

COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE FIRST DISTRICT OF TEXAS

Dimenisa Deshay Birdwell v. the State of Texas

Dimenisa Deshay Birdwell v. State, No. 01-24-00084-CR (Tex. App.—Houston [1st Dist.] Dec. 18, 2025) (mem. op.) · No. 01-24-00084-CR · Decided December 18, 2025

SUMMARY

The First Court of Appeals of Texas affirmed the trial court’s judgment adjudicating Dimenisa Deshay Birdwell guilty of evading arrest in a vehicle and sentencing her to four years’ imprisonment. The court held that because Birdwell challenged only three of the eleven community-supervision violations found true, she presented nothing for review, and any single violation was sufficient to support revocation and adjudication.

CASE DETAILS

COURT	Court of Appeals for the First District of Texas
WRITING FOR THE COURT	Jennifer Caughey; Rivas-Molloy; Gunn
JURISDICTION	Court of Appeals for the First District of Texas
DECIDED	December 18, 2025
DOCKET	01-24-00084-CR
DISPOSITION	affirmed
PROCEDURAL POSTURE	Birdwell appealed the judgment adjudicating her guilt and sentencing her to four years' imprisonment after the trial court revoked her deferred-adjudication community supervision.
STANDARD OF REVIEW	A trial court has discretion to revoke community supervision when the State proves by a preponderance of the evidence that the defendant violated a condition of supervision.
PRECEDENTIAL VALUE	unpublished and not designated for publication
PARTIES	Dimenisa Deshay Birdwell v. The State of Texas

TOPICS

- probation
- criminal procedure
- appellate procedure
- standard of review

PRACTICE AREAS

- criminal law
- criminal procedure
- community supervision

QUESTIONS PRESENTED

1. Whether an appellant seeking reversal of a revocation of community supervision and adjudication of guilt must challenge every violation found true by the trial court.
2. Whether the court of appeals was required to review the three challenged violations because they allegedly may have affected the sentence imposed.

HOLDINGS

1. Because proof of any single violation is sufficient to support revocation, an appellant must successfully challenge all violations found true by the trial court to obtain reversal of the revocation and judgment adjudicating guilt. If the appellant challenges fewer than all violations, she presents nothing for review.
2. The appellate court was not required to review the three challenged violations based on Birdwell's sentencing argument because, after revocation and adjudication, the defendant is sentenced for the underlying offense rather than for the violations of community supervision.

KEY QUOTATIONS

“Therefore, to obtain reversal of a trial court’s judgment adjudicating guilt, an appellant must successfully challenge all of the violations found to be true.” (at 2)

“If the appellant does not challenge all violations, then she presents nothing for review.” (at 3)

FACTUAL BACKGROUND

Birdwell pleaded guilty to third-degree-felony evading arrest in a vehicle based on a prior evading-arrest conviction. The trial court deferred adjudication, imposed two years of community supervision, and later found that Birdwell violated 11 conditions. After adjudicating her guilt, the court sentenced her to four years' imprisonment; Birdwell challenged only three of the violations on appeal.

PROCEDURAL HISTORY

Birdwell pleaded guilty to evading arrest in a vehicle, and the trial court deferred adjudication and placed her on two years of community supervision. After the State moved to revoke supervision and adjudicate guilt based on alleged violations, the trial court found 11 violations true, adjudicated guilt, and imposed a four-year sentence. On appeal, Birdwell challenged only three of the 11 violations.

DISPOSITION

affirmed

CASES CITED

- Leonard v. State, 385 S.W.3d 570, 576 (Tex. Crim. App. 2012)
- Garcia v. State, 387 S.W.3d 20, 26 (Tex. Crim. App. 2012)
- Silber v. State, 371 S.W.3d 605, 611 (Tex. App.—Houston [1st Dist.] 2012, no pet.)

- Smith v. State, 286 S.W.3d 333, 342 (Tex. Crim. App. 2009)
- Moore v. State, 605 S.W.2d 924, 926 (Tex. Crim. App. 1980)
- Gobell v. State, 528 S.W.2d 223, 224 (Tex. Crim. App. 1975)
- Guerrero v. State, 554 S.W.3d 268, 273-74 (Tex. App.—Houston [14th Dist.] 2018, no pet.)
- Pleasant v. State, No. 01-14-00586-CR, 2015 WL 2393393, at *3 (Tex. App.—Houston [1st Dist.] May 19, 2015, no pet.) (mem. op., not designated for publication)
- Guillory v. State, 652 S.W.3d 923, 928 (Tex. App.—Eastland 2022, pet. ref'd)
- Buerger v. State, 60 S.W.3d 358, 365-66 (Tex. App.—Houston [14th Dist.] 2001, pet. ref'd)

OPINION

Dimenisa Deshay Birdwell v. the State of Texas

PER CURIAM.

Opinion issued December 18, 2025 In The Court of Appeals For The First District of Texas

NO. 01-24-00084-CR

DIMENISA DESHAY BIRDWELL, Appellant V. THE STATE OF TEXAS, Appellee On Appeal from the 12th District Court Grimes County, Texas Trial Court Case No. 18786

MEMORANDUM OPINION

Dimenisa Deshay Birdwell pled guilty to evading arrest in a vehicle, a third- degree felony (due to a prior conviction for evading arrest). TEX. PENAL CODE § 38.04(a), (b)(2)(A). The trial court entered a judgment deferring adjudication. It placed her on community supervision for two years, subject to various conditions. The State subsequently moved to revoke community supervision, alleging that Birdwell had violated multiple conditions of her community supervision. On that basis, the State moved to adjudicate Birdwell's guilt for evading arrest in a vehicle and to assess her punishment for this offense. After an evidentiary hearing, the trial court found that several of the violations alleged by the State were true. It entered a judgment adjudicating Birdwell's guilt for evading arrest and sentenced her to four years' imprisonment for this crime. On appeal, Birdwell challenges some, but not all, of the violations of the conditions of her community supervision that the trial court found to be true. But any one violation is sufficient to support a trial court's revocation of community supervision and adjudication of guilt. Therefore, to obtain reversal of a trial court's judgment adjudicating guilt, an appellant must successfully challenge all of the violations found to be true. When, as here, an appellant fails to do so, she presents nothing for review, and we can only affirm the trial court's judgment.

BACKGROUND

After the evidentiary hearing, the trial court found that Birdwell violated 11 distinct conditions of her community supervision. On appeal, she challenges only three of these violations. She argues that the trial court erred in finding those three. 2

DISCUSSION

Applicable Law on Revocation of Community Supervision A trial court has discretion to revoke

community supervision if the State proves by a preponderance of the evidence that the defendant has violated a condition of her community supervision. *Leonard v. State*, 385 S.W.3d 570, 576 (Tex. Crim. App. 2012). Proof of a single violation is sufficient to support revocation. *Garcia v. State*, 387 S.W.3d 20, 26 (Tex. Crim. App. 2012). Thus, under settled and binding precedent, to secure reversal of a trial court's revocation of community supervision and its judgment adjudicating the defendant's guilt, an appellant must successfully challenge all violations of the conditions of community supervision found by the trial court. *Silber v. State*, 371 S.W.3d 605, 611 (Tex. App.—Houston [1st Dist.] 2012, no pet.); see also *Smith v. State*, 286 S.W.3d 333, 342 (Tex. Crim. App. 2009) (defendant was not entitled to hearing on new-trial motion concerning revocation because he only argued that trial court erred in finding one of three violations). If the appellant does not challenge all violations, then she presents nothing for review. *Moore v. State*, 605 S.W.2d 924, 926 (Tex. Crim. App. [Panel Op.] 1980); *Gobell v. State*, 528 S.W.2d 223, 224 (Tex. Crim. App. 1975); see also *Guerrero v. State*, 554 S.W.3d 268, 273–74 (Tex. App.—Houston [14th Dist.] 2018, no pet.) (trial court abuses discretion in revoking if State fails to prove violation of a condition of community supervision, and appellate court does not review challenge to violation when appellant fails to challenge all violations found in support of revocation). Analysis It is undisputed that Birdwell challenges only three of the 11 violations of the conditions of her community supervision found by the trial court. Under the above-described binding precedent, her failure to challenge all 11 violations is fatal to her appeal. See *Moore*, 605 S.W.2d at 926; *Gobell*, 528 S.W.2d at 224; *Silber*, 371 S.W.3d at 611; see also *Pleasant v. State*, No. 01-14-00586-CR, 2015 WL 2393393, at *3 (Tex. App.—Houston [1st Dist.] May 19, 2015, no pet.) (mem. op., not designated for publication) (similar); *Guerrero*, 554 S.W.3d at 274 (sister court reaching same conclusion); *Guillory v. State*, 652 S.W.3d 923, 928 (Tex. App.—Eastland 2022, pet. ref'd) (same). Birdwell argues that we should nonetheless review the three violations she challenges because they may have affected the sentence the trial court imposed. Not so. When a trial court revokes community supervision, adjudicates guilt, and sentences the defendant, it sentences her for the underlying crime to which she previously pled guilty—not for the violations of her conditions of community supervision that precipitated the adjudication. *Buerger v. State*, 60 S.W.3d 358, 365–66 (Tex. App.—Houston [14th Dist.] 2001, pet. ref'd). 4 Here, the sentence imposed by the trial court was within the authorized range for the third-degree felony of evading arrest. See TEX. PENAL CODE § 12.34(a) (range for third-degree felonies is two to ten years). And Birdwell does not cite any record support for the proposition that the length of the sentence imposed by the trial court was influenced in any way by her violations of her conditions of community supervision. Thus, we reject her contention that we must review the three violations she challenges. See *Buerger*, 60 S.W.3d at 365–66 (record did not support appellant's contention that trial court sentenced him for violation of condition of probation instead of actual offense).

CONCLUSION

We affirm the trial court's judgment. Jennifer Caughey Justice Panel consists of Justices Rivas-Molloy, Gunn, and Caughey. Do not publish. TEX. R. APP. P. 47.2(b). 5

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