

IN THE COURT OF APPEALS OF THE STATE OF IDAHO

Docket No. 49627

STATE OF IDAHO, )  
 ) Filed: February 2, 2023  
 Plaintiff-Respondent, )  
 ) Melanie Gagnepain, Clerk  
 v. )  
 ) THIS IS AN UNPUBLISHED  
 THOMAS JAMES PENTLAND, ) OPINION AND SHALL NOT  
 ) BE CITED AS AUTHORITY  
 Defendant-Appellant. )  
 ) SUBSTITUTE OPINION  
 ) THE COURT'S PRIOR OPINION  
 ) DATED DECEMBER 15, 2022,  
 ) IS HEREBY WITHDRAWN

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Appeal from the District Court of the First Judicial District, State of Idaho, Kootenai County. Hon. Lamont C. Berecz, District Judge.

Judgment of conviction and unified sentence of ten years, with a minimum period of confinement of three years, for felony domestic battery, affirmed; order denying I.C.R. 35 motion for reduction of sentence, affirmed.

Eric D. Fredericksen, State Appellate Public Defender; Elizabeth A. Allred, Deputy Appellate Public Defender, Boise, for appellant.

Hon. Raúl R. Labrador, Attorney General; Kenneth K. Jorgensen, Deputy Attorney General, Boise, for respondent.

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

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PER CURIAM

Thomas James Pentland entered an *Alford*<sup>1</sup> plea to felony domestic battery. I.C. § 18-918(2). In exchange for his guilty plea, additional charges were dismissed. The district court

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<sup>1</sup> See *North Carolina v. Alford*, 400 U.S. 25 (1970).

sentenced Pentland to a unified term of ten years, with a minimum period of confinement of three years. Pentland filed an I.C.R. 35 motion, which the district court denied. Pentland appeals, arguing that his sentence is excessive and that the district court erred in denying his Rule 35 motion for reduction of sentence.<sup>2</sup>

Sentencing is a matter for the trial court's discretion. Both our standard of review and the factors to be considered in evaluating the reasonableness of the sentence are well established. *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 these standards, and having reviewed the record in this case, we cannot say that the district court abused its discretion.

Next, we review whether the district court erred in denying Pentland's Rule 35 motion. A motion for reduction of sentence under Rule 35 is essentially a plea for leniency, addressed to the sound discretion of the court. *State v. Knighton*, 143 Idaho 318, 319, 144 P.3d 23, 24 (2006); *State v. Allbee*, 115 Idaho 845, 846, 771 P.2d 66, 67 (Ct. App. 1989). In presenting a Rule 35 motion, the defendant must show that the sentence is excessive in light of new or additional information subsequently provided to the district court in support of the motion. *State v. Huffman*, 144 Idaho 201, 203, 159 P.3d 838, 840 (2007). Upon review of the record, including any new information submitted with Pentland's Rule 35 motion, we conclude no abuse of discretion has been shown.

Therefore, Pentland's judgment of conviction and sentence, and the district court's order denying Pentland's Rule 35 motion, are affirmed.

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<sup>2</sup> Pentland also pled guilty to and was sentenced for misdemeanor domestic battery. However, he does not challenge this judgment of conviction and sentence on appeal.