

**FILED: March 14, 2012**

IN THE COURT OF APPEALS OF THE STATE OF OREGON

STATE OF OREGON,  
Plaintiff-Appellant,

v.

WILLA DAY NIMS,  
Defendant-Respondent.

Washington County Circuit Court  
C100552CR

A146162

Thomas W. Kohl, Judge.

Argued and submitted on January 31, 2012.

Joanna Jenkins, Assistant Attorney General, argued the cause for appellant. With her on the brief were John R. Kroger, Attorney General, and Mary H. Williams, Solicitor General.

Shawn E. Wiley, Chief Deputy Defender, argued the cause for respondent. With him on the brief was Peter Gartlan, Chief Defender, Office of Public Defense Services.

Before Haselton, Presiding Judge, and Armstrong, Judge, and Duncan, Judge.

DUNCAN, J.

Reversed and remanded.

1                   DUNCAN, J.

2                   The state appeals the trial court's order granting defendant's motion to  
3 suppress evidence obtained after defendant consented to a search of her car during a  
4 lawful traffic stop. The state argues that the trial court erred in concluding that  
5 defendant's consent was the product of an unlawful extension of the traffic stop. We  
6 agree and, therefore, reverse and remand.

7                   The relevant facts are not disputed. As found by the trial court in its letter  
8 opinion, they are as follows:

9                    "In this case two police officers were driving together in Beaverton.  
10 The officers were showing each other houses where they suspected criminal  
11 activities were taking place. At one such house they saw the defendant  
12 drive into the driveway. The officers ran the plates and learned the  
13 registered owner was violation suspended. The officers waited, and a short  
14 time later the defendant reentered her vehicle and began driving away. The  
15 officers noted that the defendant matched the description of the registered  
16 owner.

17                    "As the defendant was leaving the area, the officers further noted  
18 that she did not stop behind the white line at an intersection. The officers  
19 then followed the defendant and initiated a traffic stop for driving while  
20 suspended and for failing to stop at the required location at the intersection.  
21 Upon being stopped, the defendant gave Officer Potter a debit card with her  
22 photo and name on it. The officer confirmed the defendant was the  
23 registered owner of the car. The defendant admitted she was suspended.  
24 Officer Potter then went back to write the citation while the defendant  
25 waited in her car. At the point Officer Potter left the defendant to write the  
26 citation, he had all the needed information to issue the citation.

27                    "Moments later (within 30 seconds) the second officer, Officer  
28 Henderson, approached the defendant and asked if she had drugs, weapons,  
29 or fraudulent documents. The defendant said, 'no.' The officer then asked  
30 for consent to search the vehicle. The defendant agreed and the officer  
31 searched the vehicle as well as the defendant's purse which was inside the  
32 vehicle. The officer located illegal drugs in a mint container.

1 "At the time police asked to search, they had no reason to believe,  
2 the defendant was carrying illegal substances. The request for consent to  
3 search was completely unrelated to the traffic violations. The defendant  
4 was not free to leave while she was waiting for the citation to be issued."

5 Based on those facts, the trial court concluded that defendant's consent was  
6 the product of an unlawful extension of the traffic stop. The court reasoned that, once the  
7 officers had completed their investigation of the traffic violations, the officers could not  
8 ask questions unrelated to the reasons for the traffic stop. The court explained:

9 "It appears to this court that Article I, section 9<sup>[1]</sup> requires police to  
10 issue citations or tell suspects that they are free to leave once a traffic  
11 investigation is completed. *State v. Rodgers/Kirkeby*, 347 Or 610, 627[,  
12 227 P3d 695] (2010). In this case, at the point police requested consent to  
13 search, all information needed to issue the citation had been collected. The  
14 investigation related to the issuance of a citation was completed.

15 "Under the circumstances of this case, the police request for consent  
16 to search violated Article I, section 9 of the Oregon Constitution."

17 (Underscoring in original.)

18 On appeal, the state asserts that the trial court erred by granting defendant's  
19 motion to suppress. As in the trial court, the state argues that Henderson's request for  
20 consent occurred during an "unavoidable lull" in the traffic stop and, therefore, did not  
21 extend the traffic stop in violation of Article I, section 9. The state contends that "[t]he  
22 trial court \* \* \* understood from its reading of *Rodgers/Kirkeby* that police are precluded

---

<sup>1</sup> Article I, section 9, of the Oregon Constitution provides:

"No law shall violate the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable search, or seizure; and no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath, or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the person or thing to be seized."

1 not only from extending the duration of a traffic stop, but also from inquiring into issues  
2 unrelated to the stop, irrespective of whether those inquiries result in an extension of the  
3 length of the stop." According to the state, the trial court granted defendant's motion to  
4 suppress "solely because [Henderson's request for consent to search] was not related to  
5 any of the grounds for the traffic stop."

6           We disagree with the state's interpretation of the trial court's reasoning. At  
7 the hearing on defendant's motion to suppress, the trial court observed that in State v.  
8 Rodgers, 219 Or App 366, 182 P3d 209 (2008), *aff'd sub nom* State v. Rodgers/Kirkeby,  
9 347 Or 610, 227 P3d 695 (2010), we stated that officers may inquire about unrelated  
10 matters during a traffic stop, provided that the inquiries do not extend the duration of the  
11 stop, and that the Supreme Court's decision in *Rodgers/Kirkeby* "may or may not [have]  
12 overrule[d] that decision." The trial court invited additional briefing on the matter and  
13 said that it would reread *Rodgers/Kirkeby*. In its subsequent letter opinion, the court  
14 explained that Henderson had violated defendant's Article I, section 9, rights by  
15 extending the traffic stop in order to investigate unrelated matters. As set out above, the  
16 court wrote:

17           "It appears to this court that Article I, section 9[,] requires police to  
18 issue citations or tell suspects that they are free to leave once a traffic  
19 investigation is completed. [*Rodgers/Kirkeby*, 347 Or at 627.] In this case,  
20 at the point police requested consent to search, all information needed to  
21 issue the citation had been collected. The investigation related to the  
22 issuance of a citation was completed."

23 (Underscoring in original.)

24           Thus, although the trial court initially expressed some uncertainty as to

1 whether--as interpreted in *Rodgers/Kirkeby*--Article I, section 9, prohibits all inquiries  
2 about unrelated matters during a traffic stop or only those that extend the duration of the  
3 traffic stop, it ultimately focused on whether Henderson's request for consent to search  
4 extended the duration of the traffic stop. Contrary to the state's argument on appeal, the  
5 trial court did not grant defendant's motion to suppress "solely because [Henderson's  
6 request for consent to search] was not related to any of the grounds for the traffic stop."  
7 Therefore, we reject the state's argument that the trial court failed to apply the  
8 unavoidable lull rule.

9           That said, however, we conclude that the trial court erred in its application  
10 of the unavoidable lull rule to the facts of this case. As the trial court found, Henderson  
11 requested consent to search while Potter was writing defendant's citation for the traffic  
12 violations. Under the unavoidable lull rule, whether an officer's inquiry about a matter  
13 unrelated to the reasons for a traffic stop unlawfully extends the stop depends on whether  
14 the officer makes the inquiry instead of expeditiously proceeding with the steps necessary  
15 to complete the stop. *See, e.g., State v. Leino*, 248 Or App 121, 126, \_\_\_ P3d \_\_\_ (2012)  
16 (during a traffic stop, questioning about unrelated matters "is not unlawful if it occurs  
17 while an officer is lawfully and expeditiously conducting the traffic stop"). An officer  
18 may inquire about unrelated matters if the officer is not in a position to proceed with the  
19 investigation of the traffic violations or the issuance of the citation--for example, if the  
20 officer is waiting for a driver to provide identification or waiting for the results of a  
21 records check--but an officer may not inquire about unrelated matters "as an alternative to

1 going forward with the next step in processing the [traffic violation], *such as the writing*  
2 *or issuing of a citation.*" [State v. Huggett](#), 228 Or App 569, 575, 209 P3d 385 (2009), *rev*  
3 *dismissed*, 348 Or 71 (2010) (citing *Rodgers*, 219 Or App at 372-73) (emphasis added).  
4 Accordingly, we have held, for example, that an officer's request for consent to a search  
5 unlawfully extended a traffic stop where there was no evidence that, at the time the  
6 officer requested consent, "he was awaiting the results of a record check, was waiting for  
7 [the] defendant to provide him items needed to continue the traffic stop, or was engaging  
8 in any other steps related to the investigation of the traffic offense *or the issuance of a*  
9 *citation for that offense.*" *Id.* at 574-75 (emphasis added).

10 In this case, the undisputed evidence is that, when Henderson asked  
11 defendant for consent to search, Potter was continuing, without delay, toward the  
12 completion of the traffic stop. As the trial court found, after defendant admitted that her  
13 license was suspended, Potter "went back [to the patrol car] to write the citation."  
14 "Moments later (within 30 seconds)," Henderson approached defendant, asked if she had  
15 drugs, weapons, or fraudulent documents, and, when defendant replied that she did not,  
16 Henderson asked for consent to search. Because Henderson requested consent to search  
17 while Potter was writing defendant's citation, the request did not unlawfully extend the  
18 traffic stop. The trial court erred in concluding otherwise.<sup>2</sup>

---

<sup>2</sup> Indeed, on appeal, defendant does not argue that Henderson's request for consent unlawfully extended the traffic stop. Instead, defendant argues that the Supreme Court overruled the unavoidable lull rule in *Rodgers/Kirkeby*. But, as defendant acknowledges, we have already considered and rejected that argument. See, e.g., [State v. Hall](#), 238 Or App 75, 82, 241 P3d 757 (2010), *rev den*, 349 Or 664 (2011) ("*Rodgers/Kirkeby* provides

---

no authority for the proposition that police inquiries during an unavoidable lull in a traffic stop must be justified by independent reasonable suspicion.").