



UNDERSTANDING CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

VOLUME 1: INVESTIGATION

VOLUME 2: ADJUDICATION

FOURTH EDITION



2009 SUPPLEMENT

Joshua Dressler
Alan C. Michaels



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UNDERSTANDING CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

Volume 1: Investigation Volume 2: Adjudication 2009 Supplement

Fourth Edition

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**UNDERSTANDING
CRIMINAL PROCEDURE**
Fourth Edition

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PREFACE

This Supplement includes all relevant United States Supreme Court decisions handed down since the fourth edition of *Understanding Criminal Procedure* (Volumes 1 and 2) went to press. It also includes selected citations to recently published literature in the field and, where pertinent, to state and lower federal court decisions.

Joshua Dressler
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Columbus, Ohio
July 2009

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Chapter 1 (Vol. 1)

INTRODUCTION TO CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

§ 1.03 STAGES OF A CRIMINAL PROSECUTION

Page 10: add to footnote 32:

. ³² . . . *Rothgery v. Gillespie County*, 128 S. Ct. 2578 (2008).

Page 13: add to footnote 50:

⁵⁰ See generally Richard H. Fallon, Jr. & Daniel Meltzer, *Habeas Corpus Jurisdiction, Substantive Rights, and the War on Terror*, 120 Harv. L. Rev. 2029 (2007); Nancy J. King et al., *Habeas Litigation in U.S. District Courts* (2007).

§ 1.04 STUDYING CONSTITUTIONAL LAW CASES

Page 16: add to footnote 59:

⁵⁹ See generally Christopher E. Smith, *The Roles of Justice John Paul Stevens in Criminal Justice Cases*, 39 Suffolk U. L. Rev. 719 (2006).

Page 17: add to footnote 62:

⁶² For further analysis of the Rehnquist Court, see generally *Symposium: Just Right?: Assessing the Rehnquist Court's Parting Words on Criminal Justice*, 94 Geo. L.J. 1319-1634 (2006); *A Symposium on the Legacy of the Rehnquist Court*, 74 Geo. Wash. L. Rev. 869, 956-1089 (2006) (four articles on criminal justice). For analysis of the criminal justice views of Justice John Paul Stevens, see *Symposium, The Jurisprudence of Justice Stevens*, 74 Fordham L. Rev. 1557, 1569-1757 (2006) (four articles on criminal justice).

Page 20: at the end of the second sentence of the last paragraph, add new footnote 67.1:

Justice O'Connor also . . . retire that summer.^{67.1}

^{67.1} President George W. Bush initially nominated Harriet Miers to replace Justice O'Connor. Miers withdrew her name from consideration after her nomination ran into political difficulty, including dissatisfaction among conservatives in the President's party. President Bush then nominated Samuel A. Alito, Jr., to replace Justice O'Connor. On January 31, 2006, Justice O'Connor stepped down, and Justice Alito took the oath of office.

