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## ATTORNEY GENERAL'S

**JIM MATTOX  
ATTORNEY GENERAL**

*Charles W. Yett, Editor*

*Janie Guerrero, Assistant Editor*

*Rosemary Kaholokula, Research  
Assistant*

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*Contributions: Court of  
Criminal Appeals.*

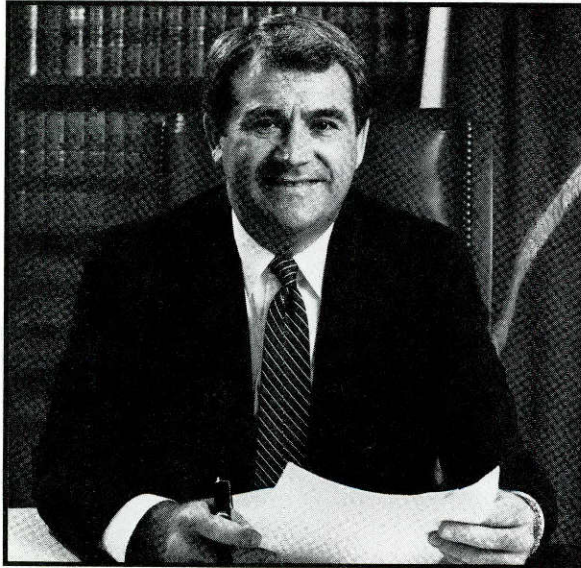
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***We The People***



Dear Friend,

At the beginning of each year it is worthwhile to look back at what has occurred in the past.

First, over 200 years ago, one of the greatest documents of all time was written: our Constitution. To celebrate this great writing, we have printed the full text in this issue.

Also, included is an index to all of the articles that have appeared in the last two years of the Criminal Law Update.

I hope this issue is helpful to you and that the new year will bring you happiness.

Sincerely,

*Jim Mattox*

Jim Mattox

# **THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES**

## **PREAMBLE**

We the People of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

## **ARTICLE I**

**Section 1.** All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

**Section 2.** [1] The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states, and the electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislature.

[2] No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

[3] Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years,

in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each state shall have at least one representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the state of New Hampshire shall be entitled to chuse three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

[4] When vacancies happen in the representation from any state, the Executive Authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

[5] The House of Representatives shall chuse their Speaker and other officers; and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

**Section 3.** [1] The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each state, chosen by the legislature thereof, for six years; and each senator shall have one vote.

[2] Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any state, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

[3] No Person shall be a senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

[4] The Vice-President of the United States shall be President of the senate, but shall have no vote, unless they be equally divided.

[5] The Senate shall chuse their other officers, and also a president pro tempore, in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

[6] The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside: And no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

[7] Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment, according to law.

**Section 4.** [1] The times, places and manner of holding elections for senators and representatives, shall be prescribed in each state by the legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators.

[2] The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

**Section 5.** [1] Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner, and under such penalties as each house may provide.

[2] Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behaviour, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

[3] Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

[4] Neither house, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.



**Section 6.** [1] The senators and representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

[2] No senator or representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

**Section 7.** [1] All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the house of representatives; but the senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

[2] Every bill which shall have passed the house of representatives and the senate, shall, before it become a law, be presented to the president of the United States; If he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his objections to the house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their adjournment prevent its return in which case it shall not be a law.

[3] Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and House

of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

**Section 8.** [1] The Congress shall have Power

To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

[2] To borrow money on the credit of the United States;

[3] To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes;

[4] To establish an uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States;

[5] To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures;

[6] To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;

[7] To establish post offices and post roads;

[8] To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries;

[9] To constitute tribunals inferior to the supreme court;

[10] To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations;

[11] To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;

[12] To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years;

[13] To provide and maintain a navy;

[14] To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces;

[15] To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the union, suppress insurrections and repeal invasions;

[16] To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining, the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

[17] To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular States, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the legislature of the state in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings;-And

[18] To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

**Section 9.** [1] The migration or importation of such persons as any of the states now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

[2] The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

[3] No bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed.

[4] No capitation, or other direct, tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration herein before directed to be taken.

[5] No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state.

[6] No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one state over those of another: nor shall vessels bound to, or from, one state be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

[7] No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

[8] No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States:-And no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title, of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign state.

**Section 10.** [1] No state shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make any thing but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder; ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

[2] No state shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the net produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any state on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and controul of the Congress. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops, or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another state, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

## ARTICLE II

**Section 1.** [1] The executive power shall be vested in a president of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the vice-president, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows.

[2] Each state shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the state may be entitled in the Congress: but no senator or representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.

[3] The electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate. The president of the senate shall, in the presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the house of representatives shall immediately chuse by ballot one of them for president; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said house shall in like manner chuse the president. But in chusing the president, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the president, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors shall be the vice-president. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the senate shall chuse from them by ballot the vice-president.

[4] The Congress may determine the time of chusing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

[5] No person except a natural born citizen or a citizen of the United States, at the time of the adoption of this constitution, shall be eligible to the office of president; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

[6] In case of the removal of the president from office, or of his death, resignation or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the vice-president, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the president and vice-president, declaring what officer shall then act as president, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a president shall be elected.

[7] The president shall, at stated times, receive for his services, a compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

[8] Before he enter on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of president of the United States, and will to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States."

**Section 2.** [1] The president shall be commander in chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

[2] He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the senate to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the supreme court, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by Law. But the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior

officers, as they think proper, in the president alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

[3] The president shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

**Section 3.** He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

**Section 4.** The president, vice-president and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

### ARTICLE III

**Section 1.** The judicial power of the United States, shall be vested in one supreme court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

**Section 2.** [1] The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States; between a state and citizens of another state; between citizens of different States; between citizens of the same state claiming lands under the grants of

different States, and between a state, or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens or subjects.

[2] In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a state shall be a party, the supreme court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the supreme court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions, and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

[3] The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the state where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any state, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

**Section 3.** [1] Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying war against them, or, in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

[2] The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture except during the life of the person attainted.

#### ARTICLE IV

**Section 1.** Full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other state. And the Congress may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

**Section 2.** [1] The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states.

[2] A person charged in any state with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another state, shall on demand of the executive authority of the state from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the state having jurisdiction of the crime.



[3] No person held to service or labour in one state, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labour, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labour may be due.

**Section 3.** [1] New states may be admitted by the Congress into this union; but no new state shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state; nor any state be formed by the junction of two or more states, or parts of states, without the consent of the legislatures of the states concerned as well as of the Congress.

[2] The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular state.

**Section 4.** The United States shall guarantee to every state in this union a Republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and on application of the legislature, or of the executive (when the legislature cannot be convened) against domestic violence.

## ARTICLE V

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this constitution, or, on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several states, or by conventions in three fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress; Provided, that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no state, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the senate.

## ARTICLE VI

[1] All debts contracted and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the confederation.

[2] This constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby, any thing in the constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding.

[3] The senators and representatives beforementioned, and the members of the several state legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation, to support this constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

## ARTICLE VII

The ratification of the conventions of nine States, shall be sufficient for the establishment of this constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

ARTICLES IN ADDITION TO, AND AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, PROPOSED BY CONGRESS, AND RATIFIED BY THE LEGISLATURES OF THE SEVERAL STATES, PURSUANT TO THE FIFTH ARTICLE OF THE ORIGINAL CONSTITUTION.

### **AMENDMENT I [1791]**

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

### **AMENDMENT II [1791]**

A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed.

### **AMENDMENT III [1791]**

No Soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the Owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

### **AMENDMENT IV [1791]**

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

### **AMENDMENT V [1791]**

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

**AMENDMENT VI [1791]**

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the Assistance of Counsel for his defence.

**AMENDMENT VII [1791]**

In Suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury, shall be otherwise re-examined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

**AMENDMENT VIII [1791]**

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

**AMENDMENT IX [1791]**

The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

**AMENDMENT X**

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

### AMENDMENT XI [1798]

The Judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by Citizens of another State, or by Citizens or Subjects of any Foreign State.

### AMENDMENT XII [1804]

The Electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate;-The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted;-The person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. - The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President, shall be the Vice- President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of

President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

#### **AMENDMENT XIII [1865]**

**Section 1.** Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

**Section 2.** Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

#### **AMENDMENT XIV [1868]**

**Section 1.** All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

**Section 2.** Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the Executive and Judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

**Section 3.** No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the

United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

**Section 4.** The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

**Section 5.** The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

#### **AMENDMENT XV [1870]**

**Section 1.** The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

**Section 2.** The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

#### **AMENDMENT XVI [1913]**

The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several States, and without regard to any census or enumeration.

#### **AMENDMENT XVII [1913]**

[1] The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote. The electors in each State shall have the qualifications

requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislatures.

[2] When vacancies happen in the representation of any State in the Senate, the executive authority of such State shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies: *Provided*, That the legislature of any State may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointments until the people fill the vacancies by election as the legislature may direct.

[3] This amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the election or term of any Senator chosen before it becomes valid as part of the Constitution.

#### AMENDMENT XVIII [1919]

**Section 1.** After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

**Section 2.** The Congress and the several States shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

**Section 3.** This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.

#### AMENDMENT XIX [1920]

[1] The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

[2] Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.



## AMENDMENT XX [1933]

**Section 1.** The terms of the President and Vice President shall end at noon on the 20th day of January, and the terms of Senators and Representatives at noon on the 3d day of January, of the years in which such terms would have ended if this article had not been ratified; and the terms of their successors shall then begin.

**Section 2.** The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall begin at noon on the 3d day of January, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

**Section 3.** If, at the time fixed for the beginning of the term of the President, the President elect shall have died, the Vice President elect shall become President. If the President shall not have been chosen before the time fixed for the beginning of his term, or if the President elect shall have failed to qualify, then the Vice President elect shall act as President until a President shall have qualified; and the Congress may by law provide for the case wherein neither a President elect nor a Vice President elect shall have qualified, declaring who shall then act as President, or the manner in which one who is to act shall be selected, and such person shall act accordingly until a President or Vice President shall have qualified.

**Section 4.** The Congress may by law provide for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the House of Representatives may choose a President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them, and for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the Senate may choose a Vice President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them.

**Section 5.** Sections 1 and 2 shall take effect on the 15th day of October following the ratification of this article.

**Section 6.** This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission.

### AMENDMENT XXI [1933]

**Section 1.** The eighteenth article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States is hereby repealed.

**Section 2.** The transportation or importation into any State, Territory, or possession of the United States for delivery or use therein of intoxicating liquors, in violation of the laws thereof, is hereby prohibited.

**Section 3.** This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by conventions in the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.

### AMENDMENT XXII [1951]

**Section 1.** No person shall be elected to the office of the President more than twice, and no person who has held the office of President, or acted as President, for more than two years of a term to which some other person was elected President shall be elected to the office of the President more than once. But this Article shall not apply to any person holding the office of President when this Article was proposed by the Congress, and shall not prevent any person who may be holding the office of President, or acting as President, during the term within which this Article becomes operative from holding the office of President or acting as President during the remainder of such term.

**Section 2.** This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission to the States by the Congress.

### AMENDMENT XXIII [1961]

**Section 1.** The District constituting the seat of Government of the United States shall appoint in such manner as the Congress may direct:

A number of electors of President and Vice President equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives in Congress to which the District would be entitled if it were a State, but in no event more than the least populous State; they shall be in addition to those appointed by the States, but they shall be considered, for the purposes of the election of President and Vice President, to be electors appointed by a State; and they shall meet in the District and perform such duties as provided by the twelfth article of amendment.

**Section 2.** The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

#### **AMENDMENT XXIV [1964]**

**Section 1.** The right of citizens of the United States to vote in any primary or other election for President or Vice President, for electors for President or Vice President, or for Senator or Representative in Congress, shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State by reason of failure to pay any poll tax or other tax.

**Section 2.** The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

#### **AMENDMENT XXV [1967]**

**Section 1.** In case of the removal of the President from office or of his death or resignation, the Vice President shall become President.

**Section 2.** Whenever there is a vacancy in the office of the Vice President, the President shall nominate a Vice President who shall take office upon confirmation by a majority vote of both Houses of Congress.

**Section 3.** Whenever the President transmits to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives his written declaration that he is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, and until he transmits to them a written declaration to the contrary, such powers and duties shall be discharged by the Vice President as Acting President.

**Section 4.** Whenever the Vice President and a majority of either the principal officers of the executive departments or of such other body as Congress may by law provide, transmit to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives their written declaration that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the Vice President shall immediately assume the powers and duties of the office as Acting President.

Thereafter, when the President transmits to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives his written declaration that no inability exists, he shall resume the powers and duties of his office unless the Vice President and a majority of either the principal officers of the executive department or of such other body as Congress may by law provide, transmit within four days to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives their written declaration and the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office. Thereupon Congress shall decide the issue, assembling within forty-eight hours for that purpose if not in session. If the Congress, within twenty-one days after receipt of the latter written declaration, or, if Congress is not in session, within twenty-one days after Congress is required to assemble, determines by two-thirds vote of both Houses that the President is unable to discharge the power and duties of his office, the Vice President shall continue to discharge the same as Acting President; otherwise, the President shall resume the powers and duties of his office.

#### **AMENDMENT XXVI [1971]**

**Section 1.** The right of citizens of the United States, who are eighteen years of age or older, to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of age.

**Section 2.** The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

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# Significant Decisions

## Court of Criminal Appeals



**RAY KENNEDY GRIFFIN V. STATE**  
(NO. 241-87      NOVEMBER 1, 1989)

*TRIAL ERROR: ASSUMING THE TRIAL JUDGE ERRED IN SUSTAINING THE PROSECUTOR'S OBJECTION TO DEFENSE COUNSEL'S ARGUMENT, ERROR WAS NOT "CURED" BY DEFENSE COUNSEL REFERRING THE JURY TO THE JURY CHARGE.*

Griffin was convicted of burglary. He contended on appeal that the trial court erred in sustaining the prosecutor's objection to the defense counsel's jury argument at guilt/innocence. Defense counsel was arguing to the jury that the removal of tires from the car did not constitute entry. The prosecutor objected to that as a misstatement of the law. The trial court sustained the objection. Defense counsel directed the jury to read the charge for themselves. The Court of Appeals, without deciding whether the trial court erred in sustaining the objection, held that defense counsel "cured" any error by referring the jury to the charge. The court used the "manifestly improper, harmful and prejudicial" test to determine whether the argument was harmful.

The Court of Criminal Appeals first held that the Court of Appeals erred by using the wrong standard for appellate review. The Court of Appeals used the standard for review of improper argument; however, the error complained of was not

improper argument, but trial error. Trial error is subject to the harm analysis in rule 81(b)(2).

Assuming without deciding that the trial judge did err, the Court then held that the Court of Appeals erred in holding that the error was "cured." Defense counsel's reference to the jury charge was excessively weak in weight when compared to the trial court sustaining the prosecution's objection.

The Court of Appeals was reversed and the cause remanded to that court to determine whether the trial court erred in sustaining the State's objection and, if so, whether such error was harmless under rule 81(b)(2).

# Significant Decisions

## Court of Criminal Appeals



*JEFFERSON ANDREW LYKINS  
V. STATE  
(NO. 963-87      NOVEMBER 8, 1989)*

*MIRANDA WARNINGS: UNWARNED STATEMENTS MAY BE INTRODUCED TO IMPEACH THE TESTIMONY OF A DEFENDANT.*

*VOLUNTARINESS OF STATEMENTS: STATEMENT WAS NOT VOLUNTARY WHERE SPEAKER COULD HAVE BEEN PENALIZED FOR NOT SPEAKING.*

Lykins was convicted of aggravated assault upon a fellow inmate at the Texas Department of Corrections' Retrieve Unit. His defense was apparently self-defense. He said that he stabbed Alvin Dekle because he thought Dekle was about to attack him. Immediately after the stabbing Major Pelz, of the Texas Department of Corrections, interviewed Lykins. Pelz testified that Lykins told him that the stabbing was "discipline." In preparation for an internal disciplinary hearing, Lykins prepared a written statement asserting that he never stabbed Dekle at all.

Lykins claimed that his oral statement to Major Pelz and his written statement were erroneously admitted at trial because he was not given the Miranda warnings, article 38.22, sections 2 and 3, of the Code of Criminal Procedure was violated, and the use of the involuntary statements, even for

impeachment, was denial of due process.

The Court held that it need not determine whether his statements were taken in violation of Miranda because the statements were introduced during the State's rebuttal and were introduced for purposes of impeachment. Unwarned statements may be introduced to impeach the testimony of a defendant.

Article 38.22, sections 2 and 3, only requires that Lykins' statements be voluntary. The Court therefore considered this claim in conjunction with Lykins' third claim.

An involuntary statement may not be used to impeach the defendant. The Court held that the written statement was voluntary. Lykins did not have to make the statement at all; he did so because he thought it would help him in the disciplinary hearing. The Court went on to hold, though, that the oral statement was involuntary. Texas Department of Corrections regulations make "failing or refusing to respond to an officer's questions" an offense. Had Lykins refused to answer Pelz's questions, he could have been penalized in several ways. Because he could have been penalized for invoking his right against self-incrimination, Lykins' answers were compelled.



# Significant Decisions

## Court of Criminal Appeals



The judgments of the Court of Appeals and the trial court were reversed and the cause remanded to the trial court.

**MICHAEL RAY McQUEEN V. STATE**  
(NO. 979-86      NOVEMBER 8, 1989)

*UNAUTHORIZED USE OF VEHICLE:  
THE STATE MUST PROVE THAT THE  
DEFENDANT KNEW HE WAS OPERAT-  
ING THE VEHICLE WITHOUT THE  
OWNER'S CONSENT; OVERRULING  
MUSGRAVE V. STATE.*

McQueen was convicted in a bench trial of the unauthorized use of a vehicle (Pen. Code sec. 31.07). Pursuant to an agreement between the prosecutor and defense counsel, the trial judge set aside the verdict and entered a judgment of guilty of a class A misdemeanor (Pen. Code sec. 12.44).

McQueen appealed, claiming that section 31.07 required the State to prove the defendant knew his operation of the motor vehicle was without the consent of the owner. The State claimed that it only had to prove three things: that the defendant operated a motor vehicle, that he knew he was operating the vehicle, and that he operated it without the owner's consent. The Court of Appeals affirmed the conviction, disagreeing with McQueen that Lynch v. State, 643 S.W.2d 737 (Tex.Crim.App. 1983), required the defen-

dant to know he was operating the vehicle without the owner's consent. The Court of Appeals relied on Musgrave v. State, 608 S.W.2d 184 (Tex.Crim.App. 1980).

The Court of Criminal Appeals held that the State did have to prove that the defendant knew he was operating the vehicle without the owner's consent. To the extent that Musgrave v. State, 608 S.W.2d 184 (Tex.Crim.App. 1980) and its progeny were in conflict with Lynch, they were overruled. Thus, the State must prove both that the defendant "intentionally or knowingly operated a vehicle" and that he knew "that such operation was without the effective consent of the owner."

Lynch also involved the "mistake of fact" defense. There, the mistake of fact was the defendant's erroneous belief that he had the owner's consent to use the vehicle. In McQueen's case, McQueen claimed that his friend gave him permission to ride the motor vehicle in question (the motor vehicle being a motorcycle and the friend not being the owner of the motorcycle). He claimed that his friend told him that the bike belonged to the friend.

# Significant Decisions

## Court of Criminal Appeals



The State proved that McQueen did not have the consent of the owner. The owner, Bobby Akin, gave stipulated testimony that he had not given consent to anyone to operate his bike. This was sufficient to prove that McQueen knew he did not have Akin's consent. As to the evidence of a mistake of fact, i.e. that McQueen thought his friend was the owner of the bike, the trial court was free to reject this evidence. The Court of Appeals was therefore affirmed.

Jackie Vestal Gardner v. State, No. 1050-87, decided the same issue as that involved in McQueen and decided it on the same day.

*ELMER DWAYNE BLANKENSHIP  
V. STATE  
(NO. 964-86      NOVEMBER 15, 1989)*

*BURGLARY OF A HABITATION - DETERMINATION OF WHETHER STRUCTURE IS HABITATION: THE REVIEWING COURT IS NOT TO ASSUME THE ROLE OF THE FACTFINDER; ANY LANGUAGE IN JONES V. STATE TO THE CONTRARY IS OVERRULED.*

Blankenship was convicted of burglary of a habitation under section 30.02 of the Penal Code. On appeal, he challenged the sufficiency of the evidence to prove that the burglarized premises were a "habitation." The Court of Appeals affirmed. The Court of Criminal Appeals reversed based on Jones v. State, 532 S.W.2d 596 (Tex.Crim.App. 1976). The State then filed this Motion for Rehearing arguing that Jones should be overruled because it applied the wrong standard in reviewing a sufficiency of the evidence question.

The Court of Criminal Appeals began by noting that it was "not to sit as a thirteenth juror reweighing the evidence or deciding whether [it] believe[d] the evidence," rather, it was to ask "whether the trier of fact, acting rationally, could have found the evidence sufficient to establish the element beyond a reasonable doubt." This standard (from Jackson v. Virginia, 443 U.S. 307 (1979)) was not used in Jones.

# Significant Decisions

## Court of Criminal Appeals



The Court went on to review the Jones interpretation of “habitation.” Jones concluded that a “habitation” was a structure or vehicle that “at the time of the alleged offense (was) actually ‘adapted for the overnight accommodation of persons’ or at least at some prior time used for the overnight accommodation of persons and still ‘adapted for the overnight accommodation of persons.’” Apparently the Jones Court noted that the word “adapted” can mean “capable of use” or “made suitable.” Also, apparently, the Jones Court very narrowly construed “capable of use.” The Court held, here, that:

What makes a structure “suitable” or “not suitable” for overnight accommodation is a complex, subjective factual question fit for a jury’s determination. Their inquiry could be guided by reference to whether someone was using the structure or vehicle as a residence at the time of the offense; whether the structure or vehicle contained bedding, furniture, utilities, or other belongings common to a residential structure; and whether the structure is of such a character that it was probably intended to accommodate persons overnight (e.g. house, apartment, condominium, sleeping car, mobile home, house trailer). All of these factors are relevant; none are essential or necessarily dispositive.

The determination whether a burglarized place is a “building” or “habitation” will be overturned on appeal only if the appellant can show that no reasonable trier of fact could have found the place to have been a habitation under the criteria above. The majority in Jones erred by stepping into the jury box and assuming the role of substitute subjective factfinder.

\*\*\*

Any language in Jones or other cases contrary to the habitation standard in this case is expressly overruled.

\*\*\* The evidence adduced at [this] trial established that the structure (1) was a house once lived in by the complainant, (2) is now rented from time to time, (3) has a living room and two bedrooms, (4) is wired for electricity and has water readily available, (5) had two window air conditioners fully installed, (6) was only about three hundred yards from the complainant’s current residence, (7) was located along the only driveway providing access to the complainant’s residence, (8) was used to store some of the complainant’s household items.

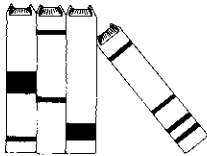
# Significant Decisions

## Court of Criminal Appeals



... From these facts, a reasonable trier of fact could have found the structure to have been 'adapted for the overnight accommodation of persons' according to the standard announced in Jackson and Butler...

The Court of Appeals was affirmed.



## LETTER OPINIONS

A Letter Opinion has the same force and effect as a formal Attorney General Opinion and represents the opinion of the Attorney General unless and until it is modified or overruled by a subsequent Letter Opinion, a formal Attorney General Opinion, or a decision of a court of record.

### *LO-89-92, NOVEMBER 13, 1989*

An offense under section 31.04 of the Penal Code, theft of a service, has not been committed where a renter or lessee of property returns the property but does not pay the rental fee. A requisite element of section 31.04 is that the renter or lessee have the control of services to which he is entitled. It would be an offense if the renter held the property beyond the expiration of the rental agreement without the consent of the owner.

# RECENT CASES GRANTED DISCRETIONARY REVIEW BY THE COURT OF CRIMINAL APPEALS



*By Staff members of the Court of Criminal Appeals*

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE CASES AND ISSUES IN WHICH THE COURT OF CRIMINAL APPEALS GRANTED REVIEW FOR THE WEEKS OF NOVEMBER 8, 22, 29, AND DECEMBER 6, 1989.

<u>PDR NO.</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>APP. NAME</u>	<u>ISSUE</u>
1137-89	11/08/89	RAY ALLEN SEEDIG	DID THE COURT OF APPEALS ERR IN HOLDING A PSYCHIATRIC EXAM WITHOUT NOTICE TO DEFENSE COUNSEL DID NOT VIOLATE DEFENDANT'S SIXTH AMENDMENT RIGHTS? <u>SEE POWELL V. TEXAS</u> , 109 S.Ct. 3146.
	SHACKELFORD CO. (A's PDR)	CAPITAL MURDER	
1161-89	11/08/89	WILLIAM KLASING	WHETHER THE COURT OF APPEALS ERRED IN HOLDING THAT ART. 44.29 (b) V.A.C.C.P., NEITHER OPERATES AS AN EX POST FACTO LAW NOR A RETROACTIVE LAW NOR DOES IT VIOLATE DUE PROCESS OR DUE COURSE OF LAW.
	NUECES CO. (A's PDR)	MURDER	
1190-89	11/08/89	SANDRA FAYE WORTHEY	WHETHER OPENING PURSE TO SEARCH FOR POSSIBLE WEAPONS EXCEEDS <u>TERRY</u> STOP WHERE FEELING OUTSIDE OF PURSE DOES NOT CLEARLY REVEAL WEAPON.
	BEXAR CO. (S's PDR)		

<u>PDR NO.</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>APP. NAME</u>	<u>ISSUE</u>
1204-89 1205-89	11/08/89	JAMES THOMAS DOUCETTE aka TOMMIE LEE DOUCETTE	WHETHER THE COURT OF APPEALS ERRED IN REMANDING THESE CASES INSTEAD OF DISMISSING THE INDICTMENTS AFTER FINDING THAT THE INDICTMENTS WERE VOID FOR FAILURE TO CONFER JURISDICTION.
	LIBERTY CO. (A's PDR)	BAIL JUMPING & FAILURE TO APPEAR	
1232-89	11/22/89	HOLLAND, KENNETH	WHETHER ART. 38.072(b) CREATES A CONSTITUTIONAL EXCEPTION TO THE HEARSAY RULE? <u>SEE BUCKLEY</u> , PDR NO. 1101-88.
	WILLIAMSON CO. (A's PDR)	AGGRAVATED SEXUAL ASSAULT	
1273-89	11/22/89	RODRIGUEZ, ALFREDO JUARDARDO	CAN A DHS INVESTIGATOR STATE THAT SHE OBSERVED SYMPTOMS WHICH CONFIRMED THE ALLEGATIONS OF SEXUAL ABUSE?
	COLLINS CO. (A's PDR)	AGGRAVATED SEXUAL ASSAULT	
1307-89	11/22/89	CHRISTOPHER, GREGORY	1) WHETHER VICTIM'S CLAIMING STOLEN PROPERTY FROM SAME OFFICER TO WHOM PROPERTY TAKEN FROM DEFENDANT WAS GIVEN SHOWS THE PROPERTY WAS THE SAME AS THAT TAKEN FROM DEFENDANT.
	DALLAS CO. (A's PDR)	BURGLARY OF A HABITATION	

<u>PDR NO.</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>APP. NAME</u>	<u>ISSUE</u>
			2) WHETHER FACT THAT CAR DEFENDANT WAS DRIVING HAD BEEN STOLEN 5 HOURS BEFORE WAS PROPERLY ADMITTED WHEN DEFENDANT DID NOT CONTEST PROBLEM. CAUSE OF HIS STOP, AND WAS NOT RELEVANT TO FACT DEFENDANT WAS IN POSSESSION OF STOLEN PROPERTY.
1316-89	11/22/89	GRAVES, CHERYL LYNN	WHETHER THE STATE CAN AGGREGATE MISDEMEANOR THEFTS INTO ONE FELONY COUNT WHEN THE STATUTES OF LIMITATIONS HAVE RUN ON ALL THE MISDEMEANORS.
	HARRIS CO. (A's PDR)	WELFARE FRAUD	
1317-89	11/22/89	CARTER, HOMER	1) WHETHER AN ALLEGATION THAT DEFENDANT DROVE WHILE INTOXICATED IS SUFFICIENT TO CHARGE DWI AND DOES IT NECESSARILY CHARGE DWI UNDER ART. 6701-1(a)(B) EVEN WITHOUT SPECIFICALLY SO ALLEGING?
	FT. BEND (A's PDR)	DWI	2) IS <u>GARCIA</u> , 747//379, LIMITED TO HOLDING THAT DWI UNDER ART. 6701-1(a) (A) MUST BE SPECIFICALLY ALLEGED, BUT DWI UNDER ART. 6701-1(a)(2)(B) NEED NOT BE SPECIFICALLY ALLEGED?

<u>PDR NO.</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>APP. NAME</u>	<u>ISSUE</u>
			3) IS THE STATE LIMITED TO PROOF ONLY OF .10 ALCOHOL CONCENTRATION DUE TO FAILURE TO ALLEGE DWI UNDER ART. 6701-1(a)(2)(A)?
1329-89	11/22/89	HOWARD, TOMMY LEE	
	HARRIS CO. (A's PDR)	DWI (2ND OFFENSE)	WAS A CONDITION OF PROBATION REQUIRING DEFENDANT TO SUBMIT TO AN INTOXILIZER TEST "UPON REQUEST IF STOPPED BY A PEACE OFFICER" TOO BROAD?
1215-89	11/29/89	RAYMOND HAROLD LEE	
	DALLAS CO. (S's PDR)	BURGLARY OF HABITATION	WHETHER RULE 606 (b) ALLOWS A JUROR TO TESTIFY AT A HEARING ON MOTION FOR NEW TRIAL CLAIMING JURY MISCONDUCT CONCERNING STATEMENTS MADE DURING THE COURSE OF DELIBERATIONS EVEN IF RELEVANT TO THE VALIDITY OF THE VERDICT.
1324-89	11-29-89	IRVING W. MARKS	
	FT. BEND CO. (A's PDR)	PRE-TRIAL	1) WERE HL & P EMPLOYEES STATE AGENTS WHEN THEY REMOVED AN ELECTRIC METER AT THE BEHEST OF THE POLICE WITH WHOM THEY WERE WORKING?  2) DID APPELLANT HAVE A REASONABLE EXPECTATION OF PRIVACY IN HL & P'S ELECTRIC METER LOCATED ON HIS PROPERTY WITH WHICH HE HAD TAMPERED?



<u>PDR NO.</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>APP. NAME</u>	<u>ISSUE</u>
1347-89	11/29/89	RONALD GUSTAVE MURK	DID DEFENDANT WAIVE HIS OBJECTION TO THE INDICTMENT BY FAILURE TO OBJECT AFTER AN AMENDMENT THERETO CAUSED A "FUNDAMENTAL" DEFECT?
	DALLAS CO. (S's PDR)	PUBLIC LEWDNESS	
0160-88	12/06/89	CHANDLER, ELROY JR.	1) DID THE COURT OF APPEAL ERR IN FINDING THE EVIDENCE WAS INSUFFICIENT TO SHOW THE STRUCTURE WAS A HABITATION WHERE IT WAS AN APARTMENT WITH EVERY AMENITY EXCEPT FURNITURE?
	NUECES CO. (S's PDR)	BURGLARY OF A HABITATION (PRIOR CONVICTION)	

.....  
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.....

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