

IN THE COURT OF APPEALS OF THE STATE OF IDAHO

Docket No. 48232

STATE OF IDAHO,	)	
	)	<b>Filed: June 15, 2021</b>
<b>Plaintiff-Respondent,</b>	)	
	)	<b>Melanie Gagnepain, Clerk</b>
v.	)	
	)	<b>THIS IS AN UNPUBLISHED</b>
<b>ASHLEY MARIE MYERS,</b>	)	<b>OPINION AND SHALL NOT</b>
	)	<b>BE CITED AS AUTHORITY</b>
<b>Defendant-Appellant.</b>	)	
_____	)	

Appeal from the District Court of the Fourth Judicial District, State of Idaho, Ada County. Hon. Deborah A. Bail, District Judge.

Order revoking probation and directing execution of previously suspended sentence, affirmed.

Eric D. Fredericksen, State Appellate Public Defender; Jacob L. Westerfield, Deputy Appellate Public Defender, Boise, for appellant.

Hon. Lawrence G. Wasden, Attorney General; Kale D. Gans, Deputy Attorney General, Boise, for respondent.

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Before HUSKEY Chief Judge; LORELLO, Judge;  
and BRAILSFORD, Judge

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PER CURIAM

Ashley Marie Myers pleaded guilty to operating a motor vehicle while under the influence of alcohol (two or more convictions within ten years), Idaho Code §§ 18-8004, -8005(6). The district court sentenced Myers to a unified sentence of ten years, with two years determinate, suspended the sentence, and placed Myers on probation. Thereafter, Myers admitted to violating the terms of her probation. As a result, the district court revoked probation, ordered into execution the underlying sentence, and retained jurisdiction. After a period of retained jurisdiction the district court suspended the sentence and placed Myers on probation. Subsequently, Myers admitted to violating the terms of her probation a second time, and the district court revoked

probation and ordered execution of the original sentence. Myers appeals, contending that the district court abused its discretion in failing to retain jurisdiction when it revoked Myers' probation.

It is within the trial court's discretion to revoke probation if any of the terms and conditions of the probation have been violated. I.C. §§ 19-2603, 20-222; *State v. Beckett*, 122 Idaho 324, 325, 834 P.2d 326, 327 (Ct. App. 1992); *State v. Adams*, 115 Idaho 1053, 1054, 772 P.2d 260, 261 (Ct. App. 1989); *State v. Hass*, 114 Idaho 554, 558, 758 P.2d 713, 717 (Ct. App. 1988). In determining whether to revoke probation a court must examine whether the probation is achieving the goal of rehabilitation and consistent with the protection of society. *State v. Upton*, 127 Idaho 274, 275, 899 P.2d 984, 985 (Ct. App. 1995); *Beckett*, 122 Idaho at 325, 834 P.2d at 327; *Hass*, 114 Idaho at 558, 758 P.2d at 717. The court may, after a probation violation has been established, order that the suspended sentence be executed or, in the alternative, the court is authorized under I.C.R. 35 to reduce the sentence. *Beckett*, 122 Idaho at 325, 834 P.2d at 327; *State v. Marks*, 116 Idaho 976, 977, 783 P.2d 315, 316 (Ct. App. 1989). The court may also order a period of retained jurisdiction. I.C. § 19-2601. A decision to revoke probation will be disturbed on appeal only upon a showing that the trial court abused its discretion. *Beckett*, 122 Idaho at 325, 834 P.2d at 327. In reviewing the propriety of a probation revocation, the focus of the inquiry is the conduct underlying the trial court's decision to revoke probation. *State v. Morgan*, 153 Idaho 618, 621, 288 P.3d 835, 838 (Ct. App. 2012). Thus, this Court will consider the elements of the record before the trial court relevant to the revocation of probation issues which are properly made part of the record on appeal. *Id.*

Applying the foregoing standards, and having reviewed the record in this case, we cannot say that the district court abused its discretion either in revoking probation or in ordering execution of Myers' sentence without retaining jurisdiction. Therefore, the order revoking probation and directing execution of Myers' previously suspended sentence is affirmed.