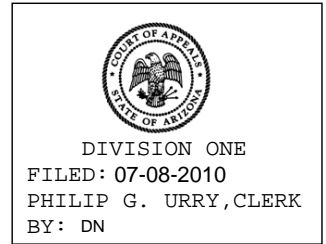


NOTICE: THIS DECISION DOES NOT CREATE LEGAL PRECEDENT AND MAY NOT BE CITED
EXCEPT AS AUTHORIZED BY APPLICABLE RULES.
See Ariz. R. Supreme Court 111(c); ARCAP 28(c);
Ariz. R. Crim. P. 31.24

IN THE COURT OF APPEALS
STATE OF ARIZONA
DIVISION ONE



IN RE JONATHAN H.) No. 1 CA-JV 09-0206
)
) DEPARTMENT A
)
) **MEMORANDUM DECISION**
) (Not for Publication -
) Ariz. R.P. Juv. Ct.
) 103(G), ARCAP 28)
)

Appeal from the Superior Court in Mohave County

Cause No. JV2009-0034

The Honorable Derek C. Carlisle, Judge Pro Tempore

AFFIRMED

Matthew J. Smith, Mohave County Attorney Kingman
Attorneys for Appellee

Carlene H. Lacy, Acting Mohave County Public Defender Kingman
By Barbara A. Cook, Deputy Public Defender
Attorneys for Appellant

W I N T H R O P, Judge

¶1 Jonathan H. ("Juvenile") appeals from the juvenile court's delinquency adjudication and disposition placing him on intensive probation until his eighteenth birthday and requiring him to register as a sex offender for an undetermined period of

time.¹ Juvenile's counsel has filed a brief in accordance with *Smith v. Robbins*, 528 U.S. 259 (2000); *Anders v. California*, 386 U.S. 738 (1967); *State v. Leon*, 104 Ariz. 297, 451 P.2d 878 (1969); and *Maricopa County Juvenile Action No. JV-117258*, 163 Ariz. 484, 486, 788 P.2d 1235, 1237 (App. 1989), stating that she has searched the record on appeal and found no arguable questions of law. Counsel requests that we search the record for reversible error. See *State v. Clark*, 196 Ariz. 530, 537, ¶ 30, 2 P.3d 89, 96 (App. 1999) (stating that this court reviews the entire record for reversible error).

¶2 We have appellate jurisdiction pursuant to A.R.S. § 8-235(A) (2007) and Arizona Rule of Procedure for the Juvenile Court ("Rule") 103(A). Finding no reversible error, we affirm.

FACTS AND PROCEDURAL BACKGROUND²

¶3 On March 2, 2009, the State filed a delinquency petition, charging that on or about June 25, 2008, Juvenile had committed: Count One, burglary in the second degree, a class

¹ The duty to register will terminate no later than the date that Juvenile reaches the age of twenty-five. See Ariz. Rev. Stat. ("A.R.S.") § 13-3821(D) (2010).

² We review the facts in the light most favorable to sustaining the juvenile court's orders and resolve all reasonable inferences against Juvenile. See *In re John M.*, 201 Ariz. 424, 426, ¶ 7, 36 P.3d 772, 774 (App. 2001); *State v. Kiper*, 181 Ariz. 62, 64, 887 P.2d 592, 594 (App. 1994).

three felony, in violation of A.R.S. § 13-1507 (2010)³; Count Two, criminal trespass in the first degree, a class six felony, in violation of A.R.S. § 13-1504(A)(1) (2010); Count Three, sexual conduct with a minor, a class two felony, in violation of A.R.S. § 13-1405(A) (2010); and Count Four, molestation of a child, a class two felony, in violation of A.R.S. § 13-1410 (2010).

¶4 Pursuant to a disposition agreement, Juvenile admitted committing Counts Two and Four. Juvenile was adjudicated delinquent, and the court dismissed Counts One and Three. At Juvenile's disposition hearing, the court placed him on intensive probation until his eighteenth birthday and ordered him to register as a sex offender for an undetermined period of time, with the duty to register to terminate no later than when Juvenile reaches the age of twenty-five.

¶5 Juvenile filed a timely notice of appeal from the court's disposition order.

ANALYSIS

¶6 We have searched the entire record for reversible error and find none. See *Leon*, 104 Ariz. at 300, 451 P.2d at 881; *JV-117258*, 163 Ariz. at 487, 788 P.2d at 1238. Juvenile read and signed the disposition agreement. Juvenile's

³ We cite the current versions of the relevant criminal statutes because no revisions material to this decision have since occurred.

admissions were knowingly, voluntarily, and intelligently made, and supported by a factual basis. Juvenile was present and represented by counsel at all critical stages of the proceedings, including the adjudication and disposition hearings, and was offered the opportunity to speak at the disposition hearing. The juvenile court proceedings were conducted in full compliance with Juvenile's constitutional and statutory rights and the Arizona Rules of Procedure for the Juvenile Court. The disposition was within the juvenile court's authority under A.R.S. §§ 8-341(A)(1) (Supp. 2009) and 13-3821(D), and Rule 30.

¶7 After the filing of this decision, counsel's obligations pertaining to Juvenile's representation in this appeal have ended. Counsel need do no more than inform Juvenile of the status of the appeal and his future options, unless counsel's review reveals an issue appropriate for petition for review to the Arizona Supreme Court. See *State v. Shattuck*, 140 Ariz. 582, 584-85, 684 P.2d 154, 156-57 (1984). Juvenile has thirty days from the date of this decision to proceed, if he desires, with a *pro per* petition for review. See Ariz. R.P. Juv. Ct. 107(A).

CONCLUSION

¶8 Finding no error, we affirm the juvenile court's adjudication and disposition placing Juvenile on intensive probation until his eighteenth birthday and requiring him to register as a sex offender for an undetermined period of time, with the duty to register terminating no later than Juvenile's twenty-fifth birthday.

_____/S/_____
LAWRENCE F. WINTHROP, Judge

CONCURRING:

_____/S/_____
MAURICE PORTLEY, Presiding Judge

_____/S/_____
MARGARET H. DOWNIE, Judge