

EXPANDED COURSE OUTLINE
REGULAR BASIC COURSE
LEARNING DOMAIN 2
CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

Effective date of outline: July 1, 2018

I. LEARNING NEED

To be effective leaders, peace officers must be aware of the constitutional rights of all individuals within the United States, regardless of citizenship status, and the role of the criminal justice system has in protecting those rights.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- A. Identify the freedoms and rights afforded to individuals under the U.S. Constitution, the Bill of Rights, and later amendments
 - 1. The basic rights and freedoms protected by the U.S. Constitution and its amendment apply to all individuals in the United States regardless of citizenship status

- B. Identify how the U.S. Constitution amendments apply to the actions and conduct of peace officers
 - 1. First Amendment
 - 2. Fourth Amendment
 - 3. Fifth Amendment
 - 4. Sixth Amendment
 - 5. Eighth Amendment
 - 6. Fourteenth Amendment

- C. Discuss the components and primary goals of the criminal justice system
 - 1. Law Enforcement
 - 2. Judicial
 - 3. Corrections

- D. Identify the major goals of the criminal justice system.
 - 1. Guarantee due process of the law
 - 2. Prevent crime
 - 3. Protect life and property
 - 4. Uphold and enforce the law
 - 5. Dispense equal justice
 - 6. Apprehend offenders
 - 7. Assure victims' rights

II. LEARNING NEED

Peace officers must realize that law enforcement is not solely the function of police and sheriff agencies. There are many other federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies that are part of the criminal justice system.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- A. List the primary federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies within the criminal justice system
 - 1. Protecting life and property
 - 2. Preventing crime
 - 3. Maintaining order
 - 4. Enforcing the law
 - 5. Arresting violators of the law
 - 6. Assuring victim's rights

- B. Identify the positions held by individuals who work within the criminal justice systems law enforcement component.
 - 1. P.C. 830.1
 - 2. P.C. 830.2
 - 3. P.C. 830.3
 - 4. P.C. 830.31
 - 5. P.C. 830.32
 - 6. P.C. 830.33
 - 7. P.C. 830.34
 - 8. P.C. 830.35
 - 9. P.C. 830.36
 - 10. P.C. 830.37
 - 11. P.C. 830.38
 - 12. P.C. 830.4
 - 13. P.C. 830.5

III. LEARNING NEED

Peace officers must understand the judicial component of the criminal justice system because much of their work results in cases that go to court.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- A. Discuss the objectives of the judicial component of the criminal justice system
 - 1. Providing due process of the law
 - 2. Rendering fair judgments
 - 3. Dispensing just punishment

4. Assuring victim's rights
- B. Discuss the organization of the California court system, including positions commonly recognized as part of the judicial system
1. Judges and Magistrates
 2. Prosecuting Attorneys
 3. Defense Attorneys
- C. Discuss the judicial process in criminal cases
1. Arraignment
 2. Bail
 3. Preliminary hearing
 4. Indictment
 5. Trial

IV. LEARNING NEED

Peace officers should recognize that the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) is a component of the criminal justice system. Officers must also be familiar with the differences between parole and probation conditions, and their role in the enforcement of those conditions.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- A. Discuss the objectives and responsibilities of the correction's component of the criminal justice system
1. Confining prisoners
 2. Rehabilitating prisoners
 3. Supervising parolees and probationers in the community
 4. Assuring victim's rights
- B. Recall the definitions of parole and probation
1. Parole – a conditional release from a state prison which allows an individual to serve the remainder of a sentence outside of prison
 2. Probation – the suspension of the imposition or execution of a sentence and the order by the court of conditional and revocable release into the community
- C. Discuss the differences between:
1. Parole
 - a. Administered by Parole and Community Services of the CDCR

- b. Imposed by an administrative board at a parole hearing, dependent upon statutory requirements, the type of sentence being served, and institutional recommendations
- c. Revocable by parole agent or administrative review board

2. Probation

- a. Administered by county probation departments
- b. Imposed at the court's discretion in the county where the offense occurred
- c. Revocable by probation officer recommendation or court enactment

Description	Hours
POST Minimum Required Hours	<u>2</u>
Agency Specific Hours	<u> </u>
Total Instructional Hours	<u>2</u>