

SUPREME COURT OF ARKANSAS

No.

Opinion Delivered April 9, 2009

IN RE ADMINISTRATIVE
ORDER NUMBER 4(a);
RULES OF CRIMINAL
PROCEDURE, RULES 24.3(b)
AND 28.1

PER CURIAM

On January 8, 2009, we published for comment the Supreme Court Committee on Criminal Practice’s proposals to amend Rules of Criminal Procedure 24.3(b) and 28.1, and Administrative Order Number 4(a). *In re Rules of Criminal Procedure, Rules 24.3(b) and 28.1; Administrative Order Number 4*, 375 Ark. App’x 567 (Jan. 8, 2009). That per curiam order should be reviewed for an explanation of the changes.

Pursuant to Ark. Const. amend. 80 § 3, we adopt the committee’s proposals and republish the rules as set out below. These rule changes shall be effective June 1, 2009.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDERS

Order 4. Verbatim Trial Record

(a) *Verbatim Record*. Unless waived on the record by the parties, it shall be the duty of any circuit court to require that a verbatim record be made of all proceedings, including any communications between the court and one or more members of the jury, pertaining to any contested matter before the court or the jury.

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ARKANSAS RULES OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

Rule 28.1. Limitations and consequences.

(a) Any defendant charged with an offense and incarcerated in a city or county jail in this state pending trial shall be released on his own recognizance if not brought to trial within nine (9) months from the time provided in Rule 28.2, excluding only such periods of necessary delay as are authorized in Rule 28.3.

(b) Any defendant charged with an offense and incarcerated in prison in this state pursuant to conviction of another offense shall be entitled to have the charge dismissed with an absolute bar to prosecution if not brought to trial within twelve (12) months from the time provided in Rule 28.2, excluding only such periods of necessary delay as are authorized in Rule 28.3.

(c) Any defendant charged with an offense and held to bail, or otherwise lawfully set at liberty, including released from incarceration pursuant to subsection (a) hereof, shall be entitled to have the charge dismissed with an absolute bar to prosecution if not brought to trial within twelve (12) months from the time provided in Rule 28.2, excluding only such periods of necessary delay as are authorized in Rule 28.3.

(d) Any defendant who is charged with an offense in circuit court, including a defendant who appeals a district court conviction to circuit court, and who is entitled to a dismissal of the charge because not brought to trial in the circuit court as provided in subsection (b) or (c) hereof may move the circuit court for dismissal of the charge. If the circuit court denies the



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motion to dismiss, the defendant may raise the denial in a posttrial appeal of a conviction as grounds for reversing the conviction and dismissing the charge. The defendant whose motion is denied by the circuit court shall not be entitled to seek interlocutory review of the denial by appeal or by petition for writ of prohibition, but the defendant may, in appropriate cases, seek interlocutory review by petition for writ of certiorari. The failure of a defendant to seek interlocutory review by petition for writ of certiorari shall not constitute a waiver of the defendant's right to raise the denial of rights under subsection (b) or (c) hereof in a posttrial appeal.

(e) Any defendant charged with an offense in district court who is entitled to dismissal of the charge because not brought to trial in the district court as provided in subsection (b) or (c) may move the district court for dismissal of the charge. If the district court denies the motion for dismissal, there shall be no right to interlocutory review of the denial, but the defendant who appeals a district court conviction to the circuit court may move the circuit court for dismissal of the charge because not brought to trial in the district court as provided in subsection (b) or (c) hereof. If the circuit court denies the motion for dismissal, there shall be no right to interlocutory review of the denial except by writ of certiorari as provided in subsection (d) hereof, but the defendant who appeals a conviction in the circuit court may raise the denial as grounds for reversing the conviction and dismissing a charge.

(f) The dismissal of a charge pursuant to subsection (b) or (c) hereof shall also be an absolute bar to prosecution for any other offense required to be joined with the charge dismissed.



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(g) (1) If the district court denies a defendant’s motion to dismiss because not brought to trial in the district court as provided in subsection (b) and (c) hereof, the defendant may thereafter enter a plea of guilty in district court without waiving the right to move the circuit court for dismissal of the charge because the defendant was not brought to trial in the district court as provided in subsection (b) or (c) hereof.

(2) If the circuit court denies a defendant’s motion to dismiss because not brought to trial in either the circuit court or the district court as provided in subsection (b) or (c) hereof, the defendant may enter a conditional plea of guilty in the circuit court as provided in Rule 24.3(b).

(3) Failure of a defendant to move for dismissal of a charge pursuant to subsection (b) or (c) hereof prior to a plea of guilty or trial shall constitute a waiver of rights under this rule.

(h) This rule shall have no effect in those cases which are expressly governed by the “Interstate Agreement on Detainers Act” (Act 705 of 1971).

Reporter’s Notes to 2009 Amendments

The 2009 amendments deleted references to the “circuit court” in subsections (a), (b), and (c) of this rule. The supreme court had previously held that the speedy trial requirements of the rule applied to a proceeding in municipal court, the predecessor of the district court. *Stephens v. State*, 295 Ark. 541, 750 S.W.2d 52 (1988); *Whittle v. Washington County Circuit Court*, 325 Ark. 136, 925 S.W.2d 383 (1996).



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Prior to the change, a defendant whose speedy trial motion was denied by the circuit court could seek interlocutory supreme court review of the decision by filing a writ of prohibition. *See* former Rule 28.1(d). Similarly, the defendant in district court could file a petition for writ of prohibition in the circuit court, and if the circuit court also denied the speedy trial motion, the defendant could seek supreme court review by writ of prohibition. *Cf. Prine v. State*, 370 Ark. 232, 258 S.W.3d 347 (2007); *McFarland v. Lindsey*, 338 Ark. 588, 2 S.W.3d 48 (1999). As a result of such interlocutory review, a rule designed to encourage prompt disposition of criminal cases often resulted in lengthy delays in the trial of such cases.

The 2009 amendments substantially limit the defendant's right to seek interlocutory review of an adverse ruling on a speedy trial motion. Subsection (e) makes it clear that there is no right to interlocutory review of a district court's denial of a speedy trial motion. Under revised subsection (d), a circuit court's denial of a speedy trial motion is not reviewable prior to trial except by writ of certiorari.

It is anticipated that a writ of certiorari will be issued to a circuit court only in extraordinary cases where the record clearly demonstrates that the circuit court has grossly abused its discretion by denying the defendant's speedy trial motion. The standards for determining the propriety of a writ of certiorari are set out in numerous recent supreme court opinions:

1. A writ of certiorari is extraordinary relief.



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2. The appellate court will not look beyond the face of the record to ascertain the actual merits of a controversy, or to control discretion, or to review a finding of fact, or to reverse a trial court's discretionary authority.

3. A writ of certiorari lies only where it is apparent on the face of the record that there has been a plain, manifest, clear, and gross abuse of discretion, or that there is a lack of jurisdiction, an act in excess of jurisdiction on the face of the record, or the proceedings are erroneous on the face of the record.

4. Certiorari is available in the exercise of the supreme court's review of a tribunal that is proceeding illegally where no other mode of review has been provided.

5. There can be no other adequate remedy but for the writ of certiorari. *See Evans v. Blankenship*, 374 Ark. 104, 286 S.W.3d 137 (2008); *Helena-West Helena Sch. Dist. #2 of Phillips County v. Phillips County Circuit Court*, 368 Ark. 549, 247 S.W.3d 823 (2007); *Ark. Game & Fish Comm'n v. Herndon*, 365 Ark. 180, 226 S.W.3d 776 (2006); *Ark. Dep't of Human Servs. v. Collier*, 351 Ark. 506, 95 S.W.3d 772 (2003) (writ of certiorari granted when trial court made a decision that was contrary to the plain language of a statute); *Cooper Communities, Inc. v. Benton County Circuit Court*, 336 Ark. 136, 984 S.W.2d 429 (1999); and *Oliver v. Pulaski County Circuit Court*, 340 Ark. 681, 13 S.W.3d 156 (2000).

Prior to the 2009 amendments, a guilty plea waived the defendant's right to raise an alleged denial of speedy trial. Revised subsection(g)(1) makes it clear that a defendant whose speedy trial motion is denied by the district court may thereafter plead guilty in the district



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court, file an appeal with the circuit court, and renew the speedy trial motion in the circuit court. A similar procedure does not apply in circuit court, but revised subsection(g)(2) does permit the defendant whose speedy trial motion is denied by the circuit court to enter a conditional plea of guilty and still appeal the speedy trial issue to an appellate court provided the requirements of Rule 24.3(b) are otherwise satisfied.

Rule 24.3. Pleading by defendant.

. . . .

(b) With the approval of the court and the consent of the prosecuting attorney, a defendant may enter a conditional plea of guilty or nolo contendere, reserving in writing the right, on appeal from the judgment, to review of an adverse determination of a pretrial motion to suppress seized evidence or a custodial statement or a pretrial motion to dismiss a charge because not brought to trial within the time provided in Rule 28.1(b) or (c). If the defendant prevails on appeal, the defendant shall be allowed to withdraw the conditional plea.

. . . .

Reporter’s Notes to 2009 Amendments

The 2009 change permitted a defendant to enter a conditional plea of guilty following the court’s denial of a motion to dismiss due to a violation of the defendant’s right to speedy trial as provided in Rule 28.1.

CONDITIONAL PLEA FORM
[For use with Rule 24.3(b), Arkansas Rules of Criminal Procedure]

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF _____, ARKANSAS
_____ Division



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No. _____

STATE OF ARKANSAS

v.

_____, Defendant

CONDITIONAL PLEA

I, _____ (*name of defendant*), with the approval of the court, and the consent of the Prosecuting Attorney am entering a plea of [guilty] [no contest] to Count 1. _____
Count 2. _____
Count 3. _____

I understand my plea is conditioned upon the filing of an appeal on the issue of _____ (*describe pretrial motion [to suppress seized evidence] [to suppress custodial statement] [to dismiss a charge because not brought to trial within the time provided in Rule 28.1 (b) or (c)] upon which appeal will be based*).

I understand that, if the judge approves my plea of [guilty] [no contest], a judgment and sentence will be entered, and that I may appeal on the issue specified above in the manner provided by the rules of court.

I understand that if I win my appeal on the issue specified above, that I may withdraw my plea of [guilty] [no contest].

I have read and understand the above. I have discussed the case and my constitutional rights with my lawyer. I understand that by pleading [guilty] [no contest], if my plea is not later withdrawn, I will be giving up my right to a trial by jury, to confront, cross-examine, and compel the attendance of witnesses, and my privilege against self-incrimination. I agree to enter my plea as indicated above on the terms and conditions set forth herein.

Date

Defendant

DEFENSE COUNSEL REVIEW



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I have reviewed this conditional plea with my client, and I have discussed with my client its consequences.

Defense Counsel

Date

PROSECUTOR APPROVAL

I have reviewed this conditional plea and consent to it.

Prosecutor Attorney

Date

COURT APPROVAL

This Conditional Plea Agreement is approved, and I direct that it be entered of record in this case.

Circuit Judge

Date

This Conditional Plea Form shall accompany the Judgment and Commitment Order Form or Judgment and Disposition Order Form and be made a part of the record in the case.

I certify this is a true and correct record of this Court.

Date: _____

Circuit Clerk/Deputy: _____