

**RUTGERS UNIVERSITY
DEPARTMENT OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE**

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE – SUMMER 2013

01:202:205:01

M/W 6-10:20

LCB 110

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TEXTBOOK: Samaha, Joel (8th Edition) Criminal Procedure (Wadsworth/Cengage)

OBJECTIVES:

- Provide a working knowledge of constitutional rights in the context of criminal law
- Focus on the concept of reasonableness of restraints on those rights
- Gain an understanding of the public policy considerations underlying the substantive criminal law and the manner in which such policies are effectuated through criminal procedural requirements
- Study specific procedural law issue/requirements, including right to counsel, exclusionary rule; search warrant; permissible warrantless searches; stop and frisk, entrapment, wiretapping, confessions, lineups, jury selection, voir dire, negotiated pleas, post conviction relief

LEARNING GOALS FOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE MAJORS

A Statement of Principles:

The Program Committee for the Program in Criminal Justice at Rutgers University in New Brunswick has adopted a series of learning goals for students who complete the major. These goals represent the consensus of the faculty regarding the concepts a student should grasp and the skills a student should acquire in the course of completing the major. These goals guide the choices faculty make about the structure of the curriculum and the requirements for our majors. Moreover, they guide faculty and instructors preparing course material and teaching courses.

The Program in Criminal Justice will provide students with a rich understanding of crime and criminal justice in the United States and abroad through an interdisciplinary approach that blends a strong liberal arts educational experience with pre-professional instruction in the field of criminal justice. Graduates of the program will be well-informed citizens on the topic of crime and justice, and qualified for graduate study or for employment as practitioners in a variety of legal, policymaking, and law enforcement fields.

Criminal justice majors graduating from a research university should be able to use critical thinking, factual inquiry, and the scientific approach to solve problems related to individual and group behavior. In addition, students should have an understanding of the legal, political and policymaking processes that affect criminal justice systems in the United States and elsewhere in the world. Finally, students should be familiar with the institutional structures and latest developments in the field in order to engage in meaningful debate about current public policy issues.

Learning Goals:

1. Competence:

- a) **Theory.** Students who complete the major in Criminal Justice should understand and be able to articulate, both orally and in writing, the core theoretical concepts that form the foundation of analysis and research in criminology and criminal justice today. Core concepts are derived from explanations of crime from a variety of perspectives, including biogenic, psychological, and sociological approaches. There are myriad theories of crime that are informed by these perspectives, including, classical, control, critical, ecology, labeling, learning, strain, and trait-based approaches. Theoretical literacy should extend to multicultural and international understanding.
- b) **Institutions.** Students who complete the major in criminal justice should understand the special role of three types of institutions: Police, Corrections, and Courts. In addition, students should know how institutional forms vary across jurisdictions and how these institutions interact with and influence each other.
- c) **Research Methods.** Students who complete the Criminal Justice major should be familiar with the tools, techniques, and data sources necessary for empirical analysis. Students should understand the various ways that empirical analysis is used in the scientific approach: for description, for developing, and for testing theories. They should be able to analyze data using computer applications and should be familiar with basic statistical techniques and regression analysis. They should be able to read and assess research from a wide range of sources, including general interest, academic, and government publications.

2. Critical Thinking.

Upon completion of the major students should be able to apply their understanding of core concepts and quantitative tools to analyze and research real world problems, and evaluate alternative policy proposals on a range of criminal justice issues, from micro-level analyses relevant to particular cases to management concerns to macro-level analyses of legislative and other broad-scale policies. Accomplishment of this goal will require that students can apply their literacy and numeracy skills to different institutional structures, within the U.S. and across countries.

3. Scholarship.

Qualified majors should have an opportunity through such avenues as advanced coursework, internships, and faculty interactions to conduct independent research on matters of central relevance to the field of criminal justice.

EXAMS: There will be two (2) non-cumulative exams covering material from the texts, lecture and discussion.

PRESENTATIONS: Students will be responsible for leading one or more class discussions on a selected case during each class session. The discussion will focus on the facts of the case, the Court's decision, rule of law, and the underlying public policy. Assignments will be made during the first class meeting.

PREPARATION: The assigned readings are the basis of discussion for each class session. Students are expected to have read the assigned material **before** class.

PARTICIPATION: Active participation is expected in all class discussions, including the discussions led by fellow students. Solid preparation and participation will result in an improved Grade.

GRADING:	Exam #1	40%
	Exam #2	40%
	Oral presentation	15%
	Class participation	5%

The final grade will be assigned based upon the following scale:

A	=	90-100	C	=	70-74.9
B+	=	85-89.9	D	=	60-69.9
B	=	80-84.9	F	=	below 60
C+	=	74-79.9			

MAKE-UP EXAM: The administration of make-up exams will be contingent upon a **legitimate** excuse (i.e., illness, family death, unexpected emergency situation), presented **prior** to the test period in most cases. The make-up will be given **IMMEDIATELY** upon termination of the condition that caused the student to miss the original exam. Failure to take the make-up as scheduled will result in a grade of zero. Note: there is no **RIGHT** to take a make-up; it is a **PRIVILEGE** permitted only under extenuating circumstances **at the discretion of the professor.**

ATTENDANCE: Given the size of this class, regular attendance will not be taken. However, consistent attendance (or absence) will be noted to assist with borderline grades. Nevertheless, the exams are composed of information from class lectures, reading material and oral presentations. As a result, it is nearly impossible to pass the class without a consistent attendance pattern.

LATENESS: It is essential that you arrive on time for the beginning of the class. The instructor will exclude persistent latecomers. On the day of a test, any late arrivals will result in a ½ letter grade deduction from the test score.

CHEATING: You are expected to do your work. Sanctions for cheating and plagiarism will be levied in accordance with the **University Policy on Academic Integrity**. You should familiarize yourself with this policy, which can be accessed at www.Rutgers.edu/catalog/nb-ug.html. Suspected cases of policy violations will be reported to the Department Chair and to the appropriate Dean.

LATE SUBMISSIONS: It is essential that all requirements be completed on the date specified by the Professor. Failure to follow the schedule will result in a deduction of a letter grade from the assignment and additional letter grades deducted from the assignment and letter grades deducted for each subsequent 24 hour period.

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS:

Students with disabilities who need special accommodations for this class are encouraged to meet with me or the appropriate disability service provider on campus as soon as possible. In order to receive accommodations, students must be registered with the appropriate disability service provider on campus and must follow the University procedure for self-disclosure. Students will not be afforded any special accommodations for academic work completed prior to disclosure of the disability and completion of the registration process with the appropriate disability service provider on campus.

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE
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SUMMER 2012
COURSE OUTLINE AND ASSIGNMENTS

- May 29: **Introduction:** Course requirements; overview of criminal procedure -- What it is and how it differs from substantive criminal law, judicial administration and other aspects of constitutional law; Discussion of the concepts of due process and fundamental fairness.
- Chap. 1: Crime Control in a Constitutional Democracy
- June 3: Chap. 2: Criminal Procedure and the Constitution
 Chap. 3: The Definition of Search and Seizures
- June 5: Chap. 4: Stop and Frisk
 Chap. 5: Seizures of Persons: Arrest
- June 10: Chap. 6: Searches for Evidence
 Chap. 7: Special Needs Searches
- June 12: Chap. 8 Self-Incrimination
 REVIEW
- June 17: ***EXAM #1 (CHAPTERS 1-8)***
 Chap. 9: Identification Procedures
- June 19: Chap. 10: Remedies for Constitutional Violations I:
 Exclusionary Rule and Entrapment
- June 24: Chap. 11: Constitutional Violations II: Other Remedies
 against Official Misconduct
 Chap. 12: Proceedings I: Before Trial
- June 26: Chap. 13: Court Proceedings II: Trial and Conviction
 Chap. 14: After Conviction
- July 1 **REVIEW**
- July 3: ***EXAM #2 (CHAPTERS 9 THROUGH 14)***

**KEY AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION
AFFECTING THE JUDICIAL PROCESS**

THE FOURTH AMENDMENT

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.

THE FIFTH AMENDMENT

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 offense to be twice put in jeopardy or 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.

THE SIXTH AMENDMENT

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 defense.

THE EIGHT AMENDMENT

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

CASE ASSIGNMENTS: SUMMER 2013 CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

CASE

STUDENT

CHAPTER 2

Powell v Alabama (Scottsboro Boys)_____

Brown v Mississippi_____

Rochin v Cal_____

US v Armstrong_____

CHAPTER 3

Katz v US_____

California v Greenwood_____

US v White_____

US v Kyllo_____

Illinois v Caballes_____

U.S. v. Jones (decided 1/23/12)(not in text)_____

Cal v Hodari D_____

CHAPTER 4

Terry v Ohio_____

Adams v Williams_____

US v Cortez (text case, p. 99)_____

Florida v J. L. (text case, p. 100)_____

Illinois v Wardlow_____

US v Sokolow (text case, p. 112)_____

Chapter 4 (continued)

US v Sharpe and Savage (text case, p. 113)_____

Hiibel v 6th Judicial Court, Nevada _____

Minnesota v Dickerson_____

Maryland v Wilson_____

Arizona v Johnson _____

US v Montoya de Hernandez_____

Michigan v Sitz_____

CHAPTER 5

Draper v US_____

Payton v NY (text case, p. 151)_____

Brigham City v Stuart and Taylor _____

Tenn v Garner_____

Graham v Connor_____

Kuha v City of Minnetonka_____

Atwater v City of Lago Vista_____

CHAPTER 6

Wilson v Arkansas_____

US v Banks (text case, p. 183)_____

Chimel v Cal_____

Arizona v Gant_____

Knowles v Idaho _____

Whren v US _____

Schneckloth v Bustamonte _____

State v. Carty (text case, p. 202) _____

US v Rodney _____

US v Gray _____

Illinois v Rodriguez _____

Carroll v US (text case, p. 219) _____

Wyoming v Houghton _____

CHAPTER 7

S. Dakota v Opperman _____

Samson v California _____

Florence v. Burlington County (decided 4/2/12)(not in text) _____

State v Ellis _____

Ferguson v Charleston _____

NJ v T. L. O. (p. 261) _____

CHAPTER 8

Miranda v Ariz _____

Berkemer v McCarty _____

NY v Quarles (text case, p. 277) _____

Brewer v Williams (text case, p. 279) _____

N.C. v Butler (text case, p. 281) _____

Berghus v Thompkins _____

Colorado v Connelly _____

State v Bowe (text case, p. 289) _____

CHAPTER 9

Manson v Brathwaite _____

State v Clopen _____

DA v Osborne Crew _____

Neil v Biggers, (text case, p. 307) _____

State of NJ v. Henderson (not in text) _____

CHAPTER 10

Mapp v Ohio _____

US v Leon (text case, p. 343-345) _____

Herring v US _____

Arizona v Evans (text case, p. 347) _____

Jacobson v US _____

CHAPTER 11

Anderson v Creighton _____

Pinder v Johnson _____

CHAPTER 12

County of Riverside v McLaughlin _____

US v Salerno _____

Gideon v Wainwright (text case, p. 409-411) _____

Rompilla v Beard _____

Renico v Lett _____

CHAPTER 13

Ballew v Geo (text case, p. 445)_____

Snyder v La_____

NC v Alford (text case, p. 462)_____

Padilla v. Kentucky (not in text)_____

CHAPTER 14

Ewing v California (text case, p. 489)_____

Lockyear v. Andrade_____

Gall v US_____