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 TWO

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JUL 16 2010

COURT OF APPEALS DIVISION TWO

THE STATE OF ARIZONA,)	2 CA-CR 2010-0011
)	DEPARTMENT B
	Appellee,)	
)	MEMORANDUM DECISION
v.)	Not for Publication
)	Rule 111, Rules of
RUSSELL C. CLARK,)	the Supreme Court
)	
	Appellant.)	
)	

APPEAL FROM THE SUPERIOR COURT OF COCHISE COUNTY

Cause No. CR200800724

Honorable James L. Conlogue, Judge

AFFIRMED

Hamilton Law Office By Lynn T. Hamilton

Mesa Attorneys for Appellant

KELLY, Judge.

Following a jury trial conducted in his absence, Russell Clark was convicted of unlawful possession of drug paraphernalia, a class six felony, possession of marijuana, a class six felony, and two counts of possession of a deadly weapon as a prohibited possessor, class four felonies. The trial court found Clark had "two or more" historical prior felony convictions and sentenced him to concurrent, presumptive terms of imprisonment, the longest of which was ten years. Clark appealed, and counsel has filed

a brief in compliance with Anders v. California, 386 U.S. 738 (1967), State v. Leon, 104

Ariz. 297, 451 P.2d 878 (1969), and State v. Clark, 196 Ariz. 530, 2 P.3d 89 (App. 1999),

stating she has reviewed the record and found no arguable issues to raise on appeal. She

asks this court to review the record for "error." Clark has not filed a supplemental brief.

¶2 Based on reports of drug activity at the home where Clark was living,

Cochise County Detective Curtis Wilkins conducted a "knock-and-talk" investigation.

Clark permitted Wilkins to walk around the house. When Clark showed Wilkins his

bedroom, the officer noticed two glass pipes he recognized as items used for ingesting

drugs. Wilkins then secured a search warrant, and found a loaded rifle, a plastic bag

containing a white crystalline residue, and another plastic bag containing marijuana.

 \P 3 Viewed in the light most favorable to sustaining the verdicts, see State v.

Tamplin, 195 Ariz. 246, ¶ 2, 986 P.2d 914, 914 (App. 1999), the evidence was sufficient

to support the convictions, and the trial court imposed sentences within the statutory

ranges established for the offenses. Pursuant to our obligation under Anders, we have

reviewed the entire record for fundamental, reversible error and have found none.

Therefore, we affirm Clark's convictions and the sentences imposed.

/s/ Virginia C. Kelly
VIRGINIA C. KELLY, Judge

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CONCURRING:

1s/ Garye L. Vásquez

GARYE L. VÁSQUEZ, Presiding Judge

1st Peter J. Eckerstrom

PETER J. ECKERSTROM, Judge