Cerro Coso College Course Outline of Record Report 10/06/2021

ADMJC115 : Legal Aspects of Evidence

General Information	
Author:	 Jarrod Bowen Fulks, Peter Griffin, Nicole
Course Code (CB01) :	ADMJC115
Course Title (CB02) :	Legal Aspects of Evidence
Department:	Public Service
Proposal Start:	Spring 2022
TOP Code (CB03) :	(2105.00) Administration of Justice
SAM Code (CB09) :	Clearly Occupational
Distance Education Approved:	Yes
Course Control Number (CB00) :	CCC000311980
Curriculum Committee Approval Date:	02/07/2014
Board of Trustees Approval Date:	03/06/2014
External Review Approval Date:	06/19/2014
Course Description:	This course is designed to provide a working knowledge of evidence, evidentiary practices, and case laws that deal with the admission of evidence. Topics include the origin, development, and constitutional basis of evidence. The course also covers constitutional and procedural considerations affecting arrest and search and seizure, kinds of degrees of evidence, the rules that govern admissibility, judicial decisions interpreting individual rights, and case studies.
Submission Type:	Change to Content
	This course was last assessed in the 2016-2017 academic year, which revealed there were too many SLOs compared to similar C-ID courses across the state. A revision was necessary to split objectives from SLOs. Within this revision, SLOs were reduced, CB codes corrected for transferability and 705 requirements, advisory course was corrected, author added, methods of instruction and evaluation were updated and outline formatting corrected.
Author:	No value

Faculty Minimum Qualifications

Master Discipline Preferred:	Administration of Justice (Police science, corrections, law enforcement)
Alternate Master Discipline Preferred:	No value
Bachelors or Associates Discipline Preferred:	No value
Additional Bachelors or Associates Discipline Preferred:	No value

Course Formerly Known As

Course Formerly Known As

No Value

Course Development Options Basic Skills Status (CB08) Course Special Class Status (CB13) **Grade Options** Course is not a basic skills course. Course is not a special class. • Pass/No Pass • Letter Grade Methods Allowed Number of Retakes Course Prior To College Level (CB21) Allow Students to Gain Credit by Exam/Challenge 0 Not applicable. Rationale For Credit By Exam/Challenge **Retake Policy Description** Allow Students To Audit Course Type:|Non-Repeatable Credit No value Course Support Course Status (CB26) Course is not a support course **Associated Programs** Course is part of a program (CB24)

Associated Program	Award Type	Active
CC Associate in Science Degree in Administration of Justice for Transfer -	A.S. Degree for Transfer	Summer 2018
Law, Public Policy, and Society Associate in Arts Degree for Transfer	A.A. Degree for Transfer	Fall 2020

Transferability & Gen. Ed. Options	
Course General Education Status (CB25)	
Y	
Transferability	Transferability Status
Transferable to CSU only	Approved
Units and Hours	

Summary

Minimum Credit Units (CB07)	3
Maximum Credit Units (CB06)	3
Total Course In-Class (Contact) Hours	54
Total Course Out-of-Class Hours	108
Total Student Learning Hours	162
Faculty Load	0

Credit / Non-Credit Options

Course Credit Status (CB04)	Course Non Credit Category (CB22)	Non-Credit Characteristic
Credit - Degree Applicable	Credit Course.	No Value

Course Classification Status (CB11)

Credit Course.

Variable Credit Course

Weekly Student Hours

	In Class	Out of Classs
Lecture Hours	3	6
Laboratory Hours	0	0
Activity Hours	0	0

Funding Agency Category (CB23)

Not Applicable.

Course Student Hours

Cooperative Work Experience Education

Status (CB10)

Course Duration (Weeks)	18
Hours per unit divisor	54
Course In-Class (Contact) Hours	
Lecture	54
Laboratory	0
Activity	0
Total	54
Course Out-of-Class Hours	
Lecture	108
Laboratory	0
Activity	0
Total	108

Time Commitment Notes for Students

No value

Faculty Load

Extra Duties: 0

Faculty Load: 0

Units and Hours - Weekly Specialty Hours			
Activity Name	Туре	In Class	Out of Class
No Value	No Value	No Value	No Value

Pre-requisites, Co-requisites, Anti-requisites and Advisories

Advisory

ENGLC101 - Freshman Composition

Due to the industry-specific importance of report writing and the necessity of interpreting case law precedent to comprehending the current legal Zeitgeist, a proficient completion of English 101 will provide the student with the reading and writing skills required to successfully navigate this course. **<u>Outcomes</u>**

- Read, analyze, and evaluate a variety of university-level texts for content, context, and rhetorical merit with consideration of tone, audience, and purpose.
- Integrate the ideas of others through paraphrasing, summarizing, and quoting without plagiarism.
- Proofread and edit essays for presentation so they exhibit no disruptive errors in English grammar, usage, or punctuation.

Entrance Skills	
Entrance Skills	Description
No value	No value
Limitations on Enrollment	

Limitations on Enrollment	Description
No value	No value

Specifications	
Methods of Instruction	
Methods of Instruction	Audiovisual
Rationale	Audio/visual presentations including recent events in the news and criminal justice system (i.e. police shootings, high profile court cases, etc.) that are used to promote discussion within the course on the events application to theory and law.

Example: Students will select one of the following FACTUAL topics from the course Textbook. Students will develop and present to the Professor and class a cohesive understanding of the subject. This is not a personal opinion about a part of the Criminal Justice System, it is a demonstrable understanding of selected topic. Additional sources or personal stories are welcome, but not mandatory. Sources (including the text) will be cited appropriately during the presentation. Speeches should be approximately 3-5 minutes long. The presentation should cover the history of the topic, current events, use in the criminal justice system, and legal issues created by, or facing, the topic. Be sure to cite your sources directly. Students will be graded on a rubric.

Methods of Instruction	Case Study
Rationale	Case study analysis of law through Supreme Court of the United States precedent on issues related to criminal law. Students will read, evaluate, discuss and write a report on the highlighted case to determine the influences at the systems level on law. Example: Case Study: Review the impact of Terry v. Ohio (1968) and determine the impact of field investigations on evidence in the court of law.
Methods of Instruction	Discussion
Rationale	Discussion on the interpretation of law, constitutional purview, federalism and debatable authority to implement law. Mixed and active learning involves the lived experience and opinion of those who are subject to the justice system and have experience employed within it. Example: Discussion of California Evidence Code vs Federal Rules of Evidence through debate and application.
Methods of Instruction	Outside reading
Rationale	Students will read and analyze case briefs and academic research that relates to the submission of evidence in a variety of court proceedings. Example: How specific evidence was debated and excluded from the OJ Simpson Trial.
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Assignments

Textbook reading to prepare the student for class discussion on the applicable chapter. Case law reading example: read the landmark case of Mapp v. Ohio, prepare a case brief, and be prepared to discuss how the Mapp decision impacted law enfocement agents in reference to the Fourth Amendment.

Methods of Evaluation	Rationale
Final Exam	Final comprehensive exam including true/false, short answer, and multiple choice that directly correspond to the subjects covered in the course, constitutional amendments, case law, current trends, data and police practices.
Research Paper	Students will complete a 3-5 page research paper on the O.J. Simpson murder trial, the Casey Anthony murder trial, or the George Zimmerman murder trial. The paper should provide a brief overview of the case and the decision paying close attention to the evidence; how it was presented, what, if anything, was excluded (and why the evidence was excluded), and what expert witnesses were used. The student should identify the political, social, and ideological pressures that may have influenced the court's decision. Paper should be 3-5 pages in length not including the title, abstract, or reference page. Paper should follow APA format and be free of grammatical and spelling errors. Superior papers will be sufficiently developed and correctly cited with few or no spelling and grammatical errors.
Participation	Participation in class discussions including debates, tabletop exercises and active learning lessons with real crime data. Evaluations are made based on the ability to actively participate in the conversations surrounding course topics. Example: Students analyze local crime data and make determinations on type of policing methods to combat the crime.
Tests	Formative quizzes are conducted with frequency to help students evaluate and develop their understanding of the SLOs. Typical formative quizzes are conducted via true/false, multiple choice, or reflection writings about current events, constitutional law application and laws. Summative quizzes are conducted to review and assess SLO achievement at the conclusion of learning modules (i.e. chapters 4- 6).
Distance Education Description: how outcomes are evaluated	Outcomes are assessed via the LMS assignment tools that are similar to on-ground and hybrid programs. Video recorded project presentation that covers a minimum of one SLO and the final research paper are major assignments that demonstrate a critical analysis of the justice system, these are graded via a rubric and feedback is provided to students. Additional formative (i.e. knowledge assessments) and summative (i.e. quizzes and final exam) assessments are evaluated through active instructor feedback and grading.

Equipment

No Value

Textbooks Author	Title	Publisher	Date	ISBN
Hails, J.	Criminal Evidence	Cengage Learning	2014	
Other Instructional Materials				
Description Author Citation	California Evidence Code No value No value			
Materials Fee No				

Course Objectives

Analyze the impact the court system has on the trial process.

Learning Outcomes and Objectives

Compare and contrast the different types of evidence against their respective admissibility in the trial process.

List and discuss the concept of witness competency.

Identify the various types of real evidence and access the importance of each type in the trial process.

Explain the process of authentication of evidence items presented during the trial process.

Evaluate the steps that constitute a legal search and seizure of persons or property.

Define when the detention of a person is lawful.

Evaluate the scope of privilege against self-incrimination and how the Miranda warning impacts this privilege.

Compare and contrast the identification procedures and their ties to the Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Amendments to the U.S. Constitution.

Discuss the preparation that must occur prior to testifying in a court proceeding.

CSLOs

Articulate the impact the United States Constitution, state constitutions, the United States Supreme Court, federal courts, and state courts have on the admissibility of evidence, including search and seizure, testimony, and criminal procedures.

Business Information Technolog Law, Public Policy, and Society for Transfer Identify sources of American law and articulate how a law is created.

Define hearsay including its exceptions and apply the rule to the relevant evidence to determine admissibility. Expected SLO Performance: 70.0

Compare and contrast the commonly cited privileged communications and how they are invoked during the trial process.

Expected SLO Performance: 70.0

Business Information Technolog	Locate, critically read, and analyze relevant primary and secondary sources.
Law, Public Policy, and Society for Transfer	

Identify the steps required to obtain a warrant and discuss the exceptions to the warrant requirements which affect the admissibility of the evidence. Expected SLO Performance: 70.0

Outline

Course Outline

- 1. What is Evidence
 - 1. Definition
 - 2. Burden of proof
 - 1. Beyond a reasonable doubt
 - 2. Burden of persuasion
 - 3. Role of judge and jury
 - 1. Trier of facts
 - 2. Trier of law
 - 4. History and development of rules of evidence
 - 5. Sources of evidence law
 - 1. United States Constitution
 - 2. United States Supreme Court
 - 3. Federal Courts
 - 4. Federal rules of evidence
 - 5. State constitution
 - 6. States rules of evidence
 - 7. State courts
 - 6. Impact of case law
 - 1. Stare Decisis
 - 2. Authority of appellate courts
 - 3. Review of evidentiary matters on appeal
 - 7. How legal research is done
 - 1. Legal encyclopedias
 - 2. Treatises
 - 3. Case reporters

- 4. United States Supreme Court sources
- 5. How to read a case cite

2. The Court Process

- 1. Criminal Complaint
 - 1. Prosecutor decision
 - 1. Complaint document of charges
 - 2. Filed by prosecutor with court clerk
 - 2. Arraignment
 - 1. Inform suspect of charges
 - 2. Make sure defendant has attorney
 - 3. Set bail
 - 4. Set next court appearance
 - 3. Preliminary hearing
 - 1. Prosecution must establish prima facia case
 - 2. Judge rules on whether defendant should face trial
 - 3. Prosecutor files document called an information
 - 4. Grand Jury
 - 1. Fifth Amendment mandate that cases be presented to grand juries
 - 2. Only applies to felonies filed in federal court
 - 3. States that use grand juries usually restrict to review of felonies
 - 4. Grand Jurors
 - 5. Group of citizens selected for this purpose
 - 6. Review facts to determine if sufficient evidence merits trial
 - 7. Grand jury meets in secret
 - 8. Does not follow rules of evidence used at trial
 - 5. Suppression hearing
 - 1. Held before trial so judge can rule on evidence admissibility
 - 2. Normal rules of evidence apply
 - 3. Most hearings involve Fourth and Fifth Amendment issues
 - 4. Some states allow rulings from suppression hearings be appealed before trial begins
 - 6. Discovery
 - 1. Mandated by United States Supreme Court
 - 2. State laws provide for discovery of other things
 - 7. Plea bargaining
 - 1. Completed negotiations result in "charge bargaining"
 - 2. Two restriction placed by the United States Supreme Court

8. Trial

- 1. Jury selection
- 2. Courtroom setting
- 3. Opening statements
- 4. Prosecution's case in chief
- 5. Defenses case in chief
- 6. Rebuttal and rejoinder
- 7. Closing arguments
- 8. Jury instructions
- 9. Jury deliberations
- 10. Verdict

9. Sentencing

- 1. Preparation of pre-sentencing investigation report
- 2. Both sides have option to call witnesses

10. Appeal

- 1. Direct appeal
- 2. Double jeopardy
- 3. Direct appeal based on official court record
- 4. Both sides file briefs
- 5. Harmless error rule
- 6. Habeas Corpus
- 3. Types of Evidence 1. Relevant Evidence
 - 1. Establish fact that is "at issue"
 - 2. Probative value
 - 3. Must be material
 - 1. Fact that is at issue
 - 2. More than remote connection to fact
 - 4. Not admissible if:
 - 1. Unusually prejudicial
 - 2. Distracts from main issue

- 3. Has minimal relevance
- 2. Cumulative evidence
- 3. Limited admissibility
 - 1. Direct and circumstantial evidence
 - 1. Direct evidence proves fact without inference or presumption
 - 2. Weight of evidence
 - 1. Matter of law
 - 2. Weight of evidence
 - 3. Credibility of witnesses
 - 4. Trier of facts determines weight to allow
 - 3. Circumstantial evidence indirectly proves a fact
 - 4. Circumstantial evidence of ability to commit crime
 - 1. Skills and technical knowledge
 - 2. Means to accomplish crime
 - 3. Physical capacity
 - 4. Mental capacity
 - 5. Circumstantial evidence of intent
 - 1. Modus Operandi
 - 2. Motive
 - 3. Threats
 - 6. Circumstantial evidence of guilt
 - 1. Flight to avoid punishment
 - 2. Hiding evidence
 - 3. Possession of stolen property
 - 4. Sudden wealth
 - 5. Threatening witnesses
 - 7. Character
 - 1. Defendant's character in general
 - 2. Specific character traits
 - 8. Other acts evidence
 - 1. Identity
 - 2. Habit or custom
 - 3. Lack of accident
 - 4. Prior false claims
 - 9. Offers to plead guilty
 - 10. Circumstantial evidence involving victim
 - 1. Battered child syndrome
 - 2. Rape trauma syndrome
 - 3. Battered woman syndrome
- 4. Testimonial and real evidence

1. Testimonial evidence is:

- 1. Given by a competent witness
- 2. Testifying under oath or affirmation
- 3. In a court proceeding
- $\ensuremath{\mathsf{2}}$ Real evidence Anything that can be perceived by the five senses that proves a fact at issue
- 1. Except testimonial evidence
- 5. Substitutes for evidence
 - 1. Stipulation
 - 2. Judicial notice
 - 3. Presumption
 - 1. Conclusive presumption
 - 2. Rebuttable presumption
 - 4. Constitutional limitations on presumptions
- 4. Competency of Witness
- 1. A person who:
 - 1. Understand the duty to tell the truth
 - 2. Can narrate the events in question
 - 2. Procedure to establish competency
 - 1. Voir Dire
 - 2. Side wanting testimony has burden of proof
 - 3. Issue of competency to testify
 - 4. Impeachment
 - 1. Process of attacking the credibility of witness
 - 2. Usually done during cross examination
 - 3. Re-direct can attempt to restore credibility
 - 5. Bias or prejudice
 - 1. Witness questioned why less than objective

- 1. Friendship
- 2. Hatred or animosity
- 3. Family ties
- 4. Racial prejudice
- 5. Sexual bias
 - 6. Economic interest in case
- 6. Prior felony convictions

1. Most states allow impeachment based on prior felony convictions

- 7. Uncharged crimes and other immoral acts
 - 1. Must be relevant to issue of truthfulness
 - 2. Uncharged crimes dealing with truthfulness can be introduced
- 8. Prior inconsistent statements
- 9. Inability to observe
 - 1. Physical handicap
 - 2. Obstructions at scene
- 10. Reputation
 - 1. Dishonesty can be used to impeach
- 11. Rehabilitation
 - 1. Process of attempting to restore credibility of witness
- 12. Corroboration
 - 1. Evidence that supports the testimony of witness
 - 2. Distinguish corroboration and cumulative evidence
 - 1. Cumulative repeats all major details said by another
 - 2. Corroboration verifies details
- 13. Memory failure
 - 1. Present memory refreshed
 - 2. Past recollection recorded
- 14. Unavailable witnesses
 - 1. Hearsay exception
 - 2. Civil depositions
- 15. Types of witnesses
 - 1. Lay witness
 - 2. Expert witness
- 16. Opinion rule
 - 1. Limited to opinions or inferences which are:
 - 1. Rationally based on the perception of the witness
 - 2. Clear understanding of witness testimony
 - 3. Determination of the facts in issue
 - 2. Foundation for expert witness to testify
 - 1. Jury needs help of expert
 - 2. Recognized area of expertise that applies
 - 3. Appropriate background to qualify as an expert
 - 3. Voir Dire
 - 4. Examination of an expert witness
- 5. Real Evidence

1. Anything that can be perceived by the five senses, except testimony

- 1. Marking items for introduction into evidence
- 2. Crime scene evidence
 - 1. All items must be authenticated
 - 2. Properly collected items from crime scene
 - 3. Laying foundation for items
 - 1. Person who found must testify
 - 2. Chain of custody
- 3. Scientific evidence
 - 1. Laying foundation
 - 1. Valid scientific test
 - 2. Accurate equipment used
 - 3. Test performed appropriately by qualified person
 - 2. Commonly accepted scientific procedures
 - 1. Fingerprints latent prints
 - 2. Blood alcohol
 - 3. Blood typing
 - 4. Identification of controlled substances
 - 5. Identification of firearms by ballistics expert
 - 6. DNA testing
 - 3. Tests not commonly accepted
 - 1. Polygraph

- 2. Hypnosis
- 4. Experiments
 - 1. Must screen out extraneous variables to measure impact of one factor
 - 2. Experiment must be conducted under like conditions at time of event
 - 3. Must be based on sound scientific principles
 - 4. Judge can refuse to allow
- 5. Models, maps, and diagrams
 - 1. Courts allow witness to refer to a model, map, or diagram

6. Authentication

- 1. Documentary evidence
- 2. Self-authenticating
 - 1. Sealed government documents
 - Notarized documents
 Acknowledged documents
 - 3. Acknowledged document
 - 4. Official publications

3. Documents needing authentication can be authenticated by:

- 1. Testimony of a witness who observed document made
- 2. Non-expert opinion on handwriting
- 3. Handwriting expert
- 4. Distinctive characteristics
- 5. Public records
- 6. Ancient documents
- 7. Process or system used to make document
- 4. Question documents examiners
 - 1. Handwriting comparisons
 - 2. Typewriter comparisons
 - 3. Alterations, erasures, and obliterations
 - 4. Comparisons of paper and ink
- 5. Best evidence rule
 - 1. Original document
 - 2. Primary evidence
 - 1. Original
 - 2. Duplicate
 - 3. Computer printouts produced from computer file
 - 3. Secondary evidence
- 6. Photographic evidence
 - 1. Must meet three criteria
 - 1. Must be relevant
 - 2. Best evidence rule must be satisfied
 - 3. Must not be unduly prejudicial
 - 2. Establish proper foundation
- 7. Basic Hearsay Principles
 - 1. Definition
 - 1. Statement made by other than declarant while testifying
 - 2. Statement offered as evidence to prove truth of matter
 - 3. Statement may be oral, written, recorded, and non-verbal
 - 2. Negative hearsay
 - 1. Absence of hearsay evidence on a point
 - 3. Double hearsay
 - 1. Hearsay imbedded in hearsay
 - 4. The hearsay rule
 - 1. Hearsay not admissible in court
 - 5. Reason for hearsay rule
 - 6. Sixth Amendment to the United States Constitution
 - 7. Exceptions to hearsay rule
 - 1. Vary from state to state
 - 2. Admissions exemption
 - 3. Authorized admission
 - 4. Tacit admission
 - 8. Declaration against interest
 - 1. Admissibility
 - 2. Federal rules of evidence and laws of many states
 - 9. Spontaneous statements and contemporaneous declarations
 - 1. Excited utterance
 - 2. Present sense impression
 - 10. Dying declaration
 - 1. Had sense of impending death

- 2. Had first- hand knowledge of issue
- 3. About the cause and circumstances of the death
- 4. Must ultimately die in most states
- 11. Mental or physical state
 - 1. Statement relates to state of mind, emotion, or physical sensation
 - 2. Offered to prove declarant's state of mind, emotion, or physical sensation at time statement was made
- 12. Business records and official documents
- 13. Reputation
- 14. Former testimony
 - 1. Was recorded under oath at prior hearing
 - 2. Person is not available to testify
 - 3. Former testimony read to jury
- 15. Prior inconsistent statementsAdmissible if:
- 16. Prior consistent statement
 - 1. Admissible if:
- 17. Ancient documents
 - 1. Admissible if:
- 18. Past recollection recorded
 - 1. Admissible if:
- 19. Prior identification
 - 1. Admissible if:

8. Privilege

- 1. Basis for privileges
 - 1. All privileged communications are also hearsay
 - 2. Once invoked cannot be used to infer guilt
 - 3. Two conditions must be shown before privilege can be invoked
 - 1. Confidential communication
 - 2. Appropriate relationship between parties that qualifies for a privilege
 - 4. A person can voluntarily waive privilege
- 2. Commonly used privileges
 - 1. Attorney-client
 - 2. Husband-wife
 - 3. Physician-patient
 - 4. Clergy-penitent
 - 5. Privilege for Official information
 - 1. Withhold identity of police informant
 - 2. Withhold personnel files
 - 6. Media reporter privilege
 - 1. No constitutional privilege
 - 2. Statutory privilege
- 9. History and Development of Fourth Amendment
- 1. Fourth Amendment to the United States Constitution
 - 2. Definitions
 - 1. Search
 - 2. Seizure
 - 3. Probable cause
 - 4. Standing
 - 3. Warrant requirements
 - 1. Information needed to obtain a warrant
 - 2. Procedure to obtain warrant
 - 3. Execution of a warrant
 - 4. Exclusionary Rule
 - 1. Mapp v. Ohio
 - 2. Fruit of the Poison Tree Doctrine
 - 3. Exceptions to the rule
 - 1. Good faith
 - 2. Inevitable discovery
 - 3. Independent source
 - 4. Public safety
 - 4. Procedural exceptions
 - 1. Harmless Error Rule
 - 2. Grand Jury
 - 3. Impeachment
 - 4. Civil cases
 - 5. Deportation
 - 6. Sentencing
 - 7. Search by private person

- 5. Impermissible methods of obtaining evidence
 - 1. Coercion used during interrogation
 - 2. Police may not use methods that:
 - 1. "Shock the conscience"

2. "Offend the sense of justice"

10. Field Interview

- 1. Standard for temporary detention
- 2. Standard for search during temporary detention
- 3. Special situations
 - 1. Car stops Vehicle Code violations
 - 2. Car stops reasonable suspicion of criminal activity
 - 3. Fingerprinting
 - 4. Interrogation
 - 5. School searches
 - 6. Canine searches
- 4. Arrests
 - 1. Probable cause
 - 2. Powers of arrest
 - 3. Warrant to enter residence
 - 4. Search incident to arrest
 - 5. Protective sweep
 - 6. Vehicle search incident to arrest

5. Booking

- 1. Scope of search
- 2. Search of person
- 3. Property searches
- 6. Jails and prison searches
 - 1. Inmate loses 4th Amendment protections
- 11. Plain View and Open Fields Doctrines
 - 1. Plain view doctrine
 - 1. Legally on premises
 - 2. Probable Cause needed to seize items
 - 2. Open fields doctrine
 - 1. Evidence in open areas away from homes can be seized
 - 1. Does not need to be legally at location
 - 3. Abandoned property
 - 1. Does not belong to anyone so no expectation of privacy
 - 4. Consent searches
 - 1. Definition
 - 2. Standard for consent
 - 3. Who can consent
 - 4. Scope of consent
 - 5. Vehicle searches
 - 1. Incident to arrest
 - 2. Probable cause search
 - 3. Inventory
 - 4. Reasonable suspicion stop
 - 1. Terry v. Ohio
 - 5. Search outside of vehicle
 - 6. Non-criminal investigation
 - 7. Roadblocks
 - 6. Administrative searches
 - 1. Reasonable legislative purpose for search
 - 2. Supreme Court has not required warrant
 - 1. Gun dealers
 - 2. Establishments serving alcoholic beverages
 - 3. Automobile wrecking yards
 - 4. Safety inspections
 - 5. INS
 - 3. Supreme Court has required warrant
 - 1. Occupational Safety and Health Administration inspections
 - 2. Arson investigators after emergency past
 - 7. Eavesdropping and electronic surveillance
 - 1. Eavesdropping
 - 1. Misplaced reliance doctrine
 - 2. Electronic surveillance
 - 1. Applies to "wiretaps" of phones

- 2. Applies to electronic "bugs"
- 3. Federal legislation on electronic surveillance
 - 1. Title III, Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968
 - 2. Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978
- 8. Searches by Border Patrol and Customs Agents
 - 1. Border search
 - 2. Fixed checkpoints
 - 3. Roving checkpoints
- 9. Closed containers
- 10. Drug testing
- 12. Scope of Privilege Against Self-incrimination
 - 1. Definition
 - 2. Situation not covered by Fifth Amendment
 - 1. Statute of limitations has expired
 - 2. Immunity
 - 3. Double jeopardy
 - 3. How privilege is invoked
 - 4. Non-testimonial compulsion is not covered by Fifth Amendment
 - 1. Body fluids
 - 2. Identifying features
 - 3. Exemplars
 - 4. Sobriety tests
 - 5. Miranda Warnings
 - 1. Content of Miranda warning
 - 2. Required prior to custodial interrogation
 - 3. Wavier of rights must be knowing, intelligent, and voluntary
 - 4. Have right to have attorney present during interrogation
 - 5. Statements allowed without Miranda warning
 - 1. Booking exception
 - 2. Public safety exception
 - 6. Subsequent interrogations
 - 1. Prior interrogation without valid warning
 - 2. Prior interrogation with valid warning
 - 3. Suspect previously invoked right to remain silent
 - 4. Suspect previously invoked right to attorney
 - 7. Special situations
 - 1. Suspect illegally arrested
 - 2. Interrogating juvenile suspects
 - 3. Impeachment
 - 8. Post-arraignment confessions
- 13. Identification Procedures
 - 1. Definitions used for identification procedures
 - 1. Line-up
 - 2. Show-up
 - 3. Photographic line-up
 - 2. Fourth Amendment rights
 - 1. Fourth Amendment Standard
 - 2. Show-up can be conducted at the scene of a Terry Stop
 - 3. Fifth Amendment rights
 - 1. Fifth Amendment Standard
 - 4. Sixth Amendment rights
 - 1. Sixth Amendment Standard
 - 2. Right to counsel applies to in-court identification
 - 5. Due Process
 - 1. Due process standard
 - 2. Line-ups and photographic line-ups
 - 3. Show-ups usually only contain one person
 - 6. Use of identification testimony at trial
- 14. Preparing the Case for Court
 - 1. Reviewing Facts of Case
 - 1. Written reports
 - 2. Strengths and weaknesses of case
 - 3. Outlining all charges
 - 4. Keep track of all details
 - 5. Keep records on facts
 - 2. Working with prosecutor
 - 1. Preparing all physical evidence

- 2. Maintain information on witnesses
- 3. Dress and demeanor
 - 1. Dress
 - 2. Demeanor
- 4. Contact with lawyers, witnesses, and jurors
 - 1. Maintain good working relationship with prosecutor
 - 2. Don't discuss case anywhere perspective jurors may be
 - 3. Professional contact with defense attorney
 - 4. Treat witnesses with courtesy
- 5. Press coverage
 - 1. Right to cover trials
 - 1. Except juvenile trials
 - 2. Supreme Court and "gag" orders
 - 3. Maintain professional courtes
 - 4. Watch what you release

Delivery Methods

Delivery Method: Please list all that apply -Face to face -Online (purely online no face-to-face contact) -Online with some required face-to-face meetings ("Hybrid") -Online course with on ground testing -iTV – Interactive video = Face to face course with significant required activities in a distance modality -Other

- Face to face
- Online (purely online no face-to-face contact)
- Online with some required face-to-face meetings ("Hybrid")
- iTV Interactive video = Face to face course with significant required activities in a distance modality
- Other

Rigor Statement: Assignments and evaluations should be of the same rigor as those used in the on-ground course. If they are not the same as those noted in the COR on the Methods of Evaluation and out-of-class assignments pages, indicate what the differences are and why they are being used. For instance, if labs, field trips, or site visits are required in the face to face section of this course, how will these requirements be met with the same rigor in the Distance Education section? Describe the ways in which instructor-student contact and student-student contact will be facilitated in the distance ed environments.

iTV All paper assignments are identical to those in a regular onsite class. Lectures and class discussions are conducted through iTV. The instructor is responsible for providing feedback either through iTV conferences, e-mail, phone conferences, regular mail, or office hours. The instructor must provide substantive critiques of all essays, as well as some assessment of iTV class participation. Online All paper assignments are identical to those in an onsite class, except that they are submitted by e-mail attachment. Weekly class discussions are conducted by means of online discussion forums through the LMS. Some instructors also use uploaded quizzes or exams accessible through the class web site. The instructor is responsible for providing feedback both in online discussion forums and through e-mail. The instructor must provide substantive critiques of all essays and at least general responses to discussion posts. Some instructors use rubrics, stated in the syllabus, to evaluate online discussion work, but these are not required. As with any on-ground class, all instructors are guided by departmental rubrics for the assessment of essays. In the online classroom, Student to Student contact is facilitated through weekly discussions. Instructor to student interaction occurs in the weekly discussions, assignment feedback, video lectures, live lectures, and/or class-wide messaging and announcements.

Good practice requires both asynchronous and synchronous contact for effective contact. List the methods expected of all instructors teaching the course. -Learning Management System -Discussion Forums -Message -Other Contact -Chat/Instant Messaging -E-mail - Face-to-face meeting(s) -Newsgroup/Discussion Board -Proctored Exam -Telephone -iTV - Interactive Video -Other

- Discussion Forums
- Chat/Instant Messaging
- Face-to-face meeting(s)

- Newsgroup/Discussion Board
- iTV Interactive Video

Software and Equipment: What additional software or hardware, if any, is required for this course purely because of its delivery mode? How is technical support to be provided?

No Value

Accessibility: Section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act requires access to the Federal government's electronic and information technology. The law covers all types of electronic and information technology in the Federal sector and is not limited to assistive technologies used by people with disabilities. It applies to all Federal agencies when they develop, procure, maintain, or use such technology. Federal agencies must ensure that this technology is accessible to employees and the public to the extent it does not pose an "undue burden". I am using -iTV—Interactive Video only -Learning management system -Publisher course with learning management system interface.

- iTV—Interactive Video only
- Learning management system
- Publisher course with learning management system interface.

Class Size: Good practice is that section size should be no greater in distance ed modes than in regular face-to-face versions of the course. Will the recommended section size be lower than in on-ground sections? If so, explain why.

iTV 20 Online 45 Onsite 35

Emergency Distance Education Options The course will operate in remote delivery mode when all or part of the college service area is under an officially declared city, county, state, or federal state of emergency, including (check all that apply) - Online including all labs/activity hours - Hybrid with online lecture and onsite lab/activity hours - Correspondence education in high school and prison facilities - None. This course will be cancelled or paused if it cannot be held fully onsite.

- Online including all labs/activity hours
- Hybrid with online lecture and onsite lab/activity hours
- Correspondence education in high school and prison facilities