

SUMMARY STATEMENT

State v. Pool

No. 45569

The Supreme Court reversed the Ada County district court's decision granting David Allen Pool's motion to suppress the results of a warrantless blood draw that was taken pursuant to Idaho Code section 18-8002 (the implied consent law) on the grounds that it was an unreasonable search under the Fourth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution. The district court granted the motion on the basis that, absent actual consent or exigent circumstances, the State needed a warrant to conduct the blood draw. The State maintains that pursuant to section 18-8002(1), the search was reasonable and the district court erred in requiring proof of exigency. The Supreme Court agreed, holding that, absent evidence that a defendant has affirmatively withdrawn his or her consent, implied consent for warrantless blood draws remains a valid exception to the Fourth Amendment warrant requirement.