## Criminal Justice: An Overview of the System

## Module 5: Courts and Sentencing

## Section 5.5: Sentencing

**Appeal**: A request made after a trial by a party that has lost on one or more issues that a higher court review the decision to determine if it was correct.

**Asset Forfeiture**: The confiscation of assets by the government through either civil or criminal process.

**Boot Camps**: A type of corrections sentence that consists of a short–term residential program that resembles military basic training.

**Community Service**: Unpaid work intended to be of some social value.

**Concurrent Sentence**: Prison terms for two or more offenses to be served at the same time, rather than one after the other.

**Consecutive Sentence**: Prison terms for two or more offenses to be served one after the other.

**Day Fine**: A system of assessing fine amounts based on the offender's income rather than a set amount.

**Death Penalty**: A homicide sanctioned and ultimately committed by the state as a punishment for crime.

**Determinate Sentencing**: A prison sentence of a fixed length that is not subject to reduction by a parole board or other body.

**Electronic Monitoring**: The use of electronic equipment to monitor a person's movement to ensure compliance with court–ordered conditions, such as house arrest.

Fine: Money paid to the government as punishment for a violation or crime.

Forfeiture: Being forced by the government to give up something as a punishment for crime.

**Good Time**: A specified amount of time taken off of a prisoner's sentence for not violating rules while incarcerated.

**Home Confinement**: A special condition the court imposes that requires an individual to remain at home except for certain approved activities such as work and medical appointments.

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House Arrest: Another name for Home Confinement.

**Indeterminate Sentencing**: A type of sentence where the length of imprisonment is determined by the inmate's conduct while in prison rather than being of a set length.

**Intensive Supervision Probation (ISP)**: An intermediate sanction intended to be an alternative to incarceration but that is more intense than standard probation.

**Mandatory Sentences**: A type of sentencing environment where judicial discretion in sentence length is limited by statutory law.

**Overturn**: The overruling or setting aside the decision of a lower court by a higher court.

**Presentence Investigation Report**: A report summarizing for the court the background information needed to determine the appropriate sentence.

**Probation**: A criminal sanction where the court releases the person to the community and orders him or her to complete a period of supervision and to abide by certain conditions.

**Proportionality Doctrine**: The legal doctrine that the punishment should fit the crime rather than being too lenient or too harsh.

**Remand**: To send back.

Scarlet–Letter Punishments: Punishments designed to work primarily through humiliation.

**Sentencing**: The stage of the criminal justice process where the convicted person is brought before the court to have a punishment determined.

Sentencing Hearing: In some jurisdictions, this hearing is separated from the finding of guilt.

**Sentencing Reform Act of 1984**: Created a new federal agency, the U.S. Sentencing Commission, to set sentencing guidelines for every federal offense.

**Sentencing Statute**: Instruments through which legislative bodies determine the punishments that are associated with particular crimes.

**U.S. Sentencing Commission**: The agency responsible for the establishment of sentencing policies and procedures for the federal court system.

**Uphold**: The appellate court agrees with the lower court decision and allows it to stand.

**Victim Impact Statement**: A statement made by the victim of a crime and given to the judge responsible for sentencing the perpetrator.

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