

IN THE  
**ARIZONA COURT OF APPEALS**  
DIVISION TWO

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THE STATE OF ARIZONA,  
*Appellee,*

*v.*

GRECIA JEOVANA CABALLERO-GRIJALVA,  
*Appellant.*

No. 2 CA-CR 2021-0034  
Filed August 11, 2021

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THIS DECISION DOES NOT CREATE LEGAL PRECEDENT AND  
MAY NOT BE CITED EXCEPT AS AUTHORIZED BY APPLICABLE RULES.  
NOT FOR PUBLICATION  
*See Ariz. R. Sup. Ct. 111(c)(1); Ariz. R. Crim. P. 31.19(e).*

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Appeal from the Superior Court in Pima County  
No. CR20185758001  
The Honorable Scott Rash, Judge  
The Honorable Renee T. Bennett, Judge

**AFFIRMED**

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COUNSEL

Joel Feinman, Pima County Public Defender  
By Michael J. Miller, Assistant Public Defender, Tucson  
*Counsel for Appellant*

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**MEMORANDUM DECISION**

Chief Judge Vásquez authored the decision of the Court, in which Presiding Judge Eppich and Judge Brearcliffe concurred.

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V Á S Q U E Z, Chief Judge:

¶1 After a jury trial, Grecia Caballero-Grijalva was convicted of aggravated driving under the influence of an intoxicant and aggravated driving with an alcohol concentration (AC) of .08 or more, both while driving the wrong way on a highway. The trial court suspended the imposition of sentence and placed Caballero-Grijalva on concurrent three-year terms of probation following concurrent four-month terms of incarceration.

¶2 On appeal, counsel has filed a brief in compliance with *Anders v. California*, 386 U.S. 738 (1967), and *State v. Leon*, 104 Ariz. 297 (1969), stating he “has reviewed the entire record and has been unable to find any arguably meritorious issue to raise.” Consistent with *State v. Clark*, 196 Ariz. 530, ¶ 30 (App. 1999), counsel has provided “a detailed factual and procedural history of the case, with citations to the record,” and has asked us to search the record for error. Caballero-Grijalva has not filed a supplemental brief.

¶3 Viewed in the light most favorable to affirming the jury’s verdicts, *see State v. Miles*, 211 Ariz. 475, ¶¶ 2, 23 (App. 2005), the evidence is sufficient here, *see* A.R.S. §§ 28-1381(A)(1)–(2), 28-1383(A)(5). Early one morning in December 2018, after leaving a Christmas party in downtown Tucson, Caballero-Grijalva was driving her car the wrong direction on the frontage road to the interstate when an officer saw her, initiated a traffic stop, and, after observing “signs and symptoms of alcohol consumption,” administered field-sobriety tests, which indicated Caballero-Grijalva was impaired. Caballero-Grijalva admitted she had been drinking, and subsequent testing showed an AC of at least .18. The terms of probation and incarceration are within the statutory ranges. *See* A.R.S. §§ 13-902(A)(3), 28-1383(D)(3), (O)(1).

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¶4 Pursuant to our obligation under *Anders*, we have searched the record for fundamental, prejudicial error and have found none. *See State v. Fuller*, 143 Ariz. 571, 575 (1985). Accordingly, we affirm Caballero-Grijalva's convictions and terms of probation and incarceration.