OF THE STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA

State of North Dakota,)				
)	Supreme	Court	No.	20190305
Petitioner/Appellant,)				
)	District Co	ourt No. 5	1-2019	-CR-00630
)				
VS.)				
)				
)				
Richard Dwayne Cook,)				
)				
Respondent/Appellee.)				

APPELLANT'S REPLY BRIEF

APPEAL FROM ORDER GRANTING MOTION TO SUPPRESS EVIDENCE
DATED SEPTEMBER 3, 2019
NORTH CENTRAL DISTRICT COURT
WARD COUNTY CRIMINAL NO 51-2019-CR-000630
THE HONORABLE STACY LOUSER, PRESIDING

ORAL ARGUMENT NOT REQUESTED

Christopher W. Nelson (#08708) Assistant State's Attorney Ward County State's Attorney's Office P.O. Box 5005 Minot, N.D. 58702-5005 (701) 857-6480 51wardsa@wardnd.com

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LAW AND ARGUMENT	¶1	
CONCLUSION	¶6	ó

TABLE OF AUTHORITIES

Cases	<u>Paragraph</u>
McMorrow v. State, 2003 ND 134, 667 N.W.2d 577.	¶1
State v. Asbach, 2015 ND 280, 871 N.W.2d 820	¶5
State v. Canfield, 2013 ND 236, 840 N.W.2d 620	¶2, 3
State v. Cone, 2014 ND 130, 847 N.W.2d 761	¶1
State v. Meador, 2010 ND 139, 785 N.W.2d 886	¶1
United States v. Davis, 943 F.3d 1129	¶23

LAW AND ARGUMENT

- I. Appellee Did Not Establish a Prima Facie Case
- [¶1] Appellee's Brief makes the unsupported argument that a district court is correct in determining defendants are not required to put on evidence to establish a prima facie case of an illegal search and seizure. Appellee Br. ¶9. See State v. Meador, 2010 ND 139, ¶15, 785 N.W.2d 886 ("[A]n argument is without merit when a party does not provide supportive reasoning or citations to relevant authorities."); State v. Cone, 2014 ND 130, ¶19, 847 N.W.2d 761 (finding conclusory assertions are not sufficient; courts do not need to consider arguments that are not adequately supported and briefed); McMorrow v. State, 2003 ND 134, ¶12, 667 N.W.2d 577 (finding party's conclusory arguments were without merit since party failed to provide supportive reasoning to relevant authorities). Appellee fails to support his argument because there is nothing to support it.
- [¶2] <u>State v. Canfield</u> makes perfectly clear what must occur before the burden at a suppression hearing shifts to the State:

A defendant has the burden of establishing a prima facie case at the motion hearing before the State is required to put on evidence. To do so, the defendant must make an evidentiary showing that the search and seizure was illegal. Once a prima facie case has been established, the burden of persuasion shifts to the State.

2013 ND 236, ¶7, 840 N.W.2d 620 (internal citations omitted). Establishing a prima facie case is done *at* the hearing, not before. <u>Id</u>. Emphasis added. Appellee's argument is entirely wrong regarding evidence received prior to the motion hearing. Appellee Br. ¶ 9. The district court did not require Appellee make an evidentiary showing at the hearing. Appellee concedes the district court did not require an evidentiary showing at the hearing when he states the district court determined a prima facie case entirely based on prior testimony and his own brief. Id.

[¶3] Appellee cannot legitimately argue the district court properly determined a prima facie case had been established. The district court improperly shifted the burden of persuasion at the suppression hearing to the State by not requiring Appellee establish his prima facie case through evidence at the hearing. Canfield ¶7.

II. The Traffic Stop Was Not Unconstitutionally Extended

- [¶4] Appellee's Brief fails to account for the actual facts of the case. Two people were involved in the traffic stop, Chief of Police Schmidt with 25 years of experience and unlicensed Reserve Officer Pinske. App. p. 84, p. 96. Reserve Officer Pinske made the initial contact with the driver. App. p. 96. Chief Schmidt took control of the traffic stop upon discovering the driver had narcotics convictions. <u>Id</u>. Chief Schmidt approached the driver and noted the driver's nervousness and that his "pupils were extremely constricted, which I know in my experiences is common with people who use opiates." App. p. 47-48. Chief Schmidt's experience includes serving on the Cass County Drug Task Force, the Drug Enforcement Administration task force, and attending numerous drug interdiction classes. App. p. 84. Appellee leans heavily on an unlicensed reserve officer not mentioning concerns to his training officer and ignores direct observations indicating opiate use made by a chief of police with extensive narcotics experience. Appellee Br. ¶ 16, 21.
- [¶5] Chief Schmidt's direct observations of the driver, combined with prior narcotics convictions, provided reasonable suspicion that criminal activity was afoot. When an "officer develops reasonable suspicion that other criminal activity is afoot, the officer may expand the scope of the encounter to address that suspicion." <u>State v. Asbach</u>, 2015 ND 280, ¶ 12, 871 N.W.2d 820. See also <u>United States v. Davis</u>, "[a] traffic stop is constitutionally limited to the time required to complete its purpose but may be extended due to an officer's reasonable suspicion of criminal activity. A reasonable suspicion is

'some minimal, objective justification' for suspicion beyond an 'inchoate hunch.'" 943 F.3d 1129 at 7 (Internal citations omitted). Chief Schmidt lawfully expanded the scope of the encounter to address his suspicions that the driver was involved with narcotics.

CONCLUSION

[¶6] Based upon the foregoing, the State respectfully requests the district court's Order Granting Motion to Suppress Evidence be reversed and that the case be remanded to the district court for further proceedings.

Dated this 13th day of January, 2020.

/s/ Christopher Nelson_

Christopher W. Nelson (#08708) Assistant State's Attorney Ward County State's Attorney's Office P.O. Box 5005 Minot, N.D. 58702-5005 (701) 857-6480 51wardsa@wardnd.com

OF THE STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA

State of North Dakota,)	
)	Supreme Court No. 20190305
Petitioner/Appellant,)	
**)	District Court No. 51-2019-CR-00630
)	
VS.)	
)	
)	
Richard Dwayne Cook,)	
)	
Respondent/Appellee.)	

CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE

[1] The undersigned hereby certifies that the Reply Brief of Petitioner/Appellant, is in compliance with Rule 32 of North Dakota Rules of Appellate Procedure and the brief contains 6 pages.

Dated this 14th day of January, 2020.

/s/ Christopher Nelson Christopher W. Nelson (#08708)

OF THE STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA

State of North Dakota,)
Petitioner/Appellant,) Supreme Court No. 20190305
) District Court No. 51-2019-CR-00630
)
VS.)
)
)
Richard Dwayne Cook,)
)
Respondent/Appellee.)

AFFIDAVIT OF SERVICE

LeAnn Westereng, being first duly sworn, deposes and says:

That she is a citizen of the United States of America, over the age of twenty-one years, and is not a party to nor interested in the above entitled action; that on the 13th day of January, 2020, this Affiant provided a true and correct copy of the following documents in the above entitled action:

APPELLANT'S REPLY BRIEF

By electronic service to the following:

TYRONE TURNER tturner@bismarcklaw.com

eAnn Westereng

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13th day of Jahuatty/2020, by LeAnn

Westereng

Notary Public

JENNIFER SCHLECHT
Notary Public
State of North Dakota
My Commission Expires April 14, 2021

OF THE STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA

State of North Dakota,)
Petitioner/Appellant,) Supreme Court No. 20190305)) District Court No. 51-2019-CR-00630
)
vs.	ý
)
)
Richard Dwayne Cook,)
)
Respondent/Appellee.)

AFFIDAVIT OF SERVICE

LeAnn Westereng, being first duly sworn, deposes and says:

That she is a citizen of the United States of America, over the age of twenty-one years, and is not a party to nor interested in the above entitled action; that on the 14th day of January, 2020, this Affiant provided a true and correct copy of the following documents in the above entitled action:

APPELLANT'S REPLY BRIEF

By electronic service to the following:

TYRONE TURNER tturner@bismarcklaw.com

LeAnn Westereng

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 14th day of January, 2020, by LeAnn

Westereng

Notary Public

LYNNAE RUDLAND Notary Public Notary Dakot

State of North Dakota

State of North Dakota

My Commission Expires April 26, 2022