



**NUMBER 13-15-00354-CR**

**COURT OF APPEALS**

**THIRTEENTH DISTRICT OF TEXAS**

**CORPUS CHRISTI - EDINBURG**

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**ANDREW PIEZ SALINAS JR.,**

**Appellant,**

**v.**

**THE STATE OF TEXAS,**

**Appellee.**

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**On appeal from the 377th District Court  
of Victoria County, Texas.**

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**MEMORANDUM OPINION**

**Before Justices Benavides, Perkes, and Longoria  
Memorandum Opinion by Justice Perkes**

Appellant, Andrew Piez Salinas Jr., appeals his conviction of driving while intoxicated, a third degree felony enhanced to a second degree felony. See TEX. PENAL CODE ANN. §12.42, 49.04, 49.09(b)(2) (West, Westlaw through 2015 R.S.). After

appellant pleaded guilty,<sup>1</sup> the trial court found him guilty of the offense and assessed punishment at twenty years' confinement in the Texas Department of Criminal Justice, Institutional Division. Appellant's court-appointed counsel filed an *Anders* brief. See *Anders v. California*, 386 U.S. 738, 744 (1967). We affirm.

### I. ANDERS BRIEF

Pursuant to *Anders v. California*, appellant's court-appointed appellate counsel has filed a brief and a motion to withdraw with this Court, stating that his review of the record yielded no grounds of error upon which an appeal can be predicated. See *id.* Counsel's brief meets the requirements of *Anders* as it presents a professional evaluation demonstrating why there are no arguable grounds to advance on appeal. See *In re Schulman*, 252 S.W.3d 403, 407 n.9 (Tex. Crim. App. 2008) ("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).

In compliance with *High v. State*, 573 S.W.2d 807, 813 (Tex. Crim. App. [Panel Op.] 1978) and *Kelly v. State*, 436 S.W.3d 313, 318–19 (Tex. Crim. App. 2014), appellant's counsel carefully discussed why, under controlling authority, there is no reversible error in the trial court's judgment. Counsel has informed this Court, in writing, that counsel has: (1) notified the appellant that counsel has filed an *Anders* brief and a motion to withdraw; (2) provided the appellant with copies of both pleadings; (3) informed

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<sup>1</sup> Appellant's guilty plea was not pursuant to a plea bargain.

the appellant of appellant's rights to file a pro se response,<sup>2</sup> review the record preparatory to filing that response, and seek discretionary review if the court of appeals concludes that the appeal is frivolous; and (4) provided appellant with a form motion for pro se access to the appellate record, lacking only the appellant's signature and the date and including the mailing address for the court of appeals, with instructions to file the motion within ten days. See *Anders*, 386 U.S. at 744; *Kelly*, 436 S.W.3d at 318–19, *Stafford*, 813 S.W.2d at 510 n.3; see also *In re Schulman*, 252 S.W.3d at 409 n.23.

In this case, pro se appellant timely filed a motion for access to the appellate record. This Court issued an order directing the trial court to (1) ensure that the appellant had the opportunity to fully examine the appellate record within thirty days, and (2) notify our Court in writing as to the date upon which the appellate record was made available to appellant. The order further granted the appellant a period of thirty days from the day the appellate record was first made available to file the pro se brief with this Court, and granted the State an additional twenty days thereafter to file its response thereto. In accordance with our order, the appellant was provided with the appellate record, and timely filed a pro se brief. The State filed a response thereto.

## II. INDEPENDENT REVIEW

Upon receiving an *Anders* brief, we must conduct a full examination of all the proceedings to determine whether the case is wholly frivolous. *Penson v. Ohio*, 488 U.S.

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<sup>2</sup> The 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) (quoting *Wilson v. State*, 955 S.W.2d 693, 696–97 (Tex. App.—Waco 1997, no pet.)).

75, 80 (1988). A court of appeals has two options when an *Anders* brief and a subsequent pro se response are filed. After reviewing the entire record, it may: (1) determine that the appeal is wholly frivolous and issue an opinion explaining that it finds no reversible error; or (2) determine that there are arguable grounds for appeal and remand the case to the trial court for appointment of new appellate counsel. *Bledsoe v. State*, 178 S.W.3d 824, 826–27 (Tex. Crim. App. 2005). If the court finds arguable grounds for appeal, it may not review those grounds until after new counsel has briefed those issues on appeal. *Id.*

We reviewed the entire record, counsel’s brief, and appellant’s pro se response and found nothing that would arguably support an appeal. *See id.* at 827–28 (“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. There is no reversible error in the record. Accordingly, the judgment of the trial court is affirmed.

### **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.) (“[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. Within five days of the date of this Court’s opinion, counsel is ordered to send a copy of this opinion and this Court’s judgment to appellant and to advise him of his right to file a petition for discretionary review.<sup>3</sup> 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).

GREGORY T. PERKES  
Justice

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

Delivered and filed the  
28th day of April, 2016.

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<sup>3</sup> No 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 or timely motion for en banc reconsideration that was overruled by this Court. See TEX. R. APP. P. 68.2. Any petition for discretionary review must be filed with the clerk of the Court of Criminal Appeals. See *id.* R. 68.3. Any petition for discretionary review should comply with the requirements of Texas Rule of Appellate Procedure 68.4. See *id.* R. 68.4.