STATE V. CURTIS

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STATE OF NEW MEXICO,
Plaintiff-Appellee,
v.
KAREN CURTIS,
Defendant-Appellant.

No. A-1-CA-36,129

COURT OF APPEALS OF NEW MEXICO

August 2, 2017

APPEAL FROM THE DISTRICT COURT OF SAN JUAN COUNTY, Bradford J. Dalley, District Judge

COUNSEL

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JUDGES

M. MONICA ZAMORA, Judge. WE CONCUR: LINDA M. VANZI, Chief Judge, MICHAEL E. VIGIL, Judge

AUTHOR: M. MONICA ZAMORA

MEMORANDUM OPINION

ZAMORA, Judge.

1) Defendant has appealed from a conviction for DWI. We previously issued a notice of proposed summary disposition in which we proposed to uphold the conviction. Defendant has filed a memorandum in opposition, in which she continues to argue that

the traffic stop which led to her arrest and conviction was not supported by reasonable suspicion. [MIO 2-6] After due consideration, we remain unpersuaded. We therefore affirm.

- Recause the pertinent background information and applicable principles were previously set out in the notice of proposed summary disposition, we will avoid lengthy reiteration here. To very briefly summarize, Sargent Foreman initiated the stop after an employee at a convenience store reported that a female driving a silver pickup truck appeared to be intoxicated. [MIO 1; RP 59] The caller supplied a license plate number, location and direction of travel. [RP 59] Sargent Foreman promptly located a silver pickup with a similar license plate number, initiated a stop and commenced the DWI investigation which led to Defendant's conviction. [RP 59]
- As we observed in the notice of proposed summary disposition, the tip, together with the officer's observations, justified the traffic stop. See State v. Lope, 2015-NMCA-011, ¶ 23, 343 P.3d 186 (observing that "investigatory stops based on anonymous tips describing possible drunk driving are justified, where information provided by the tip such as a description and location of the vehicle, was corroborated"); State v. Contreras, 2003-NMCA-129, ¶¶ 2, 21, 134 N.M. 503, 79 P.3d 1111 (holding that an anonymous tip notifying police about a possible drunk driver supported an investigatory detention, where the information was detailed and the caller was an apparent eyewitness to erratic driving); State v. Van Ruiten, 1988-NMCA-059, ¶¶ 2-3, 6-11, 107 N.M. 536, 760 P.2d 1302 (holding that an unidentified caller's report that a man at a convenience store who was apparently intoxicated had driven away in a vehicle, which was described with sufficient particularity that the police were able to locate it fifteen minutes later, supplied an adequate basis for an investigatory stop and DWI investigation).
- All Defendant contends that the caller's failure to describe the vehicle make, model, and license plate number with perfect accuracy, [MIO 3-4] the caller's failure to specify why he or she believed the driver was intoxicated, [MIO 5-6] and the absence of other detailed indicia of reliability or credibility should be deemed fatal deficiencies. [MIO 2-6] We disagree. The situation addressed in *Van Ruiten* is virtually indistinguishable from the fact pattern presented in this case. We further note that the *Contreras* decision recognizes a presumption that citizen-informants are inherently reliable, 2003-NMCA-129, ¶¶ 10-11, a presumption that is enhanced "if it is apparent that the informant observed the details personally." *Id.* ¶ 12. In this case, the caller provided such specificity with respect to the vehicle description and location, and stated his or her concern about DWI with sufficient clarity, that personal observation of detail may properly be inferred. *See id.* (noting "that a specific description of the car, its location . . . and . . . movements reasonably support a conclusion that [the] caller had personally observed the vehicle"). Nothing further was required.
- **{5}** Accordingly, for the reasons stated in our notice of proposed summary disposition and above, we affirm.

(6) IT IS SO ORDERED.

M. MONICA ZAMORA, Judge

WE CONCUR:

LINDA M. VANZI, Chief Judge

MICHAEL E. VIGIL, Judge