

COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE SECOND APPELLATE DISTRICT OF TEXAS
AT FORT WORTH

Trevor Dallas Blankenship v. the State of Texas

Nos. 02-25-00302-CR & 02-25-00303-CR (Tex. App.—Fort Worth June 18, 2026) (mem. op.) · No. Nos. 02-25-00302-CR and 02-25-00303-CR · Decided June 18, 2026

SUMMARY

The Court of Appeals for the Second Appellate District of Texas reviewed Anders appeals from misdemeanor convictions for unlawful carrying of a weapon and driving while intoxicated. The court granted appointed counsel's motion to withdraw, deleted an unpronounced fine and certain reimbursement fees and court costs from the judgments, and affirmed the judgments as modified.

CASE DETAILS

COURT	Court of Appeals for the Second Appellate District of Texas at Fort Worth
WRITING FOR THE COURT	Wade Birdwell; Bassel, J.; Womack, J.
JURISDICTION	Court of Appeals for the Second Appellate District of Texas at Fort Worth
DECIDED	June 18, 2026
DOCKET	Nos. 02-25-00302-CR and 02-25-00303-CR
DISPOSITION	affirmed
PROCEDURAL POSTURE	Blankenship appealed two misdemeanor judgments entered after he pleaded guilty, was placed in Veterans Treatment Court, and was removed from that program. Appointed counsel filed an Anders brief and motion to withdraw, asserting that the appeals were frivolous.
STANDARD OF REVIEW	Under Anders, the appellate court independently examines the record to determine whether the appeal is wholly frivolous and whether any arguable grounds for relief exist.
PRECEDENTIAL VALUE	Unpublished, nonprecedential memorandum opinion
PARTIES	Trevor Dallas Blankenship v. The State of Texas

TOPICS

- criminal procedure
- appellate procedure
- sentencing
- standard of review

PRACTICE AREAS

criminal procedure

criminal appeals

QUESTIONS PRESENTED

1. Whether appointed appellate counsel could withdraw under Anders after representing that no nonfrivolous issue existed.
2. Whether the judgments improperly assessed a \$100 DWI fine that was not orally pronounced.
3. Whether the judgments improperly assessed \$2 reimbursement fees when the records showed no qualifying transaction had occurred.
4. Whether court costs could be assessed twice in a single criminal action involving multiple convictions.

HOLDINGS

1. Counsel's Anders brief and motion to withdraw satisfied the applicable requirements, and independent review of the records revealed no arguable grounds for relief apart from correctable monetary errors.
2. The \$100 fine in the DWI judgment had to be deleted because the trial court did not orally pronounce it.
3. The court deleted the \$2 reimbursement fee assessed in each judgment because the records did not show that a qualifying transaction had occurred.
4. The court deleted the \$270 in court costs from the judgment in trial court cause number 1784261 because costs may be assessed only once in a single criminal action involving multiple convictions.

KEY QUOTATIONS

"As modified, we affirm both judgments." (p. 4)

FACTUAL BACKGROUND

Blankenship pleaded guilty to two misdemeanors: unlawful carrying of a weapon and driving while intoxicated. He was placed in Veterans Treatment Court but was later removed from the program, after which the trial court assessed one year of confinement in the county jail for each offense. The judgments also included a \$100 DWI fine, \$2 reimbursement fees in each case, and \$270 in court costs in each case.

PROCEDURAL HISTORY

Blankenship pleaded guilty to unlawful carrying of a weapon and DWI and received one-year jail sentences after removal from Veterans Treatment Court. The trial court judgments assessed fines, reimbursement fees, and court costs. On appeal, counsel filed an Anders brief and motion to withdraw; Blankenship filed no pro se response, and the State agreed that the appeals were frivolous. The court independently reviewed the records, corrected several monetary assessments, granted counsel's motion to withdraw, and affirmed the judgments as modified.

DISPOSITION

affirmed

CASES CITED

- Anders v. California, 386 U.S. 738, 744 (1967)
- In re Schulman, 252 S.W.3d 403, 406-12 (Tex. Crim. App. 2008) (orig. proceeding)
- Kelly v. State, 436 S.W.3d 313, 319-20 (Tex. Crim. App. 2014)
- Stafford v. State, 813 S.W.2d 503, 511 (Tex. Crim. App. 1991)
- Mays v. State, 904 S.W.2d 920, 922-23 (Tex. App.—Fort Worth 1995, no pet.)
- Penson v. Ohio, 488 U.S. 75, 82-83 (1988)
- Gourley v. State, 710 S.W.3d 368, 379 (Tex. App.—Fort Worth 2025, pet. ref'd)
- Pritchett v. State, No. 05-23-00367-CR, 2025 WL 2108837, at *7 (Tex. App.—Dallas July 28, 2025, no pet.) (mem. op., not designated for publication)
- Johnson v. State, Nos. 02-23-00090-CR, 02-23-00091-CR, 02-23-00092-CR, 02-23-00093-CR, 2024 WL 1318238, at *3 (Tex. App.—Fort Worth Mar. 28, 2024, pet. ref'd) (mem. op., not designated for publication)
- Blankenship v. State, No. 02-25-00225-CR, 2026 WL 179569, at *1 (Tex. App.—Fort Worth Jan. 22, 2026, pet. filed) (mem. op., not designated for publication)
- Bledsoe v. State, 178 S.W.3d 824, 827-28 (Tex. Crim. App. 2005)
- Meza v. State, 206 S.W.3d 684, 685 n.6 (Tex. Crim. App. 2006)