



**In The  
Court of Appeals  
Seventh District of Texas at Amarillo**

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No. 07-19-00236-CR

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**EMANUAL DUPRE WHITE, APPELLANT**

**V.**

**THE STATE OF TEXAS, APPELLEE**

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On Appeal from the 108th District Court  
Potter County, Texas  
Trial Court No. 77,081-E-CR, Honorable Douglas Woodburn, Presiding

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June 23, 2020

**MEMORANDUM OPINION**

Before QUINN, C.J., and PARKER and DOSS, JJ.

Following a jury trial, appellant, Emanuel Dupre White, was convicted of bail jumping and failure to appear.<sup>1</sup> The jury sentenced him to seventeen years' confinement in the Texas Department of Criminal Justice. Appellant then filed this appeal.

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<sup>1</sup> See TEX. PENAL CODE ANN. § 38.10(a), (f) (West 2016).

Counsel for appellant has filed an *Anders*<sup>2</sup> brief in support of a motion to withdraw. We grant counsel's motion and affirm the judgment of the trial court.

Counsel has certified that he has conducted a conscientious examination of the record and, in his opinion, the record reflects no reversible error upon which an appeal can be predicated. *Anders*, 386 U.S. at 744; *In re Schulman*, 252 S.W.3d 403, 406 (Tex. Crim. App. 2008). In compliance with *High v. State*, 573 S.W.2d 807, 813 (Tex. Crim. App. [Panel Op.] 1978), counsel has discussed why, under the controlling authorities, there are no reversible errors in the trial court's judgment. In a letter to appellant, counsel notified him of his motion to withdraw; provided him with a copy of the motion, *Anders* brief, and appellate record; and informed him of his right to file a pro se response. See *Kelly v. State*, 436 S.W.3d 313, 319-20 (Tex. Crim. App. 2014) (specifying appointed counsel's obligations on the filing of a motion to withdraw supported by an *Anders* brief). By letter, this Court also advised appellant of his right to file a pro se response to counsel's *Anders* brief. Appellant has not filed a response. The State has not filed a brief.

By his *Anders* brief, counsel discusses areas in the record where reversible error may have occurred but concludes that the appeal is frivolous. We have independently examined the record to determine whether there are any non-frivolous issues that were preserved in the trial court which might support an appeal but, like counsel, we have found no such issues. 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; *Gainous v. State*, 436 S.W.2d 137, 138 (Tex.

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<sup>2</sup> See *Anders v. California*, 386 U.S. 738, 744, 87 S. Ct. 1396, 18 L. Ed. 2d 493 (1967).

Crim. App. 1969). Following our careful review of the appellate record and counsel's brief, we conclude there are no plausible grounds for appellate review.

Therefore, we grant counsel's motion to withdraw and affirm the judgment of the trial court.<sup>3</sup>

Judy C. Parker  
Justice

Do not publish.

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<sup>3</sup> Counsel shall, within five days after the opinion is handed down, send appellant a copy of the opinion and judgment, along with notification of appellant's right to file a pro se petition for discretionary review. See TEX. R. APP. P. 48.4. This duty 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. *In re Schulman*, 252 S.W.3d at 411 n.33.