

SUMMARY STATEMENT

State of Idaho v. Kyle A. Richardson

Docket No. 44042

Kyle A. Richardson was charged with three counts of delivery of methamphetamine. Richardson pleaded not guilty to the charges and his trial was set for June 4, 2012. However, he was not tried until December 7, 2015. This delay was the result of motions filed by the State, objections made by Richardson, an appeal initiated by the State, and the process of transporting Richardson from Indiana, where he was being held in federal custody on a separate charge, to Idaho. While in federal custody, Richardson sent Idaho prosecutors and the appropriate Idaho district court a demand for speedy trial and later, sent a motion to dismiss, arguing his speedy trial and Interstate Agreement on Detainers (IAD) rights had been violated. The district court denied Richardson's motion on the ground that the IAD had not been violated, but did not rule on Richardson's other speedy trial rights arguments. The jury convicted Richardson of three counts of delivery of a controlled substance. For each count, Richardson was sentenced to a unified term of twelve years, with five years determinate, running concurrently with each other and with Richardson's federal sentence.

On appeal, Richardson argued: (1) his speedy trial rights under the United States and the Idaho Constitutions were violated; (2) his speedy trial rights under Idaho Code Sections 19-106 and 19-3501 were violated; (3) the State failed to bring him to trial within 180 days as required by the IAD. Richardson raised other claims but this Court's ruling rendered these claims moot. This Court held Richardson's right under the IAD was not violated, but also held the district court erred by not ruling on Richardson's other speedy trial arguments asserted in his motion to dismiss. Thus, the Court affirmed the district court's order denying Richardson's motion to dismiss in part, but remanded the case for consideration of Richardson's other speedy trial arguments.