

ARKANSAS REPORTS VOLUME 323

ARKANSAS APPELLATE REPORTS VOLUME 52 [T]he law is the last result of human wisdom acting upon human experience for the benefit of the public.

— Samuel Johnson (1709-1784)

THIS BOOK CONTAINS THE OFFICIAL

ARKANSAS REPORTS Volume 323

CASES DETERMINED IN THE

Supreme Court of Arkansas

FROM
January 8, 1996 — March 18, 1996
INCLUSIVE¹

AND

ARKANSAS APPELLATE REPORTS Volume 52

CASES DETERMINED IN THE

Court of Appeals of Arkansas

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INCLUSIVE²

PUBLISHED BY THE STATE OF ARKANSAS 1996

¹Arkansas Supreme Court cases (ARKANSAS REPORTS) are in the front section, pages 1 through 805. Cite as 323 Ark. — (1996).

²Arkansas Court of Appeals cases (ARKANSAS APPELLATE REPORTS) are in the back section, pages 1 through 259. Cite as 52 Ark. App. — (1996).

ERRATA

319 Ark. 537; Claiborne v. State: The parallel citation should be "893 S.W.2d 324."

319 Ark. 602; Claiborne v. State: The parallel citation should be "892 S.W.2d 511."

322 Ark. at 823; first paragraph, line two: The date "November 7" should be "November 4."

322 Ark. at 826; second paragraph, line seven: The words "be issued" should be inserted between "days," and "to."

Set in Baskerville

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ARKANSAS REPORTS

Volume 323

CASES DETERMINED IN THE

Supreme Court of Arkansas

FROM
January 8, 1996 — March 18, 1996
INCLUSIVE

WILLIAM B. JONES, JR. REPORTER OF DECISIONS

CINDY M. ENGLISH
ASSISTANT
REPORTER OF DECISIONS

PUBLISHED BY THE STATE OF ARKANSAS 1996

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DURING THE PERIOD COVERED BY THIS VOLUME (January 8, 1996 — March 18, 1996, inclusive)

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BRADLEY D. JESSON	Chief Justice
ROBERT H. DUDLEY	Justice
DAVID NEWBERN	Justice
TOM GLAZE	Justice
DONALD L. CORBIN	Justice
ROBERT L. BROWN	Justice
ANDREE LAYTON ROAF	Justice

OFFICERS

WINSTON BRYANT	Attorney General
LESLIE W. STEEN	Clerk
JACQUELINE S. WRIGHT	Librarian
WILLIAM B. JONES, JR.	Reporter of Decisions

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STANDARDS FOR PUBLICATION OF OPINIONS

Rule 5-2

Rules of the Arkansas Supreme Court and Court of Appeals
OPINIONS

- (a) SUPREME COURT SIGNED OPINIONS. All signed opinions of the Supreme Court shall be designated for publication.
- (b) COURT OF APPEALS OPINION FORM. Opinions of the Court of Appeals may be in conventional form or in memorandum form. They shall be filed with the Clerk. The opinions need not contain a detailed statement of the facts, but may set forth only such matters as may be necessary to an understandable discussion of the errors urged. In appeals from decisions of the Arkansas Board of Review in unemployment compensation cases, when the Court finds the decision appealed from is supported by substantial evidence, that there is an absence of fraud, no error of law appears in the record and an opinion would have no precedential value, the order may be affirmed without opinion.
- (c) COURT OF APPEALS PUBLISHED OPIN-IONS. Opinions of the Court of Appeals which resolve novel or unusual questions will be released for publication when the opinions are announced and filed with the Clerk. The Court of Appeals may consider the question of whether to publish an opinion at its decision-making conference and at that time, if appropriate, make a tentative decision not to publish. Concurring and dissenting opinions will be published only if the majority opinion is published. All opinions that are not to be published shall be marked "Not Designated For Publication."
- (d) COURT OF APPEALS UNPUBLISHED OPIN-IONS. Opinions of the Court of Appeals not designated for publication shall not be published in the *Arkansas Reports* and shall not be cited, quoted, or referred to by any court or in any argument, brief, or other materials presented to any court (except in continuing or related litigation upon an issue such as res judi-

cata, collateral estoppel, or law of the case). Opinions not designated for publication shall be listed in the *Arkansas Reports* by case number, style, date, and disposition.

(e) COPIES OF ALL OPINIONS. — In every case the Clerk will furnish, without charge, one typewritten copy of all of the Court's published or unpublished opinions in the case to counsel for every party on whose behalf a separate brief was filed. The charge for additional copies is fixed by statute.

OPINIONS NOT DESIGNATED FOR PUBLICATION

Beatty v. Baker, CR 96-21 (Per Curiam), Pro Se Petition for Writ of Mandamus moot March 11, 1996.

Bohanan v. State, CR 95-1180 (Per Curiam), Pro Se Motion for Belated appeal of Order granted February 5, 1996.

Bradford v. State, CR 95-449 (Per Curiam), Pro Se Motion for Belated Appeal denied February 26, 1996.

Brewer v. State, CR 96-42 (Per Curiam), Appellee's Motion to dismiss Appeal granted; appeal dismissed March 18, 1996.

Brown v. State, CR 95-1131 (Per Curiam), affirmed February 26, 1996.

Bryan v. State, 95-134 (Per Curiam), affirmed March 11, 1996. Burnley v. State, CR 95-1088 (Per Curiam), Pro Se Motion for Extension of Time to File Brief and Pro Se Motion for

Duplication of Brief at Public Expense denied and appeal dismissed February 19, 1996.

Chatten v. State, CR 95-987 (Per Curiam), Pro Se Motion for Duplication of Appellant's Brief at Public Expense and

Duplication of Appellant's Brief at Public Expense and Motion for Appointment of counsel denied and appeal dismissed January 8, 1996.

Cloer v. Davis, Cr 96-244 (Per Curiam), Pro Se Petition for Writ of Mandamus moot March 11, 1996.

Cook v. State, CR 95-988 (Per Curiam), Pro Se Motion for Extension of Time denied and appeal dismissed January 29, 1996.

Cook v. State, CR 95-652 (Per Curiam), affirmed February 12, 1996.

Davis v. Davis, Cr 95-1253 (Per Curiam), Pro Se Petition for Writ of Mandamus moot January 22, 1996.

Davis v. State, CR 95-907 (Per Curiam), Pro Se Motion for Access to Record granted January 16, 1996.

Davis v. State, CR 95-907 (Per Curiam), Pro Se Motion for Reconsideration of Motion for Access to Record denied February 12, 1996.

Drury v. Warren, 95-1208 (Per Curiam), Pro Se Petition for Writ of Mandamus moot January 22, 1996.

Dulaney v. State, CR 95-1094 (Per Curiam), Pro Se Motion to Dismiss Appeal Without Prejudice granted in part; appeal dismissed with prejudice February 19, 1996.

Dyas v. State, CR 95-1240 (Per Curiam), affirmed March 18, 1996.

Edmondson v. State, CR 95-263 (Per Curiam), Pro Se Motion for Appointment of Counsel Treated as Motion for Belated Appeal denied January 8, 1996.

Ford v. State, 95-1019 (Per Curiam), affirmed March 4, 1996.
 Fox v. State, CR 95-91 (Per Curiam), Pro Se Motion for Extension of Time to File Appellant's Brief granted; Motion for Duplication of Brief denied February 19, 1996.

Franklin v. Plegge, CR 95-1275 (Per Curiam), Pro Se Petition for Writ of Mandamus moot March 11, 1996.

Franklin v. State, CR 94-686 (Per Curiam), Pro Se Motion for Reconsideration denied February 12, 1996.

Friend v. State, CR 96-2 (Per Curiam), Pro Se Motion for Rule on the Clerk denied March 18, 1996.

Green v. Erwin, Cr 96-4 (Per Curiam), Pro Se Petition for Writ of Mandamus moot February 12, 1996.

Hall v. State, CR 95-166 (Per Curiam), Pro Se Motion to Substitute Brief and for Appointment of Counsel granted in part and denied in part; Pro Se Motion for Court Order Authorizing the Arkansas State Crime Laboratory to Release Report denied January 16, 1996.

Harris v. Burnett, CR 95-744 (Per Curiam), Pro Se Motion for Reconsideration denied February 5, 1996.

Harris v. Garrett, 95-1363 (Per Curiam), Pro Se Motion to Expedite Appeal denied February 12, 1996.

Harris v. State, 95-1363 (Per Curiam), affirmed March 11, 1996.

Harris v. State, Cr 95-856 (Per Curiam), affirmed January 22, 1996.

Horton v. State, CR 95-1335 (Per Curiam), Pro Se Motion for Belated appeal of Judgment remanded March 4, 1996.

Jackson v. State, Cr 95-520 (per Curiam), Pro Se Motion for Extension of Time to File Appellant's Brief granted February 5, 1996.

Johnson v. State, CR 95-843 (Per Curiam), affirmed February 5, 1996.

Johnson v. State, Cr 95-497 (Per Curiam), Motion for Reconsideration of Motion to Dismiss Appeal denied February 26, 1996.

Jones v. State, CR 96-231 (Per Curiam), Pro Se Motion for Rule on the Clerk granted March 11, 1996.

Jones v. State, 95-633 (Per Curiam), rehearing denied January 22, 1996.

Langley v. State, CR 95-1129 (Per Curiam), Pro Se Motion for Belated appeal of Order and Pro Se Motion for Transcript denied January 29, 1996.

Lively v. Reynolds, Cr 96-22 (Per Curiam), Pro Se Petition for Writ of Mandamus moot March 11, 1996.

Matthews v. State, 95-869 (Per Curiam), affirmed February 5, 1996.

McDonald v. Gaines, 95-56 (Per Curiam), affirmed January 22, 1996.

Miller v. State, CR 95-129 (Per Curiam), affirmed, Motion to dismiss denied January 29, 1996.

Mosley v. State, CR 95-872 (Per Curiam), Pro Se Motion to Relieve Counsel, to Proceed Pro Se on Appeal and for Photocopies denied January 16, 1996.

Nathaniel v. State, CR 95-1196 (Per Curiam), Pro Se Petition for Writ of Certiorari denied February 19, 1996.

Norman v. State, CR 95-361 (Per Curiam), Pro Se Motion to Dismiss Counsel and Pro Se Motion for Appointment of Counsel denied March 18, 1996.

Penor v. State, CA CR 90-322 (Per Curiam), Pro Se Motion for Transcript denied and Petition for Certiorari to Arkansas Supreme Court denied February 26, 1996.

Phills v. Davis, CR 95-1294 (Per Curiam), Pro Se Petition for Writ of Mandamus moot February 5, 1996.

Reed v. State, CR 95-797 (Per Curiam), Pro Se Motion for Appointment of Counsel denied and appeal dismissed January 29, 1996.

Riddle v. Norris, 95-858 (Per Curiam), Pro Se Motion for Extension of Time to File Appellant's Brief granted January 22, 1996.

Rutherford v. State, CR 95-287 (Per Curiam), Pro Se Motion for Belated Appeal denied February 26, 1996.

Scott v. State, CR 90-6 (Per Curiam), Pro Se Motion to File an Enlarged and/or Subsequent Petition Pursuant to Criminal Procedure Rule 37 denied January 16, 1996.

Surveyor v. State, CR 95-796 (Per Curiam), affirmed February 19, 1996.

Tapp v. State, CR 95-1351 (Per Curiam), Appellee's Motion to Dismiss Appeal granted; appeal dismissed March 18, 1996.

- Tolbert v. State, CR 95-1334 (per Curiam), Pro Se Motion for Belated Appeal granted; appeal dismissed March 18, 1996.
- Ware v. State, CR 95-47 (Per Curiam), Pro Se Motion for Reconsideration denied January 29, 1996.
- Watson v. State, CR 95-1206 (Per Curiam), affirmed March 18, 1996.
- Wesley v. State, CR 96-86 (Per Curiam), Pro Se Motion for Rule on the Clerk denied March 11, 1996.
- Wilburn v. State, CR 94-1110 (Per Curiam), Pro Se Motion for Extension of Time to File Petition for rehearing denied February 19, 1996.
- Williams v. State, CR 95-1225 (Per Curiam), Pro Se Motion for Belated appeal of Order denied March 4, 1996.
- Wilson v. State, CR 95-1312 (Per Curiam), Pro Se Motion for Duplication of Appellant's Brief at Public Expense denied and appeal dismissed March 4, 1996.
- Woods v. State, 95-1252 (Per Curiam), affirmed March 11, 1996.

<u>APPENDIX</u>

Rules Adopted or Amended by Per Curiam Orders

IN RE: THE ARKANSAS CODE OF JUDICIAL CONDUCT

Supreme Court of Arkansas Opinion delivered January 29, 1996

PER CURIAM. The Arkansas Bar Association and the Association's Special Committee on the Model Code of Judicial Conduct jointly petition this court to amend Canon 5(A)(3)(d)(ii), which deals with prohibited statements by judicial candidates during political campaigns. The petition requests that we strike the existing subsection and substitute therefor the following language:

(ii) make statements that commit or appear to commit the candidate with respect to cases, controversies or issues that are likely to come before the court; or

In their petition, the petitioners state that the existing subsection (ii) has been held to be unconstitutional as impermissibly restraining the First Amendment free speech rights of judicial candidates. See Beshear v. Butt, 863 F. Supp. 913 (E.D. Ark. 1994). The Judicial Discipline Commission was permanently enjoined by the district court from enforcing the language that currently appears in subsection (ii). The proposed language by the petitioners is identical to the language proposed by the American Bar Association.

The petition has merit. Accordingly, we strike the existing subsection (ii) and adopt the above-stated language as Canon 5(A)(3)(d)(ii), to be effective immediately.

IN THE MATTER OF ARKANSAS RULES OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE 37.2(c)

Supreme Court of Arkansas Opinion delivered January 29, 1996

PER CURIAM. Rule 37.2(c) is amended, effective immediately, to read as follows:

(c) If a conviction was obtained on a plea of guilty, or the petitioner was found guilty at trial and did not appeal the judgment of conviction, a petition claiming relief under this rule must be filed in the appropriate circuit court within ninety (90) days of the date of entry of judgment. If the judgment was not entered of record within ten (10) days of the date sentence was pronounced, a petition under this rule must be filed within ninety (90) days of the date sentence was pronounced.

If an appeal was taken of the judgment of conviction, a petition claiming relief under this rule must be filed in the circuit court within sixty (60) days of the date the mandate was issued by the appellate court. In the event an appeal was dismissed, the petition must be filed in the appropriate circuit court within sixty (60) days of the date the appeal was dismissed. If the appellate court affirms the conviction but reverses the sentence, the petition must be filed within sixty (60) days of a mandate following an appeal taken after resentencing. If no appeal is taken after resentencing, then the petition must be filed with the appropriate circuit court within ninety (90) days of the entry of the judgment.

IN RE: ARKANSAS RULE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE 28.2

Supreme Court of Arkansas Opinion delivered February 19, 1996

PER CURIAM. RULE 28.2

We amend Rule 28.2(b) of the Rules of Criminal Procedure, effective immediately, as follows:

(b) When the charge is dismissed upon motion of the defendant and subsequently the dismissed charge is reinstated, or the defendant is arrested or charged with the same offense, the time for trial shall commence running from the date the dismissed charge is reinstated or the defendant is subsequently arrested or charged, whichever is earlier; and when the charge is dismissed upon motion of the defendant and subsequently the charge is reinstated following an appeal, the time for trial shall commence running from the date the mandate is issued by the appellate court;

COURT'S NOTES, 1996 AMENDMENT: Subsection (b) was amended to address situations where the defendant successfully moves to have charges dismissed but charges are subsequently reinstated by the trial court or on appeal. See *Thornton v. State*, 317 Ark. 257, 878 S.W.2d 378 (1994).

IN RE: STANDARDIZED FORMS AND PROCEDURES FOR REPORTING CASE INFORMATION IN THE ARKANSAS TRIAL COURTS

Supreme Court of Arkansas Opinion delivered February 26, 1996

PER CURIAM. In 1992 the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) received a grant from the State Justice Institute (SJI) to study the need for uniform data elements to be collected and shared among courts and court-related agencies through the development of forms to be adopted for use statewide. A consultant was retained who issued a report which made specific findings concerning the need for additional information to be collected in all cases and suggested changes in the process for the collection and reporting of case information.

Pursuant to that report, the Court issued a Per Curiam Order on June 14, 1993, appointing ad hoc committees, the members representing circuit and chancery judges, court clerks, prosecuting attorneys, public defenders, the private bar, Department of Human Services, Department of Correction, law enforcement, and court related agencies, to review the consultant's report and to make recommendations to the Court regarding the adoption of reporting forms for criminal, civil, chancery, probate, and juvenile division cases.

Pursuant to those recommendations, the AOC obtained a technical assistance grant from SJI in 1994 to contract for the formatting of the reporting forms.

In December, 1995, the Committees submitted their final report to the Court recommending that standardized forms be required upon the filing and disposition of all civil, criminal, chancery, probate, and juvenile matters handled by the trial courts of this state. In addition, the Committee recommended the adoption of additional rules outlining the necessary procedure needed to implement such a requirement.

Pursuant to Article 7, Section 4 of the Arkansas Constitution and A.C.A. §16-10-101, the Supreme Court has general superintending control over the trial courts and may, pursuant to Court rule, require reports from all courts of the state. A.C.A. §16-10-102 requires the AOC, under the direction of the Court,

to examine the statistical systems of the courts and "make recommendations to the Supreme Court for a uniform system of judicial statistics."

Collection and sharing of uniform case data among courts and court related agencies is necessary if the reporting of data is to be accurate, whether disseminated publicly or utilized interagency. While the use of a limited number of forms is legislatively mandated, a more comprehensive requirement by the Court of the use of standardized forms in all courts appears to be the best means of insuring that useful and accurate case data will be gathered.

Therefore, the Court approves and publishes the attached Administrative Order Number 8 — Forms for Reporting Case Information In All Arkansas Trial Courts, which will take effect July 1, 1996. The Order sets out the procedure for the adoption and use of the new reporting forms which will replace all forms currently used by court clerks to report case data to the AOC. The AOC is charged with the responsibility of implementing Administrative Order Number 8 subject to any further orders of this Court.

The Court expresses its appreciation to the members of the ad hoc drafting committees for their service on this most important project. Having completed their appointed task, the committees are hereby dissolved.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO 8 — FORMS FOR REPORTING CASE INFORMATION IN ALL ARKANSAS TRIAL COURTS

SECTION I. SCOPE.

Beginning July 1, 1996, in every action filed in the circuit, chancery, and probate courts, a form designed for the uniform collection of case data shall be completed and filed with the initial pleading and again at final disposition. These forms, while required, are solely for the purpose of collecting statistical case data and shall not be admissible as evidence in any court proceeding or replace or supplement the filing and service of pleadings, orders, or other papers as required by law or the rules of this Court.

SECTION II. RESPONSIBILITY FOR FORMS.

a. Administrative Office of the Courts.

The Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) shall be responsible for the content and format of the forms after consultation with other appropriate agencies or as may be required by law. The AOC shall be responsible for training in the use of these forms and for initial dissemination of the forms.

b. Court Clerk.

The court clerk shall not accept an initial pleading which is not accompanied by the appropriate completed form. The court clerk shall maintain a supply of forms to ensure their availability to attorneys or pro se litigants. The court clerk shall weekly forward a copy of the forms which have been filed to the AOC. These forms shall replace all forms currently used for reporting case data to the AOC. For the purposes of this Administrative Order, court clerk means the elected circuit, chancery, or county clerk, or his/her deputy clerks in whose office a pleading, order, judgment, or decree is filed.

SECTION III. PROCEDURE.

a. Criminal Cases.

The office of the prosecuting attorney shall be responsible for completion of the criminal information form and for filing it in the Office of the Circuit Clerk who shall forward a copy to the AOC on a weekly basis.

Upon conviction and sentencing to the Arkansas Department of Correction, the office of the prosecuting attorney shall be responsible for completion of the Judgment and Commitment Order. The Order shall be submitted to the circuit judge for signature and filed in the Office of the Circuit Clerk. The clerk shall forward a copy to the AOC pursuant to SECTION II.b.

Where the final disposition does not result in a commitment to the Arkansas Department of Correction but may include any of the following — an order of probation, suspended imposition of sentence, commitment to the Department of Community Punishment or to the county jail, a fine, restitution, and/or court costs — the office of the prosecuting attorney shall be responsible for completion of the Judgment and Disposition Order which

shall be submitted to the circuit judge for signature and filed in the Office of the Circuit Clerk. The clerk shall forward a copy to the AOC pursuant to SECTION II.b.

b. Civil Circuit, Chancery and Probate Cases.

When an action is commenced, the attorney or pro se litigant filing the initial pleading shall be responsible for completion of the filing information on the appropriate reporting form, and that form shall be filed with the court clerk. The court clerk shall not accept the pleading unless it is accompanied by the reporting form. The court clerk shall file the original in the case file and shall forward a copy of the reporting form to the AOC pursuant to SECTION II.b.

When the final order/decree/judgment is filed with the court clerk, the clerk or other appropriate official as designated by the trial court shall complete the disposition information on the original form in the case file. The court clerk shall sign, date, and forward a copy of the completed reporting form to the AOC pursuant to SECTION II.b.

c. Juvenile Division Chancery Cases.

Pursuant to A.C.A. Sec. 16-13-603(d)(2), the juvenile division judge shall designate a staff person who shall be responsible for the completion of the filing information on the appropriate juvenile reporting form when the initial pleading is filed. The form shall be forwarded to the court clerk for filing. The court clerk shall not accept the initial pleading unless it is accompanied by the reporting form. The court clerk shall forward a copy of the reporting form to the AOC pursuant to SECTION II.b.

The staff person designated by the juvenile division judge shall be responsible for completing the disposition information on the appropriate juvenile reporting form when a disposition order is entered and forwarding the form to the court clerk for filing. The court clerk shall sign, date, and forward a copy of the reporting form to the AOC pursuant to SECTION II.b.

IN THE MATTER OF CHANGES TO THE ARKANSAS CIVIL PROCEDURE; ARK. R. CIV. P. 15(b)

Supreme Court of Arkansas Opinion delivered February 26, 1996

PER CURIAM. In response to the recent per curiam opinion delivered by the Arkansas Court of Appeals in Planters Bank & Trust Co. v. Smith, No. CA 95-1156 (February 7, 1996), the Reporter's Notes accompanying Ark. R. Civ. P. 15(b), concerning amendments to conform pleadings to the evidence, are hereby amended to read as follows:

2. Section (b) is identical to FRCP 15(b). It follows prior Arkansas law by permitting amendments to conform to the proof adduced at trial. This rule goes somewhat further, however, by more or less making it mandatory that pleadings be amended to conform to the proof where there has been no objection to such proof. Metropolitan Life Ins. Co. v. Fugate, 313 F.2d 788 (C.C.A. 5th, 1963); Bradford Audio Corp. v. Pious, 329 F.3d 67 (C.C.A. 2nd, 1968). (Emphasis added.)

The amendment corrects an inadvertent omission in the Notes by inserting the word "no" to precede the word "objection" in the phrase "where there has been objection to such proof." This change harmonizes the Notes with the language in Rule 15(b), which grants the court discretion in allowing amendments to the pleadings when an objection is made to the evidence as not being within the pleadings.

This change is effective as of the date of this opinion.

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Appointments to Committees

IN RE: SUPREME COURT COMMITTEE ON CRIMINAL PRACTICE

Supreme Court of Arkansas Opinion delivered February 12, 1996

PER CURIAM. Raymond Abramson, Esq., of Clarendon, Frank Newell, Esq., of Little Rock, Scott Stafford, Esq., of Little Rock, and the Honorable Gordon Webb of Harrison, are hereby reappointed to the Supreme Court Committee on Criminal Practice for three-year terms to expire on January 31, 1999. The Honorable Tom Keith of Bentonville is hereby appointed to the Committee for a three-year term to expire on January 31, 1999.

The court thanks Mr. Abramson, Mr. Newell, Professor Stafford, and Mr. Webb for accepting reappointment, and Judge Keith for accepting appointment to this most important Committee.

The court expresses its appreciation to the Honorable William Enfield of Bentonville, whose term has expired, for his years of faithful service to this Committee.

IN RE: SUPREME COURT ALTERNATIVE COMMITTEE ON PROFESSIONAL CONDUCT

Supreme Court of Arkansas Opinion delivered February 26, 1996

PER CURIAM. James Michael Cogbill, Esq., of Fort Smith, Third Congressional District, and Rita Mitchell Harvey of Little Rock, are hereby appointed to the Supreme Court Alternate Committee on Professional Conduct for seven-year terms to expire on March 9, 2003. Ms. Harvey will fill an At-Large Non-Lawyer position.

The court thanks Mr. Cogbill and Ms. Harvey for accepting appointment to this most important Committee.

The court expresses its appreciation to Ben Core, Esq., and Grainger Williams, whose terms have expired, for their years of

service to this Committee.

IN RE: SUPREME COURT COMMITTEE ON MODEL JURY INSTRUCTIONS — CRIMINAL

Supreme Court of Arkansas Opinion delivered February 26, 1996

PER CURIAM. Larry Carpenter, Esq., of North Little Rock, and Jackson Jones, Esq., of Little Rock, are hereby reappointed to the Supreme Court Committee on Model Jury Instructions — Criminal for three-year terms to expire on February 28, 1999. Mr. Jones will serve as the Chairman of the Committee.

Dale Adams, Esq., of Little Rock, and Lea Ellen Fowler, Attorney-at-Law, of Little Rock are hereby appointed to the Committee for three-year terms to expire on February 28, 1999.

The court thanks Mr. Carpenter and Mr. Jones for accepting reappointment, and Mr. Adams and Ms. Fowler for accepting appointment to this most important Committee.

The court expresses its appreciation to John C. Calhoun, Jr., Esq., and Tom Carpenter, Esq., whose terms have expired, for their years of faithful service to this Committee, and especially to Mr. Calhoun for his work as its chairman.

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Professional Conduct <u>Matters</u>

IN RE: Murry Frank ARMSTRONG, Arkansas Bar ID # 75001

914 S.W.2d 763

Supreme Court of Arkansas Opinion delivered February 19, 1996

PER CURIAM. On recommendation of the Supreme Court Committee on Professional Conduct, we hereby accept the surrender of the license of Murry Frank Armstrong of Star City, Arkansas, to practice law in the State of Arkansas and direct that Mr. Armstrong's name be removed from the list of attorneys authorized to practice law in this state.

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COURTS:

Limitations as to cases tried in circuit versus municipal courts, municipal courts may assert limited subject-matter jurisdiction throughout the county in which it sits. State v. Webb, 80.

Equal protection argument not reached, appellant's argument easily answered. Id. Chancery courts have a limited function when reviewing legislation, abitrary and capricious defined. City of Lowell v. M & N Mobile Home Park, Inc., 332. Decisions are applied retrospectively, limitation rules have long been in effect.

Flemens v. Harris, 421.

Subject-matter jurisdiction, raised by appellate court on its own motion. Tucker v. Lake View Sch. Dist. No. 25, 693.

COVENANTS:

Restrictive covenants, restrictions upon use of land not favored by courts, parties confined to meaning of language employed. Ray v. Miller, 578.

Restrictive covenants, construction of. Id.

No written restriction preventing construction of mixed masonry-and-metal fireplaces. *Id.*

Restrictive covenants, must be in writing, effect of general plan of development. *Id.* Restrictive covenants, chancellor did not err in dismissing appellants' claim based on general plan of development. *Id.*

CRIMINAL LAW:

Accomplice, defendant's burden to prove. Cole v. State, 8. Accomplice defined. Id.

Accomplice, trial court did not err by refusing to declare witness an accomplice as matter of law, appropriate for jury to decide whether participation was under duress. 1d.

Appellant held criminally culpable irrespective of the fact that he used the overt conduct of innocent agents, trial court properly denied appellant's motion for a directed verdict. Parnell v. State, 34.

Where criminal trials must be held according to law. State v. Webb, 80.

Defendant in criminal case is ordinarily presumed to be mentally competent to stand trial, test for determining if accused is competent. *Mitchell v. State*, 116. Competency to stand trial, substantial evidence supported circuit court's ruling. *Id.* Juvenile transfer, guidelines for consideration of motion to transfer. *Cole v. State*,

Juvenile transfer, burden of proof. Id.

Juvenile transfer, trial court not required to give equal weight to each of the statutory factors, violence considered. *Id*.

Juvenile transfer, standard of review. Id.

Juvenile transfer, prosecutor's discretion to file charges in circuit court, circumstances. Id.

Possession of handgun on school property, legislative intent behind criminal statute.

Information sufficient to establish that offense charged is of serious nature. Id. Juvenile transfer, serious charges constituted clear and convincing evidence supporting circuit court's decision to deny transfer. Id.

Purpose of Miranda warnings, resolution of whether suspect was "in custody." Solomon v. State, 178.

Review of voluntariness of confession, trial judge's ruling not clearly against the preponderance of the evidence. *Id*.

Acquittal based on psychiatric report, trial court's authority and discretion. Burns v. State. 206.

Denial of motion to acquit based on psychiatric report was within trial court's authority and discretion. Id.

Defendant not found guilty by reason of mental disease or defect, jury not to be told of options available to trial court. Id.

Forcible compulsion defined, test for determining whether there was force. Mosley v. State, 245.

Accomplice liability statute discussed, criminal liability makes no distinction between principals and accomplices. *Passley v. State*, 301.

Accomplice liability, relevant facts considered. Id.

Statutory rape is serious crime. Hansen v. State, 407.

"Purposely" defined. Misskelley v. State, 449.

Murder, intent usually inferred from circumstances. Id.

Accomplice liability, factors. Id.

Accomplice liability, mere presence, acquiescence, silence, or knowledge not sufficient, when conviction will be upheld. *Id.*

Accomplice liability, substantial evidence that appellant purposely aided and facilitated commission of first-degree murder. *Id.*

Motion for new trial, newly dicovered evidence, grounds for reversal. Id.

Motion for new trial, newly discovered evidence, appellant did not use due diligence in trying to discover most of evidence. Id.

Motion for new trial, newly discovered evidence, medical examiner's opinion would not have had impact on trial's outcome, trial court did not abuse its discretion in denying new trial. *Id*.

Delivery of controlled substance, "attempted transfer", not necessary to show exchange of drugs for money. *Jones v. State*, 496.

Accomplice testimony, independent, corroborative evidence required. Hogue v. State, 515.

Defendant must either have the trial court declare a person an accomplice as a matter of law or submit the issue to the jury, defendant need not do both to preserve the issue of an erroneous denial of a directed verdict motion. *Id.*

Trial court made a finding that person was an accomplice, appellant preserved the issue of whether the trial court erred in declining to direct a verdict on insufficient corroborative evidence. *Id.*

Determination whether magistrate had a substantial basis for finding probable cause, totality of circumstances approach used. *Moore v. State*, 529.

Trial court had substantial basis on which to find probable cause to grant the order for blood withdrawal. Id.

Disposition of offenders, illegal sentence, two-year imprisonment followed by five-year probation exceeded maximum statutory penalty. *Petree v. State*, 570.

No erroneous finding of any aggravating circumstance with respect to death penalty was found, harmless-error review not conducted. Nance v. State, 483.

Voluntariness of confession, standard of review. Jones v. State, 655.

Voluntariness of confession, finding that both of appellant's recorded statements were voluntary was not clearly erroneous. *Id*.

Accomplice, defendant's burden to prove. King v. State, 671.

Accomplice defined. Id.

Accomplice, facts did not show conclusively that witness was an accomplice, trial court correctly refused to declare witness an accomplice as matter of law. Id. Accomplice, remand for retrial appropriate where witness's status presents jury question and jury not given opportunity to consider issue. Id.

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE:

Directed verdict motion must state specific grounds for motion. Mitchell v. State, 116.

A.R.Cr.P. Rule 37, amended to provide appropriate limitations for seeking postconviction relief after action by circuit court upon remand. Bowen v. State, 233.

Severance, granting or refusing discretionary with the trial court. Passley v. State, 301.

Denial of severance proper, proximity in time and place provided an ample basis for denial of severance. *Id*.

Use of person's silence for impeachment purposes, bar does not apply to cross-examination regarding prior inconsistent statements. Frazier v. State, 350.

Confessions, review of voluntariness, factors. Misskelley v. State, 449.

Confessions, custodial confession presumed involuntary. Id.

Confessions, false promise of reward or leniency invalidates confession, no evidence appellant's confession obtained in such a manner. Id.

Confessions, age and mental capacity alone are not sufficient to suppress confession. Id.

Confessions, youth alone not sufficient to exclude confession. Id.

Confessions, low intelligence quotient alone will not render confession involuntary. Id.

Confessions, appellant repeatedly advised of his rights, no stranger to criminaljustice system. Id.

Confessions, four-hour interrogation not undue, officers' persistent questioning was permissible, no evidence of mental or physical punishment. *Id.*

Confessions, police may use some psychological techniques so long as accused's free will is not completely overborne, numerous factors pointed to voluntariness of confession. *Id*.

Confessions, trial judge's determination of voluntariness was correct, waiver of rights was voluntary. Id.

Confessions, juveniles, failure to obtain parent's signature on waiver form does not render confession inadmissible, requirement of parental consent limited to juvenile-court proceedings. *Id*.

Warning to persons asked to appear at police station. Id.

Confessions, failure of police to record entire interrogation, not required by Arkansas law, considered as factor, did not invaldate confession. Id.

Blood samples properly taken, even assuming the rules were violated, appellant failed to demonstrate prejudice. *Moore v. State*, 529.

Pretrial identification, when Due Process Clause is violated. King v. State, 558. Suggestive pretrial identification, factors considered in determining reliability of identification. Id.

Photo lineups not unduly suggestive, appellant's argument without merit. *Id.* Identification process not unduly suggestive, no abuse of discretion in trial court's admission of the evidence. *Id.*

Postconviction relief, A.R.Cr.P. Rule 37 filing deadlines also govern statutory petitions, jurisdictional in nature. *Petree v. State*, 570.

Postconviction relief, petition not filed in timely manner, circuit court had no jurisdiction to correct sentence, case remanded for reinstatement of original judgment and commitment order. *Id*.

Appellant not entitled to verbatim transcription of probable-cause hearing, officer's affidavit and bench warrant satisfied appellant's constitutional requirements to due process. *Nance v. State*, 583.

Denial of demurrer by trial court not in error, lack of probable cause is not statutory ground for demurrer to indictment. Id.

Circuit court has no authority to conduct preliminary hearing to determine if probable cause exists to justify charge brought by information. Id.

Information filed charging appellant with offense, accused not entitled to judicial review of such filing. Id.

Pretrial amendment of information which does not change nature of crime charged is allowed, amendment to information to add allegation of habitual offender does not change nature or degree of crime. *Id.*

Information need not be accompanied by affidavit, appellant cited no authority for his argument. *Id.*

Information containing specific charge may by itself constitute bill of particulars, such was case here. Id.

Reading of instruction in disjunctive was proper, appellant's argument without merit. Id.

Function of bill of particulars, appellant's argument meritless. Id.

Sentencing, departures from standards, any defect in departure form should have been raised to trial court. Woods v. State, 605.

Sentencing, departures from standards, trial court circled numbers of apposite aggravating circumstances, procedure was appropriate under statute. Id.

Postconviction relief, meritless appeal dismissed. Hamilton v. State, 614. Postconviction relief, all grounds must be raised in A.R.Cr.P. Rule 37 petition, statute in conflict with rule. Id.

Postconviction relief, petition was untimely. Id.

Directed-verdict motion must apprise trial court of specific basis for motion. Jones v. State. 655.

Speedy trial, shifting burden. Id.

Speedy trial, period of delay attributable to defendant excludable for good cause. *Id.* Speedy trial, trial court's failure to set forth excluded period in order or docket, no automatic reversal if contemporaneous record made. *Id.*

Speedy trial, no contemporaneous record made by circuit judge, oversight remedied by subsequent order. Id.

Post-conviction relief, restriction to application of Ark. R. Crim. P. 37 when petitioner not informed of provisions of then applicable 36.4. Cherry v. State, 733.

Application of Rule 37 where defendant had not been apprised of its existence, only firmly established and regularly followed state practice may be interposed by state to prevent subsequent review of federal constitutional claim. *Id.*

Fox v. State overruled to extent its application denied procedural due process to defendants who had not been timely advised of their post-conviction remedy under Rule 36.4, case reversed and remanded for hearing on merits of appellant's petition. Id.

Death penalty, motion to limit appeal, remanded for findings by trial court. Hill v. State. 796.

Death penalty, when abandonment of appeal of death sentence permitted. *Id.* Death penalty, mandatory review of competency hearing. *Id.*

DAMAGES:

Award for damaged fence affirmed, competent testimony regarding cost of the fence's repair not objected to. Zhan v. Sherman, 172.

Trial court may not substitute its judgment for jury's when there is basis in evidence. Smith v. Hansen, 188.

Remittitur reviewed de novo. Id.

Remittitur order reversed and remanded for reinstatement of original verdicts. *Id.* Punitive damages, no fixed standard of measurement, factors that may be considered. *Id.*

Punitive damages, trial court did not err in submitting issue to jury. *Id.*Punitive damages, purpose, not mandatory, remand not warranted on due-process grounds. *Id.*

Jury determines amount of damages, trial court has some power to put defective verdict in form carry out the intention of the jury, but may not substitute its conclusion as to a material matter. Robinson v. Robinson, 224.

Trial court impermissibly invaded the province of the jury to determine the amount of damages, new trial ordered for determination of damages and liability. *Id.*Award of punitive damages not error, record did not support appellant's argument.

Id.

Claim award excessive, factors on review. Builder's Transp., Inc. v. Wilson, 327. Future expenses do not require the same degree of certainty as past medical expenses, future medical expenses properly considered. Id.

Sufficient proof of injury and potential for future medical expenses, damage award did not shock the conscience. Id.

Burden of proving damages, proof must consist of facts. Marine Servs. Unlimited, Inc. v. Rakes, 757.

Child had no independent right to recover medical expenses, trial court's ruling proper. National Bank of Commerce v. Quirk, 769.

DISCOVERY:

Pertinent rules of discovery discussed, prosecutor responsible for providing reports of tests and information concerning his witnesses. Mosley v. State, 244.

Violation of, key to determining if violation is reversible error. Id.

Violation occurred, error was harmless. Id.

Denial of, discretion of trial court, policy considerations regarding depositions of police officers, no abuse of discretion. Misskelley v. State, 449.

Discovery violations, standard of review on imposing sanctions. Moore v. State, 529.

DIVORCE:

Alimony, chancellor can make award of alimony that is reasonable under circumstances. Mulling v. Mulling, 88.

Alimony, purpose of, primary factors. Id.

Alimony, chancellor did not abuse discretion in reserving award of alimony. *Id.*Alimony, where spouse is unable to pay at time decree is entered, court may decline to award specific amount until such time as changed circumstances permit payment of alimony. *Id.*

Alimony, decree modified to reflect that appellant's unemployment prevented him from paying alimony at time of entry of decree. Id.

Alimony, conflicting case law overruled. Id.

Division of proceeds, record supported chancellor's finding that parties had settled respective equity interests in house by agreeing to sell and divide proceeds. Id.

EVIDENCE:

Hearsay, statement by co-defendant was not "in furtherance" of a crime. Cole v. State. 8.

Hearsay defined, statement recited by State's witness was not hearsay because it was not offered for truth of matter asserted. Id.

Hearsay, statement admissible because it tended to show effect on listener. Id. Challenge to the sufficiency of, factors on review. Pike v. State, 56.

Jury chose to believe eyewitness, sufficient evidence found that appellant committed the murder. Id.

Much of witness's testimony could be reconciled with the physical evidence, evidence reviewed in the light most favorable to the State. Galvin v. State, 125.

Excited utterance exception to hearsay rule discussed. Luedemann v. Wade, 161. Statement made to policeman erroneously admitted, excited utterance not proven.

Statement incorrectly admitted as an exited utterance, evidence was cumulative and therefore harmless. Id.

Nonjury case should not be reversed because of the admission of incompetent evidence, when reversal is proper, estimate evidence did not affect trial court's findings or award of damages. Zhan v. Sherman, 172.

Witness sequestration, victim's daughters should have been sequestered by the trial court. Solomon v. State, 178.

Sequestration rule, purpose of. Id.

Victim's daughters improperly allowed to remain in court during trial, prejudice demonstrated, conviction reversed and remanded. *Id.*

Evidence alleged insufficient, substantial evidence discussed. Id.

Jury resolves conflicting versions of the facts, substantial evidence found to support the verdict. Id.

Proffered evidence inadmissible, direct examination did not open the door. *Id.* Victim's violent character not an essential element of the murder charge or of appellant's defense of accident, appellant's attempt to use proffered testimony circumstantially properly disallowed. *Id.*

Evidence of prior, similar bad acts properly admitted, pedophile exception to rules applicable. Clark v. State, 211.

Challenged testimony relevant, probative value outweighed prejudicial effect. Id. Purpose of Rule 615, appellant did not demonstrate reversible error. Id.

Erroneous admission of hearsay testimonies rendered harmless, victim's testimony independently evidenced her rape. Id.

Admission of statement may have been error, error not shown to be prejudicial. Robinson v. Robinson, 224.

Challenge to sufficiency of, guidelines. Mosley v. State, 244.

Substantial evidence of forcible compulsion, victim's testimony alone sufficient to sustain rape conviction. *Id.*

Jury determines credibility, jury clearly believed medical testimony. Id.

Challenge to sufficiency, substantial evidence discussed. Passley v. State, 301.

Proof sufficient to establish the joint nature of appellant's activities with the codefendants, state not required to prove appellant physically entered their home with the requisite intent. Id.

When trial court will exclude relevant evidence, trial court's decision reversed only upon a showing of manifest abuse of discretion. *Id.*

911 call allowed into evidence by trial court, no abuse of discretion found. *Id.* Prior consistent statement, when not hearsay, admissible in present case. *Frazier v. State*, 350.

Prior consistent statement, limited admissibility, appellant could not complain that statement was used substantively where limiting instruction was neither requested nor accepted. *Id.*

Expert witness, determination of qualifications. First Commercial Trust Co. v. Rank, 390.

Expert witness, not critical whether medical expert is general practitioner or specialist. *Id.*

Expert witness, emergency-medicine physician's opinion on standard of care for doctors in detecting and reporting child abuse was apposite, variances in practices not pivotal factor in diagnosing child abuse. *Id*.

Expert witness, need not be one who has practiced in particular locality if appropriate foundation is established. *Id.*

Expert witness, trial court abused its discretion in excluding medical-expert testimony. Id.

Letter erroneously admitted under business-record exception to hearsay rule, evidence was cumulative and therefore harmless. Zufari v. Architecture Plus, 413.

Trial court accorded wide discretions in rulings. Misskelley v. State, 449. Polygraph tests, results not admissible. Id.

Trial court's exclusion of polygraph results upheld. Id.

Expert testimony, witness not allowed to refer to interview with appellant, no prejudicial violation of Ark. R. Evid. 703. Id.

Expert testimony, "suggestibility" test results, appellant not prejudiced by trial court's refusal to allow, witness allowed to offer opinion.

Relevant evidence defined, trial court's ruling on relevancy given great weight. Id. Every item of challenged evidence corroborated some aspect of appellant's confession, evidence offered by the State to corroborate other evidence is relevant.

Any corroboration of confession was highly probative, ruling admitting evidence upheld. *Id*.

Ample evidence that appellant attempted to transfer cocaine for money. Jones v. State, 496.

Corroborative evidence must be sufficient standing alone to establish the commission of the offense and to connect the defendant with it, circumstantial evidence qualifies as corroborating evidence. *Hogue v. State*, 515.

Sufficient evidence to connect appellant to the crime, evidence connecting appellant to the crime was substantial. *Id.*

Admissibility of novel scientific evidence, relevancy standard used. Moore v. State, 529.

DNA profiling no longer novel scientific evidence, trial judge was correct. *Id*. Trial court conducted inquiry into whether reliable methodology was used in creating DNA profiles, any challenge to the conclusions reached should have been made at trial. *Id*.

Admission of relevant evidence within the sound discretion of the trial court, standard of review. Id.

Hearsay, invoice was written assertion made out of court and offered to prove amount of damages. Eichelberger v. State, 551.

Admission of invoice was not merely cumulative, victim never testified to amount of his damages, reversible error. Id.

Admission of itemized statement reflecting damages did not prejudice appellants. Id. Challenge to sufficiency of, factors on review. Nance v. State, 583.

Motion for directed verdict properly denied, circumstantial evidence of attempted rape was substantial. Id.

Admissibility of photographs, no abuse of discretion found in trial court's admission of photos. Id.

Appellant's objection to photograph at trial limited to its admission into evidence, showing photo to medical examiner not prejudicial. Id.

Rebuttal evidence presented during sentencing phase of trial, trial court had discretion to allow such evidence. *Jordan v. State*, 628.

Tape recordings and transcriptions, trial court did not err in denying motion to strike recording. *Jones v. State*, 655.

Tape recordings and transcriptions, argument that recording and transcription prepared by different secretary should have been dismissed was without merit. *Id.* Ruling on relevancy, factors on review, no abuse of discretion shown. *National*

Bank of Commerce v. Quirk, 769.

Trial court has discretion to exclude otherwise admissible testimony, no abuse of discretion found. Id.

Exclusion of evidence of past employment as medical expert not error, no abuse of discretion found. Id.

EXECUTORS & ADMINISTRATORS:

Sale of estate property, notice to "interested persons", definition. White v. Welsh, 479.

FRAUD:

Promise cannot be made false by subsequent events and still be considered intentional fraud unless party making the promise knew it would not be kept at the time the promise was made. Clark v. Ridgeway, 378.

No factual basis found for the conclusory allegation that appellee intentionally misrepresented his neutrality in the divorce case, court's finding that appellee was immune from appellant's complaint was correct. Id.

GUARDIAN & WARD:

Appellant paid proceeds to putative guardian without court authority, chancellor's ruling correct. Prudential Ins. Co. v. Frazier, 311.

Parental Kidnapping Prevention Act applicable, appellants sought temporary and eventual permanent guardianship. Murphy v. Danforth, 482.

Parental Kidnapping Prevention Act, hierarchy of jurisdictional preferences. Id. Parental Kidnapping Prevention Act, first two jurisdictional categories satisfied. Id.

Parental Kidnapping Prevention Act, third jurisdictional category satisfied.

Parental Kidnapping Prevention Act, prohibits court from exercising jurisdiction if another court is already doing so, Arkansas court appropriately refused to intervene. Id.

Parental Kidnapping Prevention Act, Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction Act, emergency powers limited, emergency jurisdiction should not be used to modify custody order permanently. *Id.*

Appellants sought permanent change of custody under emergency jurisdiction, Arkansas court correctly refused to exercise emergency jurisdiction. Id.

HIGHWAYS:

Common law rule adhered to, court declined to place the burden of public safety on those whose properties abut streets and highways. *Driggers v. Locke*, 63.

INSURANCE:

Rescission on grounds of fraud or deceit, right of insurer to rescind coverages is unavailable where third-party claims are at issue. Douglass v. Nationwide Mut. Ins. Co., 105.

Cancellation statutes, sixty-day period for cancellation not applied under circumstances. Id.

Statute of limitations commences for an insurance agent at the time the negligent act occurs. Flemens v. Harris, 421.

Limitation of actions, decision based on longstanding rule, trial court correctly applied the law. *Id.*

JUDGES:

Disqualification discretionary, no abuse of discretion in decision not to recuse. Bryant v. State, 130.

IUDGMENT:

Summary judgment, when final appealable order exists. *Driggers v. Locke*, 63. Nonsuit was against one of several parties, where there are multiple parties the disposition of the case as to fewer than all does not amount to a final appealable order. *Id.*

Finality of judgment where there has been a nonsuit without prejudice against one of multiple parties arising out of a single incident, similar cases have not been dismissed. *Id.*

Final and appealable order, where the nonsuit is to a party and not to an issue in the case, previous ruling inapplicable. *Id.*

Summary judgment, issue involving question whether duty exists properly decided by summary judgment. Hall v. Rental Management, Inc., 143.

Standards for summary judgment, factors on review. Renfro v. Adkins, 288. Summary judgment, once prima facie entitlement to summary judgment established,

burden shifts to opposing party. *Id.*. Several material issues of fact existed as to appellee Jaunita Adkins, trial court erred in granting summary judgment as to this negligent entrustment issue.

Renfro v. Adkins, 288.

Summary judgment properly granted, no evidence that either party supplied truck to appellee. Id.

Propriety of summary judgment in favor of appellees Frederick and Rebecca Adkins not addressed, no basis for a claim against them. Id.

Summary judgment, burden of sustaining motion on moving party, proof viewed in light most favorable to party resisting motion. Skaggs v. Johnson, 320. Summary judgment, when proper. Id.

Summary judgment, standards on review. Craig v. Traylor, 363.

Trial court invaded province of the jury in making a proximate cause determination, trial court erred in granting summary judgment as a matter of law. Id.

Motion to set aside judgment failed to demonstrate prejudice, trial court's action was consistent with appellant's conviction for capital murder. Nance v. State, 583

Jurisdiction to modify judgment not in issue here, when trial court loses jurisdiction. Id.

Standard of review for summary judgment, factors on review. National Bank of Commerce v. Quirk, 769.

JURISDICTION:

Appellate court has no jurisdiction over ecclesiastical matters, court would not address claims. Cherepski v. Walker, 43.

If offense occurred outside the territorial jurisdiction of the court, a judgment rendered by the court would be void. State v. Webb, 80.

Place where misdemeanor charges must be tried, not limited to the city in which the court sits. Id.

Chancellor had subject matter jurisdiction, action for accounting against an insurance company and former guardian. Prudential Ins. Co. v. Frazier, 311.

Determination as to whether zoning enactment permissible, chancery court has subject-matter jurisdiction. City of Lowell v. M & N Mobile Home Park, Inc., 332.

JURY

Inadequacy of the jury's award a primary issue, when trial court's denial of a motion for a new trial will be sustained. Whitney v. Holland Retirement Ctr., Inc. 16.

Record on appeal not clear as to expenses claimed, court would not speculate as to verdict reached by jury. Id.

Instructions, instruction couched in alternative, jury could readily have discerned that tort of outrage is intentional tort. Croom v. Younts, 95.

Appellant had burden of proving systematic exclusion of members of his racial group from venire, elements of prima facie showing of systematic exclusion.

Mitchell v. State, 116.

Selection process, mere showing that venire is not racially representative will not make prima facie showing of racial discrimination. Id.

Selection process, appellant did not meet test of prima facie showing of racial discrimination. Id.

Batson challenge, procedure to be followed. Id.

Batson challenge, elements of prima facie case that racial discrimination is basis of juror challenge, standard of review. Id.

Batson challenge, appellant did not make prima facie case. Id.

Discrimination, presence of minority members on jury not determinative but significant, State's explanation for challenge was racially neutral. *Id*.

Objections to jury verdict, time to object is prior to discharge of jury. Smith v. Hansen, 188.

Expert testimony, jury not bound to accept expert testimony as conclusive, jury to decide whether defendant has sustained burden of proving insanity, jury is sole judge of credibility of witnesses. *Burns v. State*, 206.

Sufficient evidence existed for jury to find appellant was sane when he committed crimes. Id.

Instruction properly given, argument without merit. Clark v. State, 211.

Determination of credibility, free to believe part of evidence and reject other parts.

Misskelley v. State, 449.

Use of sudden emergency instruction, instruction inapplicable if any evidence of negligence on the part of the person seeking the instruction. Frisby v. Agerton Logging, Inc., 508.

Use of sudden emergency instruction inappropriate when there are two parties to the action, each of which proves some fault on the part of the other, sudden emergency instruction improperly given. *Id.*

Appellant's argument erroneous, no error to instruct jury on both premeditated and deliberated mode and felony-murder mode of committing capital murder. Nance v. State, 583.

Appellant not convicted on purportedly erroneously given instruction, argument not considered. Id.

Jury may convict on some counts and not on others, defendant may not attack his conviction on one count because it is inconsistent with his acquittal on another count. *Jordan v. State*, 628.

Res ipsa loquitur instruction properly refused, substantial evidence to contrary that accident had not even occurred. National Bank of Commerce v. Quirk, 769.

JUVENILES:

Arkansas Rules of Criminal Procdure apply to delinquency proceedings. Mason v. State, 361.

Juvenile defendants may not appeal from plea of guilty or nolo contendere except for conditional guilty plea, appellants' guilty pleas were not conditional, supreme court precluded from hearing their appeals. *Id*.

Transfer from circuit to juvenile court, factors. Hansen v. State, 407.

Decision to hold juvenile for trial as adult must be supported by clear and convincing evidence, when overturned. *Id*.

Commitment to juvenile facility not available for person older than eighteen. Id. Trial court did not err in denying transfer. Id.

Decision to retain or transfer case to juvenile court, factors considered. Macon v. State, 498.

Transfer considerations, not all factors need be given equal consideration. Id.

Trial court concluded available juvenile rehabilitation was limited and
inappropriate proof was sufficient to describe the described to the proof.

inappropriate, proof was sufficient to deny appellant's motion to transfer. Id. Transfer from circuit to juvenile court, factors considered. Green v. State, 635.

Transfer from circuit to juvenile court, court not required to give factors equal weight. Id.

Transfer from circuit to juvenile court, seriousness of offense coupled with violence is sufficient for denial of motion to transfer. Id.

Transfer from circuit to juvenile court, offense charged was serious. Id.

Transfer from circuit to juvenile court, information may be sufficient evidence of serious and violent nature of crime alleged, information in present case did not allege violence. *Id.*

Transfer from circuit to juvenile court, appellant charged with having "recklessly" caused death, State did not intend to prove that "violence was employed." Id.

Transfer from circuit to juvenile court, seriousness alone not sufficient to deny transfer, factors pointed toward transfer to juvenile court, matter reversed and remanded. *Id.*

Transfer from circuit to juvenile court, factors considered. Guy v. State, 649.

Transfer from circuit to juvenile court, party seeking transfer has burden of proving transfer is warranted. Id.

Transfer from circuit to juvenile court, court not required to give factors equal

Transfer from circuit to juvenile court, circuit court's decision to retain jurisdiction must be supported by clear and convincing evidence. *Id.*

Transfer from circuit to juvenile court, standard of review. Id.

Transfer from circuit to juvenile court, use of violence is sufficient factor for circuit court to retain jurisdiction. *Id*.

Transfer from circuit to juvenile court, appellant's association with use of weapon in "drive-by" shooting was sufficient to satisfy violence criterion. *Id*.

Transfer from circuit to juvenile court, no violence beyond that necessary to commit offense is necessary. *Id.*

Transfer from circuit to juvenile court, circuit court's order retaining jurisdiction affirmed. Id.

LABOR:

Employer failed to maintain employment records required by Fair Labor Standards Act, court can rely on employee's own recollections to determine number of hours worked. Marine Servs. Unlimited, Inc. v. Rakes, 757.

Fair Labor Standards Act, burden of proof of employee suing employer for unpaid wages or overtime. Id.

Appellee sought unpaid wages and overtime under Fair Labor Standards Act, no error in trial court's awarding judgment for appellee. Id.

LANDLORD & TENANT:

Duties of landlord to tenant, generally no duty to protect tenant from criminal acts. Hall v. Rental Management, Inc., 143.

Duties of landlord to tenant, landlord who assumes duty not required is removed from general rule. Id.

Duties of landlord to tenant, landlord's use of modest, conscientious safety measures did not impose duty to protect tenants from third-party criminal acts. Id. Duties of landlord to tenant, case controlled by general rule. Id.

LIMITATION OF ACTIONS:

Affirmative defense, burden of proof. Cherepski v. Walker, 43.

Allegations against appellee barred on the face of the complaint, burden shifted to appellant to prove that the statute was tolled. *Id.*

Statute barred action against appellee, trial court correctly ruled that no material factor was left in dispute. Id.

Medical Malpractice Act's statute of limitations superseded Wrongful Death Act's statute of limitations, trial court did not err in granting summary judgment. Hertlein v. St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co., 283.

Ark. Code Ann. § 16-56-111(b) is applicable statute of limitations for writtencontract actions, held applicable to present case. *Zufari v. Architecture Plus*, 411.

Appellant's cause of action accrued more than five years before complaint was filed, test for determining when breach-of-contract action accrues. Id.

Appellant filed suit well after applicable statute of limitations had expired. Action was time-barred. Id.

Request for trial court to order arbitration was time-barred. Id.

Trial court found right of parents to recover expenses incurred on behalf of daughter barred by statute of limitations, trial court not in error. National Bank of Commerce v. Quirk, 769.

MASTER & SERVANT:

Discretionary term of employment allows either party to terminate at will, employer should not have absolute right to terminate employee for act done for good of public. Marine Servs. Unlimited, Inc. v. Rakes, 757.

Exceptions to employment-at-will doctrine, at-will employee has cause of action for wrongful discharge if fired in violation of state's well established public policy. *Id.*

Discharge of at-will employee, when public policy contravened. Id.

MOTIONS:

Motion to dismiss treated as one for summary judgment, limitations on review. Cherepski v. Walker, 43.

Denial of motion for directed verdict, factors on review. Galvin v. State, 125. Motion for mistrial properly denied, trial court did not abuse its discretion. Solomon v. State, 178.

Directed verdict, whether family doctor had reasonable cause to suspect abuse was issue for resolution by jury. First Commercial Trust Co. v. Rank, 390.

Directed verdict, supreme court reluctant to affirm directed verdict on behalf of a plaintiff, test not met. *Id.*

Directed-verdict motion defined, substantial evidence defined. Misskelley v. State, 449.

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Review of order granting motion to dismiss, how treated. National By-Prods., Inc. v. City of Little Rock, 619.

Appellant's directed verdict motion failed to specify excessive damages as ground, motion for directed verdict must state movant's specific grounds. Stacks v. Jones, 643.

Motion for directed verdict, factors on review. National Bank of Commerce v. Quirk, 769.

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Negligence the sole theory for liability imposed, failure to instruct the jury on the theory of intentional tort, prejudicial error found. Robinson v. Robinson, 224. Prima facie case of, negligence defined. Mason v. Jackson, 252.

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Condemnation, when taking occurs. Id.

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No conflict between Ark. Code Ann. § 16-114-206(a) and Ark. R. Evid. 702. Id. Statute did not usurp court's authority to regulate the practice of law, arguments meritless. Clark v. Ridgeway, 378.

Unambiguous language, no need to resort to rules of statutory construction. State v. Phillippe, 434.

Statutory construction, juvenile restitution, statutory limits apply per victim. Eichelberger v. State, 551.

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Gross-receipts tax, rentals of tangible personal property are taxable. Weiss v. Best Enter., Inc., 712.

Gross-receipts tax, determination of whether transaction constitutes taxable lease, appellate court looks to factors involved. *Id.*

Gross-receipts tax, transactions were leases. Id.

Gross-receipts tax, exemption for public utility providing sewer services, appellee was not solely providing sewer services. *Id*.

Gross-receipts tax, charge for services constituted part of gross proceeds, entire proceeds subject to taxation. *Id.*

Gross-receipts tax, "gross receipts" and "gross proceeds" defined. Id.

Gross-receipts tax, sales tax must be paid on price received for article without deduction for value of labor. Id.

Gross-receipts tax, taxpayer required to keep adequate records, burden of refuting assessment upon taxpayer. *Id.*

Gross-receipts tax, taxpayer's records showed transactions were leases, fully taxable mixed transactions, appellee did not meet burden of refuting assessment. *Id.* Gross-receipts tax, dominant-use test rejected. *Id.*

Gross-receipts tax, exemption for public utilities or public-service companies. *Id.*Gross-receipts tax, difference between exemption and exclusion, taxpayer must prove entitlement to exemption beyond reasonable doubt. *Id.*

Gross-receipts tax, appellee failed to prove exemption from taxation as utility or public service. *Id*.

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Duty owed always a question of law. Cherepski v. Walker, 43.

Liability for the acts of another, appellant's claim for breach of fiduciary duty really a claim for the nonexistent right of alienation of affection. *Id.*Tort of outrage, elements of. *Id.*

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Id.

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Right to trial by jury, appeals from municipal court tried de novo in circuit court. State v. Webb, 80.

Two-tier system of providing a trial by jury for accused misdemeanants has withstood constitutional scrutiny, case reversed and dismissed. *Id.*

Exclusion of witnesses at trial, victim allowed to remain in courtroom, appellant failed to show how fairness was jeopardized. Mitchell v. State, 116.

Jury instructions, AMCI 401 matched statutory language, no error to refuse proffered non-AMCI instruction. Misskelley v. State, 449.

Jury instructions, failure to instruct on lesser-included offense is harmless error where jury convicted defendant of greater offense. *Id.*

Jury instructions, proper to refuse instruction if not supported by rational basis, no rational basis for manslaughter instruction. *Id.*

Declaration of mistrial discussed, trial court given wide discretion in granting or denying. Moore v. State, 529.

Testimony so prejudicial admonition to jury did not cure it, trial court's denial of mistrial an abuse of discretion. *Id.*

Trial court has wide latitude in controlling arguments of counsel, rulings will not be overturned absent clear abuse. *Jordan v. State*, 628.

Appellant merely objected to appellee's closing argument without requesting limiting instruction or mistrial, trial occur did not abuse its discretion. Id.

Refusal to give jury instruction proper, instruction inappropriate. Stacks v. Jones, 643.

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Appellant's credibility argument meritless, jury, not appellate court, determines credibility. Id.

Exceptions to rule requiring exclusion of witnesses from the courtroom, witness should have been excluded. Clark v. State, 211.

Error harmless, no prejudice shown to have resulted. Id.

Appellant failed to request time to interview witness prior to trial, even though he knew she was going to testify, appellant failed to request remedies available to him. Id.

Particular facts bearing on an informant's reliability may be required, no such requirement where the witness is a good citizen and not an informant. *Moore v. State.* 529.

Witness not an informant, court had substantial basis upon which to conclude that there was probable cause to order the taking of the appellant's blood. Id.

Conflicts in testimony of witnesses, trial court must resolve. Id.

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ARKANSAS APPELLATE REPORTS

Volume 52

CASES DETERMINED IN THE

Court of Appeals of Arkansas

FROM
January 10, 1996 — March 13, 1996
INCLUSIVE

WILLIAM B. JONES, JR. REPORTER OF DECISIONS

CINDY M. ENGLISH
ASSISTANT
REPORTER OF DECISIONS

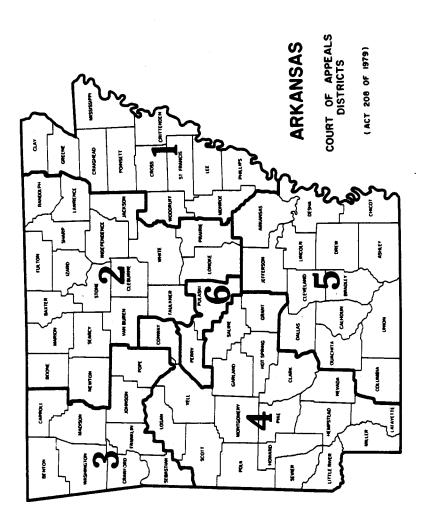
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JUDGES AND OFFICERS

OF THE COURT OF APPEALS OF ARKANSAS

DURING THE PERIOD COVERED BY THIS VOLUME

(January 10, 1996 — March 13, 1996, inclusive)

JUDGES

JOHN E. JENNINGS	Chief Judge ¹
JOHN MÄUZY PITTMAN	Judge ²
JAMES R. COOPER	Judge ⁸
JOHN B. ROBBINS	Judge⁴
MELVIN MAYFIELD	Judge ⁵
JUDITH ROGERS	Judge ⁶
JOHN F. STROUD, JR.	Judge ⁷
OLLY NEAL	Judge ⁸
WENDELL L. GRIFFEN	Judge ⁹

OFFICERS

WINSTON BRYANT Attorney General LESLIE W. STEEN Clerk JACQUELINE S. WRIGHT Librarian WILLIAM B. JONES, JR. Reporter of Decisions

¹District 3.

²District 1.

⁸District 2.

⁴District 4. ⁶District 5.

⁶District 6.

⁷Position 7. Appointed effective January 1, 1996, by Governor Jim Guy Tucker.

^{*}Position 8. Appointed effective January 1, 1996, by Governor Jim Guy Tucker.
*Position 9. Appointed effective January 1, 1996, by Governor Jim Guy Tucker.

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STANDARDS FOR PUBLICATION OF OPINIONS

Rule 5-2

Rules of the Arkansas Supreme Court and Court of Appeals
OPINIONS

- (a) SUPREME COURT SIGNED OPINIONS. All signed opinions of the Supreme Court shall be designated for publication.
- (b) COURT OF APPEALS OPINION FORM. Opinions of the Court of Appeals may be in conventional form or in memorandum form. They shall be filed with the Clerk. The opinions need not contain a detailed statement of the facts, but may set forth only such matters as may be necessary to an understandable discussion of the errors urged. In appeals from decisions of the Arkansas Board of Review in unemployment compensation cases, when the Court finds the decision appealed from is supported by substantial evidence, that there is an absence of fraud, no error of law appears in the record, and an opinion would have no precedential value, the order may be affirmed without opinion.
- (c) COURT OF APPEALS PUBLISHED OPIN-IONS. Opinions of the Court of Appeals which resolve novel or unusual questions will be released for publication when the opinions are announced and filed with the Clerk. The Court of Appeals may consider the question of whether to publish an opinion at its decision-making conference and at that time, if appropriate, make a tentative decision not to publish. Concurring and dissenting opinions will be published only if the majority opinion is published. All opinions that are not to be published shall be marked "Not Designated For Publication."
- (d) COURT OF APPEALS UNPUBLISHED OPIN-IONS. Opinions of the Court of Appeals not designated for publication shall not be published in the *Arkansas Reports* and shall not be cited, quoted or referred to by any court or in any argument, brief, or other materials presented to any court (except in

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continuing or related litigation upon an issue such as res judicata, collateral estoppel, or law of the case). Opinions not designated for publication shall be listed in the *Arkansas Reports* by case number, style, date, and disposition.

(e) COPIES OF ALL OPINIONS. In every case the Clerk will furnish, without charge, one typewritten copy of all of the Court's published or unpublished opinions in the case to counsel for every party on whose behalf a separate brief was filed. The charge for additional copies is fixed by statute.

OPINIONS NOT DESIGNATED FOR PUBLICATION

AAA Bail Bond Co. v. State, CA 95-301 (Cooper, J.), affirmed March 13, 1996.

Abel v. Kowalski, CA 94-988 (Per Curiam), Brief Time granted January 31, 1996.

Alexander-Brown, Inc. v. Bale Chevrolet Co., CA 95-203 (Griffen, J.), affirmed February 28, 1996.

American Bonding Co. v. City of Truman, CA 94-1206 (Rogers, J.), affirmed January 31, 1996.

Anderson v. State, CA CR 95-246 (Neal, J.), affirmed January 31, 1996.

Arnold Leham Builders, Inc. v. Thomas, CA 95-58 (Stroud, J.), affirmed February 28, 1996.

Bell v. State, CA CR 94-1422 (Mayfield, J.), affirmed January 31, 1996.

Blockburger v. State, CA CR 95-78 (Stroud, J.), affirmed January 31, 1996.

Blount v. State, CA CR 94-1380 (Robbins, J.), affirmed January 10, 1996.

Brackney v. McKee Foods, Inc., CA 95-276 (Griffen, J.), affirmed February 21, 1996.

Brown v. Brown, CA 94-756 (Mayfield, J.), affirmed February 14, 1996.

Brownlee v. Kemp, CA 94-1285 (Neal, J.), reversed and remanded February 28, 1996.

Bumgardner v. Walls, CA 95-185 (Neal, J.), affirmed March 6, 1996.

Caffey v. State, CA CR 95-90 (Jennings, J.), affirmed January 10, 1996.

Cal-Ark Trucking v. Porter, CA 95-55 (Cooper, J.), affirmed February 7, 1996.

Campbell v. State, CA CR 95-81 (Mayfield, J.), affirmed February 7, 1996.

Cherry v. Cherry, CA 95-813 (Per Curiam), Appellee's Motion to Strike Appellant's Brief passed until case submitted January 31, 1996.

Christian v. State, CA CR 95-395 (Neal, J.), affirmed February 28, 1996.

City of Fort Smith v. McCurtain, CA 95-113 (Mayfield, J.), affirmed February 14, 1996.

City of Fort Smith v. Willis, CA 95-290 (Neal, J.), affirmed March 13, 1996.

City of Little Rock v. Ammons, CA 95-72 (Mayfield, J.), affirmed February 28, 1996.

Cole v. Director, E 94-251 (Cooper, J.), affirmed March 6, 1996.

Conley v. State, CA CR 95-111 (Robbins, J.), affirmed January 10, 1996.

Cooper Tire & Rubber Co. v. Carr, CA 95-268 (Pittman, J.), affirmed March 6, 1996.

Cox v. State, CA CR 95-35 (Robbins, J.), affirmed January 24, 1996.

Crook v. State, CA CR 95-281 (Griffen, J.), affirmed February 14, 1996.

Curran v. State, CA CR 95-68 (Robbins, J.), affirmed January 31, 1996.

Davenport v. State, CA CR 95-36 (Bullion, S.J.), affirmed January 10, 1996.

Dean v. Terrell, CA 95-678 (Per Curiam), Appellee's Motion to Dismiss Appeal and to Stay Brief Time denied February 7, 1996

Dickson v. Dickson, CA 94-1450 (Mayfield, J.), affirmed February 28, 1996.

Edwards v. State, CA CR 95-545 (Cooper, J.), affirmed February 14, 1996.

Farmer v. Excelsior Hotel, CA 96-16 (Per Curiam), Pro Se Motion for Rule on the Clerk to Lodge Transcript remanded February 28, 1996.

Fast v. State, CA CR 95-4 (Cooper, J.), affirmed January 31, 1996.

Foster v. Taylor, CA 94-1249 (Mayfield, J.), affirmed January 31, 1996.

Fox v. State, CA CR 94-1315 (Robbins, J.), affirmed March 13, 1996.

Foxx v. American Transp., CA 95-218 (Robbins, J.), affirmed February 7, 1996. Substituted Opinion upon Grant of Petition for Rehearing delivered June 19, 1996, reversed and remanded. See 54 Ark. App. 115 (1996).

Garden v. State, CA CR 95-139 (Jennings, C.J.), affirmed as modified and remanded February 21, 1996.

- Gill v. Lasley, CA 95-540 (Per Curiam), Appellant' Motion to Supplement the Record and for Brief Time denied March 13, 1996.
- Gordon v. State, CA CR 94-978 (Pittman, J.), affirmed February 7, 1996.
- Gosvenor v. Smackover Motor Co., CA 95-292 (Rogers, J.), affirmed February 21, 1996.
- Grisham v. Faulkner Nursing Ctr., CA 95-207 (Pittman, J.), affirmed February 7, 1996.
- Harris v. State, CA CR 95-21 (Per Curiam), Motion to be Relieved as Counsel granted; substituted counsel appointed January 10, 1996.
- Harton v. State, CA CR 95-506 (Pittman, J.), affirmed March 6, 1996.
- Harvey v. State, CA CR 95-27 (Pittman, J.), affirmed January 10, 1996.
- Headley v. State, CA CR 95-93 (Robbins, J.), affirmed February 14, 1996.
- Hendrickson v. Tyson Foods, Inc., CA 95-101 (Rogers, J.), affirmed February 28, 1996.
- Hill v. Hill, CA 95-45 (Mayfield, J.), affirmed March 13, 1996. Hornbeck v. Hornbeck, CA 95-1210 (Per Curiam), Appellee's Motion to Remand moot January 31, 1996.
- Horton v. Rashdan, CA 94-1116 (Pittman, J.), affirmed February 4, 1996.
- Hunter v. White County Circuit Court, CA 95-229 (Stroud, J.), affirmed February 7, 1996.
- In Re: Estate of Williams, CA 95-74 (Rogers, J.), affirmed March 6, 1996.
- Jackson v. Jackson, CA 94-1213 (Cooper, J.), dismissed January 17, 1996.
- Jackson v. Perkins Supply, Inc., CA 95-1035 (Per Curiam), Appellee's Motion to Dismiss Appeal denied January 17, 1996.
- James v. Arkansas Dep't of Human Servs., CA 95-380 (Cooper, J.), affirmed February 28, 1996.
- Jeffers v. State, CA CR 94-1419 (Cooper, J.), reversed and remanded January 24, 1996.
- Jones v. Carl Finch Co., CA 95-314 (Robbins, J.), affirmed March 6, 1996.
- Kearney Co. v. Niccum, CA 95-256 (Neal, J.), affirmed February 21, 1996.

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Leach v. Bill Davis Trucking, CA 95-108 (Neal. J.), affirmed January 31, 1996.

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Lloyd v. Cranford, CA 94-308 (Pittman, J.), affirmed January 24, 1996.

London v. State, CA CR 94-1422 (Rogers, J.), affirmed January 31, 1996.

Long v. State, CA CR 95-176 (Rogers, J.), affirmed January 10, 1996.

Maxwell v. State, CA CR 95-216 (Griffen, J.), affirmed February 7, 1996.

McCaster v. State, CA CR 95-202 (Griffen, J.), affirmed February 28, 1996.

McCauley v. State, CA CR 94-1382 (Jennings, C.J.), affirmed February 28, 1996.

McClusky v. Estate of McClusky, CA 94-1413 (Robbins, J.), affirmed February 14, 1996.

McKee Foods, Inc. v. Reed, CA 95-236 (Cooper, J.), affirmed February 14, 1996.

Meyer v. Riverdale Harbor Mun. Property Owners Improvement Dist. No. 1, CA 95-12 (Neal, J.), affirmed February 21, 1996.

Moore v. John Brown E & C, CA 95-99 (Mayfield, J.), affirmed February 7, 1996.

Morrison v. State, CA CR 94-1360 (Robbins, J.), affirmed February 7, 1996.

Moses v. State, CA CR 94-1353 (Jennings, C.J.), affirmed January 10, 1996.

Murphy v. State, CA CR 95-54 (Rogers, J.), affirmed February 7, 1996.

Nash v. State, CA CR 95-243 (Pittman, J.), affirmed January 10, 1996.

Nations v. Rector Sportswear Corp., CA 95-84 (Rogers, J.), affirmed January 24, 1996.

Nelson v. State, CA CR 95-460 (Rogers, J.), remanded March 6, 1996.

Nutt v. State, CA CR 95-140 (Rogers, J.), affirmed February 28, 1996.

Oliver v. State, CA CR 95-122 (Griffen, J.), affirmed January 31, 1996.

Palmer v. State, CA CR 95-346 (Robbins, J.), affirmed February 21, 1996.

Patton v. State, CA CR 94-570 (Per Curiam), Appellant's Motion to Reinstate Appeal granted February 28, 1996.

Pearrow v. State, CA CR 95-50 (Jennings, C.J.), affirmed January 31, 1996.

Peevy v. State, CA CR 95-362 (Mayfield, J.), affirmed March 13, 1996.

Pettis v. State, CA CR 94-1441 (Neal, J.), affirmed February 7, 1996.

Planters Bank & Trust Co. v. Smith, CA 95-1156 (Per Curiam), Appellee's Motion to Dismiss Appeal denied February 7, 1996.

Plummer v. State, CA CR 94-1241 (Bullion, S.J.), affirmed January 10, 1996.

POM, Inc. v. Taylor, CA 95-360 (Robbins, J.), affirmed February 28, 1996.

Reed v. Director, E 94-128 (Stroud, J.), affirmed February 21, 1996.

Reed v. Methodist Hosp. of Jonesboro, CA 95-285 (Cooper, J.), affirmed February 28, 1996.

Reinhardt v. McLean, CA 95-255 (Cooper, J.), affirmed on appeal; reversed and remanded on cross appeal February 21, 1996.

Riverside Furniture v. Duvall, CA 94-1321 (Jennings, C.J.), affirmed January 24, 1996.

Rodgers v. State, CA CR 95-266 (Robbins, J.), affirmed February 28, 1996.

Rogers v. Booneville Human Dev., CA 95-76 (Rogers, J.), affirmed February 7, 1996.

Ross v. Hooten Equip. Co., CA 94-1308 (Jennings, C.J.), affirmed January 31, 1996.

Schwartz v. Moody, CA 94-708 (Per Curiam), Appellant's Motion to Reinstate Appeal denied February 21, 1996.

Schwarz v. Moody, CA 94-695 (Per Curiam), Motion to Enforce Supersedeas denied February 21, 1996.

Sebastian v. State, CA CR 95-107 (Mayfield, J.), affirmed January 10, 1996.

Shabazz v. State, CA CR 95-97 (Pittman, J.), affirmed March 6, 1996.

Shorter v. Tyson Foods, Inc., CA 95-374 (Neal, J.), affirmed March 6, 1996.

Sierra Corp. v. Fleming, CA 95-161 (Stroud, J.), affirmed March 6, 1996.

Sims v. Hawkins, CA 95-11 (Robbins, J.), affirmed February 14, 1996.

Smith, Charlotte v. Aetna Cas. & Surety Co., CA 94-1359 (Per Curiam), dismissed February 21, 1996.

Smith, Clayton v. Kentucky Fried Chicken, CA 95-384 (Jennings, C.J.), affirmed March 6, 1996.

Smith, Jerry L. v. State, CA CR 94-1128 (Jennings, C.J.), affirmed February 28, 1996.

Smith, Ladonna Nita v. Smith, CA 94-1454 (Robbins, J.), affirmed February 28, 1996.

Smith, Ricky Allen v. State, CA CR 95-119 (Rogers, J.), affirmed February 7, 1996.

Steed v. Farmers Ins. Exchange, CA 94-1170 (Mayfield, J.), affirmed January 31, 1995.

Stout v. State, CA CR 95-142 (Mayfield, J.), affirmed February 7, 1996.

Stubbs v. State, CA CR 95-240 (Neal, J.), affirmed February 14, 1996.

Thrower v. Georgia-Pacific Corp., CA 95-2 (Rogers, J.), affirmed February 14, 1996.

Towler v. State, CA CR 95-181 (Mayfield, J.), affirmed January 24, 1996.

TTC, Inc. v. Gatrell, CA 95-330 (Jennings, C.J.), affirmed February 14, 1996.

Webster v. State, CA CR 94-431 (Cooper, J.), affirmed March 6, 1996.

White v. White, CA 95-1121 (Per Curiam), Appellant's Motion to Supplement the Record granted January 31, 1996.

White v. White, CA 95-1202 (Per Curiam), Appellant's Petition for Writ of Certiorari to Complete the Record and to Stay Brief Time granted January 31, 1996.

Wimberly v. State, CA CR 95-275 (Stroud, J.), affirmed February 14, 1996.

Winston Gilleylen Oil Co. v. Hendrix, CA 95-302 (Rogers, J.), affirmed March 13, 1996.

Wright v. State, CA CR 94-1227 (Mayfield, J.), affirmed February 7, 1996.

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