THIS BOOK CONTAINS THE OFFICIAL

ARKANSAS REPORTS Volume 348

CASES DETERMINED
IN THE

Supreme Court of Arkansas

FROM
March 21, 2002 — May 17, 2002
INCLUSIVE¹

AND

ARKANSAS APPELLATE REPORTS Volume 77

CASES DETERMINED

Court of Appeals of Arkansas

FROM
March 20, 2002 — May 15, 2002
INCLUSIVE²

PUBLISHED BY THE STATE OF ARKANSAS 2002

¹Arkansas Supreme Court cases (ARKANSAS REPORTS) are in the front section, pages 1 through 790-B. Cite as 348 Ark. ___ (2002).

²Arkansas Court of Appeals cases (ARKANSAS APPELLATE REPORTS) are in the back section, pages 1 through 352. Cite as 77 Ark. App. ___ (2002).

[T]he law can only bring us freedom.
—Johann Wolfgang von Goethe
(1749-1832)

Set in Bembo

Joe Christensen Printing Company 1540 Adams Street Lincoln, Nebraska 68521 2002

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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 appeal 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 OPINIONS. Opinions of the Court of Appeals which resolve novel or unusual questions will be released for publications 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 All opinions that are not to be published shall be marked "Not Designated for Publication."
- (d) COURT OF APPEALS UNPUBLISHED OPIN-IONS. Opinions of the Court of Appeals not designated for publication shall not be published in the *Arkansas Reports* and shall not



ARKANSAS REPORTS VOLUME 348

ARKANSAS APPELLATE REPORTS VOLUME 77 [T]he law is the last result of human wisdom acting upon human experience for the benefit of the public.

— Samuel Johnson (1709-1784)

ARKANSAS REPORTS

Volume 348

CASES DETERMINED IN THE

Supreme Court of Arkansas

FROM March 21, 2002 — May 17, 2002 INCLUSIVE

WILLIAM B. JONES, JR. REPORTER OF DECISIONS

CINDY M. ENGLISH
DEPUTY
REPORTER OF DECISIONS

VICTORIA M. FREY EDITORIAL ASSISTANT

PUBLISHED BY THE STATE OF ARKANSAS 2002

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JUSTICES AND OFFICERS OF THE SUPREME COURT OF ARKANSAS

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JUSTICES

W.H. "DUB" ARNOLD	Chief Justice
TOM GLAZE	Justice
DONALD L. CORBIN	Justice
ROBERT L. BROWN	Justice
ANNABELLE CLINTON IMBER	Justice
RAY THORNTON	Justice
JIM HANNAH	Justice

OFFICERS

MARK PRYOR LESLIE W. STEEN AVA M. HICKS WILLIAM B. JONES, JR. Attorney General Clerk Librarian (*interim*) Reporter of Decisions

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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 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

- Allen *v.* State, CR 01-547 (Per Curiam), affirmed April 11, 2002. Arnold *v.* State, CR 01-277 (Per Curiam), reversed and remanded April 11, 2002.
- Bell v. Jones, CR 98-1037 (Per Curiam), Pro Se Petition for Writ of Mandamus moot March 21, 2002.
- Berger v. Reynolds, CR 02-41 (Per Curiam), Pro Se Petition for Writ of Mandamus moot April 11, 2002.
- Brady v. State, CR 00-929 (Per Curiam), rebriefing ordered April 18, 2002.
- Brooks v. Glover, CR 02-367 (Per Curiam), Pro Se Petition for Writ of Mandamus moot May 9, 2002.
- Brothers v. State, CR 02-36 (Per Curiam), affirmed April 11, 2002.
- Buchheit v. State, 01-915 (Per Curiam), Petition for Rehearing denied April 18, 2002.
- Charton v. State, CR 02-60 (Per Curiam), Pro Se Motion for Extension of Time to File Brief granted April 25, 2002.
- Clay v. State, CR 01-469 (Per Curiam), affirmed May 9, 2002. Rehearing denied May 30, 2002.
- Douthitt v. State, CR 01-1 (Per Curiam), appeal dismissed April 11, 2002; Petition for rehearing denied May 9, 2002.
- Eckler v. State, CR 02-69 (Per Curiam), Pro Se Motion for Appointment of Counsel moot; appeal dismissed May 16, 2002.
- Edwards v. State, CR 01-1396 (Per Curiam), Pro Se Motion for Reconsideration of Motion for Belated Appeal of Judgment denied April 18, 2002.
- Emery v. State, CR 02-282 (Per Curiam), Pro Se Petition for Writ of Certiorari dismissed May 16, 2002.
- Faulkens v. State, CR 01-907 (Per Curiam), affirmed March 21, 2002.
- Ford v. State, CR 02-174 (Per Curiam), Pro Se Motions for Copy of Record and for Appointment of Counsel moot; appeal dismissed May 2, 2002.
- Fouse v. State, CR 01-1221 (Per Curiam), affirmed May 9, 2002. Gaines v. State, CR 02-101 (Per Curiam), Motion for Extension of Time to File Brief granted; Motion for Appointment of

counsel denied; Motion for Leave to File Overlength Brief denied April 11, 2002.

Gooden v. State, CR 00-845 (Per Curiam), Pro Se Motion to Compel Counsel to File Brief and for Sanctions stayed; show cause order issued March 21, 2002.

Hall v. State, CR 01-917 (Per Curiam), Pro Se Motions to Relieve Counsel and Appoint Other Counsel and to Strike Brief denied; Motion for Extension of Time to File Pro Se Points for Reversal granted April 18, 2002.

Harris v. State, 01-1270 (Per Curiam), affirmed May 9, 2002.

Houston v. State, 01-1248 (Per Curiam), affirmed May 9, 2002.

Hunt v. State, CR 01-1257 (Per Curiam), affirmed April 18, 2002.

Johnson v. State, CR 02-152 (Per Curiam), Pro Se Motion for Belated Appeal of Order; treated as motion for rule on clerk and denied April 25, 2002.

Koch v. State, CR 00-1189 (Per Curiam), Petition for Rehearing denied May 9, 2002.

Lamere v. State, CR 02-155 (Per Curiam), Pro Se Petition for Writ of Certiorari to Complete the Record; treated as motion to supplement record with transcript lodged on direct appeal; granted in part and declared moot in part April 18, 2002.

Marquez v. State, CR 01-1431 (Per Curiam), Pro Se Motion for Belated Appeal of Judgment remanded May 16, 2002.

Medlock v. Holt, CR 02-379 (Per Curiam), Pro Se Motion for Rule on Clerk to File Mandamus Petition Without Record dismissed May 2, 2002.

Page v. State, CR 02-204 (Per Curiam), Pro Se Motion for Belated Appeal of Judgment denied April 18, 2002.

Pollard v. State, CR 02-56 (Per Curiam), Pro Se Motion for Extension of Time to File Appellant's Brief moot; appeal dismissed April 25, 2002.

Presley v. State, CR 97-282 (Per Curiam), Pro Se Motion for Copy of Transcript at Public Expense denied March 21, 2002.

Prince v. Norris, 01-894 (Per Curiam), Petition for Rehearing denied March 21, 2002.

- Ragsdale v. State, CR 01-1399 (Per Curiam), Pro Se Motion for Extension of Time to File Reply Brief granted May 2, 2002.
- Reeves v. State, CR 02-125 (Per Curiam), Pro Se Motion for Belated Appeal of Judgment granted May 16, 2002.
- Troub v. Patterson, CR 02-200 (Per Curiam), Pro Se Petition for Writ of Mandamus moot April 11, 2002.
- Troub v. State, CR 02-361 (Per Curiam), Pro Se Petition for Writ of Certiorari denied May 16, 2002.
- Vaughn v. State, CR 02-35 (Per Curiam), Pro Se Motion for Extension of Time to File Brief moot; appeal dismissed March 21, 2002.
- Washington v. State, CA CR 98-728 (Per Curiam), Pro Se Petition to Reinvest Jurisdiction in the Trial Court to Consider a Belated Petition for Postconviction Relief Pursuant to Criminal Procedure Rule 37 dismissed May 16, 2002.
- Wickliffe v. State, 01-1220 (Per Curiam), Pro Se Motion for Photocopy of Record at Public Expense denied May 2, 2002.
- Williams v. State, CR 02-113 (Per Curiam), Pro Se Motion for Belated Appeal of Order; treated as motion for rule on clerk and denied March 21, 2002.
- Worthem v. State, CR 01-1207 (Per Curiam), Petition for Rehearing denied April 11, 2002.

<u>APPENDIX</u>

Rules Adopted or Amended by <u>Per Curiam Orders</u>

IN RE: PROPOSED RULE for MASTERS and REFEREES PURSUANT to AMENDMENT 80, SECTION 8(A)

Supreme Court of Arkansas Opinion delivered March 21, 2002

PER CURIAM. Section 8 (A) of Amendment 80 to the Arkansas Constitution states:

REFEREES, MASTERS AND MAGISTRATES. (A) A Circuit Court Judge may appoint referees or masters, who shall have power to perform such duties of the Circuit Court as may be prescribed by Supreme Court rule.

In response to this provision, the Supreme Court Committee on Criminal Practice has deliberated about the use of referees or masters in criminal proceedings and considered the adoption of possible rules to implement the procedures. The Committee has now recommended to the court a proposed rule, which appears at the end of this order.

We express our gratitude to the members of the Criminal Practice Committee for their work on this matter. We are publishing the Committee's proposal for comment from the bench and bar. Comments and suggestions may be made in writing and submitted no later than May 31, 2002, and be addressed to:

Leslie Steen, Arkansas Supreme Court Clerk

Attn: Magistrate Rule

Justice Building

625 Marshall Street

Little Rock, AR 72201

RULE ____

APPOINTMENT AND AUTHORITY OF CRIMINAL MAGISTRATE

- (a) A Circuit Judge who hears criminal cases may appoint a referee or master, who shall be referred to as a Criminal Magistrate, and who shall perform any of the following duties as may be assigned by the appointing Court:
 - (1) Conduct first appearance and probable cause hearings and pretrial release inquiries pursuant to ARCrP Rules 8.1, 8.3 8.6 and ARCrP Rules 9.1 9.5 including conditions of release and money bail;

(2) Appoint counsel pursuant to ARCrP Rule 8.2, conduct arraignments and accept pleas of not guilty and not guilty by reason of mental disease or defect;

- (3) Issue warrants of arrest pursuant to ARCrP Rule 7.1 and ACA § 16-81-104 or summons pursuant to ARCrP Rule 6.1;
- (4) Issue search warrants pursuant to ARCrP Rule 13.1;
- (5) Conduct preliminary revocation hearings pursuant to ACA § 5-4-310;
- (6) Preside over execution of waivers of extradition pursuant to ACA § 16-94-103 and make the preliminary findings and set bail pursuant to ACA 16-94-216.
- (b) The territorial jurisdiction of the Criminal Magistrate shall be coextensive with that of the appointing judge or judges, unless specifically limited by the order of appointment.
- (c) A Criminal Magistrate shall possess the same qualifications as a Circuit Judge.
- (d) A Criminal Magistrate appointed pursuant to this Rule shall not engage in the practice of criminal law in the judicial circuit in which he serves.
- (e) Any party aggrieved by any decision of the Criminal Magistrate may apply for de novo relief to the Division of Circuit Court to which the case has been assigned, and if unassigned, to any division of Circuit Court.

(f) The appointment shall be in writing and filed with the Circuit Clerk. All findings and orders of the Criminal Magistrate shall be in writing and filed with the clerk of the appropriate court

Comments: The committee chose not to address the issue of the term of the appointment. It was anticipated by the committee that the magistrate would schedule trial dates at the arraignment proceedings.

IN RE: REGULATIONS of the BOARD of CERTIFIED COURT REPORTER EXAMINERS, Section 13

Supreme Court of Arkansas Opinion delivered April 18, 2002

PER CURIAM. The Board of Certified Court Reporter Examiners has recommended an amendment to Section 13 of the Regulations. We have considered the Board's proposal and agree with it. We thank the Board for its work.

We hereby amend, effective immediately, and republish Section 13 of the Regulations of the Board of Certified Court Reporter Examiners as set out below. The changes made to Section 13 are illustrated in the footnote.¹

^{1 (}Added language has been underlined; deleted language has been stricken)

Section 13. In the event of an emergency where no Certified Court Reporter is immediately available, a judge of a circuit or chancery court may, in his or her discretion, grant a one hundred twenty calendar day, non-renewable emergency certificate in order to continue the conduct of the court's business; provided a copy of the one hundred twenty day emergency certificate shall be forthwith filed with the Clerk of the Arkansas Supreme Court and Secretary of this Board. A circuit judge shall not grant an emergency certificate to a court reporter whose court reporter board certification is at the time of the issuance of the emergency certificate revoked or suspended in Arkansas or any other state.

REGULATIONS OF THE BOARD OF CERTIFIED COURT REPORTER EXAMINERS

* * *

Section 13. In the event of an emergency where no Certified Court Reporter is immediately available, a judge of a circuit court may, in his or her discretion, grant a one hundred twenty calendar day, non-renewable emergency certificate in order to continue the conduct of the court's business; provided a copy of the one hundred twenty day emergency certificate shall be forthwith filed with the Clerk of the Arkansas Supreme Court and Secretary of this Board. A circuit judge shall not grant an emergency certificate to a court reporter whose court reporter board certification is at the time of the issuance of the emergency certificate revoked or suspended in Arkansas or any other state.

IN RE: ARKANSAS RULES GOVERNING ADMISSION to the BAR of ARKANSAS

Supreme Court of Arkansas Delivered April 25, 2002

PER CURIAM. On November 30, 2000, this Court adopted broad changes to the Arkansas Bar Examination, effective with the July 2002 examination. In that per curiam order, we noted that subsequent per curiam orders would issue to implement those changes.

On February 1, 2001, we issued a per curiam order providing for scaling of the Arkansas essay questions to the Multistate Bar Examination (MBE).

On May 10, 2001, we issued another per curiam order to incorporate the increased passing standard set on the Multistate Professional Responsibility Examination (MPRE).

We now issue this order to finalize the implementation process. The issues before the Court are twofold: what "weight" to be given the MBE; and what "value" to be given each of the two Multistate Performance Test (MPT) questions.

The Board, in its consideration of these issues, had access to many sources of information. The policies of 22 other jurisdictions which have adopted the MPT were reviewed. The Board sought and received comment from a consultant retained by the Board early in this process. Further comment was sought and received from consultants in the employ of the National Conference of Bar Examiners (NCBE). Additionally, the Board sought and received comment from the Deans of the Arkansas law schools, as well as representatives of the law students. The Board recommends as follows:

- (1) The MBE should continue to be "weighted" as one-third of the overall final score.
- (2) Each MPT question should be "valued" as 1.5 times an essay question.

We accept the Board's recommendations and amend and adopt Section A of Rule IX and Regulations 1 through 7 as they appear on the attachment to this order. The changes are effective with scores used for the July 2002 examination.

* * *

Rule IX. Examination — Subjects — Passing Grade

A. General Examination

All examinations shall be in writing and shall cover the subjects hereinafter listed and such other subjects as the Board may direct, subject to prior Court approval.

Business Organizations

This subject heading may include corporations, partnerships, agency and master-servant relationships.

Commercial Transactions

This subject heading may include the general coverage of the U.C.C. This will not include the general subject of contracts and will not include matters relating to warranties under product liability, both of which may be covered under other headings.

Criminal Law and Procedure

This subject heading may include constitutional law as it applies to criminal law and procedure.

Constitutional Law

This subject heading may include both the Arkansas Constitution and the Constitution of the United States. This subject will not be primarily directed to matters relating to criminal law and procedure.

Torts

This subject heading may include the entire field of Tort law and questions concerning product liability.

Property

This subject heading may include the law of real property and, or, personal property. Emphasis here should not be placed on the U.C.C. and other such questions arising primarily under the subject heading "Commercial Transactions."

Wills, Estates, Trusts

Because of the broad scope of this subject heading, questions concerning taxation shall not be covered. Guardianship of both the person and the estate may be included.

Evidence

Practice and Procedure

This subject heading may include both state and federal trial and appellate practice and, where applicable, remedies and choice of forum.

Equity and Domestic Relations

Contracts

This subject heading should place emphasis upon the traditional basics of contract law. Only where duplication cannot be avoided, should matters such as the application of the Uniform Commercial Code be covered under this heading.

Multistate Performance Test

The Multistate Performance Test (MPT) presents problems which arise in a variety of fields of law which include the subject area as set forth in the preceding paragraphs as well as other fields of law. However, materials provided with the examination provide sufficient substantive information to complete the task set forth in each MPT question.

NOTE: Conflict of Laws is not included as a separate subject on the examination. However, conflict questions may arise in the subjects included on the examination and should be recognized as such.

Pass/Fail Determination

The answers to each essay question and each MPT question will be graded on a scale ranging from 65 to 85. This score shall be designated as the applicant's "raw" score on a question. The raw score on each MPT question will be multiplied by 1.5. The resulting products from the MPT questions will be added to the sum of the raw scores from the essay questions to yield a "total written raw" score.

The distribution of the total written raw scores acquired by applicants on a given examination will be converted to a score distribu-

tion that has the same mean and standard deviation as those same applicants' Multistate Bar Examination scale scores on that examination. The score on this converted scale that corresponds to the applicant's total written raw score shall be designated as the applicant's "written scale" score. An applicant's total examination score shall be determined by the following formula:

Total Score = (written scale score x = 2) + MBE scale score

An applicant shall pass the examination if he or she earns a total score of 405 points or higher.

A bar examination applicant may retain: the applicant's written scale score that corresponds to a total written raw score of 825 or more; or, the applicant's Multistate Bar Examination scale score of 135 or more. The retained score may be used in the immediately succeeding examination only. An applicant may transfer from another jurisdiction a Multistate Bar Examination scale score of 135 or more for use in the immediately succeeding examination only.

The Board shall destroy all examination papers, including questions and answers, at the time of the next succeeding bar examination. However, the original copy of each question shall be maintained in accordance with Rule III.

Appendix — Rules Governing Admission to the Bar Regulations

- 1. Subsequent to an examination, an applicant may not have access to copies of his or her answers.
- 2. A passing score under this rule shall remain valid for a period of one (1) year after its determination, or a final vote of the Board on admissibility of the applicant, whichever is earlier, subject to the following exceptions:
 - (a) In the event of Board denial of initial admission, followed by an appeal to the Arkansas Supreme Court pursuant to Rule XIII of these rules, or other litigation challenging such denial, the examination score shall remain valid until the conclusion of the appeal or litigation; or,

- (b) In the event the applicant opts to participate in the deferral of initial admission program as set forth in Rule XIII of these rules, then the examination score shall remain valid until final Board determination of admissibility, or administrative termination, whichever is earlier; and,
- (c) Periods of delay attributable to actions of the Board or its Executive Secretary shall be excluded from the calculation of the aforementioned one year period.
- 3. The application required by this rule shall be in the office of the Secretary of the State Board of Law Examiners no later than 5:00 p.m. on the date that is determined by the provisions of Rule X.
- 4. Telefacsimile copies of documents required by the Board of Law Examiners in connection with the application for initial admission or reinstatement shall not be accepted.
- 5. In those instances where the Chair of the Board determines that an evidentiary hearing is required, and a bond is requested by the Executive Secretary, pauper status is not available to the applicant.
- 6. Pursuant to the section of this rule titled "Board Decision Evidentiary Hearing Appeal After Denial" only those votes conveyed to the Executive Secretary within thirty (30) days after receipt of the transcript by the respective Board members shall be counted. In the event of abstention by a Board member prior to a vote on the transcript, the Court shall appoint a substitute examiner to review the record de novo.
- 7. Miscellaneous Fee Schedule
 Application packet fee \$25.00
 MBE transfer fee 25.00
 Copies per page .25

The miscellaneous fees set forth above are in addition to any other fees or expenses the applicant may be required to submit in connection with his or her application.

Appointments to <u>Committees</u>

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

Supreme Court of Arkansas Delivered March 21, 2002

PER CURIAM. The Hon. John Langston, Circuit Judge of the Sixth Judicial Circuit, the Hon. Larry Jegley, Prosecuting Attorney of the Sixth Judicial District, Charles Baker, Esq., of Alma, and Brenda Stallings, Esq., of Little Rock are hereby appointed to our Committee on Model Jury Instructions—Criminal for three-year terms to expire on February 28, 2005. Scott Hickam, Esq., of Hot Springs is reappointed to the Committee for a three-year term to expire on February 28, 2005. Judge John Cole is designated the Chair of the Committee. Additionally, we are designating Professor Scott Stafford of the University of Arkansas Law School at Little Rock as the Reporter for the Committee.

The Court thanks Judge Langston, Mr. Jegley, Mr. Baker, and Ms. Stallings for accepting appointment to this important Committee and Mr. Hickam for accepting reappointment.

The Court expresses its gratitude to Dale Adams, Larry Carpenter, Lea Ellen Fowler, and Leslie Middleton, whose terms have expired, for their years of service on the Committee.

IN RE: CLIENT SECURITY FUND COMMITTEE

Supreme Court of Arkansas Opinion delivered April 18, 2002

PER CURIAM. The Court is informed that Othello C. Cross has tendered his resignation from the Client Security Fund Committee effective April 18, 2002.

We hereby appoint Ernest E. Brown, Jr., to replace Mr. Cross effective April 18, 2002. Mr. Brown will serve the remainder of Mr. Cross's term, which concludes July 31, 2002.

The Court thanks Mr. Brown for accepting this appoint-tment.

The Court wishes to express its gratitude to Mr. Cross for his faithful service to this Court.

IN RE: APPOINTMENTS to the SUPREME COURT COMMITTEE on MODEL JURY INSTRUCTIONS—CIVIL

Supreme Court of Arkansas Delivered April 25, 2002

PER CURIAM. Jennifer Haltom Doan, Esq., of Texarkana, is hereby appointed to the Supreme Court Committee on Model Jury Instructions—Civil for a three-year term to expire on April 30, 2005. The Honorable Kim Smith, Circuit Judge of Fayetteville, Donis Hamilton, Esq., of Paragould, and Paul Rainwater, Esq., of Crossett, are hereby reappointed to the Committee for three-year terms to expire on April 30, 2005.

The Court extends its thanks to Ms. Doan for accepting appointment and to Judge Smith and Messrs. Hamilton and Rainwater for accepting reappointment to this most important Committee.

The Court expresses its appreciation to United States Magistrate Tom Ray, whose term has expired, for his service to this Committee.

IN RE: COMMITTEE on the UNAUTHORIZED PRACTICE of LAW

Supreme Court of Arkansas Delivered April 25, 2002

PER CURIAM. Jim Coutts, Esq., of Russellville, Third Congressional District, and Ms. Catherine Conlin Duvall of Lewisville, At-Large Position, are hereby reappointed to the Supreme Court Committee on the Unauthorized Practice of Law for three-year terms to expire on May 31, 2005.

The Court expresses thanks to Mr. Coutts and Ms. Duvall for accepting reappointment to this important Committee.

IN RE: STATE BOARD of LAW EXAMINERS

Supreme Court of Arkansas Delivered May 9, 2002

PER CURIAM. Jim Van Dover of Little Rock is appointed to the Board of Law Examiners for the purpose of grading the July, 2002 Bar Examination. Mr. Van Dover replaces Eugene Hunt of Pine Bluff.

The Court thanks Mr. Van Dover for accepting appointment to this Board for the purpose of grading this examination.

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Ark. R. Crim. P. 2.3, verbal warning of freedom to leave no longer required. Id.

Whether consent to accompany officer is voluntary is determined by totality of circumstances, when person is "seized" within meaning of Fourth Amendment. Id.

Vehicular stop, no error by officer in making. Hoay v. State, 80

Order denying suppression reversed, matter remanded for second suppression hearing. *Id.* Custodial statement, presumptively involuntary. *Whitaker v. State*, 90

Right to remain silent, must be scrupulously honored. Id.

Right to remain silent, defendant may waive. Id.

Right to remain silent, accused must be unambiguous & unequivocal when invoking Miranda right. Id.

Right to remain silent, clearly articulated by appellant. Id.

Right to remain silent, interrogating officer must cease questioning after right invoked. *Id.*Trial court clearly erred in refusing to suppress custodial statement, reversed & remanded. *Id.*

Defendant tried in prison garb, not permissible absent waiver. Box v. State, 116

Defendant tried in prison garb, right to fair trial placed in serious jeopardy. Id.

Defendant tried in prison garb, issue preserved for review. Id.

Treatment of defendant, appearance of free & innocent man. Id.

Defendant tried in prison garb, prejudice attached when potential jurors saw appellant before pretrial proceedings began. *Id.*

Waiver of rights, State's burden to establish. Id.

Waiver of rights, appellant did not waive right to appear in civilian clothing. Id.

Defendant tried in prison garb, fundamental constitutional right should not be sacrificed for sake of expediency. *Id.*

Defendant tried in prison garb, matter reversed & remanded for new trial where trial court erred in finding appellant had waived right to be tried in civilian clothing. *Id.* Accused absent when significant step taken in his trial, reversal required. *Ridling v. State,* 213

Federal rules provide that defendant may waive his absolute right to be present at every stage of trial if he voluntarily absents himself, governmental prerogative to proceed with trial may not be defeated by conduct of accused that prevents trial from going forward. *Id.*

Doyle rule, arrested person's silence may not be used to impeach explanation subsequently offered at trial. Robinson v. State, 280

Doyle rule, when questioning about silence is harmless error. Id.

Doyle rule, no issue for appeal in two instances where post-arrest silence was raised. *Id. Doyle* rule, trial court's failure to give limiting instruction did not rise to reversible error. *Id.*

Denial of petition for writ of error coram nobis, no sound reason to continue to require petition for writ of certiorari. Magby v. State, 415

Denial of petition for writ of error coram nobis, precedent requiring petition for writ of certiorari overturned. Id.

Writ of error coram nobis, common-law origins. Id.

Writ of error coram nobis, matter of common law. Id.

Speedy trial, defendant must be tried within twelve months excluding authorized periods of delay. Miles v. State, 544

Speedy trial, commencement of twelve-month period. Id.

Speedy trial, burden of proof. Id.

Speedy trial, thirty-day delay resulting from continuance granted at defendant's request was excludable. *Id.*

Speedy trial, continuance granted at request of prosecuting attorney excluded. Id.

Speedy trial, periods excludable without written order. Id.

Speedy trial, 160 days properly excluded pursuant to Ark. R. Crim. P. 28.3(d)(1). *Id.* Speedy trial, appellant's right not violated where 190 days properly excluded. *Id.* Custodial confessions presumed involuntary, State bears burden of proof. *Id.*

Miranda rights, form containing express waiver is not prerequisite to finding of knowing & intelligent waiver. Id.

Miranda rights, right to remain silent may be waived by merely answering questions. Id. Miranda rights, trial court properly ruled that appellant made knowing & intelligent waiver of rights. Id.

Postconviction relief, proof required to prevail on claim of ineffective assistance of counsel. *Jenkins v. State*, 686

Postconviction relief, presumption & burden of proof in claim of ineffective assistance. *Id.* Postconviction relief, judgment will stand unless petitioner demonstrates that counsel's error had prejudicial effect on actual outcome of proceeding. *Id.*

Decision to call witness matter of trial strategy, Ark. R. Crim. P. 37 appeal not appropriate forum to debate trial tactics. *Id.*

Postconviction relief, trial court's denial of appellant's ineffective-assistance-of-counsel claims affirmed. *Id.*

Juvenile prosecuted in circuit court, juvenile code inapplicable. Id.

Appellant's charges filed in circuit court, appellant had no right to have mother present. *Id.*

Appeal from trial court's ruling on postconviction relief, standard of review. Kemp ν . State. 750

Postconviction relief, proof required to prevail on claim of ineffective assistance of counsel. *Id.*

Denial of relief under Ark. R. Crim. P. 37, standard of review. Id.

Severance of offenses discretionary with trial court, when denial of motion to sever will be affirmed. *Id.*

Four murders clearly result of single scheme or plan, severance of offenses not proper. *Id.* Points decided on direct appeal may not be reargued in a Ark. R. Crim. P. 37 proceeding, Rule 37 is narrow remedy designed to prevent incarceration under sentence so flawed as to be void. *Id.*

Issues raised by appellant already considered on direct appeal, issues not cognizable under Rule 37. *Id*.

DAMAGES:

Compensatory & punitive damages, award must stand where supreme court affirmed jury's verdict on at least one cause of action. Wal-Mart Stores, Inc. v. Lee, 707

DEEDS

Appellee's timber deed on record prior to appellant's receipt of warranty deed, appellant had constructive notice of appellee's deed. Bonds v. Carter, 591

DISCOVERY:

Trial court's discretion, exercise of not reversed absent abuse. Loghry v. Rogers Group, Inc., 369

Failure to comply with Ark. R. Civ. P. 56(f), trial court did not abuse discretion in denying additional time for discovery. *Id*.

Request for information by defendant, disclosure by prosecutor. Howard v. State, 471 Request for information by defendant, not substitute for defendant's own investigation. Id. Sanctions, trial court's discretion. Id.

ELECTIONS:

Request for declaratory judgment finding ballot title & popular name sufficient, review granted. White v. Priest, 135

Request for review of finding that ballot title & popular name were sufficient, review

Secretary of State had not determined sufficiency of ad valorem tax proposal & so supreme court was without jurisdiction to consider matter, Count 6 dismissed. Id. Secretary of State had not determined sufficiency of measure to abolish taxes on used goods & so supreme court was without jurisdiction to consider matter, Count 7 dismissed. Id.

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Administrator's role, fiduciary capacity. Davenport v. Lee, 148

Trustee or personal representative, does not act for himself. Id.

Administrator's role, trustee of conduit. Id.

Proceeds from wrongful-death action, held in trust by administrator for benefit of widow & next of kin. Id.

Administrator's role, attempts to distinguish case law were meritless. Id.

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Sufficiency, test for determining. Reinert v. State, 1

Substantial evidence defined. Id.

Challenge to sufficiency, standard of review. Id.

Convictions supported by sufficient evidence, trial court affirmed. Id.

Ruling on motion to suppress, standard of review. Shields v. State, 7

Admission or rejection, trial court's discretion. Flores v. State, 28

Hearsay, trial court's ruling not reversed unless appellant can demonstrate abuse of discretion. Id.

Medical-diagnosis exception, two-part Iron Shell test. Id.

Medical-diagnosis exception, Renville child-abuse analysis not applicable. Id.

Medical-diagnosis exception, first part of Iron Shell test met. Id.

Medical-diagnosis exception, second part of Iron Shell test met. Id.

Medical-diagnosis exception, identification of appellant as culprit had no pertinence to diagnosis or treatment & was inadmissible hearsay. Id.

Excited-utterance exception, factors to be considered. Id.

Excited-utterance exception, requirements. Id.

Excited-utterance exception, requisite factors not met. Id.

Residual exception, intended to be used only in exceptional circumstances. Id.

Residual exception, criteria not met. Id.

Substantial evidence, defined. Arkansas Prof'l Bail Bondsman Lic. Bd. v. Oudin, 48 Sufficiency challenge, supreme court considers only evidence that supports verdict.

Harshaw v. State, 62

Circumstantial evidence, when it provides basis to support conviction. Id. Sufficiency challenge, conviction affirmed if substantial evidence supports. Id. Circumstantial evidence, must exclude every other reasonable hypothesis than that of

Admission, trial court's ruling not reversed absent abuse of discretion or showing of prejudice. Box v. State, 116

Letter contained no admission of guilt, evidence of camera was not prejudicial & not needlessly cumulative. Id.

Admission of letter & envelope, no error where no prejudice shown. Id.

Challenge to sufficiency of, test on appeal. Ware v. State, 181

Admissibility, relevant evidence defined. Ridling ν . State, 213

Credibility of witness always in issue, scope of cross-examination extends to matters of

Appellant was charged with rape of girl who was less than fourteen years old, statements 4 through 8 had no relevance to charge. Id.

Trial court permitted appellant to effectively cross-examine victim on statements relating to credibility, appellant properly prohibited from confusing jury by going into

Trial court properly engaged in balancing test & ruled evidence not relevant, no abuse of discretion found. Id.

Evidence of victim's other sexual encounters irrelevant to determination of whether she had sex with appellant before age of fourteen, trial court did not abuse its discretion in excluding. Id.

Rape-shield statute applicable during sentencing, trial court did not err in refusing to permit introduction of evidence at sentencing phase of trial. Id.

Exceptions in Ark. R. Evid. 404(b) not exhaustive, when evidence of other criminal activity is permitted. Spencer v. State, 230

Charge involving unnatural sex acts, evidence of prior similar offenses. Id.

Admission or rejection under Ark. R. Evid. 404(b) left to trial court's discretion, standard of review. Id.

testimony showed appellant's proclivity toward incestuous sexual contact with children & demonstrated that appellant's depraved sexual instinct was not substantially outweighed by danger of unfair prejudice, trial court did not abuse its discretion in admitting testimony. Id.

Rape conviction, victim's testimony constitutes substantial evidence. Id. Testimony of five-year-old victim, constituted substantial evidence to support

Additional evidence overwhelmingly supported conviction, any error that may have been committed by allowing introduction of cousin's testimony rendered harmless. Id.

Trial court's decision to disallow, not overturned absent showing of prejudice. Smith ν . Rogers Group, Inc., 241

Testimony regarding police involvement, not apparent without further research that appellant's argument was well-taken. Robinson v. State, 280

Admission discretionary, ruling on hearsay reversed only upon abuse of discretion.

"Hearsay," defined. Id.

Medical-treatment exception to hearsay rule, basis for exception. Id. Medical-treatment exception to hearsay rule, test for determining whether hearsay evidence fits within exception. Id.

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Medical-treatment exception to hearsay rule, two-prong test reflects policy justifications

Modification of principles of Ark. R. Evid. 803(4) for child abuse, medical-treatment exception to hearsay rule. Id.

Modification of principles of Ark. R. Evid. 803(4) where child abuse present, justifications for. Id.

Child's statements to doctor identifying appellant as her abuser fell within medicaltreatment exception, statements were properly admitted by trial court. Id.

Sufficiency of, test for determining. Burley v. State, 422

Sufficiency of, evidence viewed in light most favorable to State. Id.

Circumstantial evidence, when it provides basis to support conviction. Id.

Sufficiency of, appellate review of challenge to. Id.

Only that most favorable to jury's verdict considered, not weighed against other conflicting proof. Id.

Ark. R. Evid. 404(b), admission or rejection of evidence in trial court's discretion. Id. Other crimes, wrongs, or acts, unsubstantiated allegation did not amount to crime, wrong, or act & should not have been allowed. Id.

Other crimes, wrongs, or acts, evidence of conduct may be admissible with cautionary instruction. Id.

Other crimes, wrongs, or acts, not excluded if relevant to show offense of which appellant is accused. Id.

Other crimes, wrongs, or acts, motive evidence was independently relevant & not unfairly prejudicial. Id.

Other crimes, wrongs, or acts, means to prove motive. Id.

Ark. R. Evid. 403, balancing test satisfied. Id.

Other crimes, wrongs, or acts, exercise of trial court's discretion affirmed. Id.

Circumstantial evidence, when sufficient to support conviction. Polk v. State, 446

Evidence sufficient to link appellant to drugs & gun, conviction for possession of controlled substance with intent to deliver affirmed. Id.

Acquired immunity, doctrine discussed. Smith v. Rogers Group, Inc., 241

Acquired immunity, purpose of doctrine. Id.

Acquired immunity, still viable defense. Id.

Acquired immunity, appellee contractor entitled to rely on defense where contract performed in full compliance with specifications. Id.

Acquired immunity, provides immunity from liability. Id.

Immunity from suit, does not extend to independent contractors working for state. Id.

Sufficiency of, appellate review of challenge to. Howard v. State, 471

Sufficiency of, test for determining. Id.

Circumstantial evidence, basis to support conviction. Id.

Sufficiency of, conviction affirmed if substantial evidence supports. Id.

Circumstantial evidence, longstanding rule. Id.

Conflicting testimony & inconsistent evidence, jury may resolve. Id.

Improbable explanation of suspicious circumstances, admissible as proof of guilt. Id.

Evidence of guilt, accused seen in proximity to scene of crime. Id.

Evidence of guilt, flight following commission of offense. Id.

Hearsay, preservation of objection. Id.

Hearsay, appellant could not advance argument on appeal where he only stated a general objection. Id.

Hearsay, statement may be related by witness to show basis of action. Id.

Showing motive, trial court's discretion. Id.

Showing motive, disclosing motive for killing. Id.

Relevance, trial court's discretion. Id.

Demonstrative evidence, trial court's discretion. Id.

State-purchased demonstrative evidence, admission not abuse of discretion. Id.

Demonstrative evidence, admissibility within wide discretion of trial court. Hamilton ν .

Demonstrative evidence admissible to aid in understanding case, lack of exactitude does not result in prejudice. Id.

Diagram of assistance to jury & of neutral evidentiary value, trial court did not abuse discretion in admitting it into evidence. Id.

Admission of videotape, factors considered. Id.

Videotapes, function of. Id.

Videotape admitted, no abuse of discretion found. Id.

Relevant evidence defined, ruling on relevance given great weight. Miles v. State, 544

Testimony ruled irrelevant & inadmissible, no error found. Id.

Sufficiency of evidence, standard of review. Jones v. State, 619

Rape, proof of more than sufficient. Id.

Sufficiency of, appellate review. Stone v. State, 661

Substantial evidence, defined. Id.

Fruit of poisonous tree, methamphetamine & methamphetamine-manufacturing products suppressed. Id.

Sufficiency, standard on review. Jenkins v. State, 686

Sufficiency challenge without merit, only that evidence supporting verdict considered. Id. Weight given, left to jury. Id.

Evidence sufficient, capital-murder conviction sustained. Id.

Similar evidence previously admitted without objection, later testimony not prejudicial. Id.

Substantial evidence, defined. Wal-Mart Stores, Inc. v. Lee, 707

Substantial evidence, appellate review. Id.

Sufficiency, appellate court need only consider evidence most favorable to appellee. Id.

Circumstantial evidence, may meet substantial-evidence test. Id.

IMMUNITY:

Immunity from suit & from liability, distinguished. Clayborn v. Bankers Standard Ins.

Charitable immunity from tort liability, distinction exists between right to sue & power to execute judgment. Id.

Argument that nonprofit was not subject to suit for tort because it was charitable organization meritless, charitable organizations are not altogether immune from suit. Id.

INJUNCTION:

Temporary restraining order, trial court's discretion. Three Sisters Petroleum, Inc. v. Langley, 167

Decision to issue, considerations. Id.

Temporary restraining order, finding of irreparable harm is essential. Id.

Preliminary injunction, test for determining likelihood of success. Id.

Temporary restraining order, no factual findings of irreparable harm. Id.

Temporary restraining order, issue of personal jurisdiction resolved by out-of-state court. *Id.*

Temporary restraining order, appellees failed to demonstrate that they would suffer irreparable harm. *Id.*

Temporary restraining order, appellees failed to demonstrate reasonable probability of success. *Id.*

Judicial comity, case was not rare circumstance warranting injunction of foreign suit. *Id.*Trial court abused discretion in issuing restraining order, reversed & remanded. *Id.*

INSURANCE:

"Private passenger automobile liability insurance," construction of statutory term. Monday v. Canal Ins. Co., 435

"Private passenger automobile liability," focus of Ark. Code Ann. § 23-89-209 is on type of policy being issued rather than on type of vehicle being insured. *Id.*

Underinsured-motorist statute, legislature's declared intention was clear indication that applicability depends on type of policy being purchased & not on type of vehicle being insured. *Id.*

Standard commercial truck liability policy, summary judgment in favor of appellee affirmed where Ark. Code Ann. § 23-89-209 was inapplicable. *Id.*

"Private passenger automobile liability insurance," cases relied upon by appellant did not involve interpretation of term. *Id.*

"Private passenger automobile liability insurance," holding in appellate decision addressing Ark. Code Ann. § 23-89-403 inapplicable. *Id.*

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Motion for summary judgment, denial of not appealable. St. Paul Mercury Ins. Co. v. Circuit Court of Craighead County, 197

Summary judgment, when granted. Smith v. Rogers Group, Inc., 241

Summary judgment, shifting burden. Id.

Summary judgment, specific facts showing genuine issue for trial must be set forth. Id.

Summary judgment, appellate review. Doe v. Baum, 259

Summary judgment, burden of moving party. Id.

Summary judgment, prima facie case. Id.

No genuine issue of material fact existed, moving party was entitled to judgment as matter of law on issues of gross negligence & reckless indifference. *Id.*

Res judicata, purpose & applicability. Linder v. Linder, 322

Res judicata, modified application to child custody matters. Id.

Res judicata, inapplicable. Id.

Summary judgment, request for additional time must comply with Ark. R. Civ. P. 56(f). Loghry v. Rogers Group, Inc., 369

Summary judgment, decision to hold hearing on motion is discretionary. Id.

Summary judgment, hearing argument without merit. Id.

Summary judgment, affirmed where appellant's argument that Ark. Code Ann. § 23-89-209(b) required reversal was misplaced. *Monday v. Canal Ins. Co.*, 435

Summary judgment, when granted. Laird v. Shelnut, 632

Use of trial transcripts in summary judgment proceedings, degree of reliability attending sworn testimony from previous trial is as great as degree of reliability attending affidavits. *Id*.

Summary judgment, use of transcript from previous trial. Id.

Summary judgment, transcript of deposition taken in unrelated case is admissible in summary-judgment proceeding involving different parties. *Id.*

Summary judgment, supporting documents need not be attached to motion in order for documents to become part of record. *Id.*

Summary judgment, when granted. Id.

Summary judgment, purpose. Id.

Summary judgment, burdens of proof. Id.

Summary judgment, standard of review. Id.

Evidence clearly supported chancellor's finding, summary judgment properly granted. Id.

JUDGES:

Rule of disqualification, "rule of necessity" may override. White v. Priest, 135 Disqualification sought would apply equally to governor, motion to recuse rejected under rule of necessity. Id.

JURISDICTION:

Ark. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(2) motion, court looks to complaint for relevant facts alleging jurisdiction. Davis v. St. Johns Health Sys., Inc., 17

Long-arm statute, limited to constraints imposed by due process clause of Fourteenth Amendment. *Id.*

Limits of state jurisdiction over nonresident defendants, holding of International Shoe Co. v. Washington. Id.

Further principles governing state court jurisdiction, two types of personal jurisdiction. *Id.* Minimum contacts, five-factor test for determining. *Id.*

Service of process on agent of foreign company, personal jurisdiction over nonresident defendant not automatic. *Id.*

Amendment to long-arm statute, converted Arkansas into general-jurisdiction state for purposes of personal jurisdiction. *Id.*

Appellee had sufficient contacts with state to satisfy constraints of due process clause, order of dismissal reversed & matter remanded. *Id*.

Supreme court lacked original jurisdiction, claim for illegal exactions dismissed. White v. Priest, 135

Defined. St. Paul Mercury Ins. Co. v. Circuit Court of Craighead County, 197

Territorial jurisdiction in circuit court previously found to be proper, supreme court declined request to overturn its holding that venue was proper in circuit court. Kemp v. State, 750

JURY:

Juror selection, appellant must demonstrate that he was prejudiced by jury being seated. Spencer v. State, 230

Excusing juror for cause discretionary, when decision reversed. Id.

Burden is on party challenging juror to prove actual bias, juror may be found acceptable when juror states that he or she can lay aside preconceived opinions & give accused benefit of doubt. *Id*.

Motion to strike juror for cause denied, no abuse of discretion found. Id.

Instructions, rebuttable presumption that model instruction is correct statement of law.

McCoy v. State, 239

Instructions, argument not addressed where issue not raised below. Id.

Instruction, defense failed to proffer. Robinson v. State, 280

Determination, disturbed only if jury left to speculation & conjecture. Burley v. State, 422

Need not lay aside common sense, may infer guilt from improbable explanations. Id.

Determination of fact, disturbed only if evidence did not meet required standards. Howard v. State, 471

Instruction, failure to proffer precludes consideration on appeal. Wal-Mart Stores, Inc. v. Lee, 707

Rational basis in evidence must exist to warrant giving instruction, when party entitled to instruction on defense. Kemp v. State, 750

No basis to provide instruction for "imperfect self-defense," facts prevented appellant from rationally arguing that he recklessly or negligently formed belief that use of deadly force was necessary to protect himself. *Id.*

Rejection by trial court of proffered instructions previously addressed, issue disposed of by previous holding. *Id.*

JUVENILES:

Probation revocation, alternatives available to trial court when revoking juvenile's probation. Bailey v. State, 524

LIMITATION OF ACTIONS:

Generally procedural in nature, distinguished from statutes creating right of action not existing at common law. Gomez v. ITT Educ. Servs., Inc., 69

General rule, time limitations set out in statute creating new right are substantive, not procedural in nature. *Id.*

Limitations defense, touchstone is when cause of action was commenced. Davenport ν . Lee. 148

Medical-malpractice action must be brought within two years of wrongful act, Medical-Malpractice Act applies to all causes of action for medical injury arising after April 2, 1979. St. Paul Mercury Ins. Co. v. Circuit Court of Craighead County, 197

Malpractice action, three-year statute of limitations. Moix-McNutt v. Brown, 518

Malpractice, "occurrence rule" adhered to in Arkansas. Id.

Malpractice, change in longstanding law to apply "date of injury" rule must be accomplished by legislature. *Id.*

Supreme court expressly declined to retroactively change legal malpractice occurrence rule to any other approach, General Assembly has tacitly approved court's interpretation. *Id.*

Malpractice action barred by three-year statute of limitations, motion to dismiss properly granted. *Id.*

Interplay with public policy, any statute of limitation will eventually operate to bar remedy. Bonds v. Carter, 591

MAXIMS:

Law does not require vain & useless acts. Box v. State, 116

MISTRIAL:

Grant or denial of within trial court's discretion, when reversed. Hamilton v. State, 532

Reference to prior conviction not induced by prosecutor & trial court offered to give cautionary instruction, denial of motion for mistrial not abuse of discretion. *Id.*

Cautionary instruction given to each jury member individually, denial of motion for mistrial not abuse of discretion. *Id*.

When granted, standard of review. Jenkins v. State, 686

Later objected-to reference was cumulative, trial court properly denied motion for mistrial. *Id.*

MOTIONS:

Officers made it reasonably clear to appellant that he was only wanted for questioning, & that he did not have to go to police station, appellant's motion to suppress properly denied. Shields v. State, 7

Directed verdict, challenge to sufficiency of evidence. Harshaw v. State, 62

Directed verdict, when granted. Id.

Directed verdict, order denying affirmed. Id.

Motion to suppress, appellate review. Hoay v. State, 80

Motion to suppress, appellate review. Whitaker v. State, 90

Motion to dismiss, standard of review. Davenport v. Lee, 148

Motion to quash information, lack of probable cause not statutory ground for. Ware ν . State, 181

Motion to quash information, trial court did not err in denying. Id.

Directed verdict, challenge to sufficiency of evidence. Id.

Directed verdict, trial court did not err in refusing to grant where State proved corpus delicti. Id.

Severance, waived where appellant failed to renew motion. Id.

Continuance, standard of review. Id.

Continuance, totality of circumstances considered when motion is based on lack of time to prepare. *Id.*

Continuance, lack of diligence is sufficient basis for denial. Id.

Continuance, lack of diligence was sufficient basis for trial court's denial. Id.

Directed verdict, movant must apprise court of specific basis on which motion is made. Spencer v. State, 230

Directed verdict, not specific enough to preserve issue for review. Id.

Directed verdict, renewed motion at close of all evidence preserves insufficiency issue.

Robinson v. State. 280

Directed verdict, too late to consider after jury charged. Id.

Directed verdict, insufficiency issue could not be considered where renewal motion was untimely. *Id.*

Motion to dismiss & strike, denied. Linder v. Linder, 322

Directed verdict, sufficiency issue preserved for appeal where motion deemed denied. Burley v. State, 422

Directed verdict, challenge to sufficiency of evidence. Id.

Directed verdict, standard of review. Polk v. State, 446

Directed verdict, challenge to sufficiency of evidence. Howard v. State, 471

Directed verdict, sufficient physical & circumstantial evidence to affirm denial. Id.

Motion to dismiss, trial court did not abuse discretion in denying motion. *Id.*Motion to suppress, decision to deny was within trial court's sound discretion. *Id.*Motion to dismiss, standard of review. *Clayborn v. Bankers Standard Ins. Co.*, 557.

Directed verdict, how treated. Jones v. State, 619

Directed-verdict motion denied by trial court, affirmed. Id.

Denial of motion to suppress, standard of review. Id.

Custodial statement after legal arrest not fruit of poisonous tree, denial of motion to suppress affirmed. *Id.*

Directed verdict, challenge to sufficiency of evidence. Stone v. State, 661

Motion to suppress, review of denial. Id.

Directed verdict, treated as challenge to sufficiency of evidence. Jenkins v. State, 686

Directed verdict, specificity requirement. Id.

Directed verdict, argument not considered where evidence never put before trial court. Id.

Motion to suppress, standard of review. Id.

Directed verdict, review of denial. Wal-Mart Stores, Inc. v. Lee, 707

Judgment notwithstanding verdict, review of denial. Id.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS:

Ballot measure clearly request for authorization to issue bonds, ordinance complied with Amendment 62. Williams v. City of Fayetteville, 768

NEGLIGENCE:

Negligent performance of contract, appellee contractor was not negligent in performance of contract with AHTD by failing to warn about errors in specifications. Smith v. Rogers Group, Inc., 241

Failure to warn public of dangers, appellee contractor was not negligent where specifications did not create generalized duty. *Id.*

"Gross & reckless negligence," defined. Doe v. Baum, 259

Evidence uncontroverted that child did not try to get help or bring incident to attention of anyone on bus, nor did she tell anyone about incident after she got off bus, appellee bus driver's conduct did not rise to level of gross negligence or reckless indifference. *Id.*

Appellants failed to provide evidence that bus driver's failure to closely watch attacker was in any way intentional, appellee bus driver's conduct did not rise to level of gross negligence or reckless indifference. *Id.*

No evidence of intentional failure to perform manifest duty or intentional performance of act with disregard of known or obvious risk as result of earlier incident, appellee bus driver's conduct did not rise to level of gross negligence or reckless indifference. *Id.*

NEW TRIAL:

Ark. R. Civ. P. 59, does not encompass situations where new trial is required following mistrial. Farm Bureau Mut. Ins. Co. v. Running M Farms, Inc., 313 Statutory definition, reexamination in same court of issue of fact after jury verdict or court decision. Id.

Contrasted with mistrial, critical distinction is whether judgment was entered. *Id.* Required where jury is discharged because it is unable to agree on verdict, no similar requirement once judgment has been entered. *Id.*

OIL, GAS, & MINERALS:

Adverse possession, adverse possession of land does not defeat separate interest in mineral estate. Bonds v. Carter, 591

Minerals beneath surface, title to not lost by nonuse of adverse occupancy. Id.

Adverse possession, statute of limitation can only be asserted against owner of mineral rights if owner of surface estate takes actual possession. *Id.*

Mineral & timber rights, analogous. Id.

Timber & mineral rights not necessarily identical, both involve right to remove subject goods from surface. *Id.*

PARTIES:

Amended complaint substituted entirely new plaintiffs, amended complaint was in effect entirely new lawsuit. St. Paul Mercury Ins. Co. v. Circuit Court of Craighead County, 197

Options available to dissatisfied class members, purpose of class action. Luebbers ν . Advance America, 567

PLEADING:

Appellant's pleading deficient on its face, dates on which appellant alleged that negligent advice given not pled. Moix-McNutt v. Brown, 518

PROHIBITION, WRIT OF:

When appropriate, review confined to pleadings. St. Paul Mercury Ins. Co. v. Circuit Court of Craighead County, 197

When proper. Id.

Jurisdiction of trial court depended on legal question, writ of prohibition proper method to obtain review of jurisdiction. *Id*. Granted. *Id*.

PROPERTY:

Recordation of deed, puts any subsequent purchaser on notice of earlier deed. Bonds ν . Carter, 591

SEARCH & SEIZURE:

Freedom to leave, subjective beliefs & opinions of others irrelevant. Shields v. State, 7 Exclusionary rule, purpose. Hoay v. State, 80

Exclusionary rule, suppression on case-by-case basis. Id.

Exclusionary rule, not triggered where officer acts in good faith. Id.

Good-faith exception, State's burden. Id.

Exclusionary rule, should apply to defective recordkeeping by law enforcement personnel. *Id.*

Fourth Amendment protection, compared with protection afforded by Arkansas Constitution. State v. Sullivan, 647

Warrantless entry into private home, how presumption of unreasonableness overcome. Stone v. State, 661

Consent, voluntariness. Id.

Consent, must be unequivocal. Id.

Consent, not shown by acquiescence only. Id.

Consent, State's burden not met. Id.

Consent, police officer's entry into appellant's home was illegal. Id.

Consent, attenuation. Id.

Consent, neither time nor intervening events dissipated taint of police officer's illegal entry into appellant's home. *Id.*

Consent, voluntariness. Wal-Mart Stores, Inc. v. Lee, 707

Consent, substantial evidence supported jury's decision that appellee's written consent was not freely given. *Id.*

Consent, substantial evidence supported jury's conclusion that appellee did not tacitly consent to search. *Id.*

SCHOOLS & SCHOOL DISTRICTS:

Immunity from tort action, extends to officials & employees. Doe v. Baum, 259 Appellee ADE was not required to provide coverage for alleged negligent acts of employees, trial court properly concluded that Ark. Code Ann. § 6-17-1113 did not provide coverage. Id.

Trial court ruled that motor vehicle liability coverage afforded to bus driver & school district might apply to present claim, because appellant's claim regarding motor vehicle liability issue remained subject of future litigation, they could still proceed under exception to immunity statute. *Id.*

Legislature did not intend to treat school bus drivers as not being immune for their acts of negligence, trial court's finding that Ark. Code Ann. § 6-19-105 has been repealed by implication affirmed. *Id.*

STATUTES:

Presumed constitutional, challenger has burden of proving otherwise. Reinert v. State, 1 Due process standards, when law unconstitutionally vague. Id.

Provision attacked as void for vagueness, individual challenging statute must be one of "entrapped innocent." *Id.*

Standing to challenge constitutionality, appellant's conduct clearly fell within that prescribed by challenged statute. *Id.*

Warning & fair notice given to appellant that sexual relationship with sixteen-year-old was prohibited by law, trial court did not err in denying appellant's motion to dismiss on grounds that statute was void for vagueness. *Id.*

Construction, first rule. Arkansas Prof'l Bail Bondsman Lic. Bd. v. Oudin, 48

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ARKANSAS APPELLATE REPORTS

Volume 77

CASES DETERMINED
IN THE

Court of Appeals of Arkansas

FROM March 20, 2002 — May 15, 2002 INCLUSIVE

WILLIAM B. JONES, JR. REPORTER OF DECISIONS

CINDY M. ENGLISH
DEPUTY
REPORTER OF DECISIONS

VICTORIA M. FREY EDITORIAL ASSISTANT

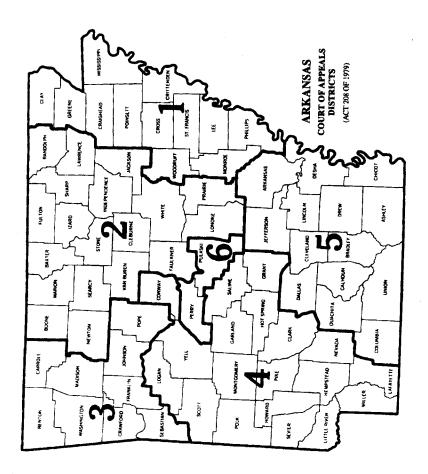
PUBLISHED BY THE STATE OF ARKANSAS 2002 Law is order, and good law is good order.
—Aristotle
(384 - 322 b.c.)

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Joe Christensen Printing Company 1540 Adams Street Lincoln, Nebraska 68521 2002

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JUDGES AND OFFICERS

OF THE

COURT OF APPEALS

OF ARKANSAS

DURING THE PERIOD COVERED BY THIS VOLUME

(March 20, 2002 — May 15, 2002 inclusive)

JOHN F. STROUD JOHN MAUZY PITTMAN	Chief Judge ¹ Judge ²
JOSEPHINE LINKER HART	Judge ³
JOHN E. JENNINGS	Judge⁴
JOHN B. ROBBINS	Judge⁵
SAM BIRD	Judge ⁶
WENDELL L. GRIFFEN	Judge ⁷
OLLY NEAL	Judge ⁸
LARRY D. VAUGHT	Judge ⁹
TERRY CRABTREE	Judge ¹⁰
KAREN R. BAKER	Judge ¹¹
ANDREE LAYTON ROAF	Judge ¹²

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² District 1.

³ District 2.

⁴ District 3.

⁵ Position 4.

⁶ District 5.7 District 6.

⁸ Position 8.

⁹ Position 9.

¹⁰ Position 10.

¹¹ Position 11.

¹² Position 12.

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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 appeal 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 OPINIONS. Opinions of the Court of Appeals which resolve novel or unusual questions will be released for publications 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 OPINIONS. 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 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.

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- Area Agency on Aging v. McGuire, CA 01-905 (Crabtree, J.), affirmed March 20, 2002.
- Arkansas Dep't of Human Servs. v. Avaritt, CA 01-1055 (Jennings, J.), reversed April 24, 2002. Rehearing denied June 5, 2002.
- Arnold v. LeBlanc, CA 01-978 (Griffen, J.), affirmed April 10, 2002.
- Baker v. Campora, CA 01-1026 (Jennings, J.), affirmed May 15, 2002.
- Baker v. House Doctors Handyman Serv., CA 01-1151 (Roaf, J.), affirmed April 10, 2002. Rehearing denied May 15, 2002.
- Baker v. Stringer, CA 01-937 (Jennings, J.), affirmed May 8, 2002.
- Barnes ν. Barnes, CA 01-1162 (Bird, J.), affirmed April 24, 2002. Bishop ν. Mac Norton, CA 01-1074 (Robbins, J.), affirmed April 17, 2002.
- Brady v. Brady, CA 01-949 (Bird, J.), affirmed April 3, 2002.
- Brannon v. State, CA CR 01-518 (Per Curiam), Appellant's Motion for Clarification & to Stay Briefing Schedule granted March 20, 2002.
- Branum v. State, CA CR 01-1345 (Hart, J.), affirmed May 15, 2002.
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Right to counsel, trial court's failure to warn appellant about possible consequences & disadvantages of representing himself constituted reversible error. *Id.*

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Clause was unambiguous & susceptible to only one logical interpretation, trial court did not err in ruling that "as is" clause was of no avail to appellants' action. *Morris v. Rush*, 11

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Same offense or conduct, appellant's conduct that led to theft-by-receiving arrest in one county was same offense that led to theft-of-property conviction in another county. Nelson v. State, 156

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Finding of serious physical injury, supported by substantial evidence. Id.

Dogs clearly capable of causing death or serious physical injury, fact-finder could have reasonably inferred that dogs were used in such manner as to constitute deadly weapons. *Id.*

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Investigative stop, factors to consider in determining whether officer has grounds to "reasonably suspect." Id.

Officer had no particularized, specific, or articulable reason to stop appellant, appellant's stop constituted impermissible stop & detainment under Ark. R. Crim. P. 3.1. *Id.*

Police-citizen encounter amounted to unreasonable seizure, trial court's denial of motion to suppress reversed. *Id.*

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Right of officers to make reasonable request for information, use in investigation of crime. Id.

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Nighttime search warrant, magistrate must have substantial basis for concluding that probable cause existed. *Id*.

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Appellee was competent to testify about medical expenses resulting from accident, trial court did not abuse its discretion in permitting appellee to testify pursuant to statute. *Id.* Fair market value, defined. *Jag Consulting v. Eubanks*, 232

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Support deeds, failure to fulfill provisions. Id.

Failure of consideration, evidence of must be clear, cogent, & convincing. *Id.*Support deeds, grantor not required to show failure to support was intentional to obtain rescission based on failure of consideration. *Id.*

Support deeds, evidence sufficient to support finding that deed was support deed & was properly rescinded due to failure of consideration. *Id.*

Rescission, no finding of fraud necessary for chancellor to find rescission proper. *Id.* Parol evidence, may be allowed to show consideration was not paid as recited. *Id.* Parol evidence, chancellor did not err in admitting. *Id.*

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Allocation of debts based on relative ability to pay, not clearly erroneous. *Id.* Clear disparity between earning power of parties, allocation of debt not clearly erroneous. *Id.*

Obligation to third party who is not party to divorce, judge has no authority to determine validity of obligation. *Id*.

Third parties, allowed to intervene to determine rights of spouses in specific properties. *Id.*Third party failed to intervene, judge had authority only to determine parties' obligations as to each other in regard to debt. *Id.*

Loans given without requiring lien & without intervention by third party, decree properly addressed only documented loan that placed lien on parties' home. *Id.* Judge refused to confirm commissioner's sale, creditor seeking to bid with credit against her unadjudicated claim did not meet provisions of statute. *Id.*

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Corroborating evidence, testimony by appellant & other witnesses independently corroborated evidence establishing commission of offenses & appellant's connection. *Id.*

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Circumstantial evidence, basis to support conviction. Id.

Aggravated-robbery conviction, supported by substantial circumstantial evidence. *Id.* Intent provable by circumstantial evidence, presumption exists that person intends natural & probable consequences of his acts. *Taylor, Rene Charles v. State*, 144 Inference of intent from circumstances, jury allowed to draw upon its common knowledge & experience. *Id.*

It was presumed that appellant intended natural & probable consequence of his actions when he repeatedly shot at victim, first-degree battery conviction supported by sufficient evidence. *Id.*

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List of tools without values had been earlier introduced, allowing appellee to testify from list was not error. *Id.*

Best-evidence rule, when applicable. Id.

Best-evidence rule, when inapplicable. Id.

Witness had firsthand knowledge of information, no error in allowing appellee's wife to testify as to lost income. *Id.*

Wife not party to action, trial court erred in allowing her to testify as to value of her separate property. *Id.*

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Possession of drugs & firearms, logical connection exists. Id.

Appellant in possession of drugs & in close proximity to firearm, guilty verdict supported by substantial evidence. *Id.*

Conviction for possession with intent to deliver, supported by substantial evidence. *Id.* Sufficiency of, test for determining. *Lenoir v. State*, 250

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Weight of evidence & credibility of witnesses, matters to be resolved by fact-finder. *Id.* Photographs, admission rests within trial court's discretion. *Id.*

Photographs, refusal to admit was not abuse of discretion where photographs were merely cumulative of other evidence. *Id.*

Evidence creating inference or conjecture as to third party's guilt, inadmissible. *Id.* Evidence creating inference or conjecture as to third party's guilt, trial court did not abuse discretion in excluding testimony. *Id.*

When sufficient to support conviction, appellate court does not weigh evidence or witness credibility. Duke v. State, 263

Appellant's dogs had history of attacking without provocation, substantial evidence existed that appellant acted recklessly. *Id.*

existed that appellant acted recklessly. *Id.*Conviction of second-degree battery, supported by substantial evidence. *Id.*

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Judicially noticed fact, what constitutes. Id.

Judicial notice, when properly taken. Id.

Judicial notice, personal knowledge of judge is not judicial knowledge. *Id.*No evidence that facts were generally known in area & judge's personal knowledge was not subject to cross-examination or review, no proper basis existed for taking judicial notice. *Id.*

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Action for misrepresentation, elements. Morris v. Rush, 11

Representations, when considered fraudulent. Id.

Appellants had notice of cracking & evidence of settlement before contract became final, trial court did not err in ruling that appellants were not fraudulently induced by appellees to enter into contract of sale. *Id.*

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Policy exclusions, policy strictly construed against insurer. Id.

Unambiguous language in contract given plain meaning, insurer not bound to risk that was plainly excluded. *Id.*

Coverage denied based on particular policy exclusion, case relied upon by appellant distinguishable. *Id.*

Water from broken water line was still "water below the surface of ground" within meaning of exclusion, nothing in exclusion supported conclusion that it was limited only to naturally occurring water or ground water. *Id*.

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Final order, finality not defeated where it contemplates further ministerial action. *Id.* Collateral & ministerial orders, entry does not convert final order into order that is not final. *Id.*

Collateral & ministerial orders, appeal from later order ineffective to bring up actions memorialized in earlier order. *Id.*

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Forum non conveniens, location of witnesses is significant factor. Id.

Forum non conveniens, no abuse of discretion. Id.

Forum non conveniens, extensively developed proof not required. Id.

Forum non conveniens, record sufficient to allow trial court to exercise discretion. Id.

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Instructions, no rational basis for giving instructions on lesser-included offense where defendant relies on defense of complete denial. *Id.*

Instructions, no rational basis for instruction on lesser-included offense where appellant denied any involvement in crime. *Id.*

Instructions, appellant not entitled to instruction on theory that accomplice acted negligently. *Id*.

Instructions, trial court did not err in denying appellant's request for instruction on felony manslaughter. *Id.*

Instructions, trial court had rational basis for denying motion for lesser-included instruction on robbery. *Id.*

Common sense, may infer defendant's guilt from improbable explanations. Davis, Rosetta Marie E. v. State, 130

Instructions, lesser-included offense. Taylor, Rene Charles v. State, 144

Refusal to give instruction on lesser-included offense, only error if rational basis can be found for verdict acquitting of greater offense & convicting of lesser one. *Id.*Instruction on third-degree battery, no rational basis existed to give instruction to jury. *Id.*Instruction on lesser-included offenses, not error to refuse or fail to give where evidence clearly shows that defendant is either guilty of greater offense charged or innocent. *Id.*

Trial judge did not err in refusing remaining portion of proffered third-degree battery instruction, appellant was either guilty of battery in first degree or he was innocent. *Id.* Instructions to, duty of trial judge. *Jag Consulting v. Eubanks*, 232

General-verdict form used, verdict indivisible. Id.

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Deviation from chart amount, case reversed because chancellor failed to follow proper procedures. *Id.*

Modification of child support, change in circumstances needed. Id.

Modification of child support, presumption that chancellor correctly fixed amount. *Id.* Inconsistency between child-support award & amount that results from application of family-support chart, constitutes material change of circumstances. *Id.*

Inconsistency between child-support award & amount that resulted from application of chart, material change of circumstances existed sufficient for appellant to petition for review & adjustment of child support. *Id.*

Child support, any order that contains child-support provision shall be final judgment as to any payment that has accrued. Hendrickson v. State Office of Child Supp. Enforcem't, 103

Termination of parental rights, appellee retains legal custody of child until court dismisses action. Walters v. Arkansas Dep't of Human Servs., 191

Emergency-custody order, adjudication hearing mandatory. Id.

Termination of parental rights following probable-cause hearing, trial court retained jurisdiction to remove children. *Id.*

Termination of parental rights, burden placed on party seeking to terminate relationship. *Id.*

Termination of parental rights, standard of review. Id.

Termination of parental rights, extreme remedy. Id.

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Agency, two essential elements. Id.

Agency, question of fact. Id.

Agency, can be proved by circumstantial evidence. Id.

Agency, mere relationship will not justify inference of. Id.

Agency, trial judge's findings not set aside unless clearly against preponderance of evidence. Id.

Agency, finding that third party was appellant's agent not clearly against preponderance of evidence. Id.

Ratification of transaction, principal cannot ratify part & not ratify whole. Id.

Dual-agency doctrine, knowledge & consent of both parties to transaction necessary. Id.

Agency, appellant accepted benefits of agent's acts & was properly held responsible for them. *Id.*

Responsibility of principal, finding that principal received materials not clearly against preponderance of evidence. *Id.*

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Searches forbidden by Fourth Amendment, proof required to show consent freely given. King v. State, 70

Not all personal intercourse between police officers & citizens involves "seizures" of persons under Fourth Amendment, when "seizure" occurs. *Id.*

Warrantless search, basic premise on review. Bratton v. State, 174

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Impounded vehicle, warrantless inventory search. Id.

Suppression of inventory search, presence of investigatory motive does not invalidate otherwise lawful search. *Id.*

Gauging whether officer's conduct is calculated to hide improper motive, officer's actions are judged under standard of objective reasonableness. *Id.*

Inventory search, justification for impounding & inventorying vehicle. Id.

Officer had legitimate reason to impound vehicle & inventory its contents pursuant to established procedure, officer's interest in investigating accident did not render his inventory "unreasonable search" under Fourth Amendment. *Id.*

Exclusionary rule, good-faith exception. Heaslet v. State, 333

Nighttime search, good-faith exception inapplicable. Id.

Affidavit, some mention of time must be included. Id.

Affidavit, references to time were insufficient. Id.

Confidential informant, indicia of reliability must be present. Id.

Indicia of reliability, conclusory statements insufficient. Id.

Determining informant's reliability, factors considered. Id.

Affidavit made no mention of informant's reliability, affidavit did not provide substantial basis for finding of reasonable cause to support warrant. *Id.*

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Necessary element of statutory defense not established, appellant was not in his home. Id.

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Proof of will, alternative means of proving. Walburn v. Law, 211

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Testimony, chancellor not required to believe appellant. Id.

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Material witness, error not to require that detective who was in position to observe alleged coercion be called as witness. *Id.*

Expert witness, opinion may be based on information gained from others, including other experts. Jag Consulting v. Eubanks, 232

Credibility, left to trier of fact. Young v. State, 245

Criminal defendant, trier of fact not obligated to believe. Id.

Eyewitness testimony, sufficient to sustain conviction. Lenoir v. State, 250

Eyewitness testimony, appellant's first-degree murder conviction supported by substantial evidence where eyewitness identified appellant. *Id.*

Expert witness, trial court has discretion in admitting testimony of. Id.

Expert witness, exclusion of testimony not error. Id.

Rebuttal witness, any possible error in permitting rebuttal witness to testify was rendered harmless by rebuttal testimony of deputy. *Id.*

WORKERS' COMPENSATION:

Standard of review, substantial evidence defined. Farmers Cooperative v. Biles, 1 Credibility & weight given to testimony, solely within Commission's province. Id. Temporary total disability discussed, healing period defined. Id.

Appellee within healing period, finding supported by substantial evidence. *Id.* Inability to perform remunerative labor with reasonable consistency, temporary disability deemed total. *Id.*

Isolated tasks performed by appellee, such activity is not bar to award of temporary total disability benefits. *Id.*

Construction of Workers' Compensation Act, must be done in light of express purpose of legislation. Id.

Statute's reference to temporary disability benefits merely established right of worker who has sustained scheduled injury to benefits, statute not intended to bar additional temporary total disability benefits following unsuccessful attempt to return to workforce. *Id.*

Appellee could not leave work without evaluation by physician & off-work slip, appellee never "returned to work" pursuant to Ark. Code Ann. § 11-9-521(a). *Id.*

Standard of review, substantial evidence defined. Daniels v. Arkansas Dep't of Human Servs., 99

Denial of claim, when affirmed. Id.

Compensable injury defined. Id.

Performance of employment services, same test applies as is used when determining whether employee was acting within course of employment. *Id.*

"Going and coming" rule, ordinarily precludes recovery for injury sustained while employee is going to or returning from work. *Id.*

Appellant not engaged in work-related travel at time of accident, Commission's decision affirmed. *Id.*

Compensable injury, claimant must prove causal relationship between employment & injury. Wal-Mart Stores, Inc. v. Westbrook, 167

Sufficiency of evidence, appellate review. Id.

Witness credibility, Commission determines. Id.

Temporary total disability, definition. Id.

Temporary total disability, Commission's award of benefits affirmed where job as minister was not "any other employment." *Id.*

Permanent partial disability, Commission's award of benefits affirmed in light of physician's testimony. *Id.*

Standard of review, substantial evidence defined. Clayton Kidd Logging Co. v. McGee, 226 Workers' Compensation Act requires strict construction, strict construction defined. Id. Precedent inapplicable, appellant's reliance misplaced. Id.

Ark. Code Ann. § 11-9-505(a), requirements for applicability. Id.

Requirements for application of Ark. Code Ann. § 11-9-505(a) met, Commission affirmed. *Id.*

Standard of review, substantial evidence defined. Smith-Blair, Inc. v. Jones, 273

Aggravation of injury, new injury with independent cause. Id.

Compensable injury, requirements. Id.

Questions of fact, left to Commission. Id.

Compensable injury, objective findings required. Id.

Compensability, medical opinions. Id.

Credible evidence, speculation & conjecture no substitute. Id.

Temporary total disability benefits, received during healing period. Id.

Healing period, when it ceases. Id.

Second physician diagnosed appellee's condition & opined that it was aggravated by & causally related to his employment, appellee proved that aggravation to his wrist condition was job-related & compensable. *Id.*

Credibility of witnesses, determination left to Commission. Id.

Appellants argued that appellee exhibited lack of effort at rehabilitation, argument unsupported by proof. *Id.*

Appellants argued that appellee's credibility was questionable & inconsistent, questions of weight & sufficiency to be given evidence are matters within province of Commission. *Id.* Standard of review, substantial evidence defined. *Collins v. Lennox Indus.*, *Inc.*, 303

One-time change of physician, absolute statutory right. Id.

One-time change of physician, no discretion left to Commission. Id.

Commission's finding that employer had fulfilled obligation under Ark. Code Ann. § 11-9-508 was not supported by substantial evidence, reversed & remanded. *Id.*

Standard of review, critical factor. Congo Stove, Fireplace & Patio, Inc. v. Rickenbacker, 346 Laws, purpose. Id.

Award of benefits pursuant to Ark. Code Ann. § 11-9-505(a)(1), requirements. *Id.*Award of benefits pursuant to Ark. Code Ann. § 11-9-505(a)(1), substantial evidence supported. *Id.*

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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 appeal 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 OPINIONS. Opinions of the Court of Appeals which resolve novel or unusual questions will be released for publications 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

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[T]he law can only bring us freedom.
—JOHANN WOLFGANG VON GOETHE
(1749-1832)

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