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Pre-trial Mandamus, Prohibition, & Habeas Corpus

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I. This article assists practitioners in pretrial criminal practices.

This paper functions as a guide to filing and responding to pretrial writs of mandamus, prohibition, and habeas corpus. It addresses when to file a motion versus a pretrial writ, the legal standards, and when courts permit appellate review pretrial, along with preservation requirements for direct appeal.

II. Pretrial writs do not function as a substitute for direct appeal.

Writs of mandamus, prohibition, and habeas corpus are considered extraordinary writs. BRYAN GARNER, BLACK'S LAW DICTIONARY, 1845 (11th ed. 2019) ("extraordinary writ"). Particularly in the pretrial context, they request extraordinary judicial relief that when granted, results from the unique or extreme circumstances of the situation. See *DeLeon v. Aguilar*, 127 S.W.3d 1 (Tex. Crim. App. 2004) (orig. proceeding). They do not act as a substitute for a post-conviction appeal, but instead they seek to provide relief to the proponent from a wrongful act by anticipating and superseding the ordinary course of legal procedure. See *In re Medina*, 475 S.W.3d 291, 305 (Tex. Crim. App. 2015) (orig. proceeding) (stating that mandamus or prohibition are not a substitute for appeal); *Ex parte Weise*, 55 S.W.3d 617, 620 (Tex. Crim. App. 2001) ("Pretrial habeas should be reserved for situations in which the protection of the applicant's substantive rights or the conservation of judicial resources would be better served by interlocutory review.").

A. The Texas Constitution and the Texas Government Code grant some courts the ability to hear pretrial writs.

Trial and appellate courts have the authority to issue these writs based primarily on the Texas Constitution and Texas Government Code, but the Texas Code of Criminal Procedure and the Texas Rules of Appellate Procedure govern the procedural aspects of the claims. See TEX. CONST. ART. I, §12 (governing writs of habeas corpus); TEX. CONST. ART. V, §5(c) (authorizing the Court of Criminal Appeals to issue writs of habeas corpus, mandamus, procedendo, prohibition and certiorari); TEX. GOV'T CODE ANN. §22.221 (West 2019) (granting district, county, and court of appeals judges the jurisdiction to issue writs necessary to enforce the court's own jurisdiction, expressly permitting courts of appeals to issue writs of mandamus "agreeable to the principles of law regulating those writs" against district and county courts, and giving courts of appeals concurrent authority to issue writs of habeas corpus in civil cases); TEX. CODE CRIM. P. art. 11.05 (West 2011) (authorizing the Court of Criminal Appeals, District Courts, the County Courts, and any judges of said courts the power to issue a writ of habeas corpus and a duty to grant it under the rules prescribed by law); TEX. R. APP. P. 31 (entitled "Appeals in Habeas Corpus, Bail and Extradition Proceedings in Criminal Cases"); TEX. R. APP. P. 52 (entitled "Original Proceedings in the Courts of Appeals" which govern mandamus and prohibition); TEX. R. APP. P. 72 (entitled "Extraordinary Matters" with rules governing writs of habeas corpus, mandamus and prohibition or other extraordinary writs before the Court of Criminal Appeals).

III. Writs of mandamus and prohibition are closely tied under the law.

A. When to file a writ of mandamus, a writ of prohibition, or both.

There is a distinction between writs of mandamus and writs of prohibition. Depending on where filed, there may be times and situations that call for filing both types of writs. See *State ex rel. Lykos v. Fine*, 330 S.W.3d 904, 907 (Tex. Crim. App. 2011) (orig. proceeding) (conditionally granting State's motion for writ of mandamus and writ of prohibition). A writ of mandamus operates to undo an act already performed or to compel a ministerial act. See *Medina*, 475 S.W.3d at 297 (defining the difference between writs of mandamus and prohibition). A writ of prohibition, on the other hand, operates to prevent the commission of a future act unauthorized by law. See *Medina*, 475 S.W.3d at 297. There are occasions when the trial court has already committed an unauthorized act and seeks to commit another, thereby necessitating a writ of mandamus and prohibition. See *Lykos*, 330 S.W.3d at 907 (conditionally granting relief on mandamus and prohibition when the trial court was in the process of holding a pretrial hearing to determine the constitutionality of an as-applied challenge to the death penalty because the trial court had no basis under Texas law to conduct a pretrial evidentiary hearing on that matter or to issue a pretrial declaratory judgment). Because mandamus and prohibition are similarly used, the tests and standards are essentially indistinguishable.

However, which courts can hear which type of writ differs. Article V, Section 5 gives the Court of Criminal Appeals extensive jurisdiction over writs of mandamus, procedendo, prohibition, and certiorari in all criminal law matters. See *Dickens v. Court of Appeals for Second Supreme Judicial Dist. of Texas*, 727 S.W.2d 542, 545 (Tex. Crim. App. 1987) (citing TEX. CONST. Art. V, §5). The intermediate appellate courts, though, have more limited jurisdiction. Their jurisdiction to issue writs derives from Texas Government Code Section 22.221, which grants them the ability to issue writs of mandamus "agreeable to the principles of law", but restricts writs of prohibition to those "necessary to enforce the jurisdiction of the court."

B. The relator must meet two prongs to show pretrial relief justified on a writ of mandamus or prohibition.

To obtain extraordinary relief by way of mandamus or prohibition, the relator must establish both that he has no adequate remedy at law and that the act he seeks to have done, undone, or prohibited is not a discretionary one. *Simon v. Levario*, 306 S.W.3d 318, 320 (Tex. Crim. App. 2009) (orig. proceeding). The petitioner must establish both prongs

for the reviewing court to grant mandamus or prohibition relief. *See id.* This is because mandamus and prohibition do not lie to compel a trial court to issue a particular ruling when it exercises its judicial discretion. *See id.* at 321. Therefore, the law upon which the petitioner invokes relief must be “definite, unambiguous, and unquestionably apply[] to the indisputable facts of the case.” *See id.* (quoting *State ex rel. Wade v. Mays*, 689 S.W.2d 893, 898 (Tex. Crim. App. 1985) (orig. proceeding)).

1. The court considers whether the relator has no adequate remedy at law.

First, the reviewing court looks to whether an adequate remedy at law exists outside of mandamus or prohibition. *See Medina*, 475 S.W.3d at 297 (citing *State ex rel. Young v. Sixth Judicial Dist. Court of Appeals*, 236 S.W.3d 207, 210 (Tex. Crim. App. 2007) (orig. proceeding)). Writs of mandamus and prohibition are not a substitute for direct appeal, and a relator may not use them to circumvent or prematurely resolve issues that courts would otherwise consider on direct appeal. *See In re Medina*, 475 S.W.3d 291, 308 (Tex. Crim. App. 2015) (orig. proceeding) (citing *State ex rel. Healey v. McMeans*, 884 S.W.2d 772, 774 (Tex. Crim. App. 1994) (orig. proceeding)).

Yet, there are exceptions to every rule, and the Court of Criminal Appeals carved out such an exception in *Smith v. Flack* that it later reiterated in *Greenwell v. Court of Appeals for the Thirteenth Judicial District*. *Smith v. Flack*, 728 S.W.2d 784, 792 (Tex. Crim. App. 1987) (orig. proceeding); *see also Greenwell v. Court of Appeals for the Thirteenth Judicial Dist.*, 159 S.W.3d 645, 648-9 (Tex. Crim. App. 2005) (orig. proceeding). In some circumstances, even if the legal remedy may be technically available on direct appeal, the results may be “so uncertain, tedious, burdensome, slow, inconvenient, inappropriate or ineffective as to be deemed inadequate.” *See Smith*, 728 S.W.2d at 792. Thus, the test developed from “no remedy at law” to “no *adequate* remedy.” *See Smith*, 728 S.W.2d at 792; *see also Greenwell*, 159 S.W.3d at 648-9. When no adequate remedy at law exists, the first prong may be met. *See id.*

The Court of Criminal Appeals noted that “potential relief at a later time is not always or automatically an adequate remedy[.]” *Greenwell*, 159 S.W.3d at 648. Eventual relief through direct appeal may be inadequate when delay would only aggravate the harm, would most likely result in a new trial, and thus would compel a second trip through the justice system. *See id.* at 649 (citing *Ex parte Robinson*, 641 S.W.2d 552, 555 (Tex. Crim. App. 1982)) (equating mandamus relief with pretrial habeas on double jeopardy grounds because the court of appeals’ order to the trial court to issue a certification of the right to appeal with a particular, and according the trial judge inaccurate, reason necessitated mandamus relief for the State to avoid needless delay through the appellate process before dismissal of the appeal inevitably occurred).

Showing no adequate remedy by appeal is often easier to establish from the State’s perspective, rather than from the defendant’s. The State’s limited ability to appeal often disposes of the first prong of the test; whereas, the defendant is far more likely to have a direct appeal on issues occurring before and during the trial. *Compare In re State ex rel. Tharp*, 393 S.W.3d 751, 754 (Tex. Crim. App. 2012) (orig. proceeding) (finding that the State had no adequate remedy at law when the trial court denied it a right to a jury trial after the defendant pled guilty and elected sentencing by the judge); *In re State ex rel. Weeks*, 391 S.W.3d 117, 119 (Tex. Crim. App. 2013) (orig. proceeding) (finding that the State had no adequate remedy at law when the trial court inserted a manner-and-means exclusion in the parties charge of the jury instructions). Whereas, for issues like jury charge error and failure to give the defendant a jury trial when he timely demanded one, the defendant may have an adequate remedy post-conviction. *See Rojas v. State*, 404 S.W.2d 30, 31 (Tex. Crim. App. 1966) (reversing and remanding because of the trial court’s refusal to submit a punishment question to the jury when the defendant had not waived that right); *Almanza v. State*, 686 S.W.2d 157, 171 (Tex. Crim. App. 1985) (op. on reh’g) (holding a new trial may be granted even on unobjected-to jury charge error when appellant shows egregious harm resulted).

2. The relator must show a clear right to relief or violation of a ministerial duty.

The second prong of the mandamus/prohibition analysis asks whether the act that the relator seeks to have done, undone, or prohibited is a ministerial one. *See In re State ex rel. Weeks*, 391 S.W.3d 117, 122 (Tex. Crim. App. 2013); *Simon v. Levario*, 306 S.W.3d 318, 320 (Tex. Crim. App. 2009). In other words, the act the petitioner seeks to compel or prohibit must not involve any discretionary or judicial decisions, otherwise mandamus and prohibition are not viable remedies. *See Simon*, 306 S.W.3d at 320 (holding the issue of whether the trial court could order the defendant to undergo a psychiatric evaluation was an unsettled legal question, and thus was not subject to the extraordinary remedy of prohibition).

Yet, Court of Criminal Appeals’ precedent often considers synonymous a violation of a “ministerial duty” with whether the relator can demonstrate “a clear right to the relief sought.” *See Weeks*, 391 S.W.3d at 122 (“Although no case specifically holds that the State need not prove that the defendant should have anticipated the particular method by which a murder was committed to show liability under § 7.02(b) in a capital-murder case, the combined weight of our precedents clearly establishes that proposition.”); *see also Simon*, 306 S.W.3d at 320 (“[The Court of Criminal Appeals] ha[s] said that it is satisfied if the relator can show he has ‘a clear right to the relief sought’—that is to say, ‘when the facts and circumstances dictate but one rational decision’ under unequivocal, well-settled (i.e., from extant statutory, constitutional, or case law sources), and clearly controlling legal principles.”) (quoting *State ex rel. Wade v.*

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