



NUMBER 13-09-00010-CR

COURT OF APPEALS

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT OF TEXAS

CORPUS CHRISTI - EDINBURG

ERICK JOHN LLORANCE,

Appellant,

v.

THE STATE OF TEXAS,

Appellee.

**On appeal from the 24th District Court
of Victoria County, Texas.**

MEMORANDUM OPINION

**Before Justices Rodriguez, Garza, and Vela
Memorandum Opinion by Justice Rodriguez**

Appellant, Erick John Llorance, appeals from his aggravated robbery conviction. Appellant was indicted and charged with three counts of engaging in organized criminal activity. A jury found appellant guilty of lesser-included offenses, including one count of robbery, a second-degree felony enhanced because appellant was found to be a habitual felony offender, and two counts of aggravated robbery, both first-degree felonies enhanced

because appellant was found to be a habitual felony offender. See TEX. PENAL CODE ANN. §§ 29.02(a)(1), 29.03(a)(2) (Vernon 2003), 12.42(d) (Vernon Supp. 2008). The trial court imposed three life sentences to run concurrently. This appeal ensued.

Concluding that, in his professional opinion, "this appeal is without merit and frivolous," appellant's counsel filed a brief in which he reviewed the merits, or lack thereof, of the appeal. We affirm.

I. Compliance with *Anders v. California*

Pursuant to *Anders v. California*, 386 U.S. 738, 744 (1967), appellant's court-appointed appellate counsel has filed a brief with this Court, stating that it is his "professional opinion that no reversible error is reflected by the record." Counsel's brief discusses the portion of the record pertinent to the following arguable grounds of error: (1) the evidence was legally and factually insufficient to sustain convictions for robbery and aggravated robbery; (2) the trial court failed to consider mitigating evidence in determining appellant's sentence; (3) appellant's sentence is cruel and unusual in violation of the United States Constitution; and (4) appellant was not given effective assistance of counsel at trial. Including record references to the facts and setting out pertinent legal authorities, counsel presented a professional evaluation of the record explaining why he concluded that the evidence was both legally and factually sufficient to sustain appellant's convictions; why the trial court did not abuse its discretion in sentencing appellant; and why the record does not support or overcome the presumption that appellant was afforded effective assistance of counsel. See *In re Schulman*, 252 S.W.3d 403, 407 n.9 (Tex. Crim. App. 2008) (orig. proceeding) ("In Texas, an *Anders* brief need not specifically advance 'arguable' points of error if counsel finds none, but it must provide record references to the facts and procedural history and set out pertinent legal authorities.") (citing *Hawkins v.*

State, 112 S.W.3d 340, 343-44 (Tex. App.—Corpus Christi 2003, no pet.); *Stafford v. State*, 813 S.W.2d 503, 510 n.3 (Tex. Crim. App. 1991) (en banc).

In compliance with *High v. State*, 573 S.W.2d 807, 813 (Tex. Crim. App. [Panel Op.] 1978), appellant's counsel has, thus, carefully discussed why, under controlling authority, there are no errors in the trial court's judgment. Counsel has certified to this Court that he has: (1) found no reversible error reflected by the record after diligently searching the record in this case and researching the applicable law; and (2) forwarded a copy of the brief and request to withdraw as counsel to appellant. Counsel has also informed appellant of his right to review the record and file a pro se response.¹ See *Anders*, 386 U.S. at 744; *Stafford*, 813 S.W.2d at 510 n.3; see also *In re Schulman*, 252 S.W.3d at 409 n.23. More than an adequate period of time has passed, and appellant has not filed a pro se response. See *In re Schulman*, 252 S.W.3d at 409.

II. Independent Review

Upon receiving an *Anders* brief, this Court must conduct a full examination of all the proceedings to determine whether the case is wholly frivolous. *Penson v. Ohio*, 488 U.S. 75, 80 (1988). We have reviewed the entire record and counsel's brief, and we have found nothing that would arguably support an appeal. See *Bledsoe v. State*, 178 S.W.3d 824, 826-28 (Tex. Crim. App. 2005) (“Due to the nature of *Anders* briefs, by indicating in the opinion that it considered the issues raised in the briefs and reviewed the record for reversible error but found none, the court of appeals met the requirement of Texas Rule of Appellate Procedure 47.1.”); *Stafford*, 813 S.W.2d at 509. Accordingly, we affirm the judgment of the trial court.

¹The Texas Court of Criminal Appeals has held that “the pro se response need not comply with the rules of appellate procedure in order to be considered. Rather, the response should identify for the court those issues which the indigent appellant believes the court should consider in deciding whether the case presents any meritorious issues.” *In re Schulman*, 252 S.W.3d 403, 409 n.23 (Tex. Crim. App. 2008) (orig. proceeding) (quoting *Wilson v. State*, 955 S.W.2d 693, 696-97 (Tex. App.—Waco 1997, no pet.)).

III. Motion to Withdraw

In accordance with *Anders*, appellant’s attorney has asked this Court for permission to withdraw as counsel for appellant. See *Anders*, 386 U.S. at 744; see also *In re Schulman*, 252 S.W.3d at 408 n.17 (citing *Jeffery v. State*, 903 S.W.2d 776, 779-80 (Tex. App.–Dallas 1995, no pet.) (noting that “[i]f an attorney believes the appeal is frivolous, he must withdraw from representing the appellant. To withdraw from representation, the appointed attorney must file a motion to withdraw accompanied by a brief showing the appellate court that the appeal is frivolous”) (citations omitted)). We grant counsel’s motion to withdraw that was carried with the case on June 11, 2009. Within five days of the date of this Court’s opinion, counsel is ordered to send a copy of the opinion and judgment to appellant and to advise appellant of his right to file a petition for discretionary review.² See TEX. R. APP. P. 48.4; see also *In re Schulman*, 252 S.W.3d at 412 n.35; *Ex parte Owens*, 206 S.W.3d 670, 673 (Tex. Crim. App. 2006).

NELDA V. RODRIGUEZ
Justice

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

Memorandum Opinion delivered and
filed this 13th day of August, 2009.

²No substitute counsel will be appointed. Should appellant wish to seek further review of this case by the Texas Court of Criminal Appeals, he must either retain an attorney to file a petition for discretionary review or file a pro se petition for discretionary review. Any petition for discretionary review must be filed within thirty days from the date of either this opinion or the last timely motion for rehearing that was overruled by this Court. See TEX. R. APP. P. 68.2. Any petition for discretionary review must be filed with this Court, after which it will be forwarded to the Texas Court of Criminal Appeals. See TEX. R. APP. P. 68.3; 68.7. Any petition for discretionary review should comply with the requirements of Rule 68.4 of the Texas Rules of Appellate Procedure. See TEX. R. APP. P. 68.4.