

The Supreme Court of the State of Louisiana

STATE OF LOUISIANA

No. 2025-KK-01511

VS.

COLE MEEKS

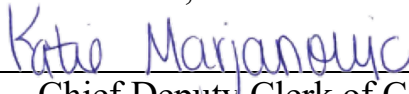
IN RE: State of Louisiana - Applicant Plaintiff; Applying For Supervisory Writ,
Parish of Orleans Criminal, Criminal District Court Number(s) 565-682, Court of
Appeal, Fourth Circuit, Number(s) 2025-K-0746;

December 10, 2025

Writ application granted. See per curiam.

PDG
JLW
JDH
WJC
JBM
JMG
CRC

Supreme Court of Louisiana
December 10, 2025



Chief Deputy Clerk of Court
For the Court

SUPREME COURT OF LOUISIANA

No. 2025-KK-01511

STATE OF LOUISIANA

VS.

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On Supervisory Writ to the Criminal District Court, Parish of Orleans Criminal

PER CURIAM

Writ granted. “In reviewing the totality of circumstances for whether reasonable suspicion existed for making an investigatory stop, the officer’s past experience, training and common sense may be considered in determining if his inferences from the facts at hand were reasonable. A reviewing court should give deference to the inferences and deductions of a trained police officer that might well elude an untrained person.” *State v. Greenberry*, 14-1126, p. 1 (La. 4/10/15), 164 So.3d 824, 825 (internal citations omitted).

The district court abused its discretion relying on *State v. Davis*, wherein this Court specifically observed the officers testified they “could not ... readily distinguish between tobacco and marijuana hand-rolled cigarettes.” 359 So.2d 986, 989 (La. 1978). The officer in this matter testified he observed the defendant in the act of rolling “green vegetable material” into a hand-rolled cigarette. Thus, the officer did not simply observe a hand-rolled cigarette, he observed the contents that were being rolled into the cigarette itself. The officer further testified that, based on his training, he suspected this to be marijuana. We find this sufficient to establish reasonable suspicion for the officer to conduct the initial investigatory stop. Accordingly, the ruling of the district court granting defendant’s motion to suppress

and finding of no probable cause is reversed and the matter is remanded for further proceedings.

REVERSED AND REMANDED