# ORIGINAL

#### IN THE SUPREME COURT

#### STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA

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State of North Dakota,		
Plaintiff-Appellec.		IN THE OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF SUPREME COURT
÷ <b>V</b> \$~	Supreme Ct. No. 20080080	JUL 2 2 2008
Patrick Salter,		
Defendant-Appellant	) District Ct, No. 08-07-k-232 SA No. M1949-07-11	JETATE OF NORTH DAKOTA

#### BRIEF OF PLAINTIFF-APPELLEE

Appeal from Criminal Judgment
dated and filed May 7, 2008
and the adverse determination within the February 27, 2008, Order
denying the Defendant's Motion to Suppress Evidence
Burleigh County District Court
South Central Judicial District
The Honorable Bruce B. Haskell, Presiding

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#### **STATEMENT OF CASE**

A Uniform Traffic Complaint and Summons was filed in the Burleigh County District Court on October 16, 2007, charging the Appellant with having committed the offense of Driving a Vehicle Under the Influence of Intoxicating Beverages, in violation of North Dakota Century Code § 39-08-01. on October 14, 2007. (Appellant's Appendix 3) On December 26, 2007, the Appellant filed a Motion to Suppress Evidence, seeking suppression of the blood-alcohol concentration (.bac) results. (Appellant's Appendix 4) On December 31, 2007, the Appellee filed a timely response thereto. (Appellant's Appendix 10) On January 4, 2008, the Appellant filed a Reply to the Appellee's Response. (Appellant's Appendix 12) On February 27, 2008, a hearing was held on the motion. (Appellant's Appendix 14) At the hearing, North Dakota Highway Patrol Trooper Derek Aarndt testified and authenticated a digital video disc (DVD) recording of the traffic stop and arrest of the Appellant. (Suppression Hearing Transcript pp. 3-10) The DVD was introduced into evidence and was made part of the record (Appellee's Appendix 1; Tr. at pp. 6-7) In denying the motion, the Court found that the Appellant had been advised of the administrative consequences for failing to submit to requested testing and that the Appellant possessed no right to have the implied consent advisory recited to him multiple times. (Tr. at p.11-13). On March 12, 2008, the Appellant conditionally plead guilty to the charge of DUI. (Appellant's Appendix 16) On March 27, 2008, the Appellant filed a Notice of Appeal. (Appellant's Appendix 19) On May 22, 2008, an Amended Notice of Appeal was filed. (Appellant's Appendix 23)

#### STANDARD OF REVIEW

In reviewing a court's decision on a motion to suppress evidence. deference is given to the court's findings of fact and conflicts are to be resolved in favor of affirming the district court's decision. See State v. Gref, 2006 ND 196, ¶7, 721 N.W.2d 381. If there is sufficient competent evidence fairly capable of supporting the trial court's findings and the decision is not contrary to the manifest weight of the evidence, the decision on the suppression motion will be affirmed. See Id.

#### **DISCUSSION**

The crux of the Appellant's argument is that Trooper Arndt's recitation of the implied consent advisory once was insufficient, and as a result, the blood test results should have be thrown out as the fruit of an unreasonable search.

The dispositive case on this issue is the recent decision handed down by the Court in Peterson v. Ziegler. 2008 ND 115. ¶ 12-14. In Peterson, the appellee-driver similarly claimed that since the arresting officer had not recited the implied consent advisory prior to a blood draw, the blood test results should have been suppressed. However, this Court rejected that claim, holding that the implied consent advisory serves the purpose of informing the person of the consequences of refusing to take a chemical test. Id. at ¶ 13. When a person submits to the blood-alcohol test, they are not subject to said consequences and, therefore, are not harmed by the arresting officer's failure to repeat the implied consent advisory. Id. at ¶1, ¶ 13

In addition, law enforcement officers are authorized to obtain a blood sample from a person pursuant to a search incident to arrest, regardless of the person's consent. Schmerber v. California, 384 U.S. 757, 86 S. Ct. 1826, 16 L.Ed.2d 908 (1996). In North Dakota, the above has been statutorily modified, providing, in part, as follows:

Any person who operates a motor vehicle on a highway or on public or private areas to which the public has a right to access for vehicular use in this state is deemed to have given consent, and shall consent, subject to the provisions of this chapter, to a chemical test, or tests, of the blood, breath, saliva, or urine for the purposes of determining the alcohol, other drug, or combination thereof, content of the blood.

NDCC § 39-20-01.

 In other words, pursuant to the above statute, a person impliedly agrees to submit to chemical testing by driving on a North Dakota highway. Therefore, under <u>Schmerber</u> and N.D.C.C. ch. 39-20, a law enforcement office may direct a driver to submit to chemical testing without obtaining the person's actual consent.

Although each person who drives a vehicle on a highway in North Dakota impliedly consents to chemical testing, the legislature has granted the driver arrested for DUI the right to withdraw the implied consent. State v. Mertz, 362 N.W.2d 410, 413-14 (N.D. 1985). The driver must affirmatively refuse to submit to testing in order to withdraw the implied consent. Id. at 414. In the case at hand, the Appellant did not withdraw his implied consent nor did he affirmatively refuse to submit to a blood draw.

In addition, a cursory review of the DVD recording in this matter reveals that the Appellant consented to the blood draw. At approximately 3:16 a.m., or thirty-three minutes and fifty-four seconds into the DVD recording, the Trooper is heard informing the Appellant that the advised consent still applied and asking the Appellant to submit to a blood draw. (Appellee's Appendix 1) The Trooper testified at the hearing that the Appellant then consented to the draw. (Tr. at p.9) The blood draw was then immediately performed. Although the Appellant did not testify at the hearing, an Affidavit signed by the Appellant was introduced wherein Appellant claimed that he had not consented to the draw. (Appellant's Appendix 8) The Court considered the conflict between the Troopers' testimony and the Appellant's submitted Affidavit and resolved it by finding that the conflict essentially boiled down to a question of credibility. The

Court specifically found the Trooper's testimony believable. (Tr. at p. 13) Recognizing the importance of the trial court's opportunity to assess the credibility of witnesses. a reviewing court must give great deference to any decision regarding the issue of suppression. State v. Placek. 386 N.W.2d 36 (N.D. 1986).

In finding that the Appellant had consented to the test, it is well established that a law enforcement officer may subject a person to chemical testing if the person voluntarily consents to the test. See e.g. City of Bismarck v. Hoffner, 379 N.W.2d 797 (N.D. 1985); State v. Abrahamson, 328 N.W.2d 213 (N.D. 1982); Wanna v. Miller, 136 N.W.2d 563 (N.D. 1965).

Finally, and in no small part it should be noted that the purpose of suppression is to deter police misconduct. State v. Saavedra, 396 N.W.2d 304 (N.D. 1986). A review of the DVD shows Trooper Aarndt treating the Appellant professionally and cordially throughout the encounter. There exists nothing to support the Appellant's claim that the Trooper acted to compel or coerce the Appellant in a manner designed to overcome his freewill.

#### **CONCLUSION**

The trial court did not err when it found the Appellant had been informed of the implied consent statute, that he had not affirmatively withdrawn his consent, and that he had voluntarily consented to testing for blood-alcohol concentration.

Based thereon, the Appellant's appeal should be denied. The District Court Judge's Order denying the Appellant's Motion, dated February 27. 2008, and the Criminal Judgment, dated May 7, 2008, should each be affirmed.

Dated this 22nday of July 2008.

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