

IN THE
ARIZONA COURT OF APPEALS
DIVISION TWO

IN RE M.S.

No. 2 CA-JV 2021-0147
Filed March 16, 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NOT FOR PUBLICATION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. Civ. App. P. 28(a)(1), (f);
Ariz. R. P. Juv. Ct. 103(G).

Appeal from the Superior Court in Graham County
No. JV201600064
The Honorable Travis W. Ragland, Judge Pro Tempore

AFFIRMED

COUNSEL

E.M. Hale Law, Lakeside
By Elizabeth M. Hale
Counsel for Minor

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MEMORANDUM DECISION

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

E P P I C H, Presiding Judge:

¶1 M.S., born May 2004, appeals from the juvenile court’s order adjudicating him delinquent and committing him to the Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections (ADJC) after he admitted an allegation of disorderly conduct with a weapon. We affirm.

¶2 Counsel has filed a brief pursuant to *Anders v. California*, 386 U.S. 738 (1967), and *In re Maricopa County Juvenile Action No. JV-117258*, 163 Ariz. 484, 486 (App. 1989) (applying *Anders* procedure to juvenile delinquency matters), stating she has reviewed the record and has found no “arguable legal issues to raise on appeal.” Counsel has asked us to search the record for fundamental error.

¶3 M.S. was adjudicated delinquent in 2016 after admitting to disorderly conduct allegations in two petitions. The juvenile court placed M.S. on a six-month term of probation, imposing various conditions of probation. M.S. was subsequently found to be in violation of the terms of his probation in regard to twelve petitions to revoke probation. In 2018, jurisdiction of the matter was transferred to Pinal County. In September 2021, the current delinquency proceeding was initiated in Graham County, and M.S. admitted to an allegation of disorderly conduct with a weapon. The court ordered him committed to ADJC “for a minimum 30 day stay.”

¶4 The record supports the juvenile court’s findings that M.S.’s admission was knowing, voluntary, and intelligent and that the factual basis was adequate to support it. *See* Ariz. R. P. Juv. Ct. 28(C); A.R.S. § 13-2904(A)(6). And the record establishes the court appropriately exercised its discretion in ordering M.S. committed to ADJC. *See* A.R.S. § 8-341(A)(1)(e); *In re John G.*, 191 Ariz. 205, ¶ 8 (App. 1998) (“We will not disturb a juvenile court’s disposition order absent an abuse of discretion.”).

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¶5 Consistent with *Anders*, we have searched the record for fundamental, reversible error and have found none. Therefore, the juvenile court's delinquency adjudication and disposition are affirmed.