

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).

“To impose a fixed life sentence ‘requires a high degree of certainty that the perpetrator could never be safely released back into society *or that the nature of the offense requires that the individual spend the rest of his life behind bars.*’” *State v. Windom*, 150 Idaho 873, 876, 253 P.3d 310, 313 (2011) (quoting *State v. Cross*, 132 Idaho 667, 672, 978 P.2d 227, 232 (1999)). In *State v. Jackson*, 130 Idaho 293, 294, 939 P.2d 1372, 1373 (1997), the Idaho Supreme Court quoted the following language from this Court with its approval: “a fixed life sentence may be deemed reasonable if the offense is so egregious that it demands an exceptionally severe measure of retribution and deterrence” (quoting *State v. Eubank*, 114 Idaho 635, 638, 759 P.2d 926, 929 (Ct. App. 1988)).

Applying these standards, and having reviewed the record in this case, we cannot say that the district court abused its discretion. Therefore, Russell's judgment of conviction and sentence are affirmed.