

FOURTH COURT OF APPEALS OF TEXAS AT SAN ANTONIO

Anna Marie Marroquin v. The State of Texas

No. 04-24-00832-CR · No. No. 04-24-00832-CR · Decided February 11, 2026

SUMMARY

The Fourth Court of Appeals of San Antonio affirmed the revocation of Anna Marie Marroquin’s community supervision and her concurrent two-year sentences. The court held that Marroquin failed to preserve her challenge to the voluntariness of her plea of true and could not challenge the sufficiency of the evidence supporting revocation after entering that plea. The court also rejected her due process and Confrontation Clause arguments.

CASE DETAILS

COURT	Fourth Court of Appeals of Texas at San Antonio
WRITING FOR THE COURT	Rebeca C. Martinez, Chief Justice; Irene Rios, Justice; Lori I. Valenzuela, Justice
JURISDICTION	Fourth Court of Appeals, San Antonio, Texas
DECIDED	February 11, 2026
DOCKET	No. 04-24-00832-CR
DISPOSITION	affirmed
PROCEDURAL POSTURE	Appeal from an order revoking community supervision and imposing two years' concurrent confinement.
STANDARD OF REVIEW	The decision to revoke community supervision is reviewed for abuse of discretion. A trial court abuses its discretion when the State fails to meet its burden of proving a supervision violation.
PRECEDENTIAL VALUE	nonprecedential
PARTIES	Anna Marie Marroquin v. The State of Texas

TOPICS

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

PRACTICE AREAS

- criminal procedure
- community supervision revocation
- appellate procedure

QUESTIONS PRESENTED

1. Whether Marroquin preserved a challenge that her plea of true to the community-supervision violation was not knowing, voluntary, or intelligent.
2. Whether Marroquin could challenge the sufficiency of the evidence supporting revocation, or assert due-process and Confrontation Clause violations, after pleading true and failing to object in the trial court.

HOLDINGS

1. A challenge to the voluntariness of a plea must be raised in the trial court to preserve it for appellate review. Because Marroquin did not object, seek withdrawal of her plea, move for a new trial, or otherwise alert the trial court to the alleged involuntariness, the issue was not preserved.
2. When a defendant pleads true to a community-supervision violation, the sufficiency of the evidence supporting revocation may not be challenged.
3. Marroquin could not obtain reversal based on alleged unsubstantiated hearsay or facts assumed by the trial court because the revocation was based on her plea of true, not on the challenged hearsay, and she did not preserve the asserted grounds in the trial court.

KEY QUOTATIONS

“A *“plea of true, standing alone is sufficient to support the revocation of probation.”*” (-2-)

“*“[W]hen a plea of true is made, the sufficiency of the evidence may not be challenged.”*” (-3-)

FACTUAL BACKGROUND

In 2020, Marroquin pleaded no contest to two third-degree felonies and received concurrent two-year sentences probated over three years of community supervision. In August 2023, the State moved to revoke supervision based on alleged violations, including failure to report to her supervision officer. At the revocation hearing, Marroquin pleaded true to the failure-to-report violation, and the court revoked supervision and imposed concurrent two-year terms of confinement. Marroquin made no objections and did not move to withdraw her plea or seek a new trial.

PROCEDURAL HISTORY

Marroquin pleaded no contest to injury to a disabled person causing bodily injury and possession of a controlled substance. The trial court placed her on concurrent three-year terms of community supervision. After the State moved to revoke supervision, Marroquin pleaded true to failing to report to her supervision officer, and the trial court revoked supervision and imposed concurrent two-year sentences. She appealed only in the possession case, raising challenges to the voluntariness of her plea and to alleged hearsay and evidentiary deficiencies.

DISPOSITION

affirmed

CASES CITED

- *Hacker v. State*, 389 S.W.3d 860, 865 (Tex. Crim. App. 2013)
- *Cardona v. State*, 665 S.W.2d 492, 493–94 (Tex. Crim. App. 1984)
- *Moses v. State*, 590 S.W.2d 469, 470 (Tex. Crim. App. [Panel Op.] 1979)
- *Sims v. State*, 326 S.W.3d 707, 713 (Tex. App.—Texarkana 2010, pet. struck)
- *Mendez v. State*, 138 S.W.3d 334, 339, 350 (Tex. Crim. App. 2004)
- *Johnson v. State*, No. 04-24-00374-CR, 2025 WL 1129039, at *3 (Tex. App.—San Antonio Apr. 16, 2025, no pet.) (mem. op.)

OPINION

PER CURIAM.

Fourth Court of Appeals San Antonio, Texas MEMORANDUM OPINION No. 04-24-00832-CR Anna Marie MARROQUIN, Appellant v. The STATE of Texas, Appellee From the 144th Judicial District Court, Bexar County, Texas Trial Court No. 2019CR10759 Honorable Michael E. Mery, Judge Presiding Opinion by: Rebeca C. Martinez, Chief Justice Sitting: Rebeca C. Martinez, Chief Justice Irene Rios, Justice Lori I. Valenzuela, Justice Delivered and Filed: February 11, 2026 AFFIRMED In three issues, Anna Marie Marroquin argues the trial court erred in revoking her community supervision.

We affirm. 04-24-00832-CR I. BACKGROUND In 2020, Marroquin pled no contest to injury to a disabled person causing bodily injury¹ and to possession of a controlled substance, ² both third-degree felonies. Her two-year sentence was probated over three years of community supervision, with the sentences in both cases to run concurrently.

In August 2023, the State filed a motion to revoke ³ Marroquin’s community supervision. The State alleged that Marroquin violated conditions of supervision in both cases, including, among other things, that she failed to report to her supervision officer. At the revocation hearing, Marroquin pled “true” in both cases to failing to report to her supervision officer.

The parties told the court that there was an agreement for Marroquin to serve two years concurrently. The trial court revoked Marroquin’s community supervision and sentenced her to two years’ confinement with the cases to run concurrently. Marroquin did not raise any objections. II. STANDARD OF REVIEW We review a trial court’s decision to revoke community supervision for abuse of discretion.

See *Hacker v. State*, 389 S.W.3d 860, 865 (Tex. Crim. App. 2013). A trial court abuses its discretion in revoking community supervision when the State fails to meet its burden of proof regarding a violation of community supervision. *Cardona v. State*, 665 S.W.2d 492, 493–94 (Tex. Crim. App. 1984). A “plea of true, standing alone is sufficient to support the revocation of probation.” *Moses v. State*, 590 S.W.2d 469, 470 (Tex.

Crim. App. [Panel Op.] 1979). 1 Case Number 2019-CR-11238. 2 Case Number 2019-CR-10759. Marroquin filed a Notice of Appeal in this case only. Accordingly, we only address the possession case. 3 The State filed a prior motion to revoke. -2- 04-24-00832-CR III. DISCUSSION Marroquin argues that her true plea was not knowing, voluntary, or intelligent because the parties and court misunderstood the law regarding her binding plea bargain.

She further alleges, without providing any law, that this argument is removed from the requirement of a timely objection because “the trial [c]ourt’s reliance on facts not in evidence, and an incorrect understanding of the law of the Court and both attorneys.” The record is clear: Marroquin pled true to violating a condition of her community supervision. She never asked to withdraw her plea of true, moved for a new trial, or took any action to inform the trial court that her plea was not voluntary.

The law requires challenges to the voluntariness of a plea be raised before the trial court in order to preserve the complaint for appellate review. *Sims v. State*, 326 S.W.3d 707, 713 (Tex. App.—Texarkana 2010, pet. struck) (citing *Mendez v. State*, 138 S.W.3d 334, 339, 350 (Tex. Crim. App. 2004)). Marroquin directs us to no timely objection and ruling, and our review of the record reveals none.

Thus, she did not preserve this issue for our review. We overrule this issue. In her second and third issues, Marroquin argues her Due Process and Confrontation Clause rights were violated “because the revocation was based upon unsubstantiated hearsay from the prosecutor” and the trial court “assumed facts not in evidence[.]” The State responds by arguing that these issues are unpreserved because Marroquin did not object to any of these grounds before the trial court.

Here, the trial court revoked Marroquin’s community supervision based on her plea of true, not on allegedly unsubstantiated hearsay. “[W]hen a plea of true is made, the sufficiency of the evidence may not be challenged.” *Johnson v. State*, No. 04-24-00374-CR, 2025 WL 1129039, at *3 (Tex. App.—San Antonio Apr. 16, 2025, no pet.) (mem. op.) (citation omitted).

Thus, Marroquin cannot challenge the sufficiency of the evidence. We overrule these issues. -3- 04-24-00832-CR IV. CONCLUSION We affirm the trial court’s revocation of Marroquin’s community supervision. Rebeca C. Martinez, Chief Justice DO NOT PUBLISH -4-