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April 29, 2013
STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA

RAMSEY COUNTY STATES ATTORNEY DEVILS LAKE, NORTH DAKOTA

IN THE SUPREME COURT

STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA

Matthew	Roger	Swearingen,	>			
	Defe	endant/Appella	nt,)			
	vs.)	Supreme	Court	No.20130063
State of	f North	n Dakota,)			parameter and a second
	Resp	oondent/Appell	ee.)			

APPEAL FROM ORDER DENYING POST-CONVICTION RELIEF

BRIEF OF APPELLEE

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STATEMENT OF THE CASE

¶1 This matter is the appeal from a trial on a postconviction relief action in Ramsey County District Court. To understand the nature of this matter, it is necessary to review the underlying facts of the convictions. On February 18, 2013 the Defendant filed a notice of appeal for the postconviction relief.

STATEMENT OF FACTS

12 In the case at hand, the Defendant had been charged with Gross Sexual Imposition, a Class B Felony. The Defendant waived his right to a jury trial, and consented to a Bench The Defendant, along with his attorney and the prosecution, all signed the stipulation, which was filed with the Court. Appendix at Page A-27 and A-28. At the pretrial conference on January 25, 2011, the defense stated on the record their reasoning behind the waiver of a jury trial, and the strategy of trying the case to the Court. App at page A-31. The Defendant was present in the Courtroom during his counsel's statement to the Court regarding the Defense's reasoning. At no time did the Defendant say anything contrary to this attorney's explanation. (Pretrial hearing transcript, page 1).

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At the trial held on March 8, 2011, the victim took the stand and explained the events in which the Defendant was charged with the crime of Gross Sexual Imposition. The trial strategy of defense was to not attack the victim, but to argue to the Court that the alleged contact of the Defendant's erect penis onto the victim's back was merely incidental to them lying together in bed, and not for the purpose of satisfying his sexual or aggressive desires. The Court found him guilty. The Defendant appealed, and this Court affirmed the conviction in a per curiam opinion, at State v. Swearingen, 2012 ND 6. Soon thereafter, the Defendant filed a motion for Post Conviction Relief, alleging Ineffective Assistance of Counsel. A trial was held on the Post Conviction Relief matter on January 4, 2013. At that time, the Defendant testified about his contacts with his trial attorney. No testimony was given as to how a jury would have found him not quilty, in contrast to the Court finding him guilty by a bench trial. The Defendant did not present any affidavits or testimony from anyone about any potential witnesses that the trial counsel could have called but did not.

¶5 Trial counsel for the Defendant did testify at the Post Conviction Relief trial. He explained how often he would meet with the Defendant, in the jail and at the courthouse, and that he explained the evidence that the State had to present

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against the defense. He further explained the strategy taken at the trial, and tactically why he felt is would be a better tactic to waive the jury trial and try the case to the Court. Specifically, the Defendant had a prior conviction approximately 10 years prior for Corruption or Solicitation of a Minor, with very similar facts, and he could not have been able tactically to allow the Defendant to take the stand. Trial counsel explained the tactical difficulty of trying to defend this type of case without the defendant's testimony. Based upon the trial attorney's experience and training, he felt it was a better strategy to waive the jury trial. He testified that he explained it the defendant, who then agreed and signed the waiver of the jury trial.

Trial Counsel explained how the Defendant would call him ¶6 from the jail many times, sometimes several times a day. Counsel explained that as an indigent defense attorney, it is very common to be out of the office for several days at a time, and that when the Defendant would call he would contact him when he got back or when Counsel had some news for the Defendant.

Trial counsel explained how the Defendant did not give him any names of any valid witnesses to call. In fact, the only potential witnesses would have been siblings of the victim who were in the other room, and would have actually

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corroborated the victim.

At the close of the trial on the Defendant's Motion for 18 Post Conviction Relief, the Trial Court ordered post trial briefs to be filed, and on January 24, 2013, the Court issued its Order Denying Petition For Post Conviction Relief. App. At page A-37.

LAW AND ARGUMENT

The issue of ineffective assistance of counsel on appeal 19 is designed as a two part analysis. Strickland v. Washington, 466 U.S. 668,694(1984). The two questions arise as to whether counsel's performance was deficient and but for the unprofessional conduct, a different result would have occurred. The North Dakota Supreme Court has held that a defendant claiming ineffective assistance of counsel must establish two elements; (1) counsel's performance was deficient and (2) counsel's deficient performance prejudiced the defendant. <u>State v. Roberson</u>, 502 N.W.2d 249,251. Specifically, the defendant must establish a reasonable probability that but for the lawyers unprofessional conduct, the result of the proceedings would have been different. <u>DeCoteau v. State</u>, 1998 N.D. 199, 586 N.W.2d 156 (1998). Defendant must further point out with specificity how and where the trial counsel was incompetent and that the probable result would have been different.

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The Defendant is essentially arguing that it is automatically ineffective assistance of counsel to waive a jury trial in a criminal matter. The tactical decision to waive a jury trial and try the case to the Court is a valid trial strategy, based upon these facts. Second guessing matters of trial strategy is not a valid issue for the Court to assess in dealing with ineffective assistance of counsel. State v Austin, 2007 ND 30, at paragraph 32, 727 NW2d 790, Rummer v State, 2006 ND 216, at paragraph 12, 722 NW2d 528. Defendant makes a passing argument that witnesses 111 favorable to the Defendant were not subpoenaed to testify. The fact of the matter is that there were no such witnesses. The only witnesses possible would have corroborated the victim.

The Defendant has failed to meet its burden of showing that trial counsel had unprofessional conduct and that but for the unprofessional conduct, there would have been a different result.

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CONCLUSION

¶13 Based upon the foregoing, the State asks that the trilal court decision affirmed.

Dated this

2972 day of April, 2013,

Lønnie W. Olson

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Relief

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