



## TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. STATEMENT OF THE FACTS .....	1
II. RESPONSE TO ASSIGNMENTS OF ERROR.....	1
III. CONCLUSION.....	7

**TABLE OF AUTHORITIES**

**Cases**

State v. Roggenkamp, 115 Wn. App. 927, 943-944, 64 P.3d 92 (2003) 1, 2  
State v. Tyson, 33 Wn. App. 859, 658 P.2d 55, review denied, 99 Wn.2d  
1023 (1983)..... 5

**Statutes**

RCW 9A.04.110..... 5  
RCW 9A.04.110(5)..... 6

**Rules**

RAP10.3(g) ..... 2

I. STATEMENT OF THE FACTS

The State accepts the statement of the facts as set forth by the Appellant. Because of the unique nature of the issue, additional information and facts may be presented in the argument section of the brief.

II. RESPONSE TO ASSIGNMENTS OF ERROR

The Appellant has raised two areas as claimed error. In fact, both of them boil down to the same issue: whether or not the search of the cargo trailer on the defendant's property was encompassed in the four corners of a search warrant.

At the conclusion of the hearing on the issues of suppression, the trial court entered its Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law re: CrR3.6 Hearing. (CP 177). The Findings of Fact entered by the court also have attached to it copies of the Affidavit for Search Warrant and Search Warrant that are the subject of the assignments of error. A copy of the Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law is attached hereto and by this reference incorporated herein.

The defense in this case has taken no exception to the Findings of Fact entered by the trial court. As set forth in State v. Roggenkamp, 115 Wn. App. 927, 943-944, 64 P.3d 92 (2003):

He assigns error to the trial court's conclusion that JoAnn Carpenter's actions were not a superseding intervening cause of the accident. Conclusions of Law are reviewed de novo. Roggenkamp does not assign error to any specific finding of fact. Rather, he "assigns error generally" to the court's written Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law and to the trial court's oral decision. RAP10.3(g) requires a separate assignment of error for each finding of fact a party contends was improperly made and a reference to the finding by number. "A general assignment of error to the finding of fact, ... is insufficient under the rule". (Cite omitted). Because the assignments of error to the court's findings do not comply with RAP10.3(g), the trial court's findings become the established facts of the case. (Cites omitted). The appellate court's function is then limited to determining whether the findings of fact support the court's conclusions of law and judgment.

However, the State finds itself in a unique position in this matter.

The State submits that the trial court made the right decision in affirming the basis of the search warrant. But the problem is that neither the State nor the defense assisted the court in definition of a "cargo trailer". With that in mind, the State takes exception to Finding of Fact No. 6 entered by the trial court in that it equates a "cargo trailer" with a "vehicle". Finding of Fact No. 6 reads as follows:

There was no evidence produced at the hearing that indicated that the police once they obtained the Search Warrant, executed it improperly. The Search Warrant authorized the police to search for items of evidence in vehicles located on the property. This was supported by information in the Search Warrant Affidavit, which stated that Defendant was known to hide Methamphetamine in the undercarriages of abandoned vehicles on the property. During the execution of the Search Warrant, the police

looked in those areas and locations where the items they sought to locate, reasonable could have been located. This included the Harley Davidson Motorcycle in the shop and the cargo trailer outside.

-(Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law re: CrR3.6 Hearing (CP 177), Finding of Fact No. 6, page 2).

The State also must take exception to the conclusion of law entered by the court with the understanding that this is to be reviewed by the Court of Appeals. Nevertheless, the State takes exception to Conclusion of Law No. 6, which reads as follows:

The police also did not exceed the scope of the Search Warrant by searching the cargo trailer on the property. Again, the Search Warrant authorized the police to search for items of evidence located in vehicles on the property. The definition of “vehicles” includes “trailers” in the sense that they pertain to conveyance and transportation on roads and highways.

-(Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law re: CrR3.6 Hearing (CP 177), Conclusions of Law No. 6, page 3).

The State’s exception to this deals with the definition of the “cargo trailer” as a “vehicle”. During the time of the hearing the parties stipulated that the cargo trailer involved was a four sided enclosed trailer with a cover or door. (RP 196). The trial court then used that stipulation and, after argument of counsel, made its ruling concerning the nature of this cargo trailer. The court’s ruling was as follows:

THE COURT: Finally we'll talk about the trailer search. Now you wanted me to split a hair and you want me to say that a trailer is not a vehicle. I don't know about the – the – the definition in the dictionary, I'm sure I could find it, but I'm sure if I picked up a dictionary and looked up the term "vehicle" it would give me something to the attempt – attempt of – or something of the expression of conveyance, something to transport from point A to point B, something that may be motorized.

And maybe not motorized, because maybe a bicycle is a vehicle too.

In its broadest definition I think that includes anything that moves down the highway. Well, guess what, it may not have its own engine, but a trailer is a vehicle in that sense of the word.

It was – they knew what they wanted, all those things, and what was, I think, Mr. Vu's term, junkyard. They checked them all out. And one of the things they did is they had this enclosed trailer with a door, they opened it up to see what was in it. Okay, probably originally opened by the SWAT team to make sure there wasn't somebody in it with something in their hands that would pose a threat.

But then the actual search, it was within bounds.

-(RP 218, L2 – 219, L5)

The Appellant, in his brief, spends the majority of his time discussing the definition that a cargo trailer is not a motorized vehicle and therefore is not a vehicle and thus is beyond the scope of the search. Further, there was no showing of ownership of this "vehicle" and because

of the nature of the way the search warrant was prepared, there had to be a showing of some type of ownership.

The State submits that this becomes a question of definition. Unfortunately, the parties did not help the trial court when he was making his determination.

The affidavit for the search warrant together with the search warrant itself clearly indicate that the officers are allowed to search buildings and outbuildings on the property. Under RCW 9A.04.110 the definition of a "building" is found under (5). It reads as follows:

(5) "Building", in addition to its ordinary meaning, includes any dwelling, fenced area, vehicle, railway car, cargo container, or any other structure used for lodging of persons or for carrying on business therein, or for the use, sale, or deposit of goods; ...

Also RCW 9A.04.110 under definition number (28) is the definition for "vehicle". It reads as follows:

(28) "Vehicle", means a "motor vehicle" as defined in the vehicle and traffic laws, any aircraft, or any vessel equipped with propulsion by mechanical means or by sail;

This distinction was set forth and further discussed in the case of State v. Tyson, 33 Wn. App. 859, 658 P.2d 55, review denied, 99 Wn.2d 1023 (1983). In that case it was held that a semi trailer, not being a self

propelled vehicle, can be subject of a burglary in the second degree. The finding was that it could be done not as a vehicle, but as a building using the definitions referred to above. The prosecution, under a vehicle prowling statute, was found to be inappropriate for breaking and entering a semi trailer, since a semi trailer is not a motor vehicle.

When we then look at the findings and conclusions of the trial court, we note that the uncontested findings clearly establish a proper search conducted by the officers based on warrant. The only argument the State has is that the definition of the “cargo trailer” should be a “building” as opposed to a “vehicle”. If that is correct, then certainly the underlying premises that the court based its findings on would not be disturbed in any way. The search warrant itself, which is attached to the Findings of Fact referred to the court allowing the search of: “any outbuildings, garages, sheds or the like, located on the afore described property”.

The State submits that this would constitute an outbuilding or shed. It is interesting to note that the defense in its Appellate Brief on page 13 refers to “a cargo trailer unattached to a vehicle is a stationary object. It cannot be moved by itself any more than a semi trailer”. If it’s not a vehicle then it is a building and buildings are stationary objects. This fully is in line with the definition of a “building” under the previously noted RCW (RCW 9A.04.110(5)).

III. CONCLUSION

The trial court made the proper determination as to the ultimate veracity of the search. The definition of a “building” would also contain the concept of a “cargo trailer”. With that in mind, the trial court should be affirmed in all respects.

DATED this 10 day of Dec., 2008.

Respectfully submitted:

ARTHUR D. CURTIS  
Prosecuting Attorney  
Clark County, Washington

By:

  
MICHAEL C. KINNIE, WSBA#7869  
Senior Deputy Prosecuting Attorney

mg

13

**FILED**  
**FEB 0 8 2008**  
Sherry W. Parker, Clerk, Clark Co.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON  
IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF CLARK

STATE OF WASHINGTON,

Plaintiff,

v.

COREY ALAN RUNYON,

Defendant.

No. 06-1-01600-9

FINDINGS OF FACT AND CONCLUSIONS  
OF LAW RE: CrR 3.6 HEARING

THIS MATTER having come regularly before the above-entitled Court; State of Washington represented by Kasey Vu, Deputy Prosecuting Attorney and the defendant being present and represented by his attorney, James Sowder, and the Court having held a CrR 3.6 hearing on July 19, 2007, and the Court further having heard during that time from the following witnesses: Clark-Skamania Drug Task Force Detective Josannah Hopkins, Clark County Deputy Sheriff Detective Phil Sample, Matt Deitemeyer, Ray Smith, Reba Graham, and Defendant Corey Runyon, and the Court further having admitted exhibits for purposes of the 3.6 hearing, and after argument of counsel, hereby makes its:

FINDINGS OF FACT

1. On June 9, 2006, members of the Clark-Skamania Drug Task Force and other local law enforcement from Clark County served a search warrant on the property of Defendant Corey Runyon. The official address of the property, as designated by the Clark County Assessor's Office, is 20801 NE 10<sup>th</sup> Avenue, Ridgefield, Clark County, Washington. The Clark

FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS  
RE: CrR 3.6 - Page 1 of 4

CLARK COUNTY PROSECUTING ATTORNEY  
1013 FRANKLIN STREET • PO BOX 5000  
VANCOUVER, WASHINGTON 98666-5000  
(360) 397-2261 (OFFICE)  
(360) 397-2230 (FAX)

93

1 County Assessor's Office is the official entity authorized to assign street addresses to real  
2 property located within Clark County, Washington. Any agreement between private parties to  
3 designate a street address to a parcel of land located within Clark County, Washington, does  
4 not transform it into an official address absent official action from the Clark County Assessor's  
5 Office.

6 2. Detective Hopkins verified the physical location of the search warrant with the  
7 confidential informant. Detective Hopkins obtained the street address for the location of the  
8 search warrant from the Clark County Assessor's Office. The physical location of the search  
9 warrant had the street address of 20801 NE 10<sup>th</sup> Avenue, Ridgefield, Clark County, Washington.  
10 The police served the search warrant on the property located at 20801 NE 10<sup>th</sup> Avenue,  
11 Ridgefield, Clark County, Washington.

12 3. The Search Warrant Affidavit and subsequent Search Warrant described with  
13 specificity, the area of the property to be searched. This included the northern portion of the lot,  
14 where the shop, motor home, and trailer were located. A copy of the Affidavit for a Search  
15 Warrant is attached hereto and incorporated by this reference. It was admitted at the time of the  
16 3.6 hearing as Exhibit 17.

17 4. The Search Warrant Affidavit and subsequent Search Warrant sought to search  
18 for items of evidence related to Methamphetamine and its distribution.

19 5. The Search Warrant Affidavit described in detail the steps that Detective Hopkins  
20 took in conducting a controlled buy of Methamphetamine with the confidential informant. The  
21 Search Warrant Affidavit also described the confidential informant as someone who has used  
22 Methamphetamine in the past, and is familiar with Methamphetamine labs.

23 6. There was no evidence produced at the hearing that indicated that the police  
24 once they obtained the Search Warrant, executed it improperly. The Search Warrant authorized  
25 the police to search for items of evidence in vehicles located on the property. This was  
26 supported by information in the Search Warrant Affidavit, which stated that Defendant was  
27 known to hide Methamphetamine in the undercarriages of abandoned vehicles on the property.  
During the execution of the Search Warrant, the police looked in those areas and locations  
where the items they sought to locate, reasonably could have been located. This included the  
Harley Davidson Motorcycle in the shop and the cargo trailer outside.

1           7.     The vehicle identification number (VIN) of the Harley Davidson motorcycle was  
2 engraved on the right-hand fork assembly. The handle bar of the Harley Davidson motorcycle  
3 was turned to the left, exposing the right-hand fork assembly and its VIN. The police were able  
4 to observe the VIN of the Harley Davidson motorcycle without having to touch the motorcycle, or  
5 manipulate any of its parts.

6                     Based on the foregoing findings of fact, the Court makes its:

7   CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

8           1.     The Court has proper venue and jurisdiction to hear the above-entitled matter.

9           2.     The police had probable cause to believe that there may be evidence related to  
10 the crime of Methamphetamine Distribution located at Defendant's property, with the street  
11 address of 20801 NE 10<sup>th</sup> Avenue, Ridgefield, Clark County, Washington.

12           3.     The police did not have the wrong address for the location of the search warrant.  
13 The police were authorized to be on the property designated as 20801 NE 10<sup>th</sup> Avenue,  
14 Ridgefield, Clark County, Washington, to serve the search warrant.

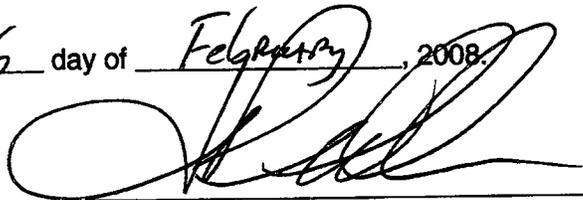
15           4.     The reliability and basis of knowledge for the confidential informant was  
16 established by the Search Warrant Affidavit. The controlled buy that the police conducted with  
17 this confidential informant complied with the requirements as outlined in State v. Casto, 39 Wn.  
18 App. 229, 692 P.2d 890 (1984). This met both the reliability and basis of knowledge prongs  
19 required by Aguilar-Spinelli. The confidential informant's basis of knowledge was further  
20 satisfied by his/her first hand experience with Methamphetamine and Methamphetamine labs.

21           5.     The police did not exceed the scope of the Search warrant by obtaining the VIN  
22 of the Harley Davison, as the VIN was in plain view. Furthermore, the Search Warrant  
23 authorized the police to search for items of evidence located in vehicles on the property.

24           6.     The police also did not did not exceed the scope of the Search Warrant by  
25 searching the cargo trailer on the property. Again, the Search Warrant authorized the police to  
26 search for items of evidence located in vehicles on the property. The definition of "vehicles"  
27 includes "trailers" in the sense that they pertain to conveyance and transportation on roads and  
highways.

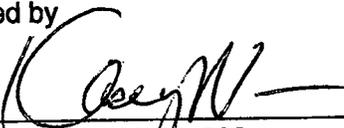
1           7. Judge Schreiber did not abuse his discretion in finding probable cause to grant  
2 the Search Warrant. The Search Warrant was based on probable cause and was executed in a  
3 reasonable manner.

4           DONE IN OPEN COURT this 6 day of February, 2008.

5 

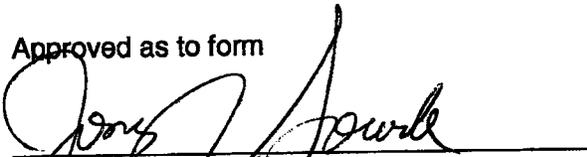
6           The Honorable John P. Wulle  
7           Judge of the Superior Court of Clark County

8           Presented by

9 

10           Kasey T. Vu, WSBA #31528  
11           Deputy Prosecuting Attorney

12           Approved as to form

13   
14           James J. Sowder, WSBA #9072  
15           Counsel for Defendant *disputes #*  
16           *1, 3, & 6*

STATE OF WASHINGTON,

Plaintiff,

AFFIDAVIT FOR  
SEARCH WARRANT

vs.

Runyon, Corey Alan 06/30/1967  
20801 NE 10<sup>th</sup> Ave  
Ridgefield, Washington  
98642

Defendant(s).

STATE OF WASHINGTON        )  
                                  :SS  
COUNTY OF CLARK        )

I, Det. Josannah Hopkins, being first duly sworn upon oath, hereby depose and say that I have good and sufficient reason to believe that the following goods, to wit

(1) Methamphetamine substances controlled by the Uniform Controlled Substances Act of the State of Washington, and items used to facilitate the distribution and packaging of Methamphetamine;

(2) Records relating to the transportation, ordering, manufacturing, possession, sale, transfer and/or importation of controlled substances in particular, Methamphetamine, including but not limited to books, notebooks, ledgers, check book ledgers, handwritten notes, journals, calendars, receipts and the like;

(3) Records showing the identity of co-conspirators in this distribution operation, including but not limited to address and/or phone books, telephone bills, Rolodex indices, notebooks, ledgers, check book ledgers, handwritten notes, journals, calendars, receipt and the like;

(4) Records which will indicate profits and/or proceeds of the illegal distribution operation of Methamphetamine to include, but not limited to books, notebooks, ledgers, check book ledgers, handwritten notes, journals, calendars, receipts and the like;

(5) Books, records, invoices, receipts, records of real estate transactions, purchase, lease or rental agreements, utility and telephone bills, records reflecting ownership of motor vehicles, keys to vehicles, bank statements and related records, passbooks, money drafts, letters

of credit, money orders, bank drafts, pay stubs, tax statements, cashiers checks, bank checks, safe deposit box keys, money wrappers, and other items evidencing the obtaining, secreting, transfer, concealment, and/or expenditure of money and/or dominion and control over assets and proceeds;

(6) Currency, precious metals, jewelry, and financial instruments, including stocks and bonds for the purpose of tracking proceeds and/or profits;

(7) Address and/or telephone books, telephone bills, Rolodex indices and papers reflecting names, addresses, telephone numbers, pager numbers, fax numbers and/or telex number of sources of supply, customers, financial institution, and other individual or businesses with whom a financial relationship exists;

(8) Correspondence, papers, records, and any other items showing employment or lack of employment of defendant or reflecting income or expenses, including but not limited to items listed in paragraph 5, financial statements, credit card records, receipts, and income tax returns;

(9) Paraphernalia for packaging, weighing and distributing Methamphetamine including but not limited to scales, baggies, and other items used in the distribution operation, including firearms;

Are on this 02 day of June, 2006 in the unlawful possession of the defendant(s) in:

A fenced area on the Southeast corner of NE 10<sup>th</sup> Avenue and NE 209<sup>th</sup> Street. The fenced area encompasses the entire parcel with the abbreviated legal description of #91 SEC 2 T3N R1EWM 1A, and that portion of the parcel with the abbreviated legal description of #74 SEC 2 T3N R1EWM 1A which extends North of the Northernmost wall of the residential structure at 20801 NE 10<sup>th</sup> Ave.

The fenced area described is surrounded by a 6+ foot chain link fence, with portions that have either plastic inserts, or are covered by blue/green tarps. Parcel #91 SEC 2 T3N R1EWM 1A contains at least two outbuildings, one of which is a large blue workshop with two white garage type doors on the North side. There is a separate gate onto this parcel that is accessible from NE 209<sup>th</sup> Street. The remainder of the fenced area includes all of the property that is north of the residential structure located on parcel #74 SEC 2 T3N R1EWM 1A.

The primary residence to the defendant is located in the southeast corner of the junk yard lot. The primary residence is approximately 24-28 foot long motor home with the word Itasca labeled on the front of it in black lettering. The motor home is beige in color with an orange stripe down the side. The motor home is approximately 24-28 feet long.

The fenced area described, the excluded residential building and parts south of the residence, have a specific address of 20801 NE 10<sup>th</sup> Avenue, Vancouver, Clark County, State of Washington.

AND

Any vehicles registered to or operated by the occupants of the aforescribed property.

AND

Any outbuildings, garages, sheds or the like, located on the aforescribed property,

I am informed and aware, based upon the following:

I am an Employee of the Vancouver Police Department for approximately 6 years. I am currently assigned to the Clark Skamania Drug Task Force. During this employment your affiant has had over 100 hours of training in narcotic identification and investigation of delivery of controlled substances related to methamphetamine and other various narcotics. Your Affiant has also attended a 40 hour undercover investigation course. Your affiant has also been to a 40 hour clandestine lab school. Your affiant has also had over 720 hours of training as part of the State of Washington Basic Law Enforcement Academy. Your affiant has participated in over 150 narcotics investigations.

In this official capacity, I was contacted by a confidential reliable informant. The CRI advised me that within the past 72 hours and prior to the presentation of this affidavit the informant was a guest at the residence located at 20801 NE 10<sup>th</sup> Ave Ridgefield, Washington. The CRI knows the resident to be Corey Runyon. The CRI knows Corey Runyon to live in Itasca Motor home at the above address. The CRI stated that Corey lives in both the motor home and in the blue shop that is located away from the main house. The main house is occupied by his parents who are not involved in the distribution of methamphetamine. The CRI stated that he/she has known Corey for at least two years. The CRI knows Corey to have distributed methamphetamine over the past two years. The CRI has been an invited guest at 20801 NE Ave at least 200 times. The CRI has seen methamphetamine, scales, packaging material and paraphernalia approximately 150 times out of the 200. The CRI stated that 95 percent of their visits to Corey Runyons they have seen methamphetamine. The CRI also stated that 50 percent of the time he/she has seen drug transactions between Corey and others. The CRI in the past has purchased methamphetamine from Corey on numerous occasions. The CRI in the past has known Corey to cook small 1 to 2 pound amounts of methamphetamine in his shop. The CRI stated that he/she believes Corey to have cooked methamphetamine about a month ago. The CRI as of a week ago knows Corey to methamphetamine transactions in his trailer, shop and in the open area of his fenced in property. The CRI also stated that they know

Corey to hide methamphetamine underneath the undercarriages of the abandoned vehicles surrounding his shop and motor home.

Within the 72 hours and prior, to the presentation of this affidavit, I was by contacted be a Confidential Reliable informant, who stated that they had been an invited guest at Corey Runyons Motor home and shop at 20801 NE 10<sup>th</sup> Ave Ridgefield, Washington. While the CRI was at the location he/she observed what they believed to be two ounces of methamphetamine sold to Corey in his Itasca Motor home. The CRI recognized the amount of methamphetamine to be more then a reasonable personal amount use.

CRI has been an invited guest to the above residence at least 200 times over the past two years. The CRI stated that over the two years 95 percent of the time Corey Runyons has methamphetamine on his property. The CRI also stated that 50 percent of the time he/she has seen drug transactions between Corey and others. The CRI in the past has purchased methamphetamine from Corey on numerous occasions. In the past the CRI knows Corey to cook small amounts of methamphetamine in his shop. The CRI stated that he/she is aware of what methamphetamine looks like due to past drug usage and distribution of methamphetamine.

The CRI knows Corey Runyon to live in the motor home and shop for the past 2-3 years. The CRI identified Corey Runyon from a CCSO mug shot. The CRI was able to point out the motor home and shop during a drive by with Detectives of the Drug Task Force. Corey Runyon lists 20801 NE 10<sup>th</sup> Ave Ridgefield, Washington as his home address in our Electronic Police Reporting System.

**As to the informant's credibility,**

The CRI is reliable to myself and Detective Boardman. The informant has completed at least 1 controlled buy of illegal drugs while under the direction of the Clark Skamania Drug Task Force. On all controlled buys, the informant claimed that he/she knew particular places where drugs were for sale. During the drive by's with the informant, these particular places were pointed out to me by the informant. During this controlled buy the informant and their vehicle was searched and no monies, drugs or contraband's were found. The informant was given a specific amount of monies from the interagency Drug Task Force fund. After the search the informant was kept under constant police observation until the informant entered the home with in Clark County. The informant exited the residence a short time later and was kept under constant police observation until we meet at a pre-determined location. The informant handed over a plastic baggie of methamphetamine. The amount of methamphetamine purchased by the informant was consistent with the amount of monies given. The narcotic was field tested and showed positive for methamphetamine. The informant and their vehicle were searched again and no monies, drugs or contraband were found. In addition to controlled buys, the CRI has been able to provide us helpful information with ongoing investigations. The information has been verified and shown to be correct.

**As to the informants basis of knowledge,**

The informant has used methamphetamine in the past and also been around the distribution of methamphetamine. The informant has been in the drug subculture for numerous years.

The informant also has basic knowledge of methamphetamine labs from being around them in the past.

**As to the informants motivation,**

The informant's motivation is for a positive recommendation for monetary compensation.

**As to the informant's criminal history,**

The CRI criminal history shows Unlawful issuance of bank checks as of May 2006.

**As to the defendant's criminal history,**

Corey Runyons criminal history as of May 29<sup>th</sup> shows 2 Felony convictions one VUSCA-possession and Controlled substance no prescription and Assault IV, DWLS III, drug paraphernalia, bail jumping.

I know from my training knowledge and experience that persons involved in the distribution of controlled substances commonly maintain records to assist them in their business activities. That the records are used to record credits and debits, profits and proceeds, and to reconcile profits and stock on hand. Because the suspect mentioned above is involved in the distribution of controlled substances, to wit methamphetamine, it is more likely than not that the records of this activity will be found at **20801 NE 10<sup>th</sup> Ave Ridgefield, Clark County Washington.**

I know from my training, knowledge and experience that persons involved in the distribution of controlled substances almost always use packaging material including plastic baggies to hold the controlled substances, repackage it in smaller quantities utilizing scales to sell to individual users and these packaging materials will be found at the same location as the controlled substances. I also know that subjects who distribute methamphetamine will also frequently consume methamphetamine and will have drug paraphernalia at their residence. Because the suspect mentioned above is involved in the distribution of controlled substances it is more likely than not that packaging material and drug paraphernalia will be found at **20801 NE 10<sup>th</sup> Ave Ridgefield, Clark County Washington.**

I know from my training, knowledge and experience that most people involved in the distribution and possession of controlled substances possess items of identification (including but not limited to driver's licenses, rent receipts, bills, and address books). I also know that

these items are relevant to the identity of the possessor of the controlled substances, possessor of other items seized, and occupants of the premises searched. It is therefore more likely than not that these items of identification will be found at 20801 NE 10<sup>th</sup> Ave Ridgefield, Clark County Washington.

I know from my training, knowledge and experience that subjects involved in distribution of methamphetamine hide narcotics in many places, including but not limited to, mattresses, inner walls, bathroom fans, secret compartments, outbuildings and adjoining structures. I am seeking to search all areas of the premises. I know from my training, knowledge and experience that pagers, drug records, packaging material, weapons (including rifles, shotguns, and handguns) are tools of the trade and instrumentality of the crime of delivery and trafficking in narcotics. That I am seeking to seize these items.

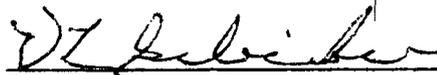
I know from my training, knowledge and experience that proceeds of the sales and/or distribution of drugs are often found which include not only monies, but items taken in trade or purchased with monies earned through illicit activities, and although these items are subject to civil forfeiture the evidentiary value in showing an ongoing conspiracy is invaluable.

I know from my training, knowledge and experience, and investigation of this case, the property to be seized is described as: any controlled substances, any money or accounts, and/or other items of value including, but not limited to real property, which constitutes profits and/or proceeds which were used or intended to be used to facilitate prohibited conduct; any equipment including, but not limited to conveyances and weapons which constitutes proceeds and/or profits which were used or intended to be used or available to be used to facilitate prohibited conduct; any records and/or proceeds of the above, constitutes profits, proceeds, and/or instrumentality of delivery, and possession of Methamphetamine and is subject to civil forfeiture.

Based on the foregoing, I believe there is probable cause and I pray the court for issuance of a Search Warrant authorizing the search of the aforescribed residence, and vehicles for the above-described items and if any are found authorizing the seizure of the same as it appears that the above listed residence is involved in ongoing criminal enterprise involving the manufacture and delivery of the controlled substance Methamphetamine.

Det. Josie Hopkins   
Clark County Skamania Drug Task Force

Subscribed and Sworn to before me this 02 day of June, 2006.

  
District Court Judge  
Clark County  
State of Washington

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF CLARK COUNTY

STATE OF WASHINGTON

STATE OF WASHINGTON,

Plaintiff,

SEARCH WARRANT

vs.

Runyon, Corey Alan 06/30/1967  
20801 NE 10<sup>th</sup> Ave  
Ridgefield Washington 98602

Defendant(s).

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON, to any Sheriff, Policeman or Peace Officer in the County of Clark: Proof by affidavit under oath, made in conformity with the State of Washington Criminal rules for Justice Court, Rule 2.3, section(c), having been made this day to me by Det. Josannah Hopkins of the Clark Skamania Drug Task Force , that there is probable cause for the issuance of a Search Warrant on the grounds set forth in the State of Washington Criminal Rules for Justice Court, Rule 2.3, section (c).

YOU ARE THEREFORE COMMANDED, that with the necessary and proper assistance to make a diligent search, good cause having been shown therefore, of the following described property, within 10 days of the issuance of this warrant:

A fenced area on the Southeast corner of NE 10<sup>th</sup> Avenue and NE 209<sup>th</sup> Street. The fenced area encompasses the entire parcel with the abbreviated legal description of #91 SEC 2 T3N R1EWM 1A, and that portion of the parcel with the abbreviated legal description of #74 SEC 2 T3N R1EWM 1A which extends North of the Northernmost wall of the residential structure at 20801 NE 10<sup>th</sup> Ave.

The fenced area described is surrounded by a 6+ foot chain link fence, with portions that have either plastic inserts, or are covered by blue/green tarps. Parcel #91 SEC 2 T3N R1EWM 1A contains at least two outbuildings, one of which is a large blue workshop with two white garage type doors on the North side. There is a separate gate onto this parcel that is accessible from NE 209<sup>th</sup> Street. The remainder of the fenced area includes all of the property that is north of the residential structure located on parcel #74 SEC 2 T3N R1EWM 1A.

The primary residence to the defendant is located in the southeast corner of the junk yard lot. The primary residence is approximately 24-28 foot long motor home with the word

CM 2/25/06 A Anderson

Itasca labeled on the front of it in black lettering. The motor home is beige in color with an orange stripe down the side. The motor home is approximately 24-28 feet long.

The fenced area described, the excluded residential building and parts south of the residence, have a specific address of 20801 NE 10<sup>th</sup> Avenue, Vancouver, Clark County, State of Washington.

AND

Any vehicles registered to or operated by the occupants of the aforescribed property.

AND

Any outbuildings, garages, sheds or the like, located on the aforescribed property,

for the following goods:

(1) Methamphetamine, substances controlled by the Uniform Controlled Substances Act of the State of Washington, and items used to facilitate the distribution and packaging of Methamphetamine;

(2) Records relating to the transportation, ordering, manufacturing, possession, sale, transfer and/or importation of controlled substances in particular, Methamphetamine, including but not limited to books, notebooks, ledgers, check book ledgers, handwritten notes, journals, calendars, receipts, electronic recording media, and the like;

(3) Records showing the identity of co-conspirators in this distribution operation, including but not limited to address and/or phone books, telephone bills, Rolodex indices, notebooks, ledgers, check book ledgers, handwritten notes, journals, calendars, receipts, electronic recording media, and the like;

(4) Records which will indicate profits and/or proceeds of the illegal distribution operation of Methamphetamine to include, but not limited to books, notebooks, ledgers, check book ledgers, handwritten notes, journals, calendars, receipts, electronic recording media, and the like;

(5) Books, records, invoices, receipts, records of real estate transactions, purchase, lease or rental agreements, utility and telephone bills, records reflecting

ownership of motor vehicles, keys to vehicles, bank statements and related records, passbooks, money drafts, letters of credit, money orders, bank drafts, pay stubs, tax statements, cashiers checks, bank checks, safe deposit box keys, money wrappers, and other items evidencing the obtaining, secreting, transfer, concealment, and/or expenditure of money and/or dominion and control over assets and proceeds;

(6) Currency, precious metals, jewelry, and financial instruments, including stocks and bonds for the purpose of tracking proceeds and/or profits;

(7) Address and/or telephone books, telephone bills, Rolodex indices and papers reflecting names, addresses, telephone numbers, pager numbers, fax numbers and/or telex number of sources of supply, customers, financial institution, and other individual or businesses with whom a financial relationship exists;

(8) Correspondence, papers, records, and any other items showing employment or lack of employment of defendant or reflecting income or expenses, including but not limited to items listed in paragraph 5, financial statements, credit card records, receipts, and income tax returns;

(9) Paraphernalia for packaging, weighing and distributing Methamphetamine, including but not limited to scales, baggies, and other items used in the distribution operation, including firearms;

And if you find the same or any part thereof, then items of identification pertaining to the residency thereof, bring the same before the Honorable District Court Judge W. L. Schick to be disposed of according to law.

GIVEN, under my hand this 02 Day of June, 2006.

This Search Warrant was issued:

Time: 1:30 PM

Date/Time Execution:

6-9-06 04:10 AM

W. L. Schick  
District Court Judge

Clark County  
State of Washington

By: [Signature]

Det

Clark-Skamania Drug Task Force

