**OUTLINE**

**Briefly summarize existing law enforcement, judicial, and correctional interventions used to combat criminal organizations in your community.**

* At least four judicial, law enforcement, and correctional interventions are usually used when battling the different criminal organizations across the community.
* The approaches include deterrence, retribution, restraint, and rehabilitation.
* Perhaps the most common procedure that the community uses is deterrence, which revolves around discouraging the different criminal acts
* Typical intervention strategies used to deter criminality include increasing the punishment certainty.
* Most potential criminals end up being hampered by the apprehension risk. Such an approach instills fear of the consequences, especially the offender
* For instance, in case of increased criminal activities, the community would increase police officers' numbers in the area, thus forcing the criminals to change their minds.
* Another common approach, which the community considers a viable intervention, is retribution.
* The sentence is primarily based on inflicting a punishment in the criminal justice system, which acts as vengeance.
* As much as this approach may be considered too traditional, the intervention is justified, especially in extreme situations
* The most common retribution form, which the community uses, is punishment such as hard labor or community work.
* Restraint is also another common correctional intervention that criminal justice officers use to mitigate criminal gangs within the community.
* The most common approach under this intervention program is arresting the criminal and placing them behind bars.
* Jailing criminals is inarguably the most practical and effective approach to reduce crimes. However, most people consider it a short-term solution
* The last corrective intervention that the community mainly uses is rehabilitation programs.
* Such an approach requires up-front financial investment and buy-ins, especially from the community.
* Typically, it focuses on primary education, counseling, and job training.

·        **Explain which interventions should be retained and which interventions should be eliminated or changed and why.**

* The fact that rehabilitation programs offer long-term solutions, mainly to criminality, should be maintained.
* As previously mentioned, this approach primarily focuses on primary education, counseling, and job training.
* This means that the program specifically focuses on the criminals in giving them practical solutions to their criminality behaviors
* Apart from that, such an intervention program advocates for changed behaviors since the criminal is counseled extensively.
* The basic education, which the program incorporates, is also vital for the criminal.
* However, the criminal justice system should focus on changing or possibly eliminating the retribution intervention, which is based on inflicting punishment, especially to the criminal
* Analytically, such an approach could be considered as a short-term solution. Once it is done, there is the possibility that the criminal might return to criminal activities.

·        **Propose at least one new intervention that should be implemented for each of the criminal justice subsystems (law enforcement, courts, and corrections).**

* America's criminal justice system remains responsible for keeping different communities safe, ensuring equal and fair justice.
* However, the system continues to be marred by issues and irregularities (Brown, Turner, & Weisser, 2019).
* The system is currently short of its mandate, considering the devastating consequences throughout the system.
* America is presently encumbered with a traditional bloated criminal procedure that is also known for its inequality and unfairness
* Instead of making changes, the justice system drains public resources and disrupts the different American communities.
* The three methods (courts, law enforcement, and corrections) must resort to new strategies to help the public have a different notion about them.

**Law enforcement - Create Diversion Opportunities**

* In this proposal, assemblies must focus on passing legislation, which creates pre-booking and non-arrest diversion programs.
* Here, the programs would act as perfect substitutes to conviction and incarceration
* The public and the criminal justice officers should view the program as substitutes, especially in situations where criminality and arrests might be the only practical alternative available.

**Courts -hold prosecutors liable for misconduct**.

* In this proposal, prosecutors and magistrates that engage in deliberate transgression should be held liable.
* Most prosecutors and magistrates go scot-free despite their misconduct
* This proposal would address serious misconduct, such as destroying evidence, which could set an accused person free.
* The proposal would also address issues such as the fabrication of evidence.

**Corrections - classification of prisoners**

* The proposal to classify prisoners would be instrumental, especially in the country's correctional facilities.
* Organizing prisoners means categorizing the prisoners based on their charges in the sense that lower-risk groups are incarcerated under more inadequate security systems to avoid overcrowding or being influenced into high-tech crimes.

·        **Explain why each would be more effective than current interventions alone.**

* **Creating diversion opportunities** within the justice system would favor small-scale criminals since it is less costly than ordinary criminal justice processing.
* For instance, a counseling program could be affordable compared to incarceration
* Such a program would limit the harshness of the entire criminal law operation.
* **Hold prosecutors liable for misconduct (deliberate)**would help limit injustices behind the court corridors.
* More specifically, the proposal would help determine fabrication of evidence, bribery in court and address serious misconducts, including the acts of destroying evidence, which could set an accused person free.
* **Classification of prisoners -**Currently, the American justice system does not necessarily classify prisoners based on their criminality levels.
* Typically, this leads to prison overcrowding (Brown, Turner, & Weisser, 2019).
* Under this proposal, the prisoners would be classified based on the severity of their charges, which would be necessary for limiting the number of prisoners.

**Describe the obstacles you may encounter while attempting to implement these recommendations and overcoming the obstacles**

**Create Diversion Opportunities**

* Creating diversion opportunities is likely to be defective because the program might only be available or practical to people that have committed nonviolent offenses or low-level crimes.
* Additionally, the selection process might also be self-defeating.
* For instance, individuals with addiction issues or mental illnesses might not be intrinsically violent
* Violence is likely to occur because of failure to treat them.
* Perhaps the best approach to counter such a challenge is setting up specific policies that would define or specify individuals who would use such programs
* In this case, the program will specifically accommodate low-level criminals to avoid incorporating everyone through it.

**Hold prosecutors liable for misconduct (deliberate)**

* It is challenging to establish the full extent of particular court misconduct since the prosecutors usually determine individuals that control evidence access during investigations.
* Apart from that, magistrates and prosecutors have full authority, especially in the courts
* Therefore, holding them viable could prove challenging.
* Dealing with this challenge would need introducing the file discovery system and adopting the standardized procedures, especially during eyewitness identification.
* Further, video recording of the criminals/suspects would be instrumental, especially during interrogations.

**Classification of prisoners**

* Classifying the prisoners based on the severity of their charges in line with the proposal could be challenging since the system might not be effective in terms of general categorization.
* For instance, most high-level prisoners are likely to be categorized as low-level criminals. Devising a strategy that would classify the prisoners effectively could be used to avert the mix-up.