

# Download United States V. Borrelli

United States v. Lepinski, 460 F.2d 234 (10th Cir. 1972). A limited stop for the purpose of identifying a person does not violate the Fourth Amendment where the officer reasonably suspects that the person has committed a crime. United States v. Lepinski, 460 F.2d 234 (10th Cir. 1972). A limited stop for the purpose of identifying a person does not violate the Fourth Amendment where the officer reasonably suspects that the person has committed a crime. KRAFT, District Judge. The defendants were charged by separate indictments with the crime of perjury, as defined in 18 U.S.C. § 1621 1. They filed motions to dismiss and motions for a bill of particulars. RULING ON DEFENDANT BORRELLI'S MOTION TO DISMISS. EGINTON, District Judge. BACKGROUND. This case originally involved fourteen defendants charged in a superseding indictment filed on June 21, 1990, with having operated the Schettino cocaine trafficking ring in Connecticut, which distributed cocaine during 1989 and 1990. - United States V. Borrelli