

# Crime & Punishment in Traveller

*By Alex Ingram*

Several years ago I was involved in a Traveller adventure where crime and punishment were major elements of play. At times no one could agree on what procedures and rules were acceptable or how to structure the courts and prisons realistically. We still had plenty of fun but it could have been made better by an understanding of the real life criminal justice system. More detail was needed; so I began researching the subject by interviewing several criminal attorneys and cops that I knew, by reading several books and dozens of articles, by visiting tons of criminal justice web sites throughout the world, and of course, reflecting back upon viewing tens of thousands of hours of TV crime shows\* and movies\*\*. After all, we're a culture obsessed with crime and punishment!

This is one in a series of articles I am publishing on this website. The others are: Traveller Law Enforcement Character Generation System, a Criminal Career Character Generation System, a Traveller Pre-Service Character Generation System, Characteristics in Traveller and Information Sources in Traveller.

If you find something there that you like, feel free to use it. If you have any comments or if I got something wrong, please e-mail me at [aaingram@ev1.net](mailto:aaingram@ev1.net) so I can correct it; otherwise, enjoy!

*\*CSI and CSI: Miami, NYPD Blues, Law & Order (the original), Law & Order: Sexual Victims Unit, Law & Order: Criminal Intent, LA Dragnet, Without a Trace, The Shield, Third Watch, Cold Case Files, 1-800-Missing, Forensics Files, American Justice, Crossing Jordan, America's Most Wanted, JAG, Navy NCIS, 10-8: Officers on Duty, The District, The New Investigators, The Handler, Karen Sisco: US Marshal, Cops, I Detective, The System, Line of Duty, The Practice, Monk, The Guardian, The FBI Files, City Confidential, The Sentinel, The Division, Murder She Wrote, Nash Bridges, Miami Vice, Alien Nation, Hill Street Blues, Homicide: Life on the Streets, Perry Mason, Quincy M.E., Hawaii Five O, The Rockford Files, Colombo, McCloud, Diagnosis Murder, Chips, LA Law, Matlock and T.J. Hooker.*

*\*\*The Dirty Harry series, Shaft, LA Confidential, Witness, The Firm, The Bone Collector, In the Line of Duty, Robo Cop, A Few Good Men, The Pelican Brief, Outland, The Client, The Heist, In the Heat of the Night, Along Came a Spider, Training Day, Lethal Weapons (the series), The Negotiator, Murder by the Numbers, Seven, Run Away Jury and Minority Report.*

## Criminal Law vs. Civil Law

<b>Criminal Law</b>	<b>Civil Law</b>
Operates from a moral perspective	Operates from an economic perspective
Protects society in general against harm	Protects individuals and businesses against economic wrongs
Results in a criminal being found guilty and sentenced to periods of probation, public service, imprisonment or fines	Results in one party being ruled against and having to pay monetary consideration, damages, attorney fees and court costs
The prosecution (state) vs. the individual (accused)	The plaintiff (victim) vs. the defendant (accused)
The rules of evidence are strictly enforced (i.e., hearsay, rumors and personal opinions are not allowed, with some exceptions)	The rules of evidence are much more relaxed (hearsay, rumors and personal opinions are allowed in many cases)
The government must prove their case; the defendant is considered innocent until proven guilty	The plaintiff must prove their case
Truth is determined beyond a reasonable doubt or to a moral certainty	Truth is determined by a preponderance of the evidence
Results in a plea or verdict	Results in a settlement or ruling
Begins with a criminal complaint being filed or grand jury indictment	Begins with a civil complaint or the filing of a personal or class action lawsuit

A general rule of thumb: that which is not criminal, is civil!

## Law Enforcement Agencies

### **City Level — Metropolitan Police Force**

Depending on the size of the city this agency employs hundreds to tens of thousands of full-time police officers performing both generalized and specialized duties enforcing city ordinances and state and national laws. They operate only within city borders. In smaller towns and villages this role may be played by a volunteer town watch or a part-time town sheriff or marshal. In the largest cities the police may employ specialized patrol units, transit units, aviation service units, harbor units, fugitive squads, canine units, dive squads, bomb squads, SWAT teams, mounted units, internal affairs units, crime scene teams, detectives and criminal intelligence squads. Its personnel may be referred to as Constables, Patrolmen and Detectives and trained at the Police Academy.

### **County Level — Sheriff's Department**

Depending on its size this agency employs hundreds to tens of thousands of full-time sheriff deputies or constables performing both generalized and specialized duties enforcing state and national laws. Counties (also called parishes, boroughs or shires in some jurisdictions) are political / administrative sub-divisions of the state government. This agency operates only within the boundaries of the county and provides coverage to cities, metroplexes, un-incorporated and rural areas within the county. Some of its mandate include management of the county jail facility, court protection (bailiffs), riot control units, civil defense units, specialized search dog units and mounted posses which conducts manhunts for escaped convicts or joint wilderness search and

rescue operations. Its personnel may be referred to as Deputies and Investigators and trained at the Sheriff's Academy.

### **State Level —Department of Public Safety (DPS)**

This agency employs thousands to tens of thousands of full-time troopers, rangers or highway patrolmen performing both generalized and specialized duties enforcing state and national laws. This agency patrols state highways outside of major metropolitan areas to provide for commuter safety and investigates traffic accidents. They're also responsible for investigation of crimes against the state government and the apprehension of wanted fugitives. Its personnel may be referred to as Troopers, Rangers, Mounties, Inspectors and Examiners and trained at the DPS Academy.

### **National Level — Federal Investigative Agency**

This agency employ thousands of full-time agents or marshals charged with enforcing national laws and international treaties. It generally has field offices within major metropolitan areas. Its' mandate is the investigation of crimes against the nation and it may operate a variety of specialized unit such as hostage rescue teams, executive and witness protection units, counter-intelligence units, counter-terrorist units, a behavioral science unit along with a comprehensive national criminal laboratory and computer databases. It also runs the National Law Enforcement Academy or "National Academy" for short. Its personnel may be referred to as Special Agents, Federal Marshals, Inspectors and Examiners

### **Planetary Level — UN Peacekeeping Force**

This agency employs tens of thousands to hundreds of thousands of full-time peacekeepers enforcing planetary laws and interstellar treaties operating within the borders of a planet or subsector. It also provides general peacekeeping, counter-terrorism and counter-insurgency operations, immigration and customs duties to starports, as well as criminal enforcement and internal security functions. The spaceborne element could consist of a fleet of frigates, system defense boats (SDBs), fighters, orbital weapons platforms and naval starports. Its personnel may be referred to as Peacekeepers, Monitors or Inspectors and trained at a planetary Peacekeepers Training Center.

### **SubSector or Sector Level — Imperial Star Patrol**

This agency employs hundreds of thousands of full-time star rangers charged with patrolling the interstellar trade routes between planets. They enforce subsector and Imperial laws and treaties. They maintains a fleet of starships (fighters, system defense boats, frigates, destroyers and cruisers) and a network of starbases charged with inspecting merchant ships, preventing piracy, curtailing smuggling and tech-running, quelling internal rebellion and interstellar war, providing space search and rescue services and insuring spacelane navigation and safety. Its officer and enlisted scouts are referred to as Star Rangers. The scouts are worked up through the published Traveller Scout Character Development System, or receive their commissions through the Imperial Scout Academy.

## **Imperial Level — Imperial Ministry of Justice, Special Branch**

This agency employs hundreds of thousands of personnel charged with enforcing Imperial laws and interstellar treaties. They are mandated with investigating and prosecuting crimes against the Imperium, along with abuses committed by the Imperial nobility. Its personnel are referred to as Imperial Agents, Inspectors and Guardians and trained at the Imperial Academy of Justice. All law enforcement personnel in this branch has a bachelors degree or higher.

### **The Court System**

(Imperial / Planet / Nation / State / County / City)

The following are examples of the various criminal or civil courts available:

Imperial High Council of Justice (Nine Tribune Panel) (Criminal & Civil Cases)

Imperial Council of Justice (Three to Seven Tribune Panel) (Criminal & Civil Cases)

International, Planetary or World Court (Nine Justice Panel) (Criminal & Civil Cases)

National Supreme Court (Nine Justice Panel) (Criminal & Civil Cases)

National Court of Appeals (Five Justice Panel) (Criminal & Civil Cases)

National District or Circuit Court (Judge) (Criminal & Civil Cases)

State Supreme Court (Five Justice Panel) (Criminal & Civil Cases)

State Appellate Court (Three Justice Panel) (Criminal & Civil Cases)

County Superior Court (Judge) (Criminal Felonies & Civil Cases)

County Justice Court (Judge) (Criminal Misdemeanors & Civil Cases)

Municipal Superior Court (Judge) (Criminal Felonies & Civil Cases)

Municipal Justice Court (Judge) (Criminal Misdemeanors & Civil Cases)

(may also be referred to as a Justice of the Peace Court)

## **The Lower Courts**

Warrant Court (Magistrate) (located at municipal police stations or police district headquarters or county sheriff offices this court is charged with issuing court orders (i.e., wiretaps, property seizures, protective custody, material witness, temporary restraining) and warrants (i.e., search, arrest, etc.) in support of police or sheriff investigations)

Arraignment Court (Magistrate) (located at city and county jails and county and national courthouses screens criminal complaints to insure that probable cause exists in filings of criminal charges, appoints defense counsel as needed, accepts pleas, sets bail or bond, and assigns trial judges and dates of trial court appearance)

War Crimes Tribunal (Five to Nine Civilian Judge Panel) (A national or international war crimes commission prosecuting terrorist or military or civilian leaders charged with crimes against humanity and acts of war against civilians)

Judicial Misconduct Committee (State Bar Review Panel) (Hears cases against lawyers who have been charged with misconduct, ethical violations or criminal malpractice. They have the power to either censure or disbar a member)

*There are many different courts at various levels of jurisdiction from small claims to traffic to family to tax courts—too many to list separately here. Create them only as needed.*

## **Officers of the Court**

### **The Judiciary**

Tribune (Generally SubSector or Imperial Level)  
Justice (Generally State, National and Planetary Level)  
Judge (Generally City, County, State and National Level)  
Magistrate (Generally City, County, State and National Level)

### **The Prosecution**

Imperial Minister of Justice  
Imperial Guardian (equivalent to a US Attorney)  
Attorney General (State or National Prosecuting Attorney)  
District Attorney (City or County Prosecuting Attorney)  
Deputy District Attorney  
Assistant District Attorney

### **The Defense**

Attorney (Counselor / Lawyer / Barrister / Solicitor)  
Private Law Firms  
Public Defenders' Office / Legal Aid Societies  
Corporate Legal Departments  
Private Judges (Arbitrators)

## **Other Judicial Ranks & Titles**

Examiner, Auditor, Referee, Judge, Arbitrator, Assessor, Attorney, Magistrate, Gravius, Counselor, Advisor, Counsel, Solicitor, Trustee, Barrister, Representative, Jurist, Inquisitor, Law Giver, Tribune, Lord, Overlord, Regulator, Praetor, Legat, Negotiator, Litigator and Mediator.

## Prefixes / Suffixes

Chief, Deputy, Vice, Special, Senior, Junior, Lieutenant, First, Supreme, Executive, Command, Assistant, Line, Grand, Private, Lead, Prime, Primary, Secondary, General, Charge, Head, Sub, Super, Superior, Minor, Master, Over, Uber, Under, High.

## Law Skills

I have listed several new skills pertaining to the practice of law. There are many different areas of law in a modern society—criminal, civil, domestic, probate, entertainment, sports, environmental, etc. Those listed are most useful within the game setting:

**Legal** — This is a generalist skill and includes an understanding of legal terminology, the use of a law library or online reference service (like WestLaw), a knowledge of legal jurisdictions and court organization and operations, training in the writing of legal forms, motions and briefs, and how to file a law suit or criminal complaint. It does not include the specific knowledge of civil or criminal statutes (referred to as case law). Legal does not involve participation in a courtroom trial or legal theory or strategy. This skill alone would qualify the PC to be a para-legal or legal secretary. Combined with graduation from a law school and passing the bar exam, this skill is necessary for a lawyer to open and operate a law practice.

**Criminal Codes** — Specific knowledge of law as it applies to criminal law and includes an understanding of the rights of the accused, the hearing process, trial procedures, the rules of evidence, jury selection, courtroom protocol and practice, the use of legal strategy, and punishment and appeal. The codes are learned by attendance at law school. In order to practice law the PC has to be licensed by the state or nation and pass a bar exam administered by a professional bar association or legal society.

**Civil Codes** — Specific knowledge of law as it applies to civil law including defamation of character (as in libel or slander), invasion of privacy, wrongful death, medical malpractice, product liability and sexual / racial harassment / discrimination. If it doesn't fit anywhere else, it goes here!

**Commercial Codes** — Specific knowledge of law as it applies to business relationships (sometimes referred to as business or agency law) includes an understanding of business organization (sole proprietorships, partnerships and corporations) and the laws governing their creation and breakup, the rights of employees and employers, landlord and tenant disputes, intellectual property, false advertising, warranties and business contracts.

**Domestic (Family) Codes** — Specific knowledge of law as it applies to domestic statutes including an understanding of the laws governing marriage, divorce, property settlement, child custody and support, alimony, parental rights, paternity issues, adoptions, name changes and prenuptial agreements.

**Military (Uniformed) Codes** — Specific knowledge of law as it applies to military or naval forces and the court marshal process.

**Aristocratic (Feudal) Codes** — Specific knowledge of law as it applies to the nobility including an understanding of inheritance and the transfer of title of nobility and the line of succession.

**Interstellar (Admiralty) Codes** — Specific knowledge of law as it applies to interstellar treaties and agreements. Laws between the Imperium and planets or groupings of planets. It includes an understanding of the laws governing space, the rights of starship captains, extradition, the rights of diplomatic personnel, interstellar organizations, salvage rights, the rules of navigation, piracy and skipping of a spacecraft.

**International (Aviation / Maritime) Codes** — Specific knowledge of law as it applies to international treaties and agreements signed between nations. It includes an

understanding of the laws of the sea and airspace, the rights of maritime and aircraft captains, extradition, rights of diplomatic personnel, salvage rights, the rules of navigation and safety, piracy and skipping of a vessel or aircraft.

## **Crimes**

### **High Crimes (Felonies) & Praemunires (Misdemeanors)**

(Imperial Level)

The Emperor and his Minister of Justice accepts the premise that each world establishes its own system of laws and criminal courts, but reserves unto themselves the right to establish and administer certain crimes that are unique and have a direct impact upon the Imperium. They define and enforce only those offenses that occur on worlds that are under the protection of the Imperium or crimes committed in the interstellar void between planets. The Imperium is concerned with criminal acts that directly impact on the peace and stability of the realm and the maintenance of interstellar trade. The crimes listed below are punishable either by death, imprisonment or heavy fines.

#### **Crimes Against the Emperor**

Assassination / Regicide / Threatening the Life of the Emperor or the Royal Family / Slander the Name of the Emperor or the Royal Family

#### **Crimes Against the Empire**

Treason / Espionage / Sabotage / Rebellion / Sedition / Insurrection / Insurgency / Counterfeiting of Imperial Documents, Passports or Currency / Trafficking in Weapons of Mass Destruction / Impersonation of an Imperial Official or Noble / Theft of Imperial Property / Breaking a Imperial Blockade / Illegal Entry to a Restricted or Interdicted Planet / Evading Conscription (Draft Dodging) / Desecration of the Imperial Flag or Emblem / Tax Evasion

#### **Crimes Against Interstellar Trade**

Piracy / Smuggling / Trading in Controlled or Restricted Technology (Techrunning) / Ship Skipping (taking a starship while it still maintains a debt) / Breaking an Imperial Embargo / Resource Plundering of an Imperial Reserved World

#### **Crimes Against Society**

Slavery / Genocide / War Atrocities / Ecocide / Illegal Genetic Engineering (Cloning / Sixth Day Violation) / Trafficking in Human Organs (Organlegging) / Crimes Against Humanity / Body Jacking / Using Psionics

**Felony Crimes**  
(State, National or Planetary)

Felony crimes are the most serious type and anyone convicted can receive a sentence of capital punishment or imprisonment from one year to life and fines of 100,000 Imperial Credits or greater.

Treason / Espionage / Terrorism (directed against a government or civil population)  
Assassination / Murder (Homicide in different degrees) / Genocide  
Voluntary Manslaughter / Involuntary Manslaughter  
Sedition / Insurrection / Rebellion / Mass Disruption of Infrastructure  
Reckless Endangerment  
Depraved Indifference to Human Life (Special Circumstance Murder)  
Possession of a Weapon of Mass Destruction with Intent to Use or Sell  
(including Nuclear, Biological or Chemical Weapons)  
Possession of Dangerous Contraband with Intent to Use or Sell  
(including Explosives, Toxins, Chemicals or Military Ordnance)  
Torture / Malicious Cruelty / Mayhem / Malicious Injury / Disfigurement / Mutilation  
Sexual Assault / Rape / Statutory Rape / Molestation / Sodomy / Carnal Knowledge  
Kidnapping / Abduction / Hostage Taking / Slavery / False Imprisonment /  
Impressment (Shanghai) / Baby Snatching  
Aggravated Trespassing / Home Invasion  
Stalking / Menacing Conduct / Communicating a Threat of Violence  
Blackmail / Extortion  
Evasion of Military Conscription (Draft Dodging)  
Criminal Sabotage / Malicious Destruction of Property  
Inciting a Riot (that resulted in death or serious bodily injury) /  
Provoking or Encouraging Violent Behavior  
Aggravated Assault / Armed Assault  
Aggravated Battery / Armed Battery  
Aggravated Burglary / Armed House Breaking  
Aggravated Robbery / Armed Robbery  
Arson (Use of Fire) / Aggravated Arson (Use of an Explosive Device)  
Manufacture, Possession or Sale of a Dangerous Device (Improvised Explosive Device /  
Booby Trap / Hoax Device)  
Felony Escape (Jail breaking) / Aiding & Abetting an Escape / Harboring a  
Known Fugitive / Flight to Avoid Prosecution / Evading Arrest  
Piracy / Hijacking / Car-Jacking  
Grand Larceny / Ship Skipping (Grand Theft of a Starship)  
Embezzlement / Grand Theft (Vehicle, Watercraft, Aircraft or Spacecraft)  
Conspiracy / Criminal Facilitation / Acting in Concert / Collusion  
Public Corruption (Bribe Taking) / Bribery of a Public Official (Offering a Bribe)  
Racketeering / Running a Criminal Enterprise  
Loan Sharking / Money Laundering  
Illegal Transfer of Technology (Techrunning)  
Trafficking / Manufacture & Distribution of Illegal Contraband (including Illicit Drugs or  
Counterfeit Pharmaceuticals / Firearms / Child Pornography / Counterfeit Trademark  
Products / Destructive Computer Programs)  
Child Abuse or Neglect / Indecency with a Child / Child Molestation / Enticement or Seduction  
of a Child / Incest / Sexual Exploitation of Children / Purchase or Sell of a Child or Infant  
(refer to Megan's' Law and Amber Alerts)  
Grand Fraud (Confidence Games / Marketing Fraud / Mail & Wire Fraud /

Securities Fraud (Insider Trading) / Bank Fraud / Health & Welfare Fraud / Estate Fraud /  
 Bankruptcy Fraud / Identity Fraud)  
 Forgery / Counterfeiting  
 Spoofing / ATM & Credit Card Theft  
 Product Tampering / Adulteration of Drug or Food Products  
 Falsifying or Destroying Evidence (Doctoring or Shredding)  
 Perjury / Subornation of Perjury / Obstruction of Justice / Felony Obstruction  
 Witness Intimidation / Jury Tampering  
 Pollution (Illegal Dumping of Hazardous Materials or Toxic Waste)  
 Ecocide / Destruction of Environmental Habitat  
 Industrial Espionage / Patent or Copyright Theft / Infringement of Intellectual Property  
 Cloning of Human Bodies for Organ Harvesting / Bodyjacking  
 Assisting a Suicide / Encouraging or Enabling the Death of Another  
 Unlawful Possession of Contraband (Military Weapons, Body Armor, Burglary  
 Tools, Drug Paraphernalia, Gambling Devices, etc.)  
 Identity Theft / False Impersonation for the Purpose of Fraud / Larceny by Fraud  
 Association with, Membership in, Recruitment for or Providing Financial Assistance to a  
 Terrorist or Criminal Organization (including a street gang) (Gangbanging)  
 Discrimination / Violation of Civil Rights  
 Denial of Service Attack (Computer Sabotage)  
 Tax Evasion / Filing a False Tax Claim  
 MisPerjury / Concealment of a Felony Crime  
 Aiding & Abetting a Felony Crime  
 Psionic Crimes (Mind Rape / Theft of Personality or Knowledge)

**Misdemeanor Crimes**  
 (State, National or Planetary)

Misdemeanor crimes are less severe and carry sentences of less than one year in jail and/or fines of 100,000 Imperial Credits or less.

Resisting Arrest / Disorderly Conduct / Public Intoxication  
 Making a False Official Statement  
 Malicious Mischief / Desecration of a Shrine (Tomb Raiding) / Vandalism (Graffiti Tagging)  
 Petty Fraud (Street Hustling / Confidence Games)  
 Petty Theft (Shoplifting / Pick Pocketing / Pilfering)  
 Physical Assault (No Injury / No Weapon) (Mugging)  
 Verbal Assault (Communicating a Threat)  
 Robbery (No Injury / No Weapon) (Purse Snatching)  
 Battery (Brawling / Spousal Abuse)  
 Arson (Fire Starting without Injury) / House Burning  
 Burglary / House Breaking (No Injury / No Weapon) (Breaking & Entering)  
 Impersonation of a Public Official (Police Officer, Judge or Prosecutor)  
 Trespassing / Unauthorized Entry / Criminal Intrusion (Peeping Tom / Prowling)  
 Vagrancy / Panhandling / Loitering / Squatting  
 Running an Illegal Betting Parlor or House of Gambling / Promoting Gambling /  
 Bookmaking / Criminal Wagering  
 Running an Illegal Brothel or House of Prostitution / Promoting Prostitution  
 Public Indecency / Obscenity / Indecent Exposure / Lewd & Lascivious Behavior /  
 Public Lewdness  
 Hitchhiking / Thief of Passage  
 Prostitution / Solicitation / Pandering

Adultery / Bigamy / Polygamy / Moral Infidelity / Criminal Cohabitation  
Possession of Illegal Contraband (with Intent to Sell or Use) including:  
    Pharmaceuticals / Illicit Drugs / Untaxed Alcohol Products / Restricted  
    Chemicals / Exotic Animals / Counterfeit Trademark Products / Burglary Tools /  
    Counterfeiting Equipment / Stolen or Blank Credit Cards / Firearms / Computer  
    Programs / Forged or Counterfeit Documents or Currency  
Receiving or Selling Stolen Property / Fencing / Black Marketeering / Misappropriation  
Failure to Report a Crime / Failure to Render Aid & Assistance in an Accident  
Possession of an Unlicensed Firearm / Carrying a Concealed Weapon without a License /  
    Illegal Discharge of a Firearm  
Contributing to the Delinquency of a Minor Child / Harboring a Runaway Child  
Wiretapping / Eavesdropping / Illegal Recording of Voice or Image  
Involuntary or Forced Servitude  
Driving While Intoxicated (DWI) / Driving Under the Influence (DUI)  
Joyriding (Temporary Illegal Use of Another's Vehicle)  
Juvenile Delinquency / Truancy  
Grave Robbery / Theft of a Corpse (Body Snatching)  
Breaking Medical Quarantine / Intentionally Transmitting a Communicable Disease  
Practicing Medicine without a License  
Practicing Law without a License  
Criminal Seducement or Entrapment  
Criminal Access / Computer Trespassing (Hacking / Cracking / Phreaking) /  
    Distribution of Destructive Computer Programs / Cyber Stalking /  
    Criminal Intrusion  
Gambling Fraud (Cheating Using Marked Cards, Loaded Dice or Rigged Gambling Machines) /  
    Fixing a Race, Game, Contest or Sporting Event / Ticket Scalping  
Soliciting, Receiving or Performing an Abortion  
Public Rioting / Looting  
Profiteering / Price Fixing / Anti-Competitive Business Practices / Price Grouching  
Driving (or Piloting) Without a License  
Reckless Driving, Improper Hazarding or Navigation (of a Vehicle, Watercraft, Aircraft or  
    Spacecraft)  
Interference with an Official Investigation / Hampering Prosecution /  
    Evidence or Witness Tampering  
Interference with a Public Official in Performance of their Duties  
Interference with Custodial or Parental Authority  
Brokering of Illegal Information  
Bootlegging (Manufacture, Distribution, Sale & Possession of Taxed Contraband Products)  
Criminal Malpractice (Professional Misconduct, Negligence or Gross Incompetence)  
Criminal Malfeasance (Public Misconduct, Negligence or Gross Incompetence)  
Rustling (Thief of Animal Stock) / Poaching (Illegal Hunting)  
Illegal Mining or Drilling (Theft of Mineral Resources) (Plundering)  
Illegal Harvesting (Theft of Forest or Agricultural Products)  
Illegal Cloning or Organ Harvesting (Organlegging)  
Obstruction of Trade (Labor Strike / Product Boycott)  
Obstructing Traffic / Unlawful Assembly  
Rendering an NSF Instrument ("Hot Check")  
Animal Cruelty / Organizing Animal Fighting  
Killing or Injuring a Protected Species  
Homosexuality / Sexual Misconduct / Public Indecency  
Contempt of Court / Failure to Appear  
Creating a Public Nuisance / Disturbing the Peace

Failure to Produce Proper Identification to a Police Officer  
Coercion / Intimidation of a Witness or Juror  
Unlawfully Leaving the Scene of an Accident (Hit & Run)  
Mail Tampering  
Dueling / Hazing  
Child Endangerment / Child Abandonment

**City Codes or Municipal Ordinances**  
(also called Infractions)

Local offenses which are minor in nature and carry sentences up to one month in jail and/or fines up to 1,000 Imperial Credits.

Drilling or Excavating without a Permit  
Excessive Use of Water During a Declared Drought  
Owning an Un-Licensed Animal / Keeping a Vicious or Dangerous Animal  
Maintaining a Blighted Property / Creating a Fire or Safety Hazard  
Zoning Violations (Keeping Livestock within City Limits, Operating a Sexually Oriented Business within a 1000 feet of a residential area or school)  
Business Violations (Operating a Business without a License, Illegal Solicitation, False Advertising)  
Operating a Business without a License / Public Overcrowding  
Health Violations (Improper Disposal of Garbage or Sewage, Operating Unsafe Machinery, Serving Food without a Health Certificate)  
Improper Storage of Chemicals or Dangerous Products  
Violation of Public Fire, Health or Safety Codes / Smoking in a Public Place  
Illegal Outdoor Burning of Trash / Littering / Illegal Dumping  
Creating a Road Hazard / Keeping a Vicious or Dangerous Animal  
Traffic Violations (speeding / running a red light / tailgating / passing in a no passing zone / failure to render signal / illegal parking)  
Breach of a Curfew (applies to minors only)  
Civil Disobedience (Sit-In / Protest / March / Rally)  
Rendering an Obscene Gesture / Uttering Obscene Speech

**Crimes Unique to Law Enforcement**

Malicious Arrest or Prosecution  
Excess Use of Force (Police Brutality)  
Entrapment / Illegal Wiretapping or Eavesdropping without an Authorized Court Order  
Police Harassment / Abuse of Authority  
Misappropriation of Police Property  
Unauthorized Release of Privileged Information  
Judicial Misconduct (by Lawyers or Judges)  
Official Oppression (Denial of Civil Rights)  
Official Suppression (Denial of Information) (Violation of Sunshine Laws)  
Failure to Report Custodial Death or Injury  
Dereliction of Duty (Failure to Enforce the Law)  
Evidence or Jury Tampering / Giving False Testimony / Obstruction of Justice

## **Civil Law**

A civil lawsuit requires an appearance at a civil court (or small claims or family court). Verdicts are based upon a preponderance of evidence and not reasonable doubt as in criminal proceedings. Only monetary damages can be awarded, no imprisonment, but the judge can recommend that criminal charges be filed against plaintiffs or defendants if a crime is discovered to have occurred. Also, if the violation involves many people it can be filed as a class action lawsuit. Civil claims may include:

Wrongful Death  
Civil Disobedience  
Violation of Civil Rights  
Defamation of Character (Libel or Slander) / Invasion of Privacy  
Employment Disputes / Labor Contracts / Strikes or Boycotts  
Business Incorporation & Ownership Issues  
Divorce / Alimony / Child Custody / Neglect of Support  
Landlord & Tenant Disputes / Evictions / Foreclosures / Garnishments  
Civil Malpractice or Malfeasance  
Bankruptcy / Debt Litigation / Repossessions  
Probates / Wills & Trusts / Inheritance Issues  
Intellectual Property / Patent & Copyright Infringement / Product Piracy  
Consumer Rights / Product Liability  
Adoptions / Name Changes / Paternity Issues  
False Advertising / Warranty Disputes  
Sexual or Racial Harassment / Discrimination  
Barratry / Filing a Frivolous Lawsuit

## **Ecclesiastical (Religious) Crimes**

Devil or Demon Worship / Practicing Witchcraft or Black Magic  
(Warlocks / Witches / Sages / Mages)  
Divination (Claiming to See the Future)  
Conducting a Séance (Hearing or Speaking with the Dead)  
Conjuring (Creating Evil Spirits or Commanding the Dead)  
Blasphemy (Disrespectful Speech towards God or the Church)  
Heresy (Questioning the Foundation of Holy Scriptures or Church)  
Idolatry (Worshipping False Gods or Images)  
Possession (Spirit, Devil or Demon) (Exorcism)  
Tolerance of Impure, Unholy or Wicked Ideals, Teachings or Practices  
Psionics / Telepathy / Psionic Healing (vs. Faith Healing)  
Adultery / Bigamy / Polygamy / Cohabitation / Fornication  
Willful Disobedience to the Teachings or Doctrines of the Church  
Desecration of a Holy Place (Church or Cemetery)  
Unholy Sexual Acts (Masturbation / Oral Sex / Sodomy / Incest / Bestiality /  
Necrophilia / Homosexuality)  
Malediction (Uttering a Curse)  
Displaying or Creating the Mark or Symbol of Evil (i.e., 666)  
Alchemy (Changing one matter into another)  
Special Religious Status: Sanctuary / Excommunication / Shutting

**Military Crimes**  
(National & Imperial)

The military has its own system of justice (i.e., the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ), the Colonial Code of War, Imperial Manual of Military Discipline). The defendant can be presented with charges and specifications below:

Desertion (Without authority goes absence and remains from military unit or place of duty with the intent to remain away permanently)

Espionage

Treason

Mutiny / Sedition

Betrayal (Allowing the disclosure of a military password, code, counter sign or classified material to an enemy or unauthorized person resulting in compromising lives and the security of military operations)

Forcing a Safeguard / Improper Use of Countersign / Misconduct of a Sentry  
(Sleeping on guard duty)

Providing Aid & Comfort to the Enemy

Cowardice / Misconduct In the Face of the Enemy / Misbehavior Before the Enemy

Absent Without Leave (AWOL)

Disrespect Towards a Superior Officer

Insubordination Towards a Warrant or Noncommissioned Officer

Displaying Contempt towards Officials

Disobeying the Lawful Order of a Superior Officer / Direct Disobedience of an Order (DDO)

Torture, Cruelty or Mistreatment of Prisoners of War or Military Personnel

Misconduct as a Prisoner of War

Subordinate Compelling Surrender

Sabotage / Willful Destruction of Military Property

Dueling, Hazing or Reckless Conduct

Fraudulent Enlistment, Appointment or Separation

Resistance, Flight, Breach of Arrest and Escape

Unlawful Detention

Making False Official Statements

Breach of Curfew / Breaking Restriction

Failure to Report for a Military Movement

Black Marketeering (Selling stolen government property)

Impersonating a Warrant Officer, Commissioned Officer or Imperial Official

Possession of Contraband (War Trophies) / War Looting

Fraternization (Socialization between Officer and Enlisted Personnel)

Endangerment of Command / Unauthorized Surrender of Command

Dereliction of Duty / Abuse of Authority

Conduct Unbecoming (generally applies to Warrant or Commissioned Officers)

Reporting Unfit for Duty / Malingering / Intentional Injury to Avoid Military Duties

Behavior Detrimental to the Good Order & Discipline of the Service

Unauthorized Wearing of an Insignia, Decoration, Badge, Ribbon or Device Which Was  
Not Lawfully Awarded

Unauthorized or Improper Wearing of a Military Uniform

Intoxication While On Duty (pertains to Drugs or Alcohol)

Unauthorized Possession and Carry of a Weapon / Illegally Carry of a Concealed Firearm

Murder

Manslaughter

Maiming

Arson  
Adultery / Bigamy  
Burglary / Housebreaking  
Cruelty or Mistreatment of a Military Animal  
Fraud  
Robbery  
Larceny / Wrongful Appropriation  
Uttering Worthless Checks (Writing Hot Checks)  
Dishonorable Failure to Pay Debts  
Uttering Disloyal Statements  
Wrongful Cohabitation  
Wrongful Discharge of a Firearm or a Military Ordinance  
Assault  
Extortion  
Loan Sharking  
Inciting Mutiny or Desertion  
Public Indecency or Obscenity  
Perjury / Obstruction of Justice  
Rape / Sexual Assault / Sodomy  
Incest / Indecent Conduct with a Child  
Unauthorized Abandonment of a Military Facility or Ship  
Mail Tampering  
Wrongful Interference Adversely Affecting an Administrative Proceeding  
Wrongful Destruction or Tampering with Official Records (Altering, Concealing, Removing,  
Mutilating, Obliterating or Destroying)  
Pandering / Prostitution  
Breaking a Medical Quarantine  
Reckless Endangerment  
Improper Disposal of Government Property  
Use of Provoking Speeches or Gestures  
Forgery / Counterfeiting  
Improper or Reckless Hazarding (of a Vehicle, Aircraft, Watercraft or Spaceship)  
Thief, Misappropriation or Loss of Military Property  
Bribery / Graft  
Violation of a Flag of Truce, Cease Fire or Surrender  
Misconduct as a Prisoner of War  
Unlawful Release of a Prisoner / Aiding the Escape of a Prisoner  
Desecration of the Flag or Symbol

### **Military Justice**

There are no distinctions within the military between felony and misdemeanor crimes. Once the offense has been investigated by an Article 32 Investigation (usually one officer collecting facts of the case), the charges are presented to the Convening Authority (CA) (always the senior officer at the naval port or military base). If the charges are considered serious the CA can order a Summary, Special or General Court Marshal or can refer punishment to the unit commander or the captain of a vessel (also known as an Article 15 or Captain's Mast). A court marshal may result in confinement, fines, loss of command, loss of privileges, reduction in rank, forfeiture of pay, official letter of reprimand, a bad conduct or dishonorable discharge from the service, or in a worst case scenario, execution by firing squad. Each type of court marshal has different degrees of punitive powers.

Court of Military Appeal (Three Military Judges)

General Court Marshal (Panel of Five Military Officers & Military Judge)

It can prosecute any service member. The accused receives military counsel. The maximum punishment it can render is the death penalty or life imprisonment without parole, forfeiture of all pay and allowances, reduction to the lowest pay grade, imprisonment for one year to life in prison and issuance of a dishonorable discharge.

Special Court Marshal (Panel of Three Military Officers & Military Judge)

It can prosecute any service member. The accused receives military counsel. The maximum punishment it can render is imprisonment for up to 12 months, forfeiture of two-thirds pay and allowances for up to 12 months, reduction to the lowest pay grade and a bad conduct discharge.

Summary Court Marshal (Single Military Officer as Judge)

It can only be convened for enlisted personnel who agree to such as proceeding. There is no requirement for defense counsel. This court can only render punishment of confinement for up to 30 days, forfeiture of two-thirds pay and allowances for one month and the reduction to the lowest pay grade. This court marshal is rarely used.

Article 15 Hearing (Company Commander or Ship Captain)

Being at war also impacts a verdict. During peacetime the intentional destruction a military vehicle may lead to charges of willful destruction of government property and if convicted the soldier may receive “x” number of months in the stockade, a loss of one or more ranks and forfeiture of pay for “x” number of months; whereas during a time of war, that very same action may result in a charge of sabotage and if convicted the soldier may receive between five and twenty years in prison, loss of all pay and allowances, demotion to the rank of private and a dishonorable discharge. During time of war a military officer has the right to summarily execute any soldier displaying cowardice in the face of the enemy, or inciting mutiny, retreat or surrender.

Military personnel accused of a criminal offense generally fall under military jurisdiction. Uniquely military crimes such as Desertion, AWOL or Disobeying a Lawful Order have no civilian equivalent. Civilians employed by the military during times of war may also fall under specific military regulations. When a service member commits a crime off duty and in a civilian community the local civilian authorities generally retain jurisdiction.

The senior military law enforcement officer on a base is called the Provost Marshal. Each service has a form of military police: Military Police Corps for the Army, Security Police for the Air Force and Master-at-Arms (aboard a naval vessel) or Shore Patrol (usually marines) for the Naval Services. A service member sentenced by a court marshal can spend his or her time in the stockade (for the Army), the brig (for the Navy) or at a joint service military disciplinary barracks depending upon the length of sentence and type of crime committed. The Staff Judge Advocate's Corps consist of military lawyers and judges who act as the prosecution and defense in courts marshal cases, but the lawyers are referred to as the trial and defense counsel. In the military, one can plea guilty or innocent. There is no such thing as justification for one's actions. Mitigating and aggravating circumstances are considered only during sentencing.

## Definitions of Specific Crimes

**Special Circumstance Murder** is defined as intentionally causing the death of another where one or more of the elements involve: depraved indifference to human life, or the victim was tortured, terrorized or killed in an extremely cruel, heinous or sadistic manner; or the killing of a child or a pregnant woman; or a murder for hire (for profit); or the killing of multiple victims (either mass or serial murder); or murder of a witness or juror; or murder for personal enjoyment (thrill killing); or murder occurring during the commission of another crime (felony murder); or murder while escaping from custody; or the murder of a law enforcement officer, fireman, judge, prosecuting attorney or prison official while in performance of their duties; or the assassination of a public official; or the killing or extermination of a racial, ethnic or religious group or population (genocide), or the murder of another prisoner while serving prison time; or the murder of another person because of their race, religion, ethnicity or sexual orientation (hate crime); or political terrorism resulting in death or serious injuries; or arson resulting in death or serious injuries; or a second or third strike murder (a second conviction for first degree murder or third conviction for either second or third degree murder).

**Murder in the First Degree** (with malice aforethought) is where premeditation existed. Murder has occurred if the accused knowingly or purposely intended to kill another and showed depraved indifference towards human life.

**Murder in the Second Degree** (without malice aforethought) is where premeditation did not exist but reckless endangerment did. Generally reserved for those with lesser culpability in the crime. This is sometimes referred to as Criminally Negligent Homicide.

**Voluntary Manslaughter** (sometimes referred to as Murder in the Third Degree) is the unintended death of another as the result of provocation, uncontrolled passion or recklessness, generally in the use of a vehicle or weapon. Attack, provocation or experiencing extreme emotions (hate or anger) can sometimes be used as a defense.

**Involuntary Manslaughter** is the unintended death of another as the result of negligence or carelessness generally in the use of a vehicle or weapon. Being mentally impaired or intoxication may sometimes be used as a defense.

**Accidental Homicide** is the death of another as the results of circumstances beyond ones control such as an act of god or nature or an unforeseeable accident.

**Justified Homicide** is causing the death of another while defending ones own life or the life of another person. Several conditions must exist in order for lethal force to be justified: (1) the victim must be in immediate fear for their life or of serious bodily injury, (2) there was no other way to prevent the crime except to use lethal force, and (3) there was no avenue of retreat available. The law may also authorize the use of deathly force to prevent the escape of a wanted felon or to prevent the commission a serious felony. The protection of property does not justify the use of lethal force.

**Assisted Suicide** (Mercy Killing) may be a legally accepted practice in some cultures.

**Abortion** is the killing of a fetus and may be legal in some societies.

**Honor Killing** is the intentional killing of another family or tribal member to uphold the honor of the family or tribe. It is an accepted practice in some primitive cultures.

**Infanticide** is the intentional killing of an infant child. In current day China a family may have only one child. Families prefer to have baby boys so that the family name can go on and a boy has a primary responsibility to take care of the parents when they become old. Baby girls are sometimes killed so the family may attempt to have a boy child. This practice is rarely prosecuted by the authorities. In some primitive cultures infants that are sickly or deformed are killed or left to die in order to insure the overall health of the society.

**Assault** is purposely, knowingly or recklessly causing offensive touching or bodily injury to another. It requires creating fear of imminent bodily harm in the mind of the victim.

**Sexual Assault** or **Rape** is the carnal knowledge of another person without their consent.

**Statutory Rape** is sex between an adult and a minor. The crime still exists if the minor child consented to the sex since the legal age of consent had not been reached.

**Kidnapping** is the forceful taking of a person to another location without their consent. It does not have to involve a ransom.

**Larceny** or **Theft** is the stealing of the property of another with intent to keep it.

**Accessory Before or After the Fact** denotes the person had knowledge of or participated in the crime either before or after its commission.

**Attempted** denotes the crime was prevented in some way from occurring but planning and intent were present.

**Grand** denotes the crime involved property in an amount of 100,000 Imperial credits or greater

**Petty** denotes the crime involved property in an amount below 100,000 Imperial credits

**Aggravated** denotes the presence of a weapon or an injury occurred during the commission of the crime.

**Simple** denotes no weapon was used and no physical injury occurred.

**Malicious** denotes a vicious, vindictive or mean-spirited act. Generally a crime whose motive was revenge or spite.

### **Categories of Crime and their Punishment**

This is an example of categories of criminal law along with their punishments. It will vary greatly between cultures. Some societies may allow judges or juries to determine sentencing while others have mandated punishments.

#### **Class A Capital Felony (Death Penalty Applicable)**

**Crimes:** Special Circumstance Murder, Treason, Espionage, Rebellion and Terrorism.

**Statues of Limitation:** None

**Punishment:** Death Penalty.

### **Class A Felony**

**Crimes:** Murder, Kidnapping, Sedition, Trafficking in Weapons of Mass Destruction, Slavery, Rape, Extortion, Aggravated Assault, Aggravated Battery, Aggravated Burglary, Aggravated Robbery, Aggravated Theft, Aggravated Arson, Hijacking, Grand Theft, Grand Larceny, Conspiracy, Racketeering, Money Laundering, Smuggling, Trafficking, Child Endangerment, Incest, Molestation of a Child, Grand Fraud, Grand Forgery, Counterfeiting, Piracy, Felony Escape, Flight to Avoid Prosecution and Draft Evasion.

**Statues of Limitation:** None

**Punishment:** 20 years to life in a state or national prison and the seizure and forfeiture of all properties and monies gained as a result of the criminal act.

### **Class B Felony**

**Crimes:** Manslaughter, Sexual Cruelty, Malicious Injury, Home Invasion, Blackmail, Stalking, Aggravated Criminal Trespass, Sexual Assault, Embezzlement, Criminal Enterprise, Indecency with a Child, Perjury, Subornation of Perjury, Witness or Jury Tampering and Obstruction of Justice.

**Statues of Limitation:** Twenty Years

**Punishment:** 5 to 20 years in state or national prison and fines up to 10,000,000 ICr

### **Class C Felony**

**Crimes:** Reckless Endangerment, Malicious Destruction, Aiding & Abetting the Commission of a Crime, Harboring a Fugitive, Transfer of Illegal Technology (Techrunning), Fraud, Possession of Contraband, Menacing Behavior, Criminal Facilitation, Public Corruption, Bribery of a Public Official, Loan Sharking, Product Tampering, Falsifying or Destroying Evidence, Malicious Arrest or Prosecution, Aggravated Pollution and Copyright Piracy.

**Statues of Limitation:** Ten Years

**Punishment:** 1 to 5 years in state or national prison and fines up to 1,000,000 Icr

### **Class A Misdemeanor**

**Crimes:** Simple Assault, Simple Battery, Simple Robbery, Simple Burglary, Impersonation of a Public Official, Identity Theft, Criminal Intrusion, Bookmaking, Obscenity, Prostitution, Simple Possession, Receiving Stolen Property, Sexual or Racial Harassment, Unlicensed Carry of a Firearm, Forced Involuntary Servitude, Practicing Medicine without a License, Practicing Law without a License, Looting or Rioting, Driving While Intoxicated, Black Marketeering, Interference with an Investigation, Bootlegging Alcohol, Criminal Malpractice, Criminal Malfeasance, Rustling, Illegal Mining, Animal Cruelty, Sexual Misconduct, Contempt of Court, Resisting or Evading Arrest and Making a False Official Statement.

**Statues of Limitation:** Five Years

**Punishment:** 6 months to 1 year in county jail and/or fines up to 100,000 ICr

### **Class B Misdemeanor**

**Crimes:** Lewd & Lascivious Behavior, Simple Bribery, Purse Snatching, Shoplifting, Pick Pocketing, Trespassing, Corruption, Vandalism, Malicious Mischief and Fraud.

**Statues of Limitation:** Three Years

**Punishment:** 1 to 6 months in county jail and/or fines up to 10,000 ICr

## **Class C Misdemeanor**

**Crimes:** Disorderly Conduct, Unlawful Assembly, Public Intoxication (Drunkenness), Vagrancy, Panhandling, Gambling, Public Indecency, Solicitation, Pandering, Failure to Report a Crime, Failure to Render Aid & Assistance, Contributing to the Delinquency of a Minor Child, Joyriding, Juvenile Delinquency, Truancy, Criminal Access to a Computer Network, Fixing a Contest or Game, Ticket Scalping, Driving without a License, Invasion of Privacy, Profiteering, Price Fixing, Reckless Driving, Racial or Sexual Discrimination, Writing an NSF Instrument, Animal cruelty, Failure to Comply, Public Nudity, Civil Disobedience and Failure to Appear.

**Statues of Limitation:** One Year

**Punishment:** 1 to 30 days in county jail and/or fines up to 1,000 ICr

*Second and third offenses of the same crime may result in elevating the crime from third degree to second degree, and so on. In fact, a second offense of a class A misdemeanor will generally result in the violator being tried as a class C felony or worst.*

*Third strike laws may also exist. Upon a third conviction of any felony crime the results may be that the criminal is branded a career criminal and given a life sentence without the possibility of parole.*

# The Criminal Justice System

## **Guilty Until Proven Innocent**

In many backwater societies if someone is murdered, someone pays. If the victim was "a nobody" the crime will most likely be poorly investigated or even ignored by the police. If the victim was important the case must be solved even if an innocent person has to be accused; usually someone that the authorities dislike, such as a known criminal, foreigner or political enemy. They're arrested without formal charges being filed; the suspect is accorded no legal rights, assumed guilty until proven innocent; have their possessions confiscated; be beaten and tortured until they're willing to sign a confession which is written in a language they don't speak, read or write; have evidence and witnesses staged against them; be declared guilty by a political kangaroo court and then thrown into a filthy, freezing (or sweltering) jail cell with dozens of cutthroats and rapist who want to kill them or worst; be given one meal a day of foul tasting slop seasoned with maggots; get several diseases and insect infestations from the poor living conditions, receive no medical treatment or medication; have no access to an attorney or their own embassy; and remain there until the powers that be decide to take them out and shoot them, or release them, which could be years later.

## **Innocent Until Proven Guilty**

Or ... in a modern humane society a crime is reported to 911. The first police officers arrive on the scene. They obtain information about the crime and provide protection to any individuals present. They quickly identify any immediate threat (i.e., gunman, fire, dangerous animal or explosive device). They disarm, arrest and detain the perpetrator and secure any weapon found. If an explosive device, hazardous material or a fire exists, they'll evacuate the scene and call for backup, fire or ambulance services. They'll administer emergency first aid to the injured and finally, they'll identify and isolate potential witnesses to the crime. Next, they'll secure the crime scene and allow entry only to authorized investigative personnel.

## **Crime Scene Investigation**

Within an hour the assigned case investigators and the Crime Scene Unit (CSU) arrive at the site. A CSU would normally consists of a crime scene manager (responsible for command and control of the primary crime scene), a forensic photographer (responsible for all site photography), a scene-of-crime team made up several forensic specialist, also called criminalists (responsible for finding and collecting any physical evidence), a house-to-house team made up of several investigators (responsible for canvassing and interviewing neighbors or by-standers and searching the area outside the premises for physical evidence), a police sketch artist (responsible for sketching out the layout of the crime scene and documenting the location where all the physical evidence was found), and an evidence custodian (responsible for receiving, documenting, logging and securing all evidence discovered at the crime scene insuring a proper chain of custody exists).

Other personnel present may include the assigned case investigators (responsible for interviewing eye-witnesses, first responders and suspects) and several uniformed police officers (responsible for securing the outer perimeter and directing traffic). A CSU vehicle will be available and it will contain protective suits, hazard materials detection devices, photographic equipment, communications gear, portable lighting, an electrical generator, tools, water & food, first aid supplies, evidence storage containers, a variety of forensic supplies, a chemical toilet, etc.

In order to prevent contamination or destruction of evidence at the crime scene, any personnel entering or leaving the location will sign-in and out with an assigned officer. Any police

personnel entering will be required to wear approved lint-free white overalls, white lint-free cloth booties (over their existing footwear), powder-free latex gloves, and a white lint-free face or head mask. On specific occasions, a full biological-chemical containment suit with breathing apparatus may be required. CSU personnel will also carry instrumentation such as a digital pocket dosimeter (to register levels of hazardous radiation present), a miniaturized chemical spectral analyzer (to detect harmful chemical compounds present) and a palm-sized biological sensor array (to alert for biological agents present). Designated CSU team members along with the case investigators will perform a preliminary walkthrough of the crime scene, photographing, videotaping and defining the active interior search area and outside perimeter. They'll look for any signs of forced entry (broken windows, jimmied doors, picked locks), indicators of struggle (defensive wounds on the body, furniture turned over) and whether the victim was subdued or bound prior to being killed (rope or cord material present that corresponds to any ligature marks found on victims' wrists, ankles or neck). They'll note the condition of the victims body. Was it found fully clothed, nude, covered or was the body mutilated or posed in any way? They'll also attempt to determine if the victim may have known their assailant (lack of forced entry or struggle, an extra wine glass, coffee cup or place setting), or if the killer attempted to clean-up the crime scene or mislead the investigation by planting false evidence (total lack of fingerprints, blood stains that were partly cleaned up). The team will then carefully do a fingertip-to-fingertip search of the interior premises for any overt physical evidence. Perishable or fragile evidence will be addressed immediately (wet shoe prints, burnt document fragments, hairs or other near-weightless materials that could easily be blown away, pools of blood, foot prints of tire tracks in the soil or snow could easily be blown or washed away or melted).

All evidence, including the body, will be photographed using a high quality 35mm single-lens reflect film camera using a variety of lens (wide angle, telephoto and macro), lighting (flash, UV and focused laser light), film (color, black & white, high-speed and infrared) and settings (shutter speeds and f-stops) to insure the best quality photos for later evaluation and court presentation. A digital camera may be used but film is always the preferred media since it's not as prone to manipulation and has much higher quality characteristics than digital images. All evidence should be photographed with and without measurement scales. Each photo must be documented noting f-stop, aperture speed, distance, lighting conditions, film and lens used.

Once the body is turned over to the Medical Examiner (ME), sterile plastic evidence bags will be taped over the victims head, feet and hands (thus protect any trace evidence present such as DNA and blood specks that may have been transferred from a assailant during a struggle). The ME will do a cursory examination of the body to determine a preliminary cause of death. He or she will also take the ambient temperature of the room and insert a thermometer into the corpse's rectum to obtain a core body temperature reading. These will help establish the actual time of death. The body will be placed into a sterile body bag and removed via ambulance or coroners van to the ME's office for later autopsy. The ME will insure that the body is not damaged while being transported to the morgue.

Once the obvious physical evidence is collected the team will look for the less-obvious. A close visual examination of the walls, doors, floors, carpet, ceiling, cabinets and furniture may reveal bullet holes, bullet fragments, latent fingerprints, blood stains, foreign fibers, blood splatter patterns or gun powder residue. The premises will be dusted for latent fingerprints on both porous and non-porous surfaces. Also, impressions will be taken of any shoe prints or tool marks found. The team will collect any residues and stains (urine, vomit, semen, blood, saliva, chemicals, dirt, plant materials or dead insects) and look for any blood and blood splatter by spraying Luminal, a chemical reagent that makes blood glow blue under a UV lamp. A sterile evidence vacuum (with a clean link-free bag) will be used to vacuum the floors, carpets and furniture for any trace evidence (hairs, fibers, soil, seeds, pollen, dust and insects). An inspection of the commodes,

bathub and sinks (including the traps) could reveal possible blood or tissue residue. The refrigerator and freezer will also be inspected for the possibility of body parts, drugs or other unusual items.

All telephones found at the location will be checked for incoming messages, and a record made of all phone numbers in the telephone's directory and caller ID log. Redial the last outgoing number and note the results, then dial \*69 to determine the name and phone number of the last incoming caller. Other communication devices will be checked such as message machines, fax machines and beepers for resent activity (a call audit can be obtained at a later time from the phone company for each number). Any documents present will be gathered such as the victims' last will and testament, along with the names of all heirs and executors, any life insurance policies owned along with their value and the names of any beneficiaries, any credit cards owned along with any monthly statements (obtain credit card transaction statements from each credit card company later), any pawn or lottery tickets found, obtain samples of the victims handwriting and signature to use as exemplars (especially if forgery is suspected), secure any ransom or suicide notes, love letters or correspondence threatening the life of the victim or attempting blackmail or extortion, secure any cash present, bag any credit card or cash sales receipts found, collect all home security surveillance video tapes (for later viewing and analysis), check all telephone books for markings, note any newspaper articles marked or clipped, secure any dairies or appointment books found, and any note pads (whether blank or not, as someone may have written a message on it which could be raised by the crime lab). Check for any bank accounts owned by the deceased (get the monthly statements from the bank at a later time to determine current balances, recent withdrawals or deposits, recent loans, the sale of any major property (real estate, cars, and boats), any safe deposit boxes leased), obtain a listing of other properties owned or leased (cars, boats, summer home, storage bin, etc.). Collect any medications present (either over-the-counter, prescription or illegal drugs and any drug paraphernalia and take samples of any open containers of liquor, wine, colas, water or dairy products to have tested by the crime lab for possible poisons or drugs present.

Check other rooms in the residence for discovery of a safe or secret hiding place which may reveal important documents or critical evidence. Check the contents of any computer hard drives present (either desktop models or laptops) or PDAs (personal digital assistants) for recent correspondence, reports or other documents, e-mail traffic or recent web sites visited. If available, obtain blueprints of the premises to determine if any building addition or underground rooms may be present (obtain them from the municipal buildings department as a contractor must file plans in order to add on to a property). Search the exterior of the residence using a grid pattern on any fields, roads and parking lots along with checking nearby garbage containers. Don't forget to check any swimming pools or nearby ponds and lakes. This may require a police dive unit and dragging the bottom of a pond or river nearby for evidence. Check the victims' vehicles for fingerprint, blood or trace evidence along with recording the vehicle mileage. Open and inspect the trunk for evidence. Take samples of exterior soil, plants and indoor carpet fibers along with any animal hairs (if a pet is present) which could later be used to match against materials found on a suspects clothing or in their vehicle. If other bodies are suspected to be buried at that location the search team will need to use hand-held metal detectors, magnetometers or specialized ground penetrating radar units to locate them prior to excavation. Exterior evidence can include shoeprints, tire tracks, trash (cigarette butts, candy wrappers), trace debris left by the vehicles tires or undercarriage, fluid leaks, etc. In cases where the suspect has fled the location on foot tracking dogs may be called in. A trained K-9 team may also be used to search for suspected drugs, explosives, and in some cases, other dead bodies.

Other questions: What type of weapon was used and has it been found? Was the victims' purse, wallet, watch, jewelry, car keys, credit cards, briefcase or money missing? Was anything else of

any value missing (stereo equipment, fur coat, firearms, prescription drugs)? Were any of the missing items insured and were their serial numbers or photo identification on file with the insurance company? Did anyone else live with or often visit the victim? Did the victim own a car or other means of transportation, and where is it now? Did the victim have any pets, and if so, what kind and where are they now? Were the lights found on or off? Were the windows or doors locked, unlocked or open? Was the heating or air conditioner on or off? Who has keys to the residence and where are all the copies? If the victims keys were found what is each key used for? Was there an alarm system installed at the premises and did it go off prior to or during the time of the crime? Was the home security company interviewed for previous incidents or break in? What other person has the passcode? Did the victim have a weapon available to protect themselves with, and if so, where is it now? Who's the next of kin and have they been notified? Who had the most to gain or lose as a result of the victims' death? Did anyone know if the victim was ever threatening or blackmailed? What was the victims' personality and demeanor like during the past days and weeks? Was the victim alive at the time they were found, and if so, did they say anything to anyone? Did anyone see the attacker, and if so, could they identify him or her again? How was the initial report made (911 call, police found the body, unknown reporter)? Does a voice recording exist of the initial 911 report? What was the time of arrival of the first responders at the scene? Was anyone inside the premises upon arrival (suspect, wife, parent, roommate)?

### **The Investigators**

Investigators will record all personal information about the victim to include: name, sex, age (date of birth), personal identification number (from social security card, passport or drivers license), nationality or ethnicity, language spoken, address, phone numbers, marital status (if married the name and age(s) of spouse and children), next of kin, religion, hair color, eye color, height, weight, skin complexion and condition (birthmarks, scars, moles, piercing, tattoos), contact lens or glasses worn, dental devices; disabilities or deformities (walking cane, wheelchair or crutches used), known medical conditions and medications taken (prescribed, over-the-counter or illicit and the name of physician), name of employer, profession or job title, socio-economic status (wealthy socialite, yuppie, middle class blue collar worker, lower class unskilled employee, indigent street person) and if possible, major events in the victims life within the past few months.

The investigators will develop a preliminary working theory of the crime including the most probable sequence of events, the manner of death and the weapon used, the method of entry and exit and whether a struggle occurred. They will interview anyone present at the scene of the crime, including eye-witnesses, spouse and other family members, roommates, friends and acquaintances, any private investigators employed by the victim, employer and business associates, neighbors and by-standers to solicit their personal observations, any rumors, opinions and other information regarding the victims' lifestyle. The investigators will record each witnesses name, age, nationality, race, address and a contact number. They may also take a digital photo of the interviewee for their records. They'll also take note of any suspicious behaviors or omissions on the part of a witness. They'll determine if the victim had any known enemies or problems with anyone in specific, when was the last time they talk to or saw the victim, what their mood was at that time, where did they hangout or what did they do in their spare time, any bad habits, business or financial problems, did they owe anyone money; did they use any legal or illegal drugs or drink excessively, any medical or mental health problems, any family problems such as spousal abuse, problems with a specific child, infidelities, were they worried about anything, any recent travel, any changes in their lifestyle or spending habits. The interviews may reveal important information that the victim was involved in a recent divorce or child custody matter, a family argument or incidents of violence, gambling problems or had a criminal history. Investigators will voice record or videotape witness testimony, if possible, and later transcribe the

recordings for their case report. All police officers at the scene will be interviewed and their incident reports reviewed.

### **Medical Examiner's Office**

The body or corpse, also referred to as the DOA, will be transported to the morgue for identification, physical examination and an autopsy. If the identity of the body is unknown it will be referred to as a John or Jane Doe. Anytime a person dies under suspicious circumstances an autopsy is required by the state to determine the cause of death.

A body can sometimes be identified by using one or more of the following methods: documents present on the body, clothing or jewelry worn, facial recognition (identification by a relative or friend), comparison with dental records, distinctive body marks (tattoos, birthmarks, scars), unique physical abnormalities upon X-ray scans (prior broken bones, club foot), comparative DNA analysis, fingerprint identification, blood chemistry workup (unique blood types and proteins or drugs in the system) and serialized medical implants.

The ME will first determine if rigor mortis (or stiffening of the body) has started to occur, if blood has pooled in one part of the body (called lividity) or if the skin has a greenish discoloration present, all signs that death occurred several hours to several days earlier. The ME will also note any insect activity on the body or signs of decomposition. Such indicators can help determine the exact cause and time of death.

If the victim's identity is known the next of kin will be asked to verify identity. A medical history will be taken from relatives or the victims personal physician. The autopsy team consists of a forensic pathologist (also called the coroner or medical examiner in some jurisdictions), a pathology technician or assistant, a medical photographer (takes photos of the body and the autopsy), an exhibit specialist (responsible for collecting and logging any medical samples or evidence found) and, on occasions, the case investigators may be present. The process starts with undressing the body and a cursory examination is made to the exterior noting any marks such as bruising, lacerations, ligature or strangulation marks, contusions, scratches, abrasions, gunshot wounds, sharp or blunt force trauma, burns (electrical, chemical, fire or radiation), frost bite, blistering, surgical stitches or scars, impressions in the skin, sunburn, skin discoloration, tattoos, moles, birth marks, piercings, mutilations, amputations, gunfire stippling marks, needle or track marks, bite marks (human, animal or insect) and skin infections or conditions. In some instances the body is too damaged, burnt or decomposed to obtain visual identification and makes identification difficult. Such cases may require the attention of a forensic odontologist to compare dental records, or a forensic anthropologist to examine bones and the skull for physical or computer facial reconstruction.

Next, the body is carefully examined for any foreign materials or insects loosely clinging to the skin or within body hair. Anything found will be removed and secured for later analysis. Swabs will be taken of any oils, lotions and liquids on the skin surface. The ME will examine and take swabs of the anal, vaginal and rectal cavity as well as the inside of the mouth, nasal cavity and ears. Any prosthetics, hair pieces, bandages, jewelry, piercings, dental devices and glasses or contact lens will be removed and turned over to the exhibits specialist, along with all clothing items and shoes. These items will be sent to the police crime lab for further examination and analysis. The autopsy technician will thoroughly wash the body with water. The pathologist will begin the autopsy by dissecting the body using standardized procedures. A voice recording will be made of the autopsy.

The pathologist will collect and order laboratory analysis of body fluids (blood, urine, saliva, semen, vaginal secretions, vomit, excrement, stomach contents, fluids in the lungs), muscle and skin tissue and internal organs (brain, heart, lungs, stomach, uterus, pancreas, liver, kidneys, intestines) for measurement and analysis. A drug and toxicology screen is run and reviewed to rule out poisons or drugs. In many cases a series of X-rays or MRI is taken. When all elements of the autopsy are compiled, the pathologist makes a ruling as to the cause of death as being natural, accidental, suicide or homicide. He will then write up his findings in a Medical Examiners' Summary. A copy of the summary is sent to the case investigators. The ME's office will send any non-medical physical evidence found (bullet fragments or carpet or other fibers found) to the crime laboratory for further examination and analysis. A death certificate will be issued by the ME and the body will be released to the next of kin or the designated funeral home.

### **Police Crime Laboratory**

Laboratory evidence may be put through many standardized tests including instrumental analysis using scanning electron microscopes, comparison and biological microscopes, neutron activation analysis, X-ray diffraction, infrared spectrophotometer, gas chromatography, mass spectroscopy, electrostatic detection and specialized laser, infrared and ultraviolet latent print detection techniques. In a modern crime lab there are many different specialized areas to include:

- Firearms & Ballistics (weapons / ballistic & trajectory analysis / silencers / ammunition (bullets / pellets / slugs / cartridges / casings / gun powder residue analysis / reloading tools) / arrows or bolts / firearms serial numbers restoration / muzzle to target distance determination / weapons functioning tests);
- Toolmarks & Impressions (casting of shoe prints or tire tracks / impressions of textile / wire, rope or tape binding patterns / toolmarks (screwdrivers, scissors, knives, pliers, wrenches, crowbar, hammers, saws, wire, chains, keys, metal, locks, safes, bolts, window or door screens, handcuffs));
- Forensic Entomology (insects and their reproductive stages and life cycles and its application to forensic science / insect bite marks);
- Forensic Botany (plants / seeds / molds / pollen / wood / textile fibers / fruits);
- Forensic Chemistry (lubricants / adhesives / paints / explosives / accelerants / caulks / sealants / abrasives / gums / powders / tobacco products / makeup products / perfumes / common household products / fuels)
- Forensic Serology / Histology / Biochemistry (saliva / semen / hairs / blood (blood-typing / histocompatibility antigens / blood enzymes / serum proteins / stomach contents / DNA material / vomit / urine / fecal matter / fungus / bacteria / virus / parasites)
- Forensic Document Analysis (papers / dyes / inks / rubber stamps / pens / fonts / handwriting analysis / typewriters / printers-copiers / printing plates / printing chemicals / engraving & printing presses / and techniques used in their manufacture and use);
- Comparative Analysis (tape / ropes / concrete / wiring / lumber / glass / tiles / plastics / rubber / clothing / laundry marks);
- Geology / Mineralogy / Metallurgy (metals / alloys / ores / rocks / minerals / gemstones / and techniques used in their manufacture and processing);
- Zoology (Animals) (hairs / scales / feathers / prints / bite marks);
- Forensic Pharmacology / Toxicology (over-the-counter, prescription, designer & illegal drugs, toxic compounds);
- Arson & Explosives (explosive compounds / bomb materials / accelerants / military munitions / IEDs (improvised explosive devices), booby traps);
- Forensic Anthropology / Osteology (human bones & other solid remains / sculptural reconstruction of skeletal remains / fracture patterns / X-rays & MRI scans);

Forensic Automotive / Electro-Mechanical Analysis (mechanical failure analysis / accident reconstruction / automobiles, boats, aircraft);  
Photo-Video-Audio Analysis (black & white, color, infrared or ultraviolet / sound wave analysis / signal analysis / voice pattern analysis);  
Forensic Graphics (facial aging progression / photogrammetry / computer crime scene reconstruction / computer-assisted fluid splatter pattern analysis);  
Computer Forensics (recovery of computer files / breaking of passwords / tracing of internet traffic including e-mail and web sites visited);  
Latent Prints & Forensic Biometrics (fingerprints / palm prints / bare foot prints / retinal patterns / voice print analysis / facial pattern recognition pattern);  
Forensic Linguistics / Phonetics (psycholinguistics / regional accent identification / educational level analysis);  
Forensic Psychiatry (psychiatric evaluations / psychological autopsy)  
Forensic Odontology (dental comparative analysis)

### **Interrogation Process**

Back at the station key witnesses may be re-interviewed and asked to look through a computerized police photo identification database (sometimes called “mug shots book” or photo line-up) in order to help identify possible suspects. If unsuccessful, they may be asked to describe the suspect to a police sketch artist (using either hand drawings or specialized software) to create a likeness of the suspect for printing and distribution to street officers, face recognition databases and the news media. Video cameras are everywhere in modern societies: street corners, malls, department stores, banks, subways, bus stations, airport terminal, supermarkets, traffic lights, highways, and hover cams may move freely above public areas and events.

The investigators will begin to consolidate information from many different sources including witness statements, officer reports, 911 voice tapes, crime lab summary, medical examiner’s summary, victim information (through telephone audits, computer dumps, insurance policies, bank account records, etc.), current and closed case files that fit the modus operandi (MO) or pattern of the crime, and any hearsay testimony or street rumors from confidential informants (CIs), to determine who the most likely suspects may be. Once the investigators isolate the list down to a few prime individuals they then run a criminal records check (or “rap sheet”) on each one reviewing them for wants and warrants, prior arrests and convictions, aliases, prison time served, parole status (with the name of their parole officer), preferred weapons, temperament or psy profile, known hangouts, addictions or vices, current or last known address and employer, auto registration and vehicle license plates, work licenses or permits held, known criminal associates and former cellmates, MO or crime signature information, threats against persons, relevant military history (training and/or experience with weapons, explosives, martial arts, wilderness survival, special forces training, combat tours, type of discharge), any civil court judgments (temporary restraining orders (TRO) or writs of protection issued), marriage(s) & divorce(s), known girl or boy friends, next of kin, medical conditions or disabilities, illicit drugs or medications used, and handicap devices used (cane, wheelchair, prosthetics, bionic devices). Also, the investigators may sometime use non-governmental sources such as credit bureau reports, private information brokers or licensed cyber-sleuths which may have much more detailed and up-to-date data available.

If the MO is similar to another killing a serial killer may be involved. A team of experts in the behavioral sciences (psychology, psychiatry, criminology) will be assembled to examine the case information and all evidence. An attempt will be made to analyze past history (fire starting, cruelty to animals, sexual abuse as a child, missing or emotionally absent or cruel parent, record of progressively worsening violent crimes, lack of life direction or blaming others for their

circumstances, defiance of authority, psychiatric illness or treatment), current lifestyle (sexual dysfunctions, extreme hatred of women or ethnic groups, chronic unemployment, social isolation, obsession with guns, molestation of children, violence towards animals), crime pattern (torture, mutilation, posing the body, humiliation, obsessions, specific rituals, taunting the police, keeping trophies of crimes, stalking) and motives (fame, sexual gratification, need to feel smarter than others, controlling a victim, enjoyment of inflicting pain) to develop a deductive criminal profile. This may help define the suspects compulsions, habits, rituals, preferred victims, geographical comfort zones, and specific behavior prior to, during or after a crime.

Once identified, the primary suspect (also referred to as the principle or perp) or their accomplices, co-conspirators and accessories (both before and after the fact) are asked to come in for police questioning (they may be detained for questioning for a specific period, usually not more than 24 to 72 hours, depending on the society). If the suspect refuses to come in voluntarily, an immediate arrest may be made, or if the evidence and testimony is strong enough, an arrest warrant can be issued by a judge and the apprehension made.

If the suspects' location is unknown the police may put out an all points bulletin (APB) for their arrest. Patrol officers will be alerted at train, subway or bus stations and ferry terminals and airports. In extreme cases, highway roadblocks and checkpoints may be set up. A team of undercover investigators may stake out the suspects home, the residence of a friend, lover or relative, or at other known hangouts. Once the suspect is located and arrested, they're handcuffed, read their rights and physically searched for weapons, contraband and further evidence. Anything found during the search is secured and sent to the crime lab for examination and analysis. A Crime Laboratory Summary is later issued to the case investigators.

The suspect is then taken to the police precinct or station house for questioning. Prior to any questioning the suspect may be read their legal rights or Miranda Warning (not all societies use such protections): *"You have the right to remain silent, if you give up that right anything you say can be used against you in a court of law; you have a right to consult with an attorney and have one present during questioning; if you cannot afford an attorney one will be appointed for you; Do you understand your rights?"*

The suspect may choose to remain silent and await the arrival of their legal representative. They may also waive their rights and speak to the police without an attorney present. At any time the suspect may stop cooperating with the investigators, but anything said prior to that moment can be used against them in a court of law. In most advanced societies the suspect is presumed innocent until proven guilty in court. Physical threats, abuse or torture is considered grounds for a judge dismissing the case and possibly filing criminal charges against the case investigators for such behavior. In many jurisdictions interviews or interrogations are video-taped to insure the suspect rights were observed, as well as having a visual record for a jury to later view, especially if the suspect gives a confession.

If eye-witnesses exist, the suspect will be required to participate in a police line-up. They may also be asked to produce a sample of their blood, semen, saliva, urine, hair, skin, voiceprint, fingerprints or other body prints (lips, feet), handwriting, fingernail clippings, dental impression, DNA, a swabbing of their hands and fingers (testing for gun powder residue), their clothing (for trace evidence and blood), shoes (for shoe print comparison), and a full body examination (for bruises, cuts, burns or other injuries that may have occurred during a struggle with the victim). If the suspect refuses permission a court subpoena can be secured from a judge if sufficient grounds exist. Any samples obtained are sent to the police crime laboratory for examination and analysis. A summary report is issued back to the case investigators.

Other truth-bearing procedures may be performed, but some may require either the suspects' permission or a court subpoena. These may include psychological testing, psychiatric assessment, a polygraph examination (lie detector test), brainwave pattern analysis (Electro-encephalograph (EEG)), or in some societies, the use of truth drugs or having ones thoughts read by a police telepath during questioning. The results of some test may or may not be admissible as evidence in a court but can be used to determine if the police are on the right path.

There are three major elements to any crime: means, motive and opportunity. Investigators will attempt to obtain answers to those elements: Did the suspect know the victim, and how? What reason did the suspect have to kill the victim — was their motive greed, revenge, jealousy? Was the murder weapon found? Did the suspect have access to it? Did the suspect have access to the crime scene? Where was the suspect during the time of the crime? Does he or she have an alibi? Was anything taken from the victim or the crime scene, and was it found on the suspect? Were others involved in the crime and what were their roles? Repeat offenders develop a signature, which they may or may not be aware of, but investigators use to solve a case.

The investigators may interrogate a suspect for hours at a time in order to break them down emotionally and physically. This effort sometimes results in new leads, or in some cases, a confession. The investigators may use voice stress analysis devices or look for suspect behavior or 'tells' to determine truth. In some societies the courts may allow the police to deliberately mislead or lie to suspects to obtain a confession.

## The Pre-Trial Phase

### The Prosecution

Once the police are convinced that the suspect was involved in the crime and can provide supporting evidence, they take their case to the prosecuting attorney's office. In some jurisdictions this may be the city prosecutor or county district attorney (DA) or at the state and national levels it would be the attorney general (AG). In most cases the DA or AG are elected officials and pawn off cases to an Assistant DA (ADA) or Deputy AG (DAG).. A criminal case can be based upon evidence that is circumstantial (indirect witness testimony and weak physical evidence), substantial (eye-witness testimony and strong physical evidence) or conclusive (a verbal or written confession or video tape evidence of the crime plus eyewitness testimony and strong physical evidence). Once the district attorney decides to prosecute the case, the accused is taken to Central Booking (also called intake) where they're fingerprinted, photographed, their personal property inventoried and secured, their arrest is officially logged into the system, then they're strip-searched for weapons and contraband and issued prison clothing and toiletries. In most jurisdictions the prosecution has between 24 and 72 hours from the time of the arrest to arraign the accused.

Information can also be obtained from an accomplice or a co-conspirator who may want to plea their way to a better sentence or deal. The prosecution may offer to drop or reduce criminal charges against them, give them a reduced prison sentence, provide a monetary reward, or even give them immunity from prosecution for their crimes if they testify in court, as long as they implicate the prime suspect. If the suspect or his associates threaten the life of a witness that witness may be placed in protective custody during and after the trial, or be eligible for the witness protection program — thus obtaining a new identity somewhere else with the government picking up the expense. On the other hand, juries do not like to take the word of another criminal, thinking they may have alterative motives in fingering the accused (the snitch may be getting a sentencing arrangement, monetary reward or witness protection program for their testimony) or that their character is tainted and they're willing to lie so they won't be prosecuted. In some cases

the police may have a reluctant or even hostile witness that they want testimony from. They may request a material witness warrant to compel their story or they may face charges of obstruction of justice or hindering prosecution.

The prosecutor may petition the court for issuance of a search warrant to inspect the suspects' home(s), business(es), vehicle(s), boat(s) or storage locker(s). The search warrant must be specific in nature and spell out the exact locations to be searched, times that the warrant can be executed, and what specifically to confiscate as evidence. Items found pertaining to a different crime may not be allowed into court if it was not specifically listed on the search warrant. Anything found during the search will be sent to the crime laboratory for examination and analysis and a Crime Laboratory Summary issued to the case investigators.

### **The Grand Jury**

If the prosecutor wants to secretly investigate someone they can present their case to a Grand Jury and ask for a criminal indictment based upon preliminary evidence. The prosecutor has almost total control for the grand jury process and can present anything he or she wishes for consideration. Some prosecutors abuse this privilege. A grand jury is a body of citizens, usually 12 to 18, that's sworn in for a specific period of time, usually between three months and one year (referred to as a session) and is tasked with examining evidence and hearing testimony offered by the prosecution. Its findings are kept secret from the public until an indictment is published. The target under investigation is generally not asked to testify since they will exercise their right to remain silent (the Fifth Amendment protection). Because of the secrecy involved the target may not know anything about the grand jury inquiry until the indictment is published. The prosecutor may call anyone who has relevant information about the case (i.e., a co-defendant, parent, ex-spouse, former business partner, etc.) and anyone called is required to answer all questions asked. Many of the normal rules and procedures do not apply to a grand jury hearing. An example: one cannot have legal counsel present in the grand jury hearing in order to protect their rights or object to a specific question, and hearsay evidence (and even rumors) can be offered for consideration. In many cases a witness will be offered immunity from prosecution in order to testify. If they refuse to testify they can be immediately jailed under contempt charges for the entire period of the grand jury's session without bail or bond. This tactic is used most often when targeting the head of a criminal organization. The grand jury eventually decides whether to "bill" (bring an indictment against the target) or "no bill" (dismiss the case).

### **Extradition**

The suspect may reside in another city or state. In such a case a motion for extradition must be presented to the judge in the jurisdiction that the suspect lives. If granted, an order of extradition is issued and the investigators must travel to the other location to affect the arrest, and return the accused for arraignment and trial. Some foreign countries may have treaties restricting extradition. If the accused cannot be returned for trial the prosecutor may attempt to try him or her in absentia. In some cases the authorities in one country may attempt to kidnap the accused who is living in another country to bring him or her back to stand trial, but if international treaties are broken it can be disallowed by the courts.

### **Arraignment Hearing**

Once the suspect has been arrested, the prosecutor will file a Criminal Complaint against the accused at an Arraignment Hearing. The accused will be brought before a magistrate to hear the criminal charges and the number of counts against them and receive a copy of the complaint. The magistrate will also review the complaint to insure that probable cause exist and that the

defendants' due process rights have been observed, otherwise the magistrate may dismiss the charges and release the accused. If the defendant does not have legal representation the magistrate must appoint counsel from the public defenders' office or from the court defense attorney pool, at no cost to the accused. Once the defendant consults his attorney he or she enters a plea, usually "not guilty". The magistrate assigns the case to a trial judge and schedules the preliminary hearing date, thus placing it on the court docket.

### **Bail or Bond**

The magistrate then determines if the defendant should be released on bail or bond and what the appropriate amount should be. The prosecutor may present an argument that the accused should not be released because they are a continuing threat to the safety of the community, or that the crime is of such a serious nature and the defendant would be a flight risk due to the length of imprisonment involved. Past arrests and convictions may be presented in support of this argument. The defendant or his or her attorney may request that the accused be released on their own recognizance (OR) while awaiting the trial date, although this is very unlikely in a homicide case. If the judge allows the defendant to bond or bail out he will most likely require a cash bail or surety bond be posted in an amount high enough to tie up the defendant's financial assets insuring that he or she cannot easily flee the jurisdiction. The amount can vary from thousands of Imperial credits in misdemeanor cases, up to millions of credits in a high profile rape or murder case. Having no prior criminal record, a steady job and family responsibilities or being a prominent member of the community may be offered in support of own recognizance or for a lower bail or bond amount. If the magistrate denies bail, the accused is remanded to the county jail pending the trial date. If a bail or bond is allowed the magistrate may require the defendant to turn over their passport to prevent flight. In more advanced societies electronic monitoring systems or injected nano-transmitters may be used for tracking. Special injunctions may also be placed upon bank accounts or credit cards controlling a defendant access to their wealth. Their photos may be added to criminal facial recognition databases and arrest information be placed against their criminal record.

If a bail is required, the accused can pay the entire amount directly to the court clerk or arrange payment with a bail bondsman. A bail bond service may issue a surety bond to the courts for an administrative fee of generally between 10% and 20% of the value of the amount issued. The defendant must pledge a major piece of property as collateral (usually their home or business). Once the bond or bail is arranged, the accused is released from custody and ordered to show up on the trial date. If the accused fails to appear on that date the bail or bond is automatically forfeited and the bail bond company will be ordered to pay the full amount to the court. The bail bond company will then obtain legal ownership of the defendant's secured property and may sale it in order to recover their losses. The court will issue an arrest warrant for the accused for "flight to avoid prosecution". The bail bond company will hire a bounty hunter, or posts an open contract to all bounty hunters, to locate and return the escapee to custody. Once the defendant is back in custody the bail bondsman receives most of their bail deposit back from the court, as well as being allowed to keep the proceeds from the sale of the defendants property.

### **Pre-Trial Conference**

The prosecutor will request the final autopsy report from the medical examiner's office, the final forensics report from the crime laboratory, all witness statements, any police or investigative reports, other case or research materials, video or audio recordings, the confession statement and the actual physical evidence necessary to go to trial. This will be secured in the prosecutors property room prior to the trial.

Shortly after the Arrangement, the prosecutor may arrange a Pre-Trial Conference with the accused and his legal counsel; the judge will not be present. The prosecutor will advise the defendant of the final charges and the sentence they will be recommending if the trial proceeds. A plea arrangement will be offered by the prosecution to the defendant to avoid the time and expense of a trial. The prosecutor may propose dropping or reducing some of the charges, reducing the amount of prison time, or providing some other consideration if the defendant accepts the plea and allocates to the facts of the crime before the bench and a trial is avoided. The judge is under no obligation to honor any plea arrangement but generally goes along.

### **The Hearing Process**

A Preliminary Hearing (or Prelim) is the next step in the process. This is an optional hearing and the defendant can choose not to have one. If the defendant does want a Prelim the trial judge will hear a condensed version of the prosecution's case and determine if probable cause exists for the accused to be bound over for trial. This is the first appearance of the accused before the judge. The judge will also rule on whether the defendant has received their due process; were their constitutional rights observed. If the judge feels that probable cause is not present or that the defendant's due process protections were violated, he can either drop some or all of the charges and dismiss the case entirely. He may also discipline the prosecution for any misconduct or malicious prosecution, and refer such behavior to the judicial review panel for possible sanctions such as fines or disbarment proceedings. The judge will also rule on the evidence and witness testimony presented to determine if it's admissible under the rules of evidence. If the evidence was obtained in a questionable or illegal manner or was mishandled at any time, the judge can order that it be excluded. And finally, the judge will rule on any pre-trial motions made by the defense or prosecution such as: a motion to reduce bail, motion for change of venue (location), motion to dismiss or reduce charges, motion to waive a jury trial, motion to strike a prior conviction, motion to disclose the identity of an informant, motion to examine police personnel records (for proof of an officer's misconduct or prior abusive behaviors if relevant), motion for self-representation, motion to allow cameras into the courtroom, etc. Finally, on rare occasions, if the trial judge exhibits a personal bias against the defendant or prosecution, or a conflict of interest is discovered the defense or prosecution may ask that he recuse himself from the case. If this happens the judge will step aside and another judge will take his place.

### **The Trial Judge**

The average trial court consists of the trial judge, a bailiff (sheriff's deputy providing court security), a court clerk and / or reporter (stenographer), sometimes a law clerk (intern or research assistant to the judge), and if necessary, an interpreter. There are differences between the way trials are conducted in different jurisdictions: an adversarial system is present within the US and the UK, an inquisitional system is present in many other countries. Put simply, in an adversarial system both sides (the prosecution and defense) argue the merits of the case and the best case wins; the judge manages the conduct of the trial, makes rulings, instructs the jury, and pronounces the sentence. In inquisitional systems the judge (or in most cases a panel of judges) takes an active role in determining the truth; the defense and prosecuting attorney's are there to inform the judge of facts not in evidence. In a criminal proceeding the burden of proof is upon the prosecution who must demonstrate that the accused is guilty beyond a reasonable doubt or to a moral certainty. In contrast, in a civil trial the burden of proof is upon the plaintiff (the accuser) and a finding is based upon a preponderance of the evidence (or 51% in favor of one party or another).

If there's any question about the defendant's insanity or he is pleading diminished capacity, the judge can order a Competency Hearing. A psychiatric evaluation will be conducted by a court appointed psychiatrist to determine if the defendant is competent to stand trial. The question that

must be answered by the court is if the defendant is of sound mind, understands right from wrong and can aid in their own legal defense. The defense may call their own psychiatrist to offer contrary testimony. The judge makes the final decision.

The prosecution is required by law to provide the defense with all the evidence and transcripts of all witness testimony to be used. If the defense feels that the prosecution has not properly complied with this process, or wants information that will not be presented in court but may show the defendant was innocent, the defense attorney can request a Discovery Hearing. If the defense wants to be able to build a different theory of the crime and can demonstrate that the police either didn't pursue other possible leads and/or suspects, or withheld vital evidence that could be of an exculpatory nature the judge can order that information to be turned over.

An Exclusionary Hearing can also be requested. This is where the defense asks the judge to throw out specific damaging evidence (such as a weapon, drugs or a confession) because the rights of the accused were violated, the search warrant was improperly executed or the chain of evidence was broken and critical evidence could have been tampered with. If a piece of evidence which was ruled by the judge to be illegally obtained lead to other evidence, the other evidence would be considered tainted and therefore excluded. This is known as the Doctrine of the Fruit of the Poisonous Tree. Finally, if the prosecution or the defense has not readied their case by the time of the trial either may ask for a motion of continuance. The judge can order the trial be rescheduled for a later date. The defense may point out that such an extension will deny the accused the right to a speedy trial. On the other hand, this right can be waived if it's to the advantage of the accused. Also, the defendant may ask the court for a change of attorney if he can demonstrate that his present counsel is incompetent or that he is not representing his best interest. This can delay the trial for months or longer.

The defense can also make a motion for a change of venue (a new location for the trial) if it can be demonstrated that the accused cannot receive a fair trial within that jurisdiction due to pre-trial publicity (the crime was prominent in the media and therefore it would be hard to find an unbiased jury) or the jury pool is too small or not representative enough (in a small town everyone knows everyone else or the jury pool is of one race or religion and the victim is of another). The prosecution or defense can also ask for a 'gag order' preventing all parties from speaking to the press.

The judge then asks the accused if he wants a bench trial (by judge alone), or a jury trial (by a jury of his peers). If the decision is for a judge to hear the case, the trial begins. In some cases, if the accused is a noble the defendant may request that the jury be composed of other nobles and that the judge also be of noble station.

### **The Jury**

If the defendant chooses a jury trial the jury selection process begins. A group of potential jurors are randomly selected from the available jury pool (which may be based upon the community's voter registration list or some other public roster, or a public lottery). Prospective jurors may be asked to answer a list of questions about their background and beliefs. Each juror may be asked specific questions by the defense and prosecuting attorneys. In most cases the judge may require that the questions be reviewed by the court first. Either side can attempt to exclude prospective jurors based upon prejudicial opinions or personal bias, but the judge must approve the decision to remove. In more serious cases the defense may hire the services of a jury consultant who can provide useful personal and demographic analysis about the jury pool to help weed out hostile or problematic jurors. A jury generally consists of between six and twelve people with several alternates in case of an illness or other emergency. Once the required number of jurors and

alternates are selected the judge swears them in. The jurors then select a foreperson from among their rank. Once the jury is impaneled the trial begins. In high profile cases the jury may be sequestered (ordered isolated so as to not have access to the outside world insuring that they don't receive information that they shouldn't consider in their deliberations). When all parties are present the bailiff orders them to stand, the judge enters the courtroom and takes the bench, and then calls the trial into session. The criminal charges and counts are then read aloud by the court clerk, the defense may stipulate to the charges thus avoiding their being read aloud.

## The Trial Phase

### Court Procedures & Defense Strategy

The defendant and his attorney may prepare their defense based upon one of the following legal justifications: in the case of rape or sexual assault: the victim consented (she agreed to the sex); or in the case of murder: self-defense (it was kill or be killed); accidental death (no one was actually at fault); entrapment (the police setup the accused or provided false evidence); alibi (defendant was somewhere else at the time of the crime), mistaken identify (another person that looked similar to the accused actually did the crime); double jeopardy (the crime was already tried and the accused was proven not guilty); necessity (the accused had to commit the crime in order to prevent causing a greater one), duress (the defendant was forced to commit the crime based upon fear of injury or death); insanity or diminished capacity (not mentally competent at the time of the crime due to mental illness or the influence of drugs or alcohol), or jury nullification (where the jury is moved to believe that enforcement of the law is politically motivated, or the specific law is simply unjust and therefore the jury chooses to ignore the criminal conduct by voting the accused innocent—judges will not allow this as a legal defense but a good defense attorney can sometimes lead a jury into this way of thinking).

Established legal principles apply to witness testimony such as privileged communications between the accused and their husband or wife (spousal privilege, although there may be some exceptions to this rule); between them and their attorney (attorney-client privilege); their psychologist, psychiatrist or other recognized counseling professional (counselor-client privilege); their physician (doctor-patient privilege, but only regarding personal medical information); and their clergy (clergy-petitioner privilege). In some societies reporters may exercise their first amendment right to protect a news source and not testify (shield privilege), but this is not always recognized and the court may declare the reporter in contempt and sent to jail until he or she is willing to reveal their source. No privilege exists between parent and child or accountant / banker and their customer.

If at any time during the trial misconduct occurs by the actions of either the jury, the prosecution or the defense, the judge can admonish the parties involved (again by ordering a contempt citation) and execute fines, or in a serious incident, declare a mistrial, thus requiring the case be retried at a later date with an new judge and jury.

### The Trial

Both sides will present their opening statements—the prosecution generally goes first. This can be a simple introduction or a lengthy presentation. Once the defense closes their opening statement, the prosecution presents their full case through presentation of physical and documentary evidence (lettered exhibits), any confession statement made by the accused, and any direct testimony by eye-witnesses, circumstantial witnesses and expert witnesses (explaining scientific evidence). Witness testimony can be in the form of direct, or first-hand statements, or hearsay, or second-hand statements. Hearsay, rumors and opinions are generally not allowed by

the court, but exceptions can be made under specific circumstances. The defense may then cross-examine any prosecution witness or expert witness and question the relevance or source of any evidence presented. The prosecution may then redirect the testimony of any of their witnesses. The prosecution will then rest their case. The defense then calls its own witnesses and experts and may offer an alternative theory of the crime, or a defense to it. The prosecution may, in turn, cross-examine any of the defense witnesses, including the accused, but only if he actually testifies in his own behalf. The accused cannot be forced to testify against himself (a violation of his Fifth Amendment right against self-incrimination; a right not available in all societies). The defense may then re-direct any testimony before resting its case. The prosecution may then offer rebuttal witnesses to discredit the defenses' evidence or witnesses.

At any time lawyers may make trial motions, or ask the judge for a sidebar or request chambers (retreat into the judges office) to discuss important issues affecting the progress or conduct of the trial such as attorney or juror misbehavior, newly discovered evidence, or problems with a witness or existing evidence. In this way the jury does not hear about testimony or evidence that the judge may disallow. If misconduct has occurred the defense may request a mistrial. Also, either side may request a private conference, without the judge present, to make or accept a plea offer prior to the verdict.

The prosecution and the defense then conducts their closing arguments. The judge instructs and charges the jury and they retire to the jury room to consider all the evidence and testimony presented. The jury will decide a verdict based upon "a moral certainty" or "beyond a reasonable doubt" as to if the defendant committed the crime. Depending upon the jurisdiction, a verdict may require a simple majority to convict, or if the prosecution is asking for the death penalty or life without parole, a unanimous verdict may be required. In some states the jury may also be called upon to render a sentence, but this is the exception and not the rule. Once the jury reaches a verdict they re-enter the courtroom and the judge calls the trial back in session and asks the foreperson to read the verdict aloud. The verdict will be either guilty or not guilty. If found 'not guilty' the accused is immediately released and can never be retried again on that specific charge within that jurisdiction (double jeopardy applies). Double jeopardy does not apply if another jurisdiction is willing to charge the suspect for the same offense. If found 'guilty' the defendant is immediately returned to jail and a date is set for sentencing. In rare cases, if the judge feels that the jury disobeyed his instructions he can set aside the verdict and release the defendant, which also evokes the double jeopardy protection. If the jury was unable to reach a verdict (known as a hung jury) the judge will declare a mistrial. In such cases the prosecution is permitted to retry the accused at a later time with a new judge and jury.

## The Penalty Phase

A Sentencing Hearing will determine the final sentence for the convicted. Sentencing will generally occur within 30 days of the verdict. The judge may allow victim impact statements to be read or entered into the record by victim(s) and their family and friends, as to what effect the crime had on their lives. The defense may present character witnesses and point out any favorable factors in behalf of the convicted. The prisoner may make a personal statement and offer remorse, an apology to the victim(s) or may request leniency from the court. The judge considers all issues and announces the punishment. If incarceration is prescribed the arrangements are made to transport the prisoner to an assigned jail or prison facility. If other punishments are given such as probation, community service or fines, the prisoner will make payment or arrangements with the court clerk to fulfill the conditions of the sentence and will be released.

**Socially Acceptable Punishments:** Imprisonment (for one day or a life sentence), waiver or suspension of sentence, probation with time served, community service, house arrest (home

confinement with an electronic monitoring or surveillance device present), mandated attendance at a self-help group (Alcoholics Anonymous, Gamblers Anonymous, mental health support group), forced medication (methadone for addicts, anti-psionic drugs for criminal telepaths, anti-testosterone treatments (chemical castration) for sexual predators, surgical tubal ligation for women who abused their children), mandated individual or group counseling (anger management, psychotherapy), temporary or permanent removal of children, impressments into the military (generally for minor crimes), mandated education or training (vocational training, high school completion), censorship (mail, phone, internet, denying an inmate from publishing articles or books about their crime), monetary fines, confiscation of criminal proceeds and/or personal or real property, monetary restitution to a victim or their family, suspension or revocation of privilege(s), right(s) or even citizenship, public shunning, relocation, deportation or banishment to another city, nation or planet, public humiliation or condemnation by means of public displays or mass media circulation, constant or periodic police surveillance, registration (such as a sex offender), public caning or flogging, and finally, personality wipes (where the anti-social personality, attitudes and/or memories are destroyed and new, more positive ones created, or deprogramming, reprogramming and relocation) and death penalty (execution by toxin or venom (lethal injection), nerve or poison gas (gas chamber), electricity (electric chair), strangled, suffocated or hanged (gallows), firing squad, beheading (guillotine or axe execution), public stoning (for adultery or prostitution).

**Cruel & Unusual Punishments:** Severing of a body part (the penis for rapist, an eye for a peeping tom, a hand for a thief, a tongue for a liar, breaking bones in the feet or cutting off the toes for escaping from custody, etc.), involuntary servitude (slavery), torture (using cigarettes, hot pokers, acid, electro-shock, unседated surgery (cutting into nerves, drilling into joints, extracting teeth without sedatives or pain killers, etc.), administering psychotropic drugs (like LSD), physical beatings, keelhauling (dragging a person under the keel of a ship while it's underway (where barnacles cuts the skin to pieces or even triggers a shark attack), neurosurgery (frontal lobotomy), burning at the stake (for witches and heretics), honor killing (where family members kill another member for their dishonorable conduct, which is generally sanctioned by the community), disfiguring or permanently branding or tattooing of the face or forehead with a symbol of public dishonor or shame ("scarlet letter"), dunking, drowning or walking the plank (while hands and legs tied together), involuntary organ donation, draw & quartering (dismemberment), disembowelment (cutting open the abdomen exposing the stomach, intestines and other organs while the person slowly bleeds to death), being staked out on the ground and introducing ants or rats to ingest the person alive, death by boiling water or oil, being buried alive, killed by wild predatory animals (large cats, bears, alligators, wolves, carnivorous birds, etc.), death by starvation or dehydration, death while undergoing painful medical experimentation, ritual human sacrifice to primitive beliefs or gods, trial by ordeal or combat (death matches, wagered manhunts or gladiatorial contests), and finally, a writ of death (a decree ordering the death of entire families or villages including women and children (i.e., the killing of entire noble families during French Revolution or the Nazi killing Jews during World War II).

In some societies the judge may be bound by specific sentencing requirements built into the law (called mandatory sentencing). If the convicted is a career or habitual criminal (convicted on two previous felony crimes) he or she may be sentenced to life in prison without parole (the "three strikes" provision). The defense will automatically file a motion of appeal asking that the next higher court review the trial transcripts to decide if judicial misconduct or reversible error occurred at anytime during the trial. This can sometimes result in a hearing which orders a retrial. Appeals can continue to be filed all the way up to the highest criminal court of the land. Appeals can take several months to several years to rule.

If the sentence includes imprisonment (and incarnation is required) the prisoner is then transported by the county sheriffs' custody bus to the correctional facility. Prisons are built for specific purposes: Depending upon the threats imposed by a prisoner they may be assigned to a supermax (ultra maximum security), maximum security, medium security or a minimum security facility to serve out their time. A violent serial murder will never be placed in a minimum security environment and a person convicted of a DWI should never be sent to a SuperMax prison. Some prisoners such as prominent white collar non-violent offenders may be placed in a minimum security "Club Fed" style facility or those needing psychiatric care may be placed in a prison that specialized in such support. Upon arriving at the prison, custody is transferred to the prison system and a physical search is conducted on the inmate to prevent the introduction of weapons, drugs or other contraband.

## The Penal System

### **City or County Jail**

Central Intake / In Processing

Adult Men's Wing (Medium or Maximum Security)

Adult Women's Wing (Medium or Maximum Security)

Juvenile Boy's Wing (Medium or Maximum Security)

Juvenile Girl's Wing (Medium or Maximum Security)

Psychiatric Wing (Medium or Maximum Security)

Medical Wing (Medium or Maximum Security)

Men's Pre-Arrestment Lockup Wing (Medium or Maximum Security)

Women's Pre-Arrestment Lockup Wing (Medium or Maximum Security)

Central Release / Out Processing

Jail Services (Food Services, Laundry Services, Medical Services, Legal Services, Maintenance Services, Chaplain Services, Counseling Services, Educational Services, Library Services, Commissary Services, Visitors Center, Special Services)

Guard Services (Jail Guards)

Administrative Services (Administration, Purchasing, Personnel, Accounting, Transportation Services (Motor Pool), Property Room, Transfer Services)

Court Services (Arrestment Court)

### **Department (or Bureau) of Corrections (State & National)**

Office of the Superintendent of Prisons

Board of Pardons & Paroles

Correction Centers / Prisons / Penitentiaries

Guard Battalion (Security Wing)

Labor Battalions (Inmate Wing) (Designated as Minimum, Medium, Maximum & SuperMax security levels) (jobs may include working in Orchard (fruit), Forest (logging), Farm, Ranch (cattle, sheep, horses, hogs, birds), Fisheries (fish, shellfish), Foundry (steel, alloys, paper), Refinery (petroleum, gases), Mine (gems or ores) or Quarry (stone), Construction or Highway Projects (Road or Chain Gangs))

Capital Punishment Battalion ("Death Row")

Medical Battalion (Medical Ward / Dispensary / Infirmary)

Psychiatric Battalion (Mental Ward / Sanitarium / Asylum)

Rehabilitation Battalion (Drug or Alcohol Dependency (Detox) Ward)

Juvenile Battalion (Adolescent Ward) (Reformatory or Boot Camp)

Services Battalion (jobs may include working in Food Service (Kitchen), Library, Commissary, Laundry Plant, Electrical Plant, Water & Waste Treatment Plant)

Vocational Battalion (Inmate Wing) (jobs may include working in Welding or Machine Shop, Carpentry Shop, Masonry Shop, Materials Fabrication Shop, Electronics Shop, Automotive Shop, Printing Shop)

Commercial Battalion (Inmate Wing) (jobs may include working in Telephone Call Center (Telemarketing-Tech Support-Customer Support), Records Processing (Data Entry))

Trustee Battalion (Trustees Wing) (Wardens Office, Bookkeeping, Security, Kennels, Stables, Motor Pool, Counseling Services, Chaplain Services, Educational Services, Personnel, Purchasing, Infirmary, Prison Newspaper)

*See my articles elsewhere at this website:*

Traveller Law Enforcement Character Generation System

Traveller Criminal Career Character Generation System

Traveller Pre-Service Character Generation System

Characteristics in Traveller

Information Sources in Traveller