

APPROVAL FORM

SCC# 81-82-29

- 1) An approval form must accompany each proposal.
- 2) A proposed catalogue description of the course must accompany the proposal as a separate page.
- 3) Results of all consultations must be attached to the proposal.

Proposal Title Law and Evidence

Sponsor(s) Charles P. Nemeth Dept. Law/Justice

Check One { Course XXXX Credit/Level/Title Change or deletion Other _____
 Concentration _____ Specialization _____ Major Program _____ Certification _____

Graduate _____ Undergraduate XXXX No. of Credits 3

Approved _____
Not Approved _____

[Signature]
Dept. Curr. Comm. Chairperson
Date _____

Approved _____
Not Approved _____
[Signature]
Chairperson, Department
Date _____

Division Curr. Comm.
Reviewed 1/28/82
Date

Approved
Not Approved 2/10/82
Date

[Signature]
Chairperson Div. Curr. Comm.

Dean of Division
Reviewed [Signature]
Date

[Signature]
Signature

SENATE CURRICULUM COMMITTEE

SCC # 81-82-29 Proposal Received [Signature] Open Hearing Held [Signature]

Returned to the department for the following reason(s):

Approved by the Curriculum Committee: Date _____

Presented to Executive Committee of the Faculty Senate as information: Date _____

Notifications forwarded: Vice President for Academic Affairs: Date [Signature]

Signature: Chairperson, Senata Curriculum Committee

VICE PRESIDENT FOR ACADEMIC AFFAIRS

Official copy and approval sheet filled

7-8-92

Date

Signature

Course approved

Yes

No

James B. ...

If no, reasons are as follows:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Student credit hours assigned

3

Faculty load hours

3

Equalized credit hours

3

REGISTRAR

Approved course description received and Hegis Taxonomy Number assigned

by Registrar

Yes

No

Hegis Taxonomy Number

277-475

Signature: Registrar

Date

ACADEMIC DEAN

Yes Budget, faculty library allocations and Academic Support Services are adequate for immediate implementation.

No Constraints do not permit implementation. The earliest the proposal might be implemented would be _____

Signature: Academic Dean

Date

Copies forwarded: Senate Curriculum Committee Chairperson, Department Chairperson, Registrar

A. COURSE PROPOSAL

1. Title of the Course: Law and Evidence

Department: Law/Justice

Sponsor: Charles P. Nemeth, Jd
Frank Cristaudo

2. Essence:

- a. Graduate or Undergraduate course: Undergraduate
- b. Semester hours credit: Three (3) semester hours
- c. Course level: Senior
- d. Pre-requisites: Criminal Procedure (2105.457)
- e. Effect of the course on the current and planned departmental curricular pattern: Restricted elective in Law Bank.
- f. Suggested time and scale of implementation: Fall, 1982

3. Details:

- a. Adequacy of present staff: No additional staff or resources required.
- b. Statements as to the uniqueness of the course: This course will provide the only structured coverage of this area of criminal justice.
- c. Course objectives: 1.) The student will become familiar with the basic rules of evidence applicable to criminal proceedings.
2.) The student will become familiar with the vocabulary and concepts of the area of criminal evidence such as burdens of proof, presumptions, judicial notice and relevancy.
3.) The student will become familiar with the hearsay rule and its exceptions. 4.) The student will learn the rules of admissibility of certain forms of evidence such as character evidence, privileges, self-incrimination, physical and

demonstrative evidence, scientific evidence and expert testimony.

d. Evaluation and grading procedures: Examinations, class participation and short papers.

e. N/A

4. Topical Outline or Syllabus:

SEE ATTACHED

5. Rationale:

The purpose of this course is to teach criminal justice students the basic rules of evidence which are utilized in criminal trial proceedings. Though the basic issue is normally the admissibility or inadmissibility of evidence, the students will learn which types of evidence are admissible, the reasons why they are admissible, and the intended effect of such evidence. Graduates of college criminal justice programs are expected to be familiar with the vocabulary and basic concepts of the criminal evidence area. Graduates who are familiar with the basic rules of criminal evidence will be at an advantage when seeking employment in criminal justice positions such as police and counselors. In being familiar with which types of evidence are admissible as proof in a proceeding, the person gathering the evidence will be able to make better trained decisions on whether to commit time and resources in pursuing a particular piece of evidence, and on how to preserve the admissibility of such evidence through the proper control of such evidence from the time of acquisition to the time of presentation at the criminal proceeding, whether at a grand jury proceeding,

motion or trial. A difficult area for police is the conflict between acquiring evidence to prove guilt as opposed to the violation of the civil rights of the individual being investigated. In the past if such violation occurred the courts were more likely to dismiss the prosecution of the individual. A trend may be developing, however, to hold the policeman, or other person acting in the position of acquiring evidence, individually liable both civilly and criminally for such violations.

6. The department approves by unanimous vote. Gracious assistance was provided by Frank Cristaudo, Attorney in Gloucester County, and a letter of support is attached from Judge Joseph Mennite.

Topical Outline
Law and Evidence

- 1st Week: Evidence and the Adversary Process
Sources of Evidence
The Concept of Admissibility
- 2nd Week: Types of Evidence
Judicial Notice
Burden - Presumptions
The Concept of Relevance
- 3rd Week: Character Evidence
Victim vs. Defendant
- 4th Week: Plea of Guilty - Withdrawn
Compromise
The Hearsay Rule - Historical
- 5th Week: Hearsay: What is not Hearsay?
Statements, Acts, Conduct
- 6th Week: Exceptions to the Hearsay Rule
Admissions
Previous Testimony
Dying Declarations
Spontaneous Declarations
- 7th Week: Hearsay Exceptions
State of Mind
Business - Public Records
Other Rules on Hearsay
- 8th Week: Mid-Term
- 9th Week: Impeachment
Cross-Examination
Direct Examination
- 10th Week: The Concept of Privilege
Attorney - Client
- 11th Week: Self-Incrimination
- 12th Week: Real Evidence
The Best Evidence Rule
- 13th Week: Opinion Testimony
Lay and Expert Witnesses
- 14th Week: Demonstrative Evidence
Scientific Evidence
Exclusionary Rules
- 15th Week: Final Exam

LAW OFFICES
MENNITE & MENNITE
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JOSEPH MENNITE
FILOMENA M. MENNITE

845-0288
AREA CODE 609

November 19, 1981

Frank A. Cristaudo, J.D.
Law/Justice Department
Glassboro State College
Glassboro, New Jersey 08028

Re: Criminal Evidence

Dear Frank:

I have reviewed the proposal for the above-course in the Law/Justice Department at Glassboro State College. I concur with your impression that the course will be valuable for those graduates of Glassboro State College who intend to seek positions in the Criminal Justice area. The course should help those graduates better compete for the positions in Criminal Justice because of the training they will have received and should help them in the performance of their duties as professionals in the field. It is very essential that anyone involved in law enforcement know the rules of evidence involved. This will aid in the processing of the case from the original information that a law has been violated, collecting the documentary or other evidence, interviewing witnesses, and testifying in Court.

The outline of the course that you have given to me seems to provide all of the essentials necessary for the aforesaid. Both as a Lawyer and Municipal Judge, I can see the importance of law enforcement personnel knowing the rules of evidence in the processing and presentation of a case.

Best of luck to you in the course.

Very truly yours,

MENNITE & MENNITE

Joseph Mennite

JM/df

8. Catalogue Description:

(Pre-requisite: 2105.457)

This course will cover: The basic principles of criminal evidence, including burdens of proof, judicial notice, presumptions, testimonial privileges and hearsay; the rule of exclusion of evidence, confessions, identifications and electronic eavesdropping; and the use of physical and demonstrative evidence including fingerprints, exhibits, photographs, documents and writings, scientific evidence and the polygraph.