Criminal Justice Unit III voc

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| **search warrant** | An order, issued by a judge, directing officers to conduct a search of specified premises for specified objects or persons and to bring them before the court. |
| **particularity** | The requirement that a search warrant state precisely where the search is to take place and what items are to be seized. |
| **probable cause** | The evidentiary criterion necessary to sustain an arrest or the issuance of an arrest or search warrant; a set of facts, information, circumstances, or conditions that would lead a reasonable person to believe that an offense was committed and that the accused committed that offense. |
| **hearsay evidence** | Testimony that is not firsthand but relates information told by a second party. |
| **exigent** | Emergency or immediate circumstance. |
| **hot pursuit** | A legal doctrine that allows police to search premises where they suspect a crime has been committed without a warrant when delay would endanger their lives or the lives of others and lead to the escape of the alleged perpetrator. |
| **threshold inquiry** | A term used to describe a stop and frisk. |
| **stop and frisk** | The situation in which police officers who are suspicious of an individual run their hands lightly over the suspect's outer garments to determine if the person is carrying a concealed weapon—also called a threshold inquiry or pat-down. |
| **search incident to a lawful arrest** | An exception to the search warrant rule; limited to the immediate surrounding area. |
| **bus sweep** | Police investigation technique in which officers board a bus or train without suspicion of illegal activity and question passengers, asking for identification and seeking permission to search their baggage. |
| **plain view doctrine** | Evidence that is in plain view of police officers may be seized without a search warrant. |
| **curtilage** | Grounds or fields attached to a house. |
| **public safety doctrine** | A suspect can be questioned in the field without a Miranda warning if the information the police seek is needed to protect public safety. |
| **booking** | The administrative record of an arrest listing the offender's name, address, physical description, date of birth, employer, time of arrest, offense, and name of arresting officer; it also includes photographing and fingerprinting of the offender. |
| **lineup** | Placing a suspect in a group for the purpose of being viewed and identified by a witness. |
| **exclusionary rule** | The principle that prohibits using illegally obtained evidence in a trial. |
| **good faith exception** | The principle that evidence may be used in a criminal trial even though the search warrant used to obtain it was technically faulty, so long as the police acted in good faith when they sought the warrant from a judge. |
| **inevitable discovery rule** | The principle that evidence can be used in court even though the information that led to its discovery was obtained in violation of the Miranda rule if a judge finds it would have been discovered anyway by other means or sources. |