

Opinion filed May 12, 2022



In The
Eleventh Court of Appeals

No. 11-21-00197-CR

VICTOR CHAVEZ, Appellant

V.

THE STATE OF TEXAS, Appellee

**On Appeal from the 161st District Court
Ector County, Texas
Trial Court Cause No. A-19-1372-CR**

MEMORANDUM OPINION

Victor Chavez, Appellant, originally pled guilty to the third-degree felony offense of assault family violence by impeding breath or circulation. *See* TEX. PENAL CODE ANN. § 22.01(a), (b)(2)(B) (West Supp. 2021). Pursuant to the terms of the plea agreement between Appellant and the State, the trial court deferred a finding of guilt and placed Appellant on community supervision for two years. The State later filed a motion to adjudicate Appellant's guilt. Appellant pled true to five of the allegations in the State's motion to adjudicate. At the hearing on the State's

motion, three witnesses, including Appellant, testified. At the conclusion of the hearing, the trial court found the five allegations to which Appellant had pled true to be true, revoked Appellant's community supervision, adjudicated Appellant guilty of the charged offense, and assessed his punishment at confinement for seven years and a fine of \$2,000. We affirm.

Appellant's court-appointed counsel has filed a motion to withdraw. The motion is supported by a brief in which counsel professionally and conscientiously examines the record and applicable law and states that he has concluded that this appeal is frivolous and without merit. Counsel has provided Appellant with a copy of the brief, a copy of the motion to withdraw, an explanatory letter, and a copy of the clerk's record and the reporter's record. Counsel advised Appellant of his right to review the record and file a response to counsel's brief. Counsel also advised Appellant of his right to file a pro se petition for discretionary review in order to seek review by the Texas Court of Criminal Appeals. *See* TEX. R. APP. P. 68. Court-appointed counsel has complied with the requirements of *Anders v. California*, 386 U.S. 738 (1967); *Kelly v. State*, 436 S.W.3d 313 (Tex. Crim. App. 2014); *In re Schulman*, 252 S.W.3d 403 (Tex. Crim. App. 2008); and *Stafford v. State*, 813 S.W.2d 503 (Tex. Crim. App. 1991).

Appellant has not filed a response to counsel's *Anders* brief. Following the procedures outlined in *Anders* and *Schulman*, we have independently reviewed the record, and we agree that the appeal is without merit. We note that proof of one violation of the terms and conditions of community supervision is sufficient to support revocation. *Smith v. State*, 286 S.W.3d 333, 342 (Tex. Crim. App. 2009). In this regard, a plea of true standing alone is sufficient to support a trial court's decision to revoke community supervision and proceed with an adjudication of guilt. *See Moses v. State*, 590 S.W.2d 469, 470 (Tex. Crim. App. [Panel Op.] 1979). Furthermore, absent a void judgment, issues relating to an original plea proceeding

may not be raised in a subsequent appeal from the revocation of community supervision and adjudication of guilt. *Jordan v. State*, 54 S.W.3d 783, 785–86 (Tex. Crim. App. 2001); *Manuel v. State*, 994 S.W.2d 658, 661–62 (Tex. Crim. App. 1999). Based upon our review of the record, we agree with counsel that no arguable grounds for appeal exist.¹

The motion to withdraw is granted, and the judgment of the trial court is affirmed.

PER CURIAM

May 12, 2022

Do not publish. *See* TEX. R. APP. P. 47.2(b).

Panel consists of: Bailey, C.J.,
Trotter, J., and Williams, J.

¹We note that Appellant has a right to file a petition for discretionary review pursuant to Rule 68 of the Texas Rules of Appellate Procedure.