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## State v. Grover Respondent's Brief Dckt. 43298

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#### IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF IDAHO

STATE OF IDAHO,	)
Plaintiff-Respondent,	) NO. 43298
V.	) Bonneville County Case No. ) CR-2013-9484
••	)
JEFFREY EUGENE GROVER ,	) DECRONDENTIC PRICE
Defendant-Appellant.	) RESPONDENT'S BRIEF )
	/

#### <u>Issue</u>

Has Grover failed to establish that the district court abused its discretion by revoking his probation?

## Grover Has Failed To Establish That The District Court Abused Its Sentencing <u>Discretion</u>

Grover pled guilty to possession of methamphetamine and the district court imposed a unified sentence of seven years, with two years fixed, suspended the sentence, and placed Grover on supervised probation for three years. (R., pp.41-47.) Less than one month later, Grover violated his probation by using marijuana and

methamphetamine with a known felon on several occasions. (R., pp.52, 60.) The district court revoked Grover's probation, ordered the underlying sentence executed, and retained jurisdiction. (R., pp.60-64.) Following the period of retained jurisdiction, the district court suspended Grover's probation and placed him on supervised probation for three years. (R., pp.68-83.)

Less than 11 months later, Grover violated his probation by failing to complete his community service hours; using Oxycodone without a prescription; using methamphetamine on at least four separate occasions; obtaining marijuana and smoking it "daily;" selling methamphetamine on two separate occasions; driving an unregistered and uninsured vehicle without privileges in October 2014; continuing to drive without privileges with his child in the vehicle in March 2015; possessing a "Drug Scale" that he intended to sell; being charged with possession of drug paraphernalia; possessing and selling altered/"clean" urine samples to others; and attempting to obtain Hydrocodone pills with the intention of selling the pills to another individual. (R., pp.90-92, 105.) The district court revoked Grover's probation and ordered the underlying sentence executed. (R., pp.105-08.) Grover filed a notice of appeal timely from the district court's order revoking probation. (R., pp.114-17.)

Grover asserts that the district court abused its discretion by revoking his probation in light of his claim that his probation violations "were the result of his poor management of the stress and anxiety in his life, not an indication of a criminal or violent nature," his purported "commitment to rehabilitation," and because he "can likely obtain employment while on probation." (Appellant's brief, pp.3-6.) Grover has failed to establish an abuse of discretion

"Probation is a matter left to the sound discretion of the court." I.C. § 19-2601(4).

The decision to revoke probation lies within the sound discretion of the district court.

State v. Roy, 113 Idaho 388, 392, 744 P.2d, 116, 120 (Ct. App. 1987); State v.

Drennen, 122 Idaho 1019, 842 P.2d 698 (Ct. App. 1992). When deciding whether to

revoke probation, the district court must consider "whether the probation [was] achieving

the goal of rehabilitation and [was] consistent with the protection of society." Drennen,

122 Idaho at 1022, 842 P.2d at 701.

At the disposition hearing for Grover's second probation violation, the district

court set forth its reasons for revoking Grover's probation and ordering the underlying

sentence executed. (Tr., p.21, L.1 – p.22, L.3; p.23, Ls.4-18.) The state submits that

Grover has failed to establish an abuse of discretion, for reasons more fully set forth in

the attached excerpt of the disposition hearing transcript, which the state adopts as its

argument on appeal. (Appendix A.)

Conclusion

The state respectfully requests this Court to affirm the district court's order

revoking Grover's probation.

DATED this 24<sup>th</sup> day of November, 2015.

/s/

LORI A. FLEMING

**Deputy Attorney General** 

VICTORIA RUTLEDGE

Paralegal

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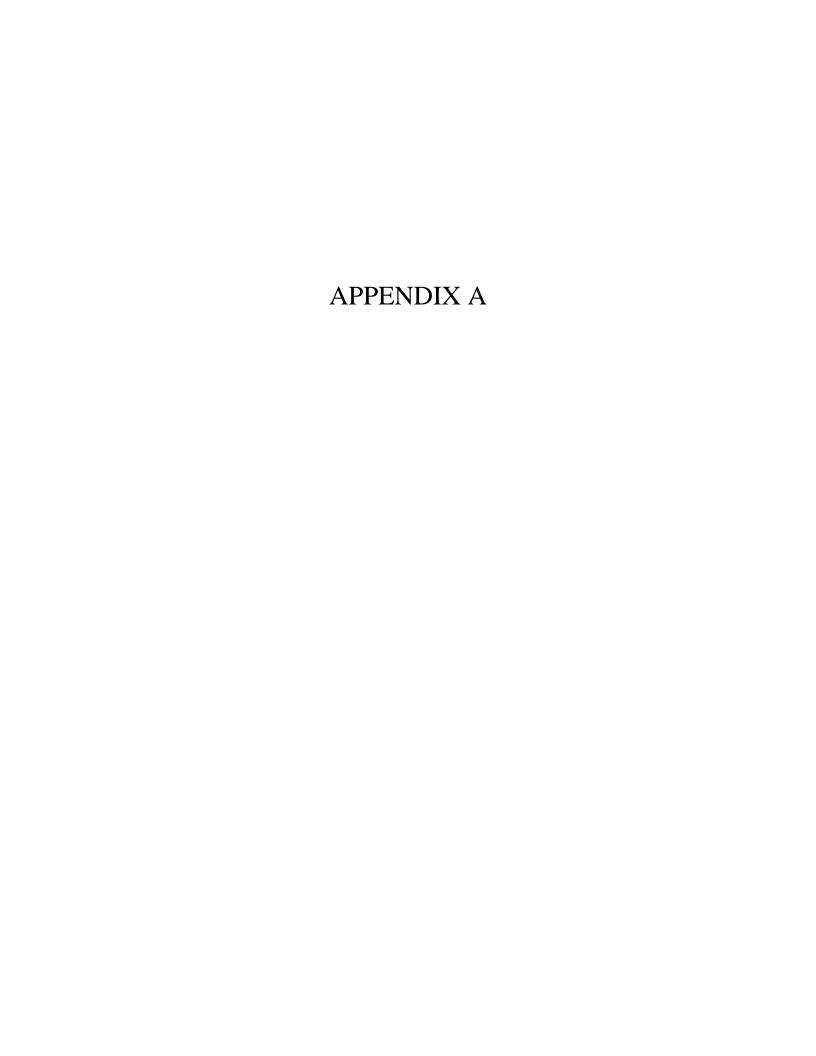
### **CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

I HEREBY CERTIFY that I have this 24<sup>th</sup> day of November, 2015, served a true and correct copy of the attached RESPONDENT'S BRIEF by emailing an electronic copy to:

JENNY C. SWINFORD DEPUTY STATE APPELLATE PUBLIC DEFENDER

at the following email address: briefs@sapd.state.id.us.

\_/s/\_\_\_\_ LORI A. FLEMING Deputy Attorney General



THE COURT: All right. Well, I appreciate the comments and the argument on this. Again, there were probation violations. And I'll just indicate, those were very, very serious probation violations. They go right back to the heart of the original charge which brought you here.

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Mr. Grover, 1 -- you know, when I start seeing multiple probation violations and particularly when I look at your file and your case, I am thinking, "Okay. What haven't we tried to help you be successful on probation?" I understand you've got complaints about the probation officer, but there's not an awful lot I can do about that. But, you know, we tried certain things. You've done -- In your history you've done the drug court, the problem-solving court. We looked at a Rider when you were first sentenced. I gave you a shot at probation. And I 15 don't know. It wasn't 30 days after sentencing that you're back to using. So we did a Rider at that point in time, and I think I recommended a Therapeutic Community Rider. You didn't get that. You did something else. But then back on probation and then back -- I mean, not just using. You're distributing. You're dealing. So that's a huge deal.

I don't know. You've reached the point where 22 there's not much left. I mean, there's nothing left to do. I 23 don't necessarily disagree with you that, okay, well, what do we accomplish through prison other than just sitting -- getting you off the streets. And maybe that's the best we can hope for is

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that you're not out using, you're not out dealing drugs. But I 2 look at, okay, are you qualified for probation? You're not. I 3 mean, you've kind of burned that bridge. 4

THE DEFENDANT: Can I say one more thing? THE COURT: Yeah, go ahead.

THE DEFENDANT: And I know there's no excuse for

selling meth, but basically the drug-dealing that I was doing was to enable me to Illegally obtain Suboxone, which I was taking. I don't know if you understand like what the Suboxone program is. It's kind of like methadone. It's something that they use to treat withdrawals and to keep you from using opiates, which is heroin, Oxycodone, all that. And, you know, once I was told that I couldn't go about it the right way, through a physician, like, yeah, I chose the wrong way; and that's why I was doing what I was doing, distributing meth, was, you know, I was trading it for Suboxone and obtaining funds to buy Suboxone off the street illegally.

I understand, you know, where you're at, looking at Imposing my sentence; and if that's what you have to do, that's what you have to do. But I'd really appreciate a shot at giving this another try.

THE COURT: Have you got something,

23 Mr. Bevilacqua?

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MR. BEVILACQUA: It seems like everyone is falling 25

to mention -- I don't know if the Court was going to -- but

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recommending Therapeutic Community at the prison. That will hopefully help him in a secure environment to succeed when he 3 gets out of prison on parole. Thank you.

THE COURT: Well, that's -- like I say, you look at the options available and you start checking them off and pretty soon you're -- you've got nothing left. I would -- I think we're looking at inpatient treatment, and hopefully that's part of a Therapeutic Community. But you've done the Rider program. I'm not going to do that again. You've had a chance with a problem-solving court, I don't know, I would like to think that your kids would be motivation enough to where when you got a chance at probation, you would do well at it; and that hasn't happened not once but twice.

I'm sorry. I just don't see probation being an option at this point. I'm not doing another Rider. We went that route. So I am revoking probation, imposing sentence, will recommend Therapeutic Community. We'll see where that -- maybe that'll make a difference. I don't know.

You have the right to appeal this decision; and if you want to appeal, you should do that within 42 days. You have the right to an attorney on appeal. If you cannot afford an attorney, one would be appointed for you.

> We're in recess. (Proceedings concluded)

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5 of 5 sheets