

IN THE COURT OF APPEALS OF THE STATE OF IDAHO

Docket Nos. 49156/49165

STATE OF IDAHO,)
)
 Plaintiff-Respondent,) **Filed: April 15, 2022**
)
 v.) **Melanie Gagnepain, Clerk**
) **THIS IS AN UNPUBLISHED**
 SEAN CHRISTOPHER PICKLE,) **OPINION AND SHALL NOT**
) **BE CITED AS AUTHORITY**
 Defendant-Appellant.)
)
 _____)

Appeal from the District Court of the First Judicial District, State of Idaho, Kootenai County. Hon. John T. Mitchell, District Judge.

Order revoking probation, directing execution of the previously suspended sentence, and retaining jurisdiction and judgment of conviction and sentence, affirmed.

Eric D. Fredericksen, State Appellate Public Defender; Jenny C. Swinford, Deputy Appellate Public Defender, Boise, for appellant.

Hon. Lawrence G. Wasden, Attorney General; Kenneth K. Jorgensen, Deputy Attorney General, Boise, for respondent.

Before GRATTON, Judge; HUSKEY, Judge;
and BRAILSFORD, Judge

PER CURIAM

This appeal involves two consolidated cases. In Docket No. 49165, Sean Christopher Pickle pleaded guilty to possession of controlled substance, methamphetamine, Idaho Code § 37-2732(c)(1). The district court sentenced Pickle to a unified sentence of three years, with a minimum period of incarceration of one year, suspended the sentence, and placed Pickle on a term of probation. Subsequently, Pickle admitted to violating the terms of the probation, and the district continued Pickle on probation. Pickle admitted to violating the terms of his probation again, and the district court revoked probation and executed the previously imposed sentence, but after a

period of retained jurisdiction, the district court suspended the sentence and placed Pickle back onto probation. Pickle again admitted to violating the terms of the probation, which included admitting to a new charge in Docket No. 49156. Based on the admissions, in Docket No. 49165, the district court revoked Pickle's probation, ordered execution of the previously suspended sentence, and retained jurisdiction. In Docket No. 49156, Pickle pleaded guilty to possession of a controlled substance, methamphetamine, I.C. § 37-2732(c)(1), and a sentencing enhancement for having prior convictions for possessing controlled substances, I.C. § 37-2739. The district court imposed a unified sentence of fourteen years, with a minimum period of incarceration of five years, to run consecutively with the sentence in Docket No. 49165, and retained jurisdiction. Pickle appeals, contending that the district court abused its discretion in revoking probation in Docket No. 49165 and by imposing an excessive sentence in Docket No. 49156.

It is within the trial court's discretion to revoke probation if any of the terms and conditions of the probation has 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 Idaho Criminal Rule 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(4). 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.*

Next, sentencing is also a matter for the trial court's discretion. Both our standard of review and the factors to be considered in evaluating the reasonableness of a sentence are well established

and need not be repeated here. *See State v. Hernandez*, 121 Idaho 114, 117-18, 822 P.2d 1011, 1014-15 (Ct. App. 1991); *State v. Lopez*, 106 Idaho 447, 449-51, 680 P.2d 869, 871-73 (Ct. App. 1984); *State v. Toohill*, 103 Idaho 565, 568, 650 P.2d 707, 710 (Ct. App. 1982). When reviewing the length of a sentence, we consider the defendant's entire sentence. *State v. Oliver*, 144 Idaho 722, 726, 170 P.3d 387, 391 (2007). Our role is limited to determining whether reasonable minds could reach the same conclusion as the district court. *State v. Biggs*, 168 Idaho 112, 116, 480 P.3d 150, 154 (Ct. App. 2020).

Applying the foregoing standards, and having reviewed the records in these cases, we cannot say that the district court abused its discretion either in revoking probation, ordering execution of Pickle's suspended sentence, and retaining jurisdiction in Docket No. 49156 or by imposing sentence in Docket No. 49165. Therefore, the order revoking probation, directing execution of Pickle's previously suspended sentence, and retaining jurisdiction in Docket No. 49165 and the judgment of conviction and sentence in Docket No. 49156 are affirmed.