CRIMINAL PROCEDURE
COURSE NO. 4173

SYLLABUS*
INDEX

I. First Assignment: Reading, First Class .............................................. 3-7
II. First Assignment: Textbook, Supplementary Reading List, & Syllabus ...... 6-8
   • First Written Assignment ....................................................... 33
III. A Guide to Case Analysis .......................................................... 8
IV. Grade, Classroom Attendance, Class Participation,
    Extra Points Based on Film Clips, Professor’s Expectations,
    Professor’s Responses, Attendance Policy .................................. 9-11
    • Prof. Bailey’s Office Hours, Telephone, and E-Mail Address .......... 11
V. Sample Bluebook Cover Page ....................................................... 12
VI. Example of a “Short Fact Patter” Examination Query ......................... 13-17
VII. Arkansas Bar Examination Questions ... Law School’s Web page (law library)**
VIII. Incorporation ........................................................................... 18-22
IX. Fourth Amendment - (Reading List) ............................................. 23-28
X. Fifth Amendment - (Reading List) ................................................. 29-31
XI. Sixth Amendment - (Reading List) ............................................... 32-33
XII. Cases, Codes Annotated on the Web: ........................................... 34

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** To the web page: home page for the University of Arkansas Law School; Academics; Current Students; Course and Exams; Course Materials; Professor Bailey’s Course Materials; click on Criminal Procedure.
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?"

# U.S. v. White, p. 368 or p. 379 2nd Edition
# 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.
CRIMINAL PROCEDURE
Summer 2015

I. FIRST ASSIGNMENT

READ: Cases I (a)-(p) below
READ: Every line of infra pages 6-12 of this Syllabus.
WRITE: Special written assignment on page 8 of the Syllabus.

What is a "search"?

(a) KATZ v. U.S. — P. 361 (2nd Ed.)
(b) U.S. v. WHITE — P. 379 (2nd Ed.)
(c) OLIVER v. U.S. — (on the Web)
(d) FOOTNOTES FROM OLIVER — (on the Web)
(e) HESTER v. UNITED STATES — (on the Web)
(f) U.S. v. DUNN — (on the Web)
(g) CALIFORNIA V. CIRAOLO — (on the Web)
(h) FLORIDA v. RILEY — (on the Web) or P. 372 cb (2nd Ed.)
(i) CALIFORNIA v. GREENWOOD — (on the Web) or P. 385 cb (2nd Ed.)
(j) SMITH V. MARYLAND — or P. 389 (2nd Ed.)
(k) KYLLO v. UNITED STATES — (on the Web) or P. 398 cb (2nd Ed.)
(l) UNITED STATES v. KARO — P. 391 cb (2nd Ed.)
(m) UNITED STATES v. JONES - (on the Web) and P. 41 2012 Supplement
(n) DOW CHEMICAL v. U.S. — (on the Web)
(o) UNITED STATES v. BOND — (on the Web)
(p) ILLINOIS V. CABALLES — (on the Web)
**FIRST CLASS**

Be prepared to discuss the cases assigned above. Submit a **Written Assignment** based on the scenario set out below. You will be asked to apply the principles, reasoning and language from those cases to (a) a **Film Clip** and (b) the following hypothetical scenario:

**SCENARIO for the**

**First Classroom Participation Points and**

**Written Assignment points**

William “Buddy” McGirt, (“Jr.”) was tipped off that the police were imminently arriving at his parents’ home, where Jr. Stopped by (30 minutes ago) to get a sandwich. Jr.’s informant also told him that the police had a warrant for his arrest. The warrant detailed, among other things, that Jr. had been selling powdered cocaine to students at the local college. The warrant included information that Jr. Was living with his “Boo” - Barb. According to the warrant, Jr. Had been at Barb’s since last Tuesday.

Two minutes after the informant’s call to Jr., four police cars with three officers in each car pulled up to the front of the house. The officers decided to check out his parent’s house before they went to Barb’s place. The police had no information that Jr. was at his parent’s house. At the rear of the house were three officers and a police dog – “Ginger.” Ginger was a specially trained police dog (there are only 100 dogs in the country trained like “Ginger”). This dog has never missed a “hit” when sniffing luggage containing marijuana or cocaine.

At the front door of the parents’ house, all the officers entered the yard by breaking through a white picket fence. Three of the officers posted themselves on the front porch and in the front yard. The other officers approached the front door. One of the officers knocked three times and shouted “police here to serve an arrest warrant on William B. McGirt, Jr.!” After that announcement, the police immediately entered the house. As the police were entering the front door, Jr. threw a briefcase out the window of his second-floor bedroom at the rear of the house.

The briefcase landed in his father’s vegetable garden near the gazebo in the backyard. The garden was enclosed in a wire mesh fence inside the picket fence in the backyard. The gate to the picket fence was locked. A sign on the gate read: “*Please do not enter this yard unless accompanied by the owner.*”

* Jr. had dropped out of college to “find himself”.

4
One of the officers stationed at the rear of the house in order to intercept Jr., if he attempted to escape, stepped over the picket fence and then into the garden to retrieve the briefcase. The officer called for Ginger. Ginger jumped over the picket fence and into the vegetable garden. Ginger sniffed the briefcase several times but did not alert to a "hit." Although the briefcase was locked, the officer noticed that the side latch had broken, leaving that side of the briefcase slightly ajar. Using a screwdriver, the officer pried open the other side of the case and looked inside. The officer found a glassine bag containing a white, powdery substance that he believed to be cocaine. He arrested Jr. as he climbed out of the second floor bedroom window. Later a chemical analysis determined that the powdery substance was four (4) pounds of pure uncut cocaine with a street value of $200,000.

Jr. will be arraigned in Judge John Threet's court on Monday at 2:00 p.m. Jr. is presently in the Washington County Jail facility. Assume that each of you has been retained by Jr.'s parents to represent him at the arraignment. (An arraignment is a hearing where a citizen pleads guilty or not guilty, and the Judge sets bail) For your First Written Assignment, complete the form on page 34 and place that completed form in the envelope at the front of the class marked "First Written Assignment"
TEXTBOOK, SUPPLEMENTARY READING LIST, AND SYLLABUS

*Criminal Procedure (Investigation and Right to Counsel)*
by Allen, Hoffman, Livingston and Stuntz or its 2nd Ed. [REQUIRED]
Cases on Professor Bailey’s Criminal Procedure webpage are REQUIRED!
Supplement - (2012 Supplement - Allen Criminal Procedure) [Optional]
Using West Law or Lexis-Nexis - not an option!

Cases on the Web!! [REQUIRED] - or Cases from 2012 Supplement

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.
(phone 575-5615) email: aabriggs@uark.edu

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)?
V. **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) 10 points - First Written Assignment
   (b) 10 points - First Film Clip
   (c) Question to Professor *(Only one submission for Points!)*
   (d) 100 points - completing a Motion to Suppress
       “Competency”*
   (e) Answers to other movie Film Clips
   (f) Answering when called on
   (g) Not answering when called on
   (h) Special in-class hypos
   (i) Volunteering
   (j) Reading key sections from assigned cases

* Instructions via email / special handout

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! *(P. 10)*

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)*

*CLASS DISCUSSIONS/LECTURES MAY NOT BE TAPE RECORDED!*

7
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, an excuse may be rejected. 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 (aabriggs@uark.edu) - (Room 183B) no later than 48 hours after the missed class. [Excuses will not be read or evaluated until after the final examination.]

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: 9:00 a.m. - 1:00 p.m. or whenever you find the Professor is in his office. The Professor encourages each student to visit 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!]

9
VI. EXAMPLE OF A “SHORT FACT PATTERN” EXAMINATION QUERY

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 11, 2014

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 2014 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, 2014, 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 2008 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 Pooley" 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. Pooley 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, 2014."

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, 2014.
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 THURSDAY, May ___________ at 9:00 a.m.
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. I, Sec. 2—later strengthened by the 6th Amendment);

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

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

(7) the extradition provision (Art. IV, 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)
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 framers' 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.

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)
3. **Katz v. U.S.** ................................................................. p. 361 (2nd Ed.)
4. **U.S. v. White** ............................................................... p. 379 (2nd Ed.)
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** ............................................................. (on the web) or 372 (2nd Ed.)
11. **California v. Greenwood** ............................................... (on the web) or p. 385 (2nd Ed.)
12. **Smith v. Maryland** ....................................................... p. 389 (2nd Ed.)
13. **Dow Chemical Co. v. United States** ................................. (on the web)
14. **Kyllo v. United States** ................................................... (on the web) or p. 398 (2nd Ed.)
15. **United States v. Karo** ................................................... p. 391 (2nd Ed.)
17. **United States v. Bond** .................................................. (on the web)
18. **Illinois v. Caballes** ...................................................... (on the web)
19. **Florida v. Jardines** ...................................................... (on the web)
B. Probable Cause

21. United States v. Grubbs ................................................................. (on the web)
22. Draper v. United States ................................................................. (on the web)
23. Aguilar v. Texas ................................................................. (on the web)
24. Spinelli v. United States ................................................................. (on the web)
27. Maryland v. Pringle ................................................................. p. 494 (2nd Ed.) & (on the web)
28. Massachusetts v. Upton ................................................................. (on the web)
29. The Warrant Process ................................................................. pp. 421-27 (2nd Ed.)
30. Wilson v. Arkansas ................................................................. (on the web) or p. 427 (2nd Ed.)
32. Wilson v. Layne ................................................................. p. 430 (2nd Ed.)

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

33. General Considerations ................................................................. pp. 685-694 (2nd Ed.)
34. Weeks v. United States ................................................................. (on the web)
35. Wong Sun v. United States ................................................................. p. 685 (2nd Ed.)
36. Wolf v. Colorado ................................................................. (on the web)
37. Mapp v. Ohio ................................................................. p. 340 (2nd Ed.)
38. United States v. Leon ................................................................. p. 658 (2nd Ed.)
39. Hudson v. Michigan ................................................................. (on the web) or p. 429 (2nd Ed.)
40. Herring v. United States ................................................................. (on the web) or p. 669 (2nd Ed.)
41. Franks v. Delaware ................................................................. (on the web)
42. Hill v. California ................................................................. (on the web)

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

43. Maryland Penitentiary v. Hayden .................................................. (background facts on the web)
44. Kentucky v. King ................................................................. p. 61 (2012 Supp) & (on the web)
45. Mincey v. Arizona ................................................................. p. 449 (2nd Ed.) or (on the web)
46. Michigan v. Fisher ................................................................. (on the web)
47. Brigham v. Stuart ................................................................. p. 460 (2nd Ed.) or (on the web)
49. Vale v. Louisiana ................................................................. (on the web)
50. Segura v. U.S. ................................................................. (on the web)
51. Notes on exigent circumstances .................................................. pp. 452-55 (2nd Ed.)
52. Welsh v. Wisconsin ................................................................. p. 455 (2nd Ed.)
53. Illinois v. McArthur ................................................................. (on the web)

E. Exigent Circumstances and the Automobile

54. Carroll v. United States ................................................................. (on the web)
55. Chambers v. Maroney ................................................................. (on the web)
56. Cardwell v. Lewis ................................................................. (on the web)
57. California v. Carney ................................................................. (on the web)
58. Wyoming v. Houghton ................................................................. p. 488 (2nd Ed) & (on the web)
F. Containers

59. U.S. v. Chadwick .................................................. (on the web)
60. Arkansas v. Sanders .................................................. (on the web)
61. U.S. v. Ross .................................................. (on the web)
62. Virginia v. Moore .................................................. (on the web) or p. 514 (2nd Ed.)
63. California v. Acevedo .................................................. p. 478 (2nd Ed.) or (on the web)
64. U.S. v. Johns .................................................. (on the web)

G. Police discretion and Profiling

65. Text - “Pre-textual” Search Whren v. United States .................................................. (on the web) or (p. 576 (2nd Ed.)
66. Chicago v. Morales .................................................. p. 586 (2nd Ed.)
67. State v. Sullivan (I) .................................................. (on the web)
68. Explanation of Sullivan I and Sullivan II .................................................. (on the web)

H. “Plainview” Exception

69. Horton v. California .................................................. (on the web)
70. Arizona v. Hicks .................................................. (on the web)
71. United States v. Jacobsen .................................................. (on the web)

I. Public Arrest and Arrest in Suspect’s Own or 3rd Party’s Home

.................................................. pp.501- Note #4 - 503 (2nd Ed.)
72. U.S. v. Watson .................................................. (on the web) or p. 496 (2nd Ed.)
73. Atwater v. Lago Vista et al* .................................................. (on the web) or p. 503 (2nd Ed.)
74. Gerstein v. Pugh .................................................. (on the web)
75. County of Riverside v. McLaughlin .................................................. (on the web) or p. 500 (2nd Ed.)
76. Payton v. New York .................................................. (facts of case on the web) or p. 501 (2nd Ed.)
77. Corley v. United States .................................................. (on the web)
78. United States v. Santana .................................................. (on the web)
80. Washington v. Chrisman .................................................. (on the web)

J. Standing .................................................. p. 697-98 cb

81. Minnesota v. Olson .................................................. (on the web) or p. 676 (2nd Ed.)
82. Minnesota v. Carter .................................................. p. 675 (2nd Ed.)
83. Rakas v. Illinois .................................................. (on the web) or p. 674 (2nd Ed.)
84. Simmons v. United States .................................................. (on the web)
85. Rawlings v. Kentucky .................................................. (on the web) or p. 675 (2nd Ed.)

K. Search Incident to Arrest

86. Chimel v. California .................................................. (on the web) or p. 516 (2nd Ed.)
87. Maryland v. Buie .................................................. (on the web - version preferred) or p. 524 (2nd Ed.)
88. U.S. v. Robinson .................................................. p. 521 (2nd Ed.) & (on the web)
      * See p. 27 - Florence v. Board of Chosen Freeholders

23
L. Consent Searches

95. Eumper v. North Carolina ......................................................... (on the web)
96. Schnackloth v. Bustamonte ..................................................... p. 641 (2nd Ed.)
97. Ohio v. Robinette ................................................................. (on the web)
98. Florida v. Jimeno ................................................................. (on the web)
99. United States v. Matlock ......................................................... (facts of case on the web) or p. 648 (2nd Ed.)
100. George v. Randolph .................................................. (on the web) or p. 649 (2nd Ed.)
101. Illinois v. Rodriguez ......................................................... (facts of case on the web)

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

102. Camara v. Municipal Court ......................................................... (on the web)
103. Terry v. Ohio ................................................................. p. 539 (2nd Ed.)
104. Fittbel v. Sixth Judicial District Court of Nev., Humboldt City .......... (on the web) or p. 739 (2nd Ed.)
106. Adams v. Williams ................................................................. (on the web)
107. Florida v. JL ................................................................. p. 559 (2nd Ed.)
108. Pennsylvania v. Mimms .......................................................... (facts of case on the web) or p. 555 (2nd Ed.)
109. United States v. Sharpe .......................................................... (facts of case on the web) or p. 554 (2nd Ed.)
110. Michigan v. Long ............................................................... (facts of case on the web) or p. 557 (2nd Ed.)
111. Minnesota v. Dickerson .......................................................... (facts of case on the web) or 558 (2nd Ed.)
114. Faves v. Florida ................................................................. (on the web)

N. Test for “Articulable Suspicion”

115. United States v. Cortez ................................................................. (on the web)
116. Alabama v. White ................................................................. (facts of case on the web)

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

117. L.S. v. Mendenhall ................................................................. (on the web) or p. 411 (2nd Ed.)
118. L.S. v. Place ................................................................. (on the web) or p. 377 (2nd Ed.)
120. Florida v. Rover ................................................................. pp. 552 - 53 (2nd Ed.)
121. INS v. Delgado ................................................................. (facts of case on the web) or p. 408 (2nd Ed.)
122. United States v. Sokolow ......................................................... p. 569 (2nd Ed.)
P. "Seizure" of Person – "Chase" Context

123. Brower v. County of Inyo ........................................... (on the web)
124. Michigan v. Chesternut .............................................. (on the web)
125. Florida v. Bostick ................................................... (on the web)
126. United States v. Drayton ............................................ p. 405 (2nd Ed.), (on the web)
127. California v. Hodari D .............................................. p. 413 (2nd Ed.) (on the web)

Q. Reasonable Police Force

129. Tennessee v. Garner ............................................... p. 630 (2nd Ed) & (on the web)
130. Scott v. Harris ..................................................... p. 635 (2nd Ed) & (on the web)
131. Graham v. Connor ................................................ p. 637 (2nd Ed) & (on the web)

R. Search and Seizure of Persons – Special Conditions

132. Ybarra v. Illinois .................................................... (on the web) p. 491 cb (2nd Ed)
133. Michigan v. Summers ............................................ (on the web)
134. Bailey v. United States .......................................... p. 431 cb (2nd Ed) & (on the web)
135. New Jersey v. T.L.O .............................................. (facts of case on the web) p. 597 (2nd Ed)
136. Safford v. Redding ................................................ (on the web)
137. Vernon School District v. Acton ................................ p. 618 (2nd Ed)
138. Ferguson v. Charleston .......................................... p. 616 (2nd Ed)
139. Text cb (Other "Special Needs" Cases) ....................... pp. 597-98 cb (2nd Ed)

S. Inventory Searches

140. Cady v. Dombrowski .............................................. (on the web)
141. South Dakota v. Opperman .................................... (on the web)
142. Illinois v. Lafayette ............................................. (on the web)
143. Colorado v. Bertine .............................................. (on the web)
144. Florida v. Wells .................................................. (on the web)
145. Welch v. State ..................................................... (on the web)
146. Florence v. Board of Chosen Freeholders ................ p. 73 (2012 Supp) & (on the web)

T. Road Blocks

147. Delaware v. Prouse .............................................. (facts of case on the web) or p. 598 (2nd Ed)
148. Michigan v. Sitz .................................................. (facts of case on the web) p. 598 (2nd Ed)
149. City of Indianapolis v. Edmond ............................... p. 599 (2nd Ed)
150. Illinois v. Lidster ................................................ p. 608 (2nd Ed)

U. Fruit of Poisonous Tree

151. Wong Sun v. United States .................................... p. 685 (2nd Ed)
152. Brown v. Illinois ................................................ (on the web)
153. United States v. Ceccolini ................................... (on the web) & p. 693 (2nd Ed)
V. Miscellaneous Cases & Acts .......................... pp. 352-355 (2nd Ed.)

152. Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act ........................................ (on the web)
153. Protect America Act ................................................................. (on the web)
155. Bivens v. Six Unknown .......................................................... (on the web)
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.

II. FIFTH AMENDMENT
A. Scope of the Fifth Amendment

1. Brown v. Walker (dissent) ........................................ p. 713 (2nd Ed)
2. Counselman v. Hitchcock ........................................ p. 714 (2nd Ed)
4. Kastigar v. United States ........................................ p. 722 (2nd Ed)
5. Schmerber v. California .......................................... (on the web) or p. 741 (2nd Ed)
6. Missouri v. McNeeley ............................................. (on the web)
7. New Jersey v. Portash ............................................. p. 747 (2nd Ed)
8. United States v. Afflebaum ...................................... p. 747 (2nd Ed)
10. Baltimore City Department of Social Services v. Bouknight .... p. 757 (2nd Ed)

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

11. Powell v. Alabama ................................................ (on the web)
12. Bram v. United States ............................................ p. 779 (2nd Ed)
14. Gideon v. Wainwright ............................................ (on the web - version preferred) or p. 135 (2nd Ed)
15. Massiah v. United States ........................................ p. 767 (2nd Ed)
16. Fellers v. United States ......................................... (on the web)
17. Escobedo v. Illinois .............................................. p. 772 (2nd Ed)

C. Massiah in “Custody” or in Jail

18. U.S. v. Henry ...................................................... (on the web)
19. Maine v. Moulton .................................................. (on the web)
20. Kuhlman v. Wilson ............................................... (on the web) or p. 891 (2nd Ed)

D. The Rule and the Familiar Warnings

22. Missouri v. Seibert ................................................ (on the web) or p. 868 (2nd Ed)
23. Chavez v. Martinez .............................................. (on the web) or p.868 cb (2nd Ed)
24. California v. Prysock ............................................ (facts of case on the web) or p. 870 (2nd Ed)
25. Duckworth v. Eagan ............................................. p. 870 (2nd Ed)
26. Florida v. Powell ................................................ (on the web) or p. 812 cb (2nd Ed)
### E. What is “Interrogation”

27. Rhode Island v. Innis ........................................... p.799 (2nd Ed)
29. Pennsylvania v. Muniz ........................................... (on the web) or p. 744 (2nd Ed)

### F. What is Custody?

30. Orozco v. Texas .................................................. (on the web) or p. 795 (2nd Ed)
31. Berkermer v. McCarty ............................................ (on the web) or p.795 (2nd Ed)
32. Minnesota v. Murphy ............................................. (on the web) or p. 797 (2nd Ed)

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

35. Michigan v. Mosley ............................................. p. 814 (2nd Ed)
36. Edwards v. Arizona .............................................. p. 816 (2nd Ed)
37. Arizona v. Roberson ............................................. p. 824 (2nd Ed)
38. Minnick v. Mississippi ......................................... p. 870 cb (2nd Ed.)
39. Fare v. Michael C. ............................................... (facts of the case on the web)
40. Oregon v. Bradshaw ............................................ p. 822 (2nd Ed)
41. Wyrick v. Fields ............................................... (on the web)
42. Davis v. United States ......................................... p. 819 (2nd Ed)
43. Borghuis v. Thompkins ......................................... (on the web)
44. Salinas v. Texas ................................................. (on the web)
45. Michigan v. Jackson ............................................ p. 893 (2nd Ed)
46. Montejo v. Louisiana .......................................... (on the web) or p. 894 (2nd Ed)
47. Patterson v. Illinois ............................................ (on the web)
48. McNiel v. Wisconsin ......................................... (facts of the case on the web)
49. Texas v. Cobb .................................................... (facts of the case on the web)
50. Block Burger Test ................................................ (on the web)
51. Right to Burger Equations .................................... (on the web)

### H. Waiving Miranda Rights

    or pp. 844-47 (2nd Ed)
53. Moran v. Burbine .............................................. p. 829 (2nd Ed)
54. Colorado v. Spring ............................................ p. 840 (2nd Ed)

### I. Waiving Massiah Rights

55. Brewer v. Williams ............................................ p.882 (2nd Ed)

### J. Inevitable Discovery

56. Nix v. Williams ............................................... (on the web)
57. Murray v. United States .................................... p. 719 cb (1st Ed.) or p. 694 (2nd Ed)
K. "Public Safety" Exception to Miranda

58. New York v. Quarles .................... (facts of the case on the web) or p. 860 (2nd Ed)
59. United States v. Patane, ....................... (on the web) or p. 876 (2nd Ed)

L. Fruit of the Poisonous Tree and Miranda

60. Oregon v. Elstad ....................... (facts of the case on the web) or pp. 868-76 (2nd Ed)

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

61. 18 USCS Fed.R.Crim. .......................... (on the web)
62. 18 USCS §3501 ................................. (on the web)
63. Gerstein v. Pugh ................................. (on the web)
64. County of Riverside v. McLaughlin ................. (on the web)
65. Corley v. United States .................. (on the web)

N. "Free Will" and Waiver of Miranda Rights

66. Colorado v. Connelly .................. (on the web) or p. 792 (2nd Ed)

O. "Harmless" Constitutional Error

67. Arizona v. Fulminante .................. (on the web)

P. Impeachment With a Product of a Miranda Violation

68. Walder v. United States .......................... (on the web)
69. Harris v. New York ................................. (on the web)
70. Doyle v. Ohio ................................. p. 867 Note #7 (2nd Ed)
71. Jenkins v. Anderson .................. p. 867 Note #7 (2nd Ed)
72. U.S. v. Havens ................................. (on the web) p. 706 (2nd Ed)

Q. Miranda Revisited

73. Dickerson v. United States .................. (on the web) or p. 862 (2nd Ed)
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.

III. 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. United States v. Gonzales-Lopez ...................................................... (on the web) or p. 278 (2nd Ed)
4. Argensinger v. Hamlin ................................................................. p. 142 (2nd Ed)
5. Scott v. Illinois ................................................................. p. 144 (2nd Ed)
6. Baldasar v. Illinois ................................................................. p. 146 (2nd Ed)
8. Nichols v. United States ................................................................. p. 146 (2nd Ed)
9. Coleman v. Ala. ................................................................. p. 159 (2nd Ed)
10. Mempa v. Rhay ................................................................. p. 172 (2nd Ed)
11. Hamilton v. Ala. ................................................................. p. 159 (2nd Ed)
12. Morissette v. Brewer ................................................................. p. 172 (2nd Ed)

B. Right to Counsel on Appeal – Appeal of Right

15. Douglass v. California ................................................................. p. 183 (2nd Ed)
16. Ross v. Moffitt (Discretionary Appeal) ................................................................. p. 183 (2nd Ed)

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

17. Mayer v. City of Chicago ................................................................. p. 197 (2nd Ed)

D. Indigent Defendant's Right to An Expert

18. Ake v. Oklahoma ................................................................. p. 199 (2nd Ed)

E. Effective Assistance of Counsel

20. Wiggins v. Smith ................................................................. (on the web) or p. 222 (2nd Ed)
22. Crawford v. Washington ........................................ (on the web)

F. Multiple Representation

24. Text ........................................ p. 241 (2nd Ed)
26. Mickens v. Taylor ........................................ p. 249 (2nd Ed)

G. Pro Se Representation

27. Faretta v. California ........................................ p. 257 (2nd Ed)
29. Morris v. Slappy ........................................ p. 286 (2nd Ed)
30. Anders v. California ........................................ p. 269 (2nd Ed)
31. McCoy v. Court of Appeals of Wisconsin ........................................ p. 269 (2nd Ed)
32. Pennsylvania v. Finley ........................................ p. 270 (2nd Ed)
33. Penson v. Ohio ........................................ p. 289 (2nd Ed)

H. Implications of Forfeiture Statutes

34. Caplin & Drysdale Chartered v. United States ........................................ p. 286 (2nd Ed)

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

35. Critical Stage Proceedings ........................................ pp. 154-60 (2nd Ed)
36. Stovall v. Denno ........................................ (facts of the case on the web) or p. 160 (2nd Ed)
37. United States v. Wade ........................................ (facts of the case on the web) or p. 160 (2nd Ed)
38. Kirby v. Illinois ........................................ (facts of the case on the web) or p. 157 (2nd Ed)
39. United States v. Ash ........................................ (facts of the case on the web) or p. 165 (2nd Ed)
41. Moore v. Illinois ........................................ p. 163 (2nd Ed)

J. The Due Process Approach - Revisited

42. Manson v. Brathwaite ........................................ (facts of the case on the web) or p. 165 (2nd Ed)

IV. ENTRAPMENT

A. Scope of the Rule
1. Jacobson v. United States ........................................ p. 923 (2nd Ed)
2. United States v. Russell ........................................ p. 983 cb (2nd Ed)
3. Sorrells v. United States ........................................ p. 923 cb (2nd Ed)
STUDENTS WITH DISABILITIES

Students with disabilities may request academic adjustments as provided under federal law. Requests should be made by first contacting:

Center for Educational Access
ARKU 104
Fayetteville, AR 72701
(479) 575-3104 (voice)
(479) 575-3646 (TTY)
ada@uark.edu
web: http://cea.uark.edu

You should also contact Professor Sharon Foster (479) 575-3332 or Associate Dean Jim Miller (479) 575-5618 personally in order to use academic or testing accommodations.
Criminal Procedure - Summer 2015

First Written Assignment

Copy this form. Complete it and place in the envelop provided on the First Day of Class

A. Were the Fourth Amendment Rights of "Jr." implicated in this scenario?

2 1/2 points 1. Yes _____ or No _____

2 1/2 points 2. Cite a (only one (1)) case that supports your answer to A.1. above.

B. Were the Fourth Amendment Rights of "Jr.'s" parents implicated in this scenario?

2 1/2 points 1. Yes _____ or No _____

2 1/2 points 2. Cite a (only one (1)) case that supports your answer to B.1. above.

C. If "Jr.'s" Fourth Amendment Rights were implicated (A.1. above), did the police act reasonably?

2 1/2 points 1. Yes _____ or No _____

2 1/2 points 2. Cite a (only one (1)) case that supports your answer to C.1. above.