

Affirmed and Opinion filed January 17, 2002.



In The

Fourteenth Court of Appeals

NO. 14-01-00742-CR

NO. 14-01-00743-CR

CARLTON THOMAS, Appellant

V.

THE STATE OF TEXAS, Appellee

**On Appeal from the 182nd District Court
Harris County, Texas
Trial Court Cause Nos. 826,936 & 826,114**

MEMORANDUM OPINION

In each of these cases, appellant entered a plea of guilty to the offense of aggravated robbery without an agreed recommendation as to punishment. On April 27, 2001, the trial court sentenced appellant to confinement for seventeen years in the Institutional Division of the Texas Department of Criminal Justice. Appellant filed a pro se notice of appeal.

Appellant's appointed counsel filed a brief in which he concludes that the appeal in trial court cause number 826,936 is wholly frivolous and without merit. The brief meets the requirements of *Anders v. California*, 386 U.S. 738, 87 S.Ct. 1396 (1967), by presenting a

professional evaluation of the record demonstrating why there are no arguable grounds to be advanced. *See High v. State*, 573 S.W.2d 807 (Tex. Crim. App. 1978).

A copy of counsel's *Anders* brief was delivered to appellant. Appellant was advised of the right to examine the appellate record and file a pro se response. As of this date, no pro se response has been filed.

We have carefully reviewed the record and counsel's *Anders* brief and agree that the appeal in trial court cause number 826,936 is wholly frivolous and without merit. Further, we find no reversible error in the record. A discussion of the brief would add nothing to the jurisprudence of the state.

In trial court cause number 826,114, appellant's counsel raised a single point of error asserting the trial court was without jurisdiction to convict and sentence appellant because the record contained no indictment binding him over for trial. On January 8, 2002, a supplement clerk's record was filed with this court containing the indictment charging appellant with aggravated robbery in trial court cause number 826,114. Accordingly, appellant's sole point of error is overruled.

The judgments of the trial court in both cases are affirmed.

PER CURIAM

Judgment rendered and Opinion filed January 17, 2002.

Panel consists of Chief Justice Brister, Justices Fowler and Seymore.

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