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COURT OF APPEALS

DISTRICT IV

Appeal No. 2021AP002054

Appeal No. 2021AP002054
Waupaca County Case No. 2019CT000188

STATE OF WISCONSIN,

Plaintiff- Respondent,

v.

ROBIN D SMOLAREK,

Defendant- Appellant.

BRIEF OF DEFENDANT- APPELLANT

APPEAL FROM THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR WAUPACA COUNTY THE HONORABLE TROY NIELSEN PRESIDING

JOHN MILLER CARROLL LAW OFFICE S.C. Attorney for Defendant – Appellant

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§ 346.63(1)(a)	2, 3
§ 346.63(1)(am)	.2, 3

ISSUE PRESENTED FOR REVIEW

1. Did the officer have probable cause to believe that the Defendant-Appellant was operating under the influence of an intoxicant?

The Circuit Court answered: Yes. Defendant-Appellant submits: No.

STATEMENT ON ORAL ARGUMENT AND PUBLICATION

Oral argument is not requested. Publication is requested. The issues present questions of significance.

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

This is an appeal from a judgment entered in Waupaca County Circuit Court, the Honorable Troy L Nielsen presiding. The Defendant-Appellant, Robin Smolarek, was found Guilty of Operating with a Restricted Controlled Substance (3rd), contrary to Wis. Stats. §346.63(1)(am) (R71:1).

On, April 16, 2017, in the Town of Dayton, Wisconsin, a motor vehicle collision occurred and Smolarek was subsequently charged with the above offense two years later (R1:2).

On November 18th, 2020, the Defendant-Appellant filed a Notice of Motion and Motion to Suppress Blood Test. A Motion Hearing was scheduled for December 3rd, 2020 but was rescheduled and held on February 24th, 2021 and the Court issued a Decision denying Smolarek's Motion to Suppress the Blood Draw (R40:27,28).

A Plea and Sentencing Hearing was held on November 23rd, 2021 and Smolarek pled no contest to Operating with a Restricted Controlled Substance (R47:1).

STATEMENT OF THE RELEVANT FACTS

A. The Accident

Smolarek was involved in a motor vehicle collision on April 16, 2017 in Dayton, Wisconsin. He was intentionally run over by another driver in a pickup truck (R27:1, 2). Police observed that his motorcycle had been rear ended by a truck and subsequently dragged down the road (R40:9, 10). A short time later, at the residence of Donovan Burke, Trooper Burdick met with

Smolarek who was the registered owner of the motorcycle (R40:10). The trooper asked Smolarek some preliminary questions and inquired as to whether or not he needed medical attention, he answered in the affirmative (R40:11). Trooper Burdick did offer to give Smolarek a ride to the hospital but because of his injuries he was not able to bend his leg far enough to fit in the back of her patrol vehicle. Trooper Burdick helped Smolarek into Burke's mother's vehicle. She was in close proximity to Smolarek during this time and did not detect any odor of alcohol or marijuana on the defendant (R40:11).

Upon arriving at the hospital, despite her failing to observe any indicators of intoxication (R40:17), Trooper Burdick arrested Smolarek based on an alleged admission to smoking marijuana prior to the crash. She read Smolarek the informing the accused at 9:20PM citing an unverified admission that Smolarek was smoking marijuana (R29). However, Smolarek has contended he smoked only after the crash (R28:1) and Trooper Burdick herself could not attest to the fact that she knew Smolarek smoked marijuana before the accident (R40:18) nor did she contend that she believed Smolarek was under the influence of an intoxicant per her Alcohol Influence report taken at 10:30PM (R28:1) *See Figure 1*. The Court denied Smolarek's Motion to Suppress the Blood Draw (R40:28). The Defendant would go on to plead no contest (R47:1) and was subsequently convicted (R71:1).

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Figure 1 Alcohol Influence Report with Highlighted Sections

ARGUMENT

- I. THE ARREST FOR OPERATING UNDER THE INFLUENCE WAS CONDUCTED WITHOUT PROBABLE CAUSE TO BELIEVE A LAW VIOLATION HAD OCCURRED, WAS OCCURRING, OR ABOUT TO OCCUR
 - a. STANDARD OF REVIEW

"When reviewing a mixed question of fact and law, appellate courts engage in a two-part inquiry. The first inquiry relates to the circuit court's findings of fact. Neither the court of appeals nor this court will reverse a circuit court's findings of historical or evidentiary facts unless they are clearly erroneous. The second inquiry relates to the question whether the historical or evidentiary facts satisfy the relevant constitutional standard," *State v. McMorris*, 213 Wis. 2d 156, 165, 570 N.W.2d 384, 388 (1997).

b. THE CIRCUIT COURT ERRED IN RULING THERE WAS PROBABLE CAUSE FOR THE ARREST

Probable cause to arrest is limited to an officer's belief that a person was driving or operating a motor vehicle while under the influence of an intoxicant, *State v. Nordness*, 128 Wis. 2d 15, 34, 381 N.W.2d 300 (Wis. 1986).To determine whether probable cause exists for the arrest, the Court will look to the totality of the circumstances, or the information in the officer's possession to determine whether a reasonable officer would conclude the Defendant probably committed the offense, *State v. Babbitt*, 188 Wis. 2d 349, 525 N.W.2d 102 (Wis. Ct. App. 1994).

In this case, the officer did not observe any driving and did not corroborate any of the indicators of intoxication on the scene, traveling to the hospital, or at the hospital. Trooper Burdick does claim that Smolarek admitted he was smoking (R40:15), however nothing in the record supports that Smolarek indicated this to the Trooper before he was under arrest which according to the informing the accused was at 9:20PM, *See figure 2 below*,

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		EXHIBIT

Figure 2, Exhibit 3- Informing the Accused with Highlighted sections

Smolarek does admit to smoking after the crash, however, his official

statement wasn't taken until almost two hours after the informing the accused was read (R27:1). *See figure 3 below*.

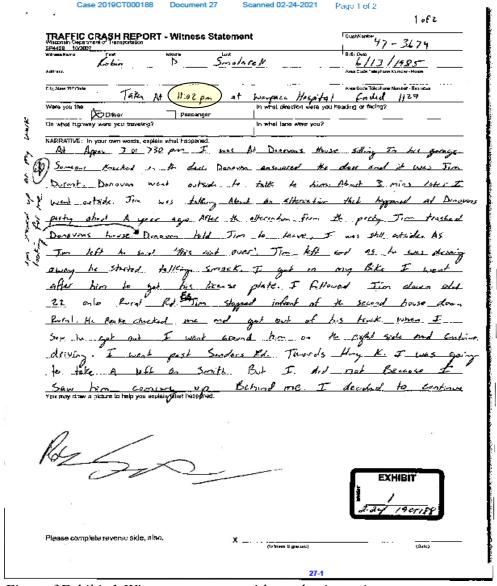


Figure 3Exhibit 1-Witness statement with emphasis on time

When determining whether probable cause exists for purposes of an arrest in a suppression motion, the Court is required to consider the weight and credibility of the State's evidence and resolve any conflicts in testimony based on considered fact-finding, <u>State v. Wille</u>, 185 Wis. 2d Case 2021AP002054 Brief of Appellant Filed 02-23-2022 Page 11 of 13

673, 518 N.W.2d 325 (Wis. Ct. App. 1994). A determination of probable cause requires a finding by the trial court that guilt is more than a possibility, *State v. Paszek*, 50 Wis. 2d 619, 184 N.W.2d 836 (Wis. 1971).

The trial Court in this case could only point to a single hard fact in their decision, the Defendant was driving a motorcycle on the day in question (R40:28). There was no evidence to suggest that guilt was more than a mere possibility when the officer placed Smolarek under arrest at 9:20PM. We contend that the Circuit Court's finding was clearly erroneous.

CONCLUSION

This Court should reverse the trial court and find there was no probable cause to arrest Smolarek for Operating a Motor Vehicle While Intoxicated. This Court should remand with an Order to Dismiss the case with prejudice.

Dated at Appleton, Wisconsin this 22nd day of February, 2022

Respectfully Submitted:

By: <u>Electronically signed by John Miller Carroll</u>
John Miller Carroll
State Bar #1010478

ADDRESS: 226 South State Street Appleton, Wisconsin 54911 (920) 734-4878

FORM AND LENGTH CERTIFICATION

I, John M. Carroll, hereby certify that this brief conforms to the rules contained in s. 809.19 (8)(b) and (c) for a brief and appendix produced with a proportional serif font. The length of this brief is 1075 words.

Dated this 22nd day of February, 2022.

Electronically signed by John Miller Carroll

John Miller Carroll State Bar #1010478

ELECTRONIC BRIEF CERTIFICATION

I, John M. Carroll, hereby certify in accordance with Sec. 809.19(12)(f), Stats, that I have filed an electronic copy of a brief, which is identical to this paper copy.

Dated this 22ndth day of February, 2022.

Electronically signed by John Miller Carroll

John Miller Carroll State Bar #1010478