilton County Court of Common Pleas imposing consecutive terms of incarceration following his no-contest plea to a community-control violation. In 2024, Fields was convicted of two counts of pandering sexually-oriented material involving a minor, both fourth-degree felonies, and one count of the illegal use of a minor in nudity-oriented material, a fifth-degree felony. For those offenses, he received a term of community control, subject to the trial court's reservation of a four-year term of imprisonment.[1]

[1] The trial court's initial sentencing entry incorrectly reported that Fields would receive 18 months in prison if he violated the terms of community control. The trial court subsequently corrected its clerical error in a nunc pro tunc entry.

On April 14, 2026, Fields pleaded no contest to a community-control violation. The trial court accordingly revoked his community control and sentenced him to prison. For each of his fourth-degree felony counts, it imposed a prison term of 18 months. For his fifth-degree felony, it imposed a prison term of 12 months. The trial court ordered the sentences to be served consecutively for a total of four years in prison.

In a single assignment of error, Fields contends that the trial court erred in imposing consecutive sentences without making the statutorily required findings under R.C. 2929.14(C)(4). The State concedes the error.

To impose consecutive sentences, a trial court must find (1) that consecutive sentences are necessary to protect the public, (2) that consecutive sentences are not disproportionate to the seriousness of the offenses, and (3) that the offender was awaiting trial, under sanction, or under postrelease control when they committed the offense, that at least two of a defendant's multiple offenses were committed as part of one or more courses of conduct, or that the offender's criminal history shows that consecutive sentencing is necessary to protect the public from the offender's future acts. *See* R.C. 2929.14(C)(4). These findings must be made at the sentencing hearing and incorporated in the trial court's sentencing entry. *State v. Morris*, 2023-Ohio-4622, ¶ 39 (1st Dist.). Where the trial court fails to make the required statutory findings, its imposition of consecutive sentences must be reversed and the case remanded for resentencing. *See State v. Ventura*, 2024-Ohio-2311, ¶ 13 (1st Dist.).

Fields is correct, and the State agrees, that the trial court did not make the required findings under R.C. 2929.14(C)(4) before imposing consecutive sentences. At the sentencing hearing, the trial court's only explanation for requiring Fields to serve the prison terms consecutively was that he "committed one or more of the

multiple offenses while awaiting trial or sentencing under a community control sanction." At most, this addresses the last factor, but not the first two.

We accordingly sustain Fields's sole assignment of error, reverse the consecutive nature of the sentences imposed by the trial court, and remand the cause for resentencing.

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.

CROUSE and **NESTOR, JJ.,** concur.

To the clerk:

Enter upon the journal of the court on 8/26/2026.

Pursuant to App.R. 30, the clerk is directed to send to all parties, or their counsel if represented, a copy of the court's judgment and note such action on the docket.

By: Jennifer A. Hensley
Administrative Judge