

IN THE
ARIZONA COURT OF APPEALS
DIVISION TWO

THE STATE OF ARIZONA,
Appellee,

v.

ALFONSO VELARDE,
Appellant.

No. 2 CA-CR 2021-0098
Filed April 11, 2022

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NOT FOR PUBLICATION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).

Appeal from the Superior Court in Pinal County
No. S1100CR202100107
The Honorable Patrick K. Gard, Judge

AFFIRMED

COUNSEL

Czop Law Firm PLLC, Higley
By Steven Czop
Counsel for Appellant

STATE v. VELARDE
Decision of the Court

MEMORANDUM DECISION

Presiding Judge Eckerstrom authored the decision of the Court, in which Chief Judge Vásquez and Judge Espinosa concurred.

ECKERSTROM, Presiding Judge:

¶1 Following a jury trial, appellant Alfonso Velarde was convicted of possession of methamphetamine and possession of drug paraphernalia. The trial court suspended the imposition of sentence and placed him on a three-year term of probation. Counsel has filed a brief in compliance with *Anders v. California*, 386 U.S. 738 (1967), and *State v. Clark*, 196 Ariz. 530 (App. 1999), stating he has reviewed the record and has found no “arguable issues to present on appeal.” Counsel has asked us to search the record for error. Velarde has not filed a supplemental brief.

¶2 Viewed in the light most favorable to sustaining the verdicts, see *State v. Delgado*, 232 Ariz. 182, ¶ 2 (App. 2013), the evidence is sufficient to support the jury’s findings of guilt, see A.R.S. §§ 13-3401(6); 13-3407(A)(1); 13-3415(A),(F)(2). The evidence presented at trial showed that during a search incident to his arrest on other charges, Velarde, who had been found competent to stand trial after proceedings pursuant to Rule 11, Ariz. R. Crim. P., was found to have a usable amount of methamphetamine wrapped in pieces of a plastic bag in his pocket. We further conclude the probationary term imposed is within the statutory limit. See A.R.S. §§ 13-901; 13-3407(B)(1),(C); 13-3415(A).

¶3 Pursuant to our obligation under *Anders*, we have searched the record for fundamental, reversible error and have found none. Therefore, Velarde’s convictions and term of probation are affirmed.