

NOT TO BE PUBLISHED IN THE OFFICIAL REPORTS

California Rules of Court, rule 8.1115(a), prohibits courts and parties from citing or relying on opinions not certified for publication or ordered published, except as specified by rule 8.1115(b). This opinion has not been certified for publication or ordered published for purposes of rule 8.1115.

IN THE COURT OF APPEAL OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

SECOND APPELLATE DISTRICT

DIVISION TWO

In re ANDY F., a Person Coming Under
the Juvenile Court Law.

B239834
(Los Angeles County
Super. Ct. No. YJ36356)

THE PEOPLE,

Plaintiff and Respondent,

v.

ANDY F.,

Defendant and Appellant.

THE COURT:*

Minor Andy F. (minor) appeals from a judgment of the juvenile court. His appointed counsel filed a brief pursuant to *People v. Wende* (1979) 25 Cal.3d 436 (*Wende*), raising no issues. On August 3, 2012, we notified minor of his counsel's brief and gave him leave to file, within 30 days, his own brief or letter stating any grounds or argument he might wish to have considered. That time has elapsed and minor has submitted no letter or brief. We have reviewed the entire record and finding no arguable issues, we affirm the judgment.

* BOREN, P.J., DOI TODD, J., CHAVEZ, J.

The juvenile court declared minor a ward of the court after sustaining a petition filed pursuant to Welfare and Institutions Code section 602. The court found that minor had committed second degree robbery in violation of Penal Code section 211,¹ with the use of a deadly weapon within the meaning of section 12022, subdivision (b)(1), as alleged in the petition. The juvenile court further found the offense to be a serious felony within the meaning of section 1192.7, subdivision (c)(23). On March 7, 2012, the court removed minor from the custody of his parent and guardian, and committed him to the probation department for placement in a short-term camp community program under specified terms and conditions, including counseling. The maximum period of confinement was set at six years, comprised of five years due to the robbery and one year due to the deadly weapon enhancement. The court awarded 58 days of predisposition custody credit. Minor filed a timely notice of appeal from the judgment.

The prosecution's evidence showed that Jose Godoy was riding his bicycle on January 11, 2012, when minor approached him at knifepoint and demanded his bicycle. Fearing for his safety, Godoy allowed defendant to take the bicycle, and then called police. A few minutes later, Hawthorne Police Officer Sean Galindo arrived, spoke to Godoy, and received information that minor and the bicycle had been seen in the parking lot of a nearby motel. Minor was detained, and Godoy went to the motel where he identified minor as his assailant and the bicycle as the one minor took from him. At the police station, officers informed minor of his *Miranda* rights² and interviewed him after he waived those rights. Minor admitted that he had taken the bicycle after pointing his knife at the victim. Godoy identified minor in court as the robber, and identified photographs of his bicycle and the knife recovered by police officers. Minor did not testify or present other defense evidence.

We conclude that because of counsel's compliance with the *Wende* procedure and our review of the record, defendant has received adequate and effective appellate review

¹ All further statutory references are to the Penal Code, unless otherwise indicated.

² See *Miranda v. Arizona* (1966) 384 U.S. 436, 444-445.

of the judgment entered against him in this case. (*Smith v. Robbins* (2000) 528 U.S. 259, 278; *People v. Kelly* (2006) 40 Cal.4th 106, 112-113.)

The judgment is affirmed.

NOT TO BE PUBLISHED IN THE OFFICIAL REPORTS.