

SUMMARY STATEMENT

State v. Randall
Docket No. 48692

A drug-detection dog leapt into Jacob Steele Randall's rental car through an open window during what was supposed to have been an exterior sniff. After the dog alerted to the presence of narcotics, officers searched the car and discovered 65 pounds of marijuana. In district court, Randall sought to suppress evidence of the marijuana because the dog's entry into his car was a search not supported by probable cause or a warrant. Relying on *State v. Naranjo*, 159 Idaho 258, 359 P.3d 1055 (Ct. App. 2015), which held that a drug dog's "instinctive" actions do not violate the Fourth Amendment, the district court denied Randall's motion to suppress because it found the dog's entry was instinctive.

The Idaho Supreme Court reversed. The Court held that the Court of Appeals decision in *Naranjo* is inconsistent with the Fourth Amendment because a drug dog's motivation for a warrantless entry of a car is irrelevant. Because there was no competent evidence in the record to support a finding of probable cause, the Court reversed the decision of the district court denying Randall's motion to suppress and vacated Randall's conviction.

This summary constitutes no part of the opinion of the Court, but has been prepared by court staff for the convenience of the public.