
The Role of the Federal Government and State in the American Criminal Justice System

A commitment to the community-based models of delivery in most parts has facilitated the multi-partners approach towards the development and implementation of crime prevention strategies. The model includes all the central agencies, that is, both the state and federal government levels accountable for crime prevention. It has also enabled the establishment of overarching programs and frameworks with candid objectives and outcomes (Cole, et.al., 2018).

Role of Federal Government in Defining Crime

Several criminal proceedings happen at the level of the state in the county or municipal courts in the U.S. The power to oversee criminal issues is bestowed upon the federal government in cases where the state do not have the said power. These include crimes committed on federal property and even in matters precisely restricted to the federal government by the Constitution. Some criminal matters that as normally prosecuted by the stated turn into federal crimes when they cross from a state to another and as such may be pursued by the federal authorities. In such instances, both the state and federal prosecutors may charge distinct actions against the defendant regardless of the Fifth Amendment's protection against "double jeopardy" (Cole, et.al. 2018).

Role of State in Defining Crime

State crime can be described as an act or acts that are mainly perpetrated, provoked, or permitted by the government and the government's authorities. These crimes include war crimes, corruption, and even genocide. Notably, state crimes are not sufficiently acknowledged in the academic field as well as by most scholars. However, referring to these activities as "crimes" should not be controversial since in the acts prove infidelity to both the national and international criminal law (Cole, et.al. 2018).

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