

COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE SEVENTH DISTRICT OF TEXAS AT
AMARILLO

John Lyn Brown v. The State of Texas

No. 07-25-00203-CR · No. 07-25-00203-CR · Decided February 23, 2026

SUMMARY

The Seventh District Court of Appeals of Texas reviewed an Anders appeal from the adjudication of guilt for evading arrest with a motor vehicle. The court independently examined the record, found no non-frivolous issues, affirmed the judgment adjudicating guilt, and granted appointed counsel’s motion to withdraw.

CASE DETAILS

COURT	Court of Appeals for the Seventh District of Texas at Amarillo
WRITING FOR THE COURT	Parker, C.J.; Doss, J.; Yarbrough, J.
JURISDICTION	Court of Appeals for the Seventh District of Texas at Amarillo
DECIDED	February 23, 2026
DOCKET	07-25-00203-CR
DISPOSITION	affirmed
PROCEDURAL POSTURE	Anders appeal from an order adjudicating guilt after the appellant pleaded true to alleged violations of deferred-adjudication community supervision.
STANDARD OF REVIEW	The court independently examined the record for any nonfrivolous issue that could support reversal. It reviewed the trial court's decision to adjudicate guilt for an abuse of discretion and considered whether the sentence was grossly disproportionate to the offense.
PRECEDENTIAL VALUE	nonprecedential
PARTIES	John Lyn Brown v. The State of Texas

TOPICS

- appellate procedure
- criminal procedure
- probation
- sentencing

PRACTICE AREAS

- criminal appellate practice
- criminal procedure
- community supervision

QUESTIONS PRESENTED

1. Whether the record presented any nonfrivolous issue requiring reversal in Brown's Anders appeal.
2. Whether the trial court abused its discretion in adjudicating Brown guilty based on his admitted violations of community supervision.
3. Whether Brown's thirty-year sentence was grossly disproportionate to the original offense.

HOLDINGS

1. After independently examining the record and counsel's Anders brief, the court found no nonfrivolous issue that could support reversal.
2. The record supported the trial court's adjudication of guilt because Brown's pleas of true to the alleged violations alone supported the ruling.
3. The record presented no nonfrivolous challenge that the thirty-year sentence was grossly disproportionate to the original, double-enhanced offense.

KEY QUOTATIONS

“After reviewing the record and counsel’s brief, we agree there is no plausible basis for reversal of Appellant’s conviction.” (at 3)

FACTUAL BACKGROUND

Brown was placed on deferred-adjudication community supervision after pleading pursuant to an agreement to evading arrest with a motor vehicle, enhanced by two prior felonies and accompanied by a deadly-weapon finding. The State alleged that he failed to report to his supervision officer and failed to make certain payments. Brown pleaded true, and the trial court adjudicated him guilty and imposed thirty years' confinement and a \$500 fine.

PROCEDURAL HISTORY

In October 2024, Brown was placed on deferred-adjudication community supervision under a plea agreement for evading arrest with a motor vehicle, with an affirmative deadly-weapon finding and two prior-felony enhancements. The State later moved to adjudicate guilt based on alleged failures to report and make required payments. Brown pleaded true, and the trial court adjudicated him guilty, confirmed the deadly-weapon finding, and assessed thirty years' confinement and a \$500 fine. Appointed counsel filed an Anders brief and moved to withdraw; Brown did not file a pro se response. The court of appeals independently reviewed the record, found no nonfrivolous issue, affirmed, and granted counsel's motion to withdraw.

DISPOSITION

affirmed

CASES CITED

- Anders v. California, 386 U.S. 738, 744-45 (1967)

- In re Schulman, 252 S.W.3d 403, 406, 408-09, 411 (Tex. Crim. App. 2008)
- High v. State, 573 S.W.2d 807, 813 (Tex. Crim. App. 1978)
- Penson v. Ohio, 488 U.S. 75, 80 (1988)
- Stafford v. State, 813 S.W.2d 503, 511 (Tex. Crim. App. 1991)
- Gainous v. State, 436 S.W.2d 137, 138 (Tex. Crim. App. 1969)
- Bledsoe v. State, 178 S.W.3d 824, 826-27 (Tex. Crim. App. 2005)

OPINION

PER CURIAM.

In The Court of Appeals Seventh District of Texas at Amarillo No. 07-25-00203-CR JOHN LYN BROWN, APPELLANT V. THE STATE OF TEXAS, APPELLEE On Appeal from the 100th District Court Childress County, Texas Trial Court No. 8085, Honorable Dale Rabe, Jr., Presiding February 23, 2026 MEMORANDUM OPINION Before PARKER, C.J., and DOSS and YARBROUGH, JJ. Pending before this Court is a motion to withdraw supported by a brief filed pursuant to *Anders v. California*.¹ In October 2024 pursuant to a plea agreement, Appellant, John Lyn Brown, was placed on deferred adjudication community supervision for evading arrest with a motor vehicle with an affirmative finding on use of a deadly 1 *Anders v. California*, 386 U.S. 738, 87 S. Ct.

1396, 18 L. Ed. 2d 493 (1967). weapon, enhanced by two prior felonies.² Several months later, the State moved to adjudicate guilt alleging Appellant had failed to report to his community supervision officer and failed to make certain payments. Appellant pleaded true to the allegations.

After hearing testimony, the trial court adjudicated him guilty of the original charge, confirmed the deadly weapon finding, and pronounced a sentence of confinement for thirty years and a fine of \$500. In support of her motion to withdraw, counsel certifies she has conducted a professional evaluation of the record, and in her opinion, it reflects no potentially plausible basis for reversal of Appellant's conviction.

Anders v. California, 386 U.S. 738, 744–45, 87 S. Ct. 1396, 18 L. Ed. 2d 493 (1967); In re Schulman, 252 S.W.3d 403, 406 (Tex. Crim. App. 2008). Counsel candidly discusses why, under the controlling authorities, the record supports that conclusion. See *High v. State*, 573 S.W.2d 807, 813 (Tex. Crim. App. 1978). Counsel has demonstrated she has complied with the requirements of *Anders* and In re Schulman by (1) providing a copy of the brief and record to Appellant, (2) notifying him of the right to file a pro se response if he desired to do so, and (3) informing him of the right to file a pro se petition for discretionary review.

In re Schulman, 252 S.W.3d at 408.³ By letter, this Court granted Appellant an opportunity to exercise his right to file a response 2 TEX. PENAL CODE §§ 38.04(a); 12.42(d). 3 Notwithstanding that Appellant was informed of his right to file a pro se petition for discretionary

review upon execution of the Trial Court's Certification of Defendant's Right of Appeal, counsel must comply with Rule 48.4 of the Texas Rules of Appellate Procedure which provides that counsel shall within five days after this opinion is handed down, send Appellant a copy of the opinion and judgment together with notification of his right to file a pro se petition for discretionary review.

Id. at 408 n.22, 411. The duty to send the client a copy of this Court's decision is an informational one, not a representational one. It is ministerial in nature, does not involve legal advice, and exists after the court of appeals has granted counsel's motion to withdraw. Id. at 411 n.33. 2 to counsel's brief, should he be so inclined. Id. at 409 n.23. Appellant did not file a response.

Neither did the State favor us with a response. By this Anders appeal, counsel reviews the trial court's exercise of discretion in finding Appellant violated the conditions of community supervision and also examines the propriety of his sentence. She acknowledges Appellant's pleas of true alone support the trial court's ruling and concludes the sentence imposed is not grossly disproportionate to the original offense which was double-enhanced.

She candidly concedes there are no non-frivolous issues to present on appeal. We too have independently examined the record to determine whether there are any non-frivolous issues which might support this appeal. See *Penson v. Ohio*, 488 U.S. 75, 80, 109 S. Ct. 346, 102 L. Ed. 2d 300 (1988); *In re Schulman*, 252 S.W.3d at 409; *Stafford v. State*, 813 S.W.2d 503, 511 (Tex.

Crim. App. 1991). We have found no such issues. See *Gainous v. State*, 436 S.W.2d 137, 138 (Tex. Crim. App. 1969). After reviewing the record and counsel's brief, we agree there is no plausible basis for reversal of Appellant's conviction. See *Bledsoe v. State*, 178 S.W.3d 824, 826–27 (Tex. Crim. App. 2005).

The trial court's Judgment Adjudicating Guilt is affirmed and counsel's motion to withdraw is granted. Alex Yarbrough Justice Do not publish. 3