

**BOISE, MONDAY, APRIL 6, 2026, AT 11:15 A.M.**

**IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF IDAHO**

<b>STATE OF IDAHO,</b>	)	
	)	
<b>Plaintiff-Respondent,</b>	)	
	)	
<b>v.</b>	)	
	)	<b>Docket No. 53369</b>
<b>JESSICA ANNE VAZQUEZ,</b>	)	
	)	
<b>Defendant-Appellant,</b>	)	
_____	)	

Appeal from the District Court of the Fifth Judicial District of the State of Idaho, Blaine County. Ned Williamson, District Judge.

Erik R. Lehtinen, State Appellate Public Defender, Boise for Appellant.

Raúl R. Labrador, Idaho Attorney General, Boise, for Respondent.

Jessica Anne Vazquez appeals from her conviction for trafficking in methamphetamine and delivery of heroin. Vazquez’s charges stem from a controlled buy with a confidential informant (“CI”) on December 1, 2020. Vazquez did not dispute that she sold heroin or trafficking amounts of methamphetamine. Rather, she raised an entrapment defense and proceeded to trial only on that basis. At trial, the State presented a variety of evidence to rebut Vazquez’s defense, including an exhibit containing text messages between her and the CI dating from December 2020 until June 2021. The district court admitted those text messages over Vazquez’s objection and a jury ultimately convicted her of both charges. The district court subsequently sentenced Vazquez to eight years imprisonment with three years fixed for the trafficking charge and a consecutive one year fixed sentence for the delivery charge.

On appeal, Vazquez asserts that the district court erred in admitting the text messages containing conversations after the controlled buy because they were not relevant to the issue of entrapment and, even if they were, their probative value was substantially outweighed by their prejudicial effect. She contends that the material in those text messages only shows her state of mind after her first conversation with the CI and, as such, has no bearing on whether she lacked the disposition to sell controlled substances prior to government contact. Finally, Vazquez argues that the district court abused its sentencing discretion by improperly considering mitigating factors and imposing an excessive sentence.

The Idaho Court of Appeals affirmed the district court, holding that the text messages were relevant to rebut Vazquez’s entrapment defense and that the district court did not abuse its discretion in admitting them. Further, the Court of Appeals upheld Vazquez’s sentence. The Idaho Supreme Court subsequently granted Vazquez’s petition for review of the Idaho Court of Appeals’ decision.