

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

STATE OF OHIO,	:	APPEAL NO. C-150465
		TRIAL NO. B-1502564
Plaintiff-Appellee,	:	<i>JUDGMENT ENTRY.</i>
vs.	:	
BRADLEY MOORE,	:	
Defendant-Appellant.	:	

We consider this appeal on the accelerated calendar, and this judgment entry is not an opinion of the court. *See S.Ct.R.Rep.Op. 2; App.R. 11.1(E); 1st Dist. Loc.R. 11.1.1.*

This is an appeal from a conviction for the illegal conveyance of drugs into a governmental facility. Bradley Moore argues that the evidence was insufficient to support his conviction. We affirm.

Mr. Moore pled no contest to two charges—the illegal conveyance of drugs and possession. During the plea hearing, the state alleged that after Moore was sentenced to four years in prison on charges unrelated to this appeal, deputies transported him to the Hamilton County Justice Center. While conducting a strip search prior to his commitment to the justice center, the deputies became suspicious that Moore had inserted something into his rectum. When Moore denied having inserted anything, the deputies obtained a search warrant to have Moore x-rayed. Ten Xanax pills were discovered in Moore’s rectum.

The trial court found Moore guilty of illegal conveyance and possession of drugs. The court merged the counts and sentenced Moore for illegal conveyance.

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Mr. Moore asserts in his assignment of error that the evidence alleged by the state was insufficient to support a conviction for illegal conveyance. We disagree. The facts presented by the state were sufficient to support a conviction under R.C. 2921.36(A)(2), which makes it a crime to “knowingly convey * * * onto the grounds of a detention facility * * * or other place that is under the control of * * * the department of rehabilitation and correction * * * any drug of abuse * * *.” Moore complains that the state did not show that his act was voluntary. His argument is that he was unable to remove the pills because he had placed them too far up his rectum, so his conveyance of the pills was not voluntary. But the indictment contained sufficient facts to support a felony conviction, and Moore waived any challenge to the facts underlying his conviction when he pled no contest. *See Crim.R. 11(B)(2); State v. Bird*, 81 Ohio St.3d 582, 584, 692 N.E.2d 1013 (1998). The assignment of error is overruled.

Therefore, we affirm the trial court’s judgment.

A certified copy of this judgment entry is the mandate, which shall be sent to the trial court under App.R. 27. Costs shall be taxed under App.R. 24.

HENDON, P.J., CUNNINGHAM and DEWINE, JJ.

To the clerk:

Enter upon the journal of the court on February 19, 2016
per order of the court _____.

Presiding Judge