Criminal Justice Overview
AJ 3
How Is Government Structured

- Branches of government
  - executive [mayors, governors, the president]
  - legislative [city councils, state legislatures, congress]
  - judicial [our courts]
- What branch do the police fall under?
Legal Remedies

• There are three legal remedies
  • criminal [violate the law; punished by society]
  • civil [legal issues between people]
  • administrative [personnel rules and regulations for example; administrative fines for businesses]
Components of the CJS

- Police
- Courts
- Corrections
Does the CJS work well together?

- When all components of the criminal justice system [judges, prosecutors, defense attorneys and law enforcement] work harmoniously together, synergistically or maintaining a symbiotic relationship, striving towards a common goal - justice - this is called the Consensus Model.

- When they don’t then it is called the Conflict Model.
POLICE
• Consist of federal, state and local agencies

• Federal consists of agencies like: FBI, ATF, NCIS, USCG

• State consists of agencies like: U.C. Police, CHP, CSU Police

• Local consists of agencies like: Upland P.D., SBSO
• One of three ways in which a person has an encounter with the police.
  
  • Contact or consensual encounter [the least intrusive]
  
  • Detention
  
  • Arrest [the most intrusive]
Courts
• DA’s office issues a complaint and this is generally how one begins their journey in the CJS.

• A grand jury can issue a True Bill, which is the same as an indictment, and this is another way to begin your journey in the CJS.

• In California, your very first appearance that you make in court, at which time the defendant can enter a plea is your arraignment.
• There are several people who make up the courtroom work group. Can you name them?

• If your case goes to trial and the jury’s verdict is guilty, does the judge have the authority of set aside, or vacate the verdict?

• If you are found guilty of committing multiple crimes, the judge can sentence you to concurrent or consecutive sentences. What does that mean?
• Or if you are lucky, the court may give you probation. Because after all, they are the one’s who impose probation.

• Juveniles are another matter. Just remember that juveniles have no right to a jury trial, and their proceedings are closed to the public.

• Oh, and one final point. A grand jury and a trial jury are not the same thing. How are they different?
Corrections
• Key concept associated with corrections is parole. What is parole?

• Is it imposed by the court or the state?

• Is parole imposed post-incarceration? Can you be on parole if you have not done time in state prison?
What do you know about the Bill of Rights?
• Of primary concern for us in this course are the 4th, 5th, 6th, 8th [to a limited degree], and 14th.

• Let’s see what you know.
Which Amendment addresses due process and equal protection?
Which Amendment addresses a defendant’s right to a speedy trial?
6th Amendment
Which Amendment guards against unreasonable searches and seizures?
4th Amendment
Which Amendment addresses a defendant’s right to confront witnesses against him?
6th Amendment