CRIMINAL PROCEDURE
COURSE NO. 4173
SYLLABUS'
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** To the web page: first, home page for the University of
Arkansas Law School; second, Academics; third, Current Students;
forth, Scroll down to Course Materials; fifth, Prof. Bailey’s Course
Materials and Last, Criminal Procedure Materials.
CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CASES
and
Sample of Materials on Professor Bailey's Criminal Procedure Web Page

The Fourth Amendment

The circumstances surrounding the adoption of the Fourth Amendment indicate the nuances in the language used cannot readily be construed as clear evidence of the framer's intent. It appears that the House never consciously agreed to the present form of the Amendment. As proposed by the Committee of eleven, the provision read:

"That right --- to be secured in their persons, papers, houses, and effects shall not be violated by warrants issuing ---."

That was corrected to read:

"The right --- to be secure --- against unreasonable searches and seizures not be violated by warrants issuing.

At that point, Mr. Benson objected to the words, "by warrants issuing" as not being sufficient. His proposal that they be altered to read: "and no warrant shall issue" lost by a considerable majority. However, Benson, as Chairman of the Committee appointed to arrange the Amendments, reported his version (the rejected version) of the Amendment. His alteration was never noticed and was subsequently agreed to by the Senate and ratified by the states in that form.

A. What is a "Search?"

# Katz v. U.S., p. 349
# U.S. v. White, p. 368
# Protecting Arkansas Citizens from Unreasonable Searches and Seizures


§. 15. Unreasonable searches and seizures.

The right of the people of this State to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue, except upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the person or thing to be seized.
I. **FIRST ASSIGNMENT**
READ: Cases I(a)-(k) below
READ: Every line of infra pages 6-12 of this Syllabus.
WRITE: Special written assignment on pages 4 - 5 of the Syllabus.

What is a "search"? Cases from casebook: Criminal Procedure (Investigation and Right to Counsel) by: Allen, Hoffman Livingston and Stuntz 2nd Ed. (2011) and Comprehensive Criminal Procedure 2013 Supplement (9781454828211)

**CASES ON THE WEB**

(a) **KATZ v. U.S.** — p. 379 CB - (on the Web)
(b) **U.S. v. WHITE** — (on the Web)
(c) **OLIVER v. U.S.** — p. 370 CB - (on the Web)
(d) **FOOTNOTES FROM OLIVER** — (on the Web)
(e) **HESTER v. UNITED STATES** — (on the Web)
(f) **U.S. v. DUNN** — p. 371 cb - (on the Web)
(g) **CALIFORNIA v. CIRAOLO** — (on the Web)
(h) **FLORIDA v. RILEY** — p. 372 cb - (on the Web)
(i) **CALIFORNIA v. GREENWOOD** — p. 389 cb - (on the Web)
(j) **SMITH v. MARYLAND** — p. 389 cb Note #1
(k) **KYLLO v. UNITED STATES** — p. 398 cb - (on the Web)
(l) **UNITED STATES v. KARO** — p. 391 cb
(m) **UNITED STATES v. KNOTTS** - p. 390 cb
(n) **DOW CHEMICAL v. U.S.** — (on the Web)
(o) **UNITED SATES v. BOND** — (on the Web)
(p) **UNITED STATES v. JONES** - (on the Web)
(q) **FLORIDA v. JARDINES** - (on the Web)

**FIRST CLASS**
Be prepared to discuss the cases assigned above I (a) - (k). You will be asked to apply the principles, reasoning and language from those cases to the following hypothetical scenarios:
INTRODUCTION TO SCENARIOS

Rumors have filtered to the Dean of the Law School that a few male law students have been using the stalls in the third floor restrooms to sell marijuana. The Dean decides** to install video cameras and microphones in the ceiling over each stall in both the men’s and women’s restrooms. All installations were completed on May 6, 2013. On Wednesday, May 8, 2013, rumors started to circulated among the student body (there has been no public announcement) that the Dean has installed video cameras in the men and women lavatories.

SCENARIO #1

One of the cameras in the women’s third floor restroom has infrared capabilities (records in the dark). This particular camera recorded female-student A: (1) snorting cocaine in a completely darkened restroom stall (except for a small pen light used by female-student A) on Thursday, May 9, and (2) placing the unused portion in her purse. After viewing this video recording, the Dean informs the University Police (DPS). Student A is arrested by DPS as she is leaving the Law School building. The police searched A’s purse and found 10 vials of cocaine and the name of male-student X as her dealer. A claims her Fourth Amendment rights have been violated. Word of A’s arrest and her resulting claims spread rapidly throughout the law school. Indeed A’s photograph appears on the Washington County web page “Who has been arrested”.

SCENARIO #2 [two hours after A’s arrest]

An equally sophisticated camera in the men’s restroom records male-student X in a stall selling cocaine from a brown-leather backpack to male-student C. X and C are arrested later that day in the Law School’s student lounge. There are four other students in the lounge at the time of the arrests of X and C. X, C and the four other students all had brown leather backpacks. The police used a recently developed “light probe” capable of detecting minute particles of heroin (inside opaque container) to examine all six (6) backpacks. The “light probe” indicated that each backpack contained heroin. As a result, the backpacks were opened and heroin was found in each. X had three (3) pounds of cocaine, $8,000 in cash, and the names of fifty (50) law students (including A and C) listed as buyers in his backpack. The Chief Defense Attorney has been made aware by a “Friend” at DPS that DPS also found a note from X to Z telling Z to meet X in a third floor men’s restroom at 11:00 A.M. on Monday, May 20, 2013. X plans to call “the defense” law office at 3:00

** Neither the faculty nor the student body was informed about these installations.
P.M. on May 20, 2013 to set up an appointment for an interview. We have confirmed that there is no conflict with our other clients. What Fourth Amendment issues should the defense consider before the telephone conversation or appointment? All students please be prepared to identify at least two (2) issues during our initial class discussion. See the Written Assignment that is due as you enter class on Monday, May 20, 2013.

SPECIAL WRITTEN ASSIGNMENT
Based on
SCENARIO #2

I. Each student must submit (upon entering class in the envelope marked “Special Written Assignment”) a statement set out at p. 32 of this Syllabus.

Cogitate!

Considering the First Reading Assignment, what general counseling advice would you give fellow students at the University of Arkansas? Learning how to conduct a counseling session.
TEXTBOOK, SUPPLEMENTARY READING LIST, AND SYLLABUS

Criminal Procedure (Investigation and Right to Counsel)
Supplement - (2013 Supplement - Allen Criminal Procedure)

Cases on the Web!! [REQUIRED]

Supplementary Reading List:
LaFave and Israel, Criminal Procedure (West) [NOT REQUIRED]
Saltzburg, American Criminal Procedure (West) [NOT REQUIRED]
(Your selection! Whatever works for you!)

Syllabus: By Professor Carlton Bailey [REQUIRED]
Please pick up full syllabus from Mrs. Audrey Briggs, room 183B.

III. A GUIDE TO CASE ANALYSIS

After reading each case in the casebook the following questions should be answered:

1. What are the facts of the case? (Include the procedural facts). What was the court's holding?

2. What rule(s) may be extracted from the appellate court's holding? What are the exceptions to that rule?

3. How did the rule develop and why did it develop? What are the vital policy considerations behind the court's ruling? (What policies are frustrated by the rule?)

4. Are there conflicting policy considerations?

5. Is the rule to be limited to the facts of this case or do the underlying policy considerations permit use or expansion of the rule to other fact situations?

6. Is the rule sound (practical)?
IV. GRADE AND CLASSROOM ATTENDANCE POLICIES*

A. FINAL GRADE COMPONENTS
The final grade in the course will be based on:

1. Final Examination----------------------------------------------- 300 points
   [Three (3) points of analysis from a short fact pattern]

2. Classroom Participation---------------------------------------- 200 points
   (a) 15 points - First Written Assignment
   (b) 15 points - First Film Clip
   (c) Questions to Professor
   (d) Answers to more Film Clips
   (e) Answering when called on
   (f) Not answering when called on
   (g) Volunteering to answer questions or provide an option about

3. Attendance (lack thereof).

B. CLASSROOM PARTICIPATION POLICY
Students are expected to be fully prepared for each class. A student who is unprepared faces the possibility of a grade reduction. Failing to respond when called on is an example of being unprepared. A student may be excused from Classroom Participation by signing the “I am not prepared today” sheet before class begins. (This is a limited option! May only be used two (2) times!)

C. POINTS BASED ON FILM CLIPS

1. Clips may be shown on Monday or Thursday of each week.

2. If you miss a clip, there will be no makeups! However, you may contribute to the class in other ways in order to score points missed in one clip. See V. D. Infra!

3. Please ask questions if you do not understand instructions. Excellent questions may count toward a student’s classroom participation point total. (See V A. 2(c) above)
D. **PROFESSOR’S EXPECTATIONS FOR CLASSROOM DISCUSSION**

Student may contribute to class discussions and earn classroom participation points by:

1. **Providing a statement of essential facts**;

2. **Identifying** issue(s) to be decided (or decided) by the court;

3. **Identifying** the test(s), precedent(s), or rule(s) the court used to resolve the issues or the ones the court **should have** used;

4. **Explaining** whether that test/precedent/rule was followed specifically, modified slightly, modified a lot - [Is it the same rule?];

5. **Identifying any other basic (black letter law) principles or any other insights gleaned from the opinion**;

6. **Answering** the professor’s invitation to cogitate on this. . . !;

7. **Posing a question** to your professor in the envelope entitled, “Questions posed to Professor Bailey for points” or in the envelope entitled, “I still don’t get it”;

8. **Reading** an excerpt from an assigned case and then interpreting the meaning of that passage and answering questions about that passage.
E. **PROFESSOR’S RESPONSES TO ANSWERS GIVEN IN CLASS:**

1. “KUDOS” - Can’t get much better. (Very insightful - potential to teach own class!);
2. “EXCELLENT” - Accurate, a tad insightful;
3. “GOOD OR ABSOLUTELY” - Accurate though not insightful;
4. “OK” - Satisfactory;
5. “YOU DON’T MEAN THAT?” - Less than satisfactory;
6. “UNPREPARED OR FAILING TO ANSWER” - (See V.B. p. 7 of Syllabus)

F. **ATTENDANCE POLICY**

Each student is automatically allowed **three (3) excused absences**. That is, a student may **miss three (3) classes** without 1) being required to submit excuses, or 2) suffering penalties for those absences. **Excuses may**, however, be submitted for the **fourth (4th) absence** and those thereafter. **An excuse is merely a request.** As a result, a request to **excuse** an absence may be denied. In any event, **more than four (4) absences may result in a full letter reduction.** And, more than **six (6) absences** will result in a **failing grade.** **Excuses** must be submitted to Professor Bailey’s secretary, Mrs. Audrey Briggs (Room 183B) **no later than 48 hours** after the missed class. [**Excuses will not be read or evaluated until after the final examination.**] Please **do not submit these written excuses to Professor Bailey!**

**PROFESSOR BAILEY’S - GENERAL INFORMATION**

Students are **encouraged** to visit Professor Bailey at **any time** during the summer session to discuss their classroom performances, film clips, or any other aspect of the course. You may also e-mail queries to Professor Bailey. (try to keep them short!)

**OFFICE HOURS:** Daily: 2:00 p.m.-4:00 p.m. or whenever you find the Professor is in his office.

**OFFICE PHONE:** 575-4715 - Professor Bailey
575-5615 - Mrs. Audrey Briggs

**E-MAIL ID:** cbailey@uark.edu
aabriggs@uark.edu

**BEFORE/AFTER CLASS:** Students may submit Questions/Comments/Suggestions

**“I STILL DON’T GET (??)”**

Envelope available each day in class. [Please do not submit scraps of paper – use full sheets only!]

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VI. EXEMPLARY QUERIES OF A CRIMINAL PROCEDURE EXAMINATION

PART II - SHORT ANSWER QUERY

What case or cases best inform Judge Storey about whether he should permit the Wal-Mart employee to make an in-court identification? Explain.

TWO TEENS CHARGED IN MULTIPLE SLAYINGS

Police: Case Involves Sex, Drugs, Money, Decapitation, Dog Bite

by Cassandra Smalls - Reporter at Large
Arkansas Democrat-Gazette
Wednesday, December 9, 2012

FAYETTEVILLE: Authorities on Tuesday charged a man and a woman, both 19, in a multiple slaying that involved money, gambling, sex, and gang activity in late November of 2012 in Fayetteville, officials said.

Prosecutors likely will seek the death penalty for Carla W. Webb and James A. Brock, who lived in Fayetteville at the time of the November 25 slayings, Deputy Prosecuting Attorney Jim Strickman of Fayetteville said.

Deputies arrested Brock and Webb nearly two weeks after lawmen found the bodies of Lola Brown, 63, and her son, Charles Brown, 46, both of Fayetteville, and his girlfriend, Susan Green, 42, of Tulsa, Oklahoma, and three unidentified white males.

Authorities have said that they believe Brock was angry after finding out about a sexual relationship between Webb and Charles Brown and that that played a role in the deaths.

Police also reportedly believe that Webb and Brock are members of a Northwest Arkansas gang.
Police say they believe Charles Brown was killed at a house he rented and used for gambling and possible drug sales at 1644 Maple. It was common knowledge that Charles Brown often carried large amounts of cash, authorities reported. Also found dead at that location were three unidentified white males.

Webb and Brock were charged with six counts each of being accomplices to capital murder. They are being held in the Washington County Jail without bond, Strickman said. They are scheduled to be arraigned December 16 in Washington County Circuit Court.

Strickman said the investigation, which included officers of the Washington County Sheriff's Office and the Arkansas State Police, may result in more arrests.

Investigators found Lola Brown and Charles Brown's girlfriend, Susan Green, dead in Ms. Brown's backyard. Both had been shot twice in the head and burned beyond recognition, authorities said.

On the morning of November 25, 2012, an anonymous person called the Fayetteville Police Department at approximately 8:30 a.m. and told Sergeant Harold Turner that a man was knocking at the front door of the home of Lola Brown at 1244 Maple Street and that he had a gun and a knife. The caller hung up when the police asked the person for a name and an address. The police department's Enhanced Caller Identification revealed that the person was calling from a public telephone a block away from 1244 Maple.

Based on the information from the anonymous caller, two squad cars went to 1244 Maple. Officer Tim Hoover was the first to arrive at the scene where he found the front door of the house standing open. After searching the rooms, he went to the back door and saw the bodies of Lola Brown and Susan Green lying side by side in the backyard. He further observed severe cut wounds on the victims' heads and bodies. The family dog, Scooter, was found between the bodies, whimpering. Scooter had parts of a light green short sleeve sweater in his mouth.

A neighbor, Brad Bruns, smelled what seemed to him to be burning flesh. He had smelled this odor before when he served in Desert Storm. He directed the second squad car of police to 1250 Maple where he was certain he smelled burning flesh. Sheriff Kearns, from the "second" squad car, went to the house next door, 1250 Maple, pursuant to the information from neighbor Bruns. Officer Kearns pushed open this door and found the two occupants smoking marijuana. Both were arrested. Kearns was suspended with pay for three days after the arrest at 1250 Maple. The department found that he violated police policy by failing to knock and announce himself.
Charles Brown's burned Chevrolet Blazer was found near Springdale and within three miles of where some of Brock's relatives live, Strickman said. "The vehicle was burned to keep law enforcement officers from getting additional evidence in relation to this murder," he said.

Hours later, investigators found Charles' decapitated body at a house, 1644 Maple, a few blocks from where he lived with his aunt, Lola Brown, at 1244 Maple, authorities said. Someone had shot and stabbed him numerous times then cut off his head. The head could not be found. The police also found the dead bodies of three unidentified white males. Each had been shot and stabbed several times.

A prime possible motive for the slayings was robbery, Strickman said.

Authorities believe that Charles Brown was killed at the house he rented to Brock and Webb at 1644 Maple Street, down the street from where he lived with his aunt (Lola). Brock and Webb lived at the 1644 Maple Street house that was used for gambling and possibly drug sales, authorities said.

Brock and Webb had a long and colorful juvenile history. Brock had been charged and convicted of burglary, rape, indecent exposure, assault, and disorderly conduct. Webb had been convicted of theft of property, prostitution, disorderly conduct, and receipt of stolen property. Both are on probation for recent October 2011 violations of the Arkansas Hot Check Law ($3,000 each), authorities said.

In the bedroom of the house shared by Brock and Webb, 1644 Maple, investigators found "one pair of blue-and-white tennis shoes, which appeared to have blood spatters on them" and in a trash can "one pair of white leather gloves with blood stains, a light green long sleeved shirt with blood stains and a ripped hole in the left sleeve," according to a police affidavit. Brock claimed to own the shoes and the gloves but not the shirt. He could not explain how blood got on them, the affidavit stated.

The affidavit by Washington County investigator Ray Coffman states that he found "a towel that also appeared to have blood stains on it."

Investigators learned about the relationship between Webb and Charles Brown after interviewing two witnesses in the case, the affidavit stated. One witness told officers that "Brock knew Charles Brown was having a sexual relationship with Carla Webb," according to the affidavit.

Another witness told authorities that she "had seen James Brock two days prior to Charles Brown's death in Fayetteville near the U. of A. Administration Building and that he (Brock) was carrying a pistol at that time." The affidavit stated, "She also heard him say that he was going to kill someone."
Another woman told investigators that about three weeks before Charles Brown's death, Brock told her he was going to get even with Charles Brown. At the time, he was wearing a light green long sleeved shirt with no blood stains. "She stated that she thought James Brock had found out about Charles Brown having sex with Carla Webb," the affidavit stated, "She also advised that her daughter told her that Brock was mad at Charles Brown for telling him to keep the grass cut and clean things up" around the house.

A witness told authorities that Brown always kept $7,000 to $13,000 in a zippered bag "either on his person or at his house at all times," the affidavit stated.

One witness, Buster "Little Pookey" Jimerson - a known gangster who frequented Charles Brown's gambling house for over two years, told investigators that he usually sees Webb "counting Charles Brown's money at the gambling house. Each time she finished counting the money she and Charles Brown always went to a back bedroom to play "tie me," "whip me," "do me!" "till I holler!" for a few hours. Webb and Brown repeated this routine at least three times a week for over a year. Pookey went on to say that Brown would always send Webb's stupid boyfriend, Brock, off on some kind of errand during that time.

Brock and Webb have juvenile records and are believed to be members of the Folks Disciples, a gang that operates out of West Fork and Fayetteville, Coffman said.

Investigators arrested Brock at a house in Elkins. He had several cuts and deep scratches on both arms. He wore a white t-shirt and a cashmere V-neck. Webb was arrested at a residence in Madison County, Chief Deputy Mark Flowers said. Webb had $10 in her pocket.

After he was arrested, the police searched Brock and found $3,000 in cash in a money belt he was wearing. The $3,000 was later transferred to a large plastic bag in Officer Duncan's locker. Brock did not speak to the police during the ride from Elkins to the Washington County Jail. However, the two arresting officers, Duncan and Pierce, talked about how the Brown family could not have an open casket for Charles because it would be too gruesome. They both wondered aloud how a person could decapitate someone and hide the head. Pierce said, "If Jeffrey Dahmer can eat people, I guess this could happen!" Brock told the police that he had heard gangsters from Tulsa used to hide dead bodies in Tyson's chicken refuse area in Springdale. Two hours later the state police found Charles Brown's decomposed head at that site.

Brock and Webb said they left Fayetteville about 11 p.m. November 25, went to Eureka Springs and didn't return to Fayetteville until after 3 a.m. November 26, the affidavit stated.
"The statements were contradicted by phone records, which were obtained from the 1644 Maple Street residence which showed collect phone calls being made from Ohio to that residence at a time after 11 p.m. This is also contradicted by the fact that Brock's vehicle was seen in the Fayetteville area between 1:30 a.m. and 2 a.m. in the early morning hours of November 26, 2012."

Authorities allege that Brock and Webb killed Charles Brown and the three unidentified white males at the Maple Street residence and then went to his house four blocks away to find more money. While ransacking the residence, they killed Lola Brown and Susan Green (Charles Brown's girlfriend), the affidavit stated.

"Honey Drop" (born Sarah Mullins), a prostitute who worked off and on for Charles Brown at his gambling house, will testify that Carla Webb told Charles Brown two weeks before her death that they had to stop doing it so much at the house because Big "B" will find out. Honey quoted Carla to say, "If he does, he'll cancel both our tickets." Honey Drop will admit that she had a two year sexual relationship with Carla.

Two members of "The Heavy Hitters" (Snake Eye and "Little Puke" or "Pukey") are prepared to testify that they overheard Brock telling Charles Brown that he would "cancel his ticket" if he found out that Brown was messing with Carla.

Bruce Strong, a salesman at Wal-Mart's Super Center on Highway 62, is prepared to testify that Brock and Webb stole a machete and a large kitchen knife from that store on November 23, 2012.

Carla Webb attended John Brown University for a year. Her reputation at John Brown was that of a hard working, dependable, smart student. No one there knew of her criminal record.

Brock lived in the Willow Heights Federal Housing Project for two years prior to living at 1644 Maple. His neighbors say that he was quiet, non-violent, soft-spoken, and honest. No one there knew of his criminal record.

Upon arriving at the Washington County Jail, both Brock and Webb were placed in a lineup in Sheriff Whitmill's office. They were placed in a lineup with one other couple of similar height, etc. The clerk from the Wal-Mart store and Scooter were allowed to identify them. After Scooter began barking loudly and attacked Brock. The store clerk said, "Yes, that's them.", pointing to Brock and Webb. At this point Brock was asked if he had anything to say. He said, "Yeah, Carla Webb gave me that $3,000!"

TRIAL IS SET FOR WEDNESDAY, May 22, 2013 at 9:00 a.m.

15
THE ORIGINAL CONSTITUTION

(1) The power of Congress to punish counterfeiting securities (government bonds), current coins, piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offenses against the United States (Art. I, Sec. 8, 9);

(2) the preservation of the writ of habeas corpus (Art. I, Sec. 9);

(3) the prohibition against bills of attainder (conviction without trial) and ex post facto laws (making criminal acts retroactive) (Art. I, Sec. 9--repeated in Art. I, Sec. 10 against state powers);

(4) providing for trial by jury and venue (Art. 3, Sec. 2--later strengthened by the 6th Amendment);

(5) the power of Congress to punish treason and the evidentiary requirements (Art. 3, Sec. 3);

(6) the requirement that citizens of each state be afforded all the privileges and immunities by the other states (Art. 4, Sec. 2); and

(7) the extradition provision (Art. 4, Sec. 2).

BILL OF RIGHTS

Contained within the 462-word Bill of Rights are approximately 25 constitutional guarantees; of these, 12 rights directly apply to the criminal process. For your convenience, a list of these guarantees appears below:

(1) no unreasonable searches and seizures (4th Amendment);

(2) grand jury indictments required for capital and infamous (felony) crimes (5th Amendment);

(3) the prohibition against double jeopardy (5th Amendment);

(4) the privilege against self-incrimination (5th Amendment);

(5) the right to a speedy trial (6th Amendment);

(6) the right to a public trial (6th Amendment);

(7) the right to a jury trial (6th Amendment);

(8) the right to confront prosecution witnesses (6th Amendment);

(9) the right to present defense witnesses (6th Amendment);

(10) the right to counsel (6th Amendment);

(11) no excessive bail or fines (8th Amendment);

(12) no cruel or unusual punishments (8th Amendment).
BARRON v. BALTIMORE, 7 Peters 247 (1833)

5TH AMENDMENT

"... nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation."

1866 - (The Fourteenth Amendment)

THE FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT

The 39th Congress adopted the 14th Amendment in 1866. Section 1 of that Amendment contains three (3) important clauses, chiefly composed by Representative John A. Bingham of Ohio:

"No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States [the privileges and immunity clause]; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law [the due process clause]; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws [the equal protection clause]."
PALKO v. CONNECTICUT, 302 U.S. 319 (1937)

5th Amendment double jeopardy — "... nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb;"

"Implicit in a concept of ordered liberty"

(1) "To abolish [certain rights] is not to violate a 'principle of justice so rooted in the traditions and conscience of our people as to be ranked as fundamental.'" (Text)

(2) "Is that kind of double jeopardy to which the [Conn.] statute has subjected [Palko] a hardship so acute and shocking that our polity will not endure it?" (Text)

(3) "Does [this kind of double jeopardy] violate those 'fundamental principles of liberty and justice which lie at the base of all our civil and political institutions?'" (Text)
CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

READING LIST

FOURTH AMENDMENT

The circumstances surrounding the adoption of the Fourth Amendment indicate the nuances in the language used cannot readily be construed as clear evidence of the framer's intent. It appears that the House never consciously agreed to the present form of the Amendment. As proposed by the Committee of eleven, the provision read:

"That right --- to be secured in their persons, papers, houses, and effects shall not be violated by warrants issuing ---

That was corrected to read:

"The right --- to be secure --- against unreasonable searches and seizures not be violated by warrants issuing.

At that point, Mr. Benson objected to the words, "by warrants issuing" as not being sufficient. His proposal that they be altered to read: "and no warrant shall issue" lost by a considerable majority. However, Benson, as Chairman of the Committee appointed to arrange the Amendments, reported his version (the rejected version) of the Amendment. His alteration was never noticed and was subsequently agreed to by the Senate and ratified by the states in that form.

X. FOURTH AMENDMENT

A. What is a "Search"?

1. Boyd v. United States ........................ (Professor Bailey lectures) -(on the web)
2. Olmstead v. United States ............................. (on the web)
5. Oliver v. United States ............................... (on the web)
6. (Footnotes from Oliver) ............................... (on the web)
7. U.S. v. Dunn ............................................. (on the web)
8. Hester v. United States ............................... (on the web)
9. California v. Ciraolo ................................ (on the web)
10. Florida v. Riley ....................................... p. 372 cb (on the web)
12. Smith v. Maryland .................................... p. 389 cb Note #1
13. Dow Chemical Co. v. United States .............. (on the web)
15. United States v. Karo ................................ p. 391 cb
16. United States v. Bond ................................ (on the web)
17. Illinois v. Caballes ................................... (on the web)
18a. United States v. Jones ............................ (on the web)
18b. Florida v. Jardines ................................. (on the web)
B. Probable Cause

19. Probable Cause and the Warrant Process ........................................ pp. 420-21 cb
20. Draper v. United States ............................................................... (on the web)
21. Aguilar v. Texas ........................................................................ (on the web)
22. Spinelli v. United States ............................................................... (on the web)
24. Ornelas v. United States ................................................................ (on the web)
25. Maryland v. Pringle .................................................................... (on the web)
26. Massachusetts v. Upton ............................................................... (on the web)
27. The Warrant Process ................................................................. pp. 421-26 cb
29. United States v. Banks ............................................................... (on the web)
30. Hudson v. Michigan ................................................................. p. 699 cb and (on the web)
31. Wilson v. Layne ....................................................................... (on the web)
32. United States v. Grubbs ........................................................... (on the web)

C. The Exclusionary Rule — (What happens if the Fourth Amendment is violated?)

33. General Considerations ............................................................ p. 334 cb
34. Weeks v. United States ............................................................. (on the web)
35. Wolf v. Colorado ...................................................................... (on the web)
36. Mapp v. Ohio ........................................................................ p. 336 cb
37. United States v. Leon ................................................................. p. 683 cb
38. Franks v. Delaware ................................................................ (on the web)
39. Hill v. California .................................................................... (on the web)
40. Herring v. United States ............................................................ p. 669 cb
41. Florence v. Board of Chosen Freeholder of County of Burlington (on the web)
42. Franks v. Delaware ................................................................ (on the web)

D. Exceptions to the Warrant Requirement - ("Exigent Circumstances")

43. Maryland Penitentiary v. Hayden ........................................... (background facts on the web)
44. Mincey v. Arizona ................................................................ p. 449 cb & (on the web)
45. Vale v. Louisiana .................................................................... (on the web)
46. Segura v. U.S. ........................................................................ (on the web)
47. Notes on exigent circumstances ............................................. p. 449 cb & (on the web)
48. Welsh v. Wisconsin ................................................................. p. 455 cb
49. Illinois v. McArthur ................................................................. (on the web)
50. Brigham City v. Stuart ............................................................... p. 460 cb
51. Michigan v. Fisher ................................................................ (on the web)
52. Ryburn v. Huff ....................................................................... (on the web)

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53. Carroll v. United States ............................................................. (on the web)
54. Chambers v. Maroney ............................................................... (on the web)
55. Cardwell v. Lewis ................................................................... (on the web)
56. California v. Carney ................................................................. (on the web)
57. California v. Acevedo ............................................................... p. 478 cb
58. Wyoming v. Houghton ........................................... p. 488 cb

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59. U.S. v. Chadwick ......................................................... (on the web)
60. Arkansas v. Sanders .................................................. (on the web)
61. U.S. v. Ross .............................................................. (on the web)

G. Police discretion and Profiling

63. Text - “Pre-textual” Search Whren v. United States ........ p. 576 cb & (on the web)
64. Chicago v. Morales ..................................................... p. 586 cb
65. State v. Sullivan (I) ...................................................... (on the web)
66. Explanation of Sullivan I and Sullivan II ......................... (on the web)

H. “Plainview” Exception

67. Horton v. California .................................................... p. 471 cb
68. Arizona v. Hicks ......................................................... p. 466 cb & (on the web)
69. United States v. Jacobsen ............................................ (on the web)

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70. U.S. v. Watson ............................................................ (on the web)
71. Atwater v. Lago Vista et al ........................................... p. 503 cb & (on the web)
72. Gerstein v. Pugh ........................................................ (on the web)
73. County of Riverside v. McLaughlin ............................... (on the web)
74. Payton v. New York .................................................. (facts of case on the web)
75.a. Corley v. United States ............................................. (on the web)
76. United States v. Santana ............................................ (on the web)
77. Steagald v. U.S. ......................................................... (on the web)
78. Washington v. Chrisman ............................................ (on the web)

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79. Minnesota v. Olson .................................................... (on the web)
80. Minnesota v. Carter .................................................. p. 675 cb
81. Rakas v. Illinois ....................................................... (on the web)
82. Simmons v. United States ......................................... (on the web)
83. Rawlings v. Kentucky ............................................... (on the web)

K. Search Incident to Arrest

84. Chimel v. California .................................................. p. 516 cb & (on the web)
85. Maryland v. Buie ........................................................ (on the web)
86. U.S. v. Robinson ....................................................... p. 538 cb
87. Knowles v. Iowa ........................................................ (on the web)
88. Gustafson v. Florida .................................................. (on the web)
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93. Schneckloth v. Bustamonte .................................................. p. 641 cb
94. Ohio v. Robinette ................................................................. (on the web)
95. Florida v. Jimeno ................................................................. (on the web)
96. United States v. Matlock ....................................................... (facts of case on the web)
97. George v. Randolph .............................................................. p. 649 cb
98. Illinois v. Rodriguez ............................................................. (facts of case on the web)
99. Ornelas v. U.S. ................................................................. (on the web)

M “Reasonableness” — less than Probable Cause to “Stop”

100. Camara v. Municipal Court .................................................. (on the web)
101. Terry v. Ohio ................................................................. p. 539 cb
102. Hiibel v. Sixth Judicial District Court of Nev., Humboldt City ......................... (on the web)
103. Illinois v. Wardlow ................................................................. (on the web)
104. Adams v. Williams ................................................................. (on the web)
105. Florida v. JL ................................................................. (on the web)
106. Pennsylvania v. Mimms ............................................................... (facts of case on the web)
107. United States v. Sharpe ....................................................... (facts of case on the web)
108. Michigan v. Long ................................................................. (facts of case on the web)
109. Minnesota v. Dickerson ....................................................... (facts of case on the web)
110. New York v. Burger ................................................................. (on the web)
111. Dunaway v. New York ................................................................. (on the web)
112. Hayes v. Florida ................................................................. (on the web)

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113. United States v. Cortez ....................................................... (on the web)
114. Alabama v. White ............................................................... (facts of case on the web)

O. Profiles, Consensual or “Terry” Stops (“Seizure”)

115. U.S. v. Mendenhall ................................................................. (on the web)
116. U.S. v. Place ................................................................. (on the web)
117. Illinois v. Caballes ............................................................... (on the web)
118. INS v. Delgado ............................................................... (facts of case on the web)

P. “Seizure” of Person — “Chase” Context

119. Brower v. County of Inyo ...................................................... (on the web)
120. Michigan v. Chesternut ................................................................. (on the web)
121. Florida v. Bostick ................................................................. (on the web)
122. United States v. Drayton ...................................................... p. 405 cb & (on the web)
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128. Ybarra v. Illinois .................................................. (on the web)
129. Michigan v. Summers ................................................ (on the web)
130. Bailey v. United States ............................................. (on the web)
133. Ferguson v. Charleston ............................. pp. 616 cb
134. Text cb (Other "Special Needs" Cases) .............. pp. 614-616 cb

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135. Cady v. Dombrowski ............................................... (on the web)
136. South Dakota v. Opperman ...................................... (on the web)
137. Illinois v. Lafayette ............................................... (on the web)
138. Colorado v. Bertine ................................................. (on the web)
139. Florida v. Wells ..................................................... (on the web)
140. Welch v. State ...................................................... (on the web)

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142. Delaware v. Prouse ................................................. p. 598 cb & (facts of case on the web)
143. Michigan v. Sitz ................................................... p. 598 cb & (facts of case on the web)
144. City of Indianapolis v. Edmond ................................. p. 599 cb
145. Illinois v. Lidster .................................................... p. 608 cb

T. Fruit of Poisonous Tree

146. Wong Sun v. United States ....................................... p. 685 cb
147. Brown v. Illinois ................................................ (on the web)
148. United States v. Ceccolini ....................................... p. 693 cb & (on the web)
149. Murray v. United States ......................................... p. 694 cb

Miscellaneous Cases & Acts

Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act
Protect America Act
42 U.S.C. § 1983
Bivens v. Six Unknown
CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION

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 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.

XI. FIFTH AMENDMENT

A. Scope of the Fifth Amendment

2. Counselman v. Hitchcock ........................................... p. 714 cb
5. Schmerber v. California ........................................... p. 305 cb & (on the web)
7. United States v. Afflebaum ......................................... p. 747 cb
9. Baltimore City Department of Social Services v. Bouknight .......... p. 751 cb

B. Police Interrogation - When Does the Fifth Apply? (The Sixth Amendment Option)

12. Massiah v. United States ........................................... p. 767 cb

C. Massiah in “Custody” or in Jail

15. Maine v. Moulton ....................................................... p. 893 cb

D. The Rule and the Familiar Warnings

17. Miranda v. Arizona .................................................... p. 773 cb
19. Chavez v. Martinez .................................................... (on the web)
22. Florida v. Powell ....................................................... p. 812 cb
### E. What is “Interrogation”

23. **Rhode Island v. Innis** ................................................ .. p. 799 cb
24. **Illinois v. Perkins** .................................................. .. p. 805 cb
25. **Pennsylvania v. Muniz** ............................................. .. p. 744 cb & (on the web)

### F. What is Custody?

26. **Orozco v. Texas** .................................................... .. p. 795 cb & (on the web)
27. **Berkemer v. McCarty** .............................................. .. p. 795 cb & (on the web)
28. **Minnesota v. Murphy** ............................................. .. p. 797 cb & (on the web)
29. **Howes v. Fields** ................................................... (on the web)

### G. Invoking Miranda’s Second Level (Silence or Counsel)

30. **Michigan v. Mosley** .................................................. p. 814 cb
31. **Edwards v. Arizona** .................................................. p. 816 cb
32. **Maryland v. Shatzer** .................................................. p. 823 cb
33. **Bergfois v. Thompkins** ............................................. p. 841 cb & (on the web)
34. **Minnick v. Mississippi** ............................................ p. 824 cb
35. **Fare v. Michael C.** .................................................. p. 821 cb & (facts of the case on the web)
36. **Oregon v. Bradshaw** ................................................ p. 822 cb
37. **Wyrick v. Fields** .................................................... p. 823 cb & (on the web)
38. **Davis v. United States** ............................................. p. 819 cb
40. **Patterson v. Illinois** ................................................ (on the web)
41. **McNiel v. Wisconsin** ............................................. p. 893 cb & (facts of the case on the web)
42. **Montejo v. Louisiana** ............................................. p. 894 cb
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### H. Waiving Miranda Rights

44. **North Carolina v. Butler** ......................................... p. 844-47 cb & (facts of the case on the web)
45. **Moran v. Burbine** .................................................. p. 829 cb
46. **Colorado v. Spring** ................................................ p. 840 cb

### I. Waiving Massiah Rights

47. **Brewer v. Williams** .................................................. p. 882 cb

### J. Inevitable Discovery

48. **Nix v. Williams** .................................................... p. 695 cb & (on the web)
49. **Murray v. United States** .......................................... p. 69 cb
K. "Public Safety" Exception to Miranda

50. New York v. Quarles ................................ p. 860 cb & (facts of the case on the web)
51. United States v. Patane, .................................. p. 876 cb & (on the web)

L. Fruit of the Poisonous Tree and Miranda

52. Oregon v. Elstad ............................................. p. 868 cb & (facts of the case on the web)
53. Missouri v. Seibert ........................................ p. 868 cb

M. Admissibility of a confession while a citizen is under arrest or is "in detention"

54. 18 USCS Fed.R.Crim. ....................................... (on the web)
55. 18 USCS §3501 ............................................. (on the web)
56. Gerstein v. Pugh ............................................ (on the web)
57. County of Riverside v. McLaughlin ................... (on the web)
58. Corley v. United States ................................... (on the web)

N. "Free Will" and Waiver of Miranda Rights

59. Colorado v. Connelly ..................................... p. 792 cb & (on the web)

O. "Harmless" Constitutional Error

60. Arizona v. Fulminante ..................................... p. 810 cb & (on the web)

P. Impeachment With a Product of a Miranda Violation

61. Walder v. United States .................................. p. 708 cb & (on the web)
63. Doyle v. Ohio .............................................. p. 867 cb - Note #7
64. Jenkins v. Anderson ..................................... p. 867 cb - Note #7

Q. Miranda Revisited

66. Dickerson v. United States .............................. p. 878 cb & (on the web)
CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

READING LIST

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.

XII. SIXTH AMENDMENT

A. The Right to the Assistance of Counsel - Guilt Determining/ Sentencing/ Revocation Proceedings

1. Powell v. Alabama .......................................................... (on the web)
2. Betts v. Brady ................................................................. (on the web)
3. Gideon v. Wainwright ....................................................... p. 135 cb
4. United States v. Gonzales-Lopez ....................................... (on the web)
5. Argensinger v. Hamlin ...................................................... p. 142 cb
7. Baldasar v. Illinois ........................................................ p. 146 cb Note #7
9. Nichols v. United States .................................................... p. 147 cb Note #7
10. Coleman v. Ala. .............................................................. p. 159 cb
11. Mempa v. Rhay .............................................................. p. 172 cb
12. Hamilton v. Ala. ............................................................ p. 159 cb

B. Right to Counsel on Appeal – Appeal of Right

15. Douglass v. California ..................................................... p. 184 cb

C. Right to Counsel - Where the Penalty Is Only A Fine

17. Mayer v. City of Chicago ................................................... p. 197 cb

D. Indigent Defendant's Right to An Expert

18. Ake v. Oklahoma ........................................................... p. 199 cb
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21. Wiggins v. Smith ................................................................. (on the web)
22. Crawford v. Washington ....................................................... (on the web)
23. Rompilla v. Beard ................................................................. p. 216 cb

F. Multiple Representation


G. Pro Se Representation

25. Faretta v. California ............................................................. p. 257 cb
26. McKaskle v. Wiggins ........................................................... p. 267 cb
27. Morris v. Slappy ................................................................. p. 286 cb
28. Anders v. California ............................................................ p. 269 cb
29. McCoy v. Court of Appeals of Wisconsin .............................. p. 267 cb
30. Pennsylvania v. Finley ......................................................... p. 197 cb
31. Penson v. Ohio ................................................................. p. 269 cb
32. Smith v. Robbins ................................................................. p. 269 cb

H. Implications of Forfeiture Statutes

I. The Right to Counsel at Lineups, Showups, and Photographic Arrays

33. Critical Stage Proceedings .................................................. pp. 239-240
34. Stovall v. Denno ............................................................... p. 160 cb & (facts of the case on the web)
37. United States v. Ash .......................................................... p. 163 cb & (facts of the case on the web)

J. The Due Process Approach - Revisited

38. Manson v. Brathwaite ....................................................... p. 165 cb & (facts of the case on the web)

XIII. ENTRAPMENT

A. Scope of the Rule

1. Jacobson v. United States .................................................. p. 931 cb
If you claim **any disability** that you believe will preclude you from complying with the requirements of this course, please see Associate Dean for students, James Miller (575-5618).
APPENDIX “A”

(Prosecutor)

Monday, May 20, 2013

In Scenario #2, the use of the “light people” by DPS was:

(1) A Search

Or

(2) Not a Search

Pursuant to:

(3) _______________________________ (Name of Case)

______________________________
Student’s Name