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Abstract

This paper looks into the progress that has been made since the terrorist attack, 9/11, and especially in the criminal justice system. A number of policies have been put in place that ensures that the security of the American people is reinstated. The policies implemented included securing all the entry points and terminus that gave terrorist an opportunity to get into the American soil and carry out erroneous acts of terrorism. The judicial service together with different stakeholders concerned with the security of America have collaborated to ensure that the right measures, policies are put into place to prevent any future attacks. Some of the security stakeholders that have been concerned with the security of America include the transport Security Administration that has been involved in the implementation of security Acts which guide operations in the boundaries and terminus as well as other areas of concern. Airports across America have also implemented the new policies that have been set to advance security measures, improve in security information sharing, and help in shielding America from constant attacks.

Keywords: Terrorism, Law, Judiciary, Law, Acts, Homeland security, Policing, justice department, America, FBI, radicalization

How 9/11 changed criminal justice policies in the United States

The department of justice has undergone major changes in the wake of protecting the American people from terror threats. As of late, the Department of Justice has ongoing charges against terrorist suspects with the number rising every month. The population of the suspects does not only involve foreigners but also U.S. natives or inhabitants who are suspected to have been radicalized to attack the country (Carter, & Carter, 2014). While some have relied on radicalization and terror threats to get into the terror groups, this does not shield anyone from facing the law. It is the duty of every American to cooperate with the justice department in order to ensure that the plans of the terrorist are defeated. Different terrorists have been prosecuted and charged before they succeeded with their terror plans, because of the newly reformed justice system, which is able to counter terrorism early before committing terror. Michael Finton who confessed in the year 2011 in Illinois to his endeavours to explode a bomb outside a government courthouse in Illinois. He was charged and prisoned for 28 years in jail (Dowling, & Inda, 2013). The justice department seemed to have learned a lesson after the 9/11 attack and since then, it has done several amendments/changes to ensure that Americans who have suffered in the hands of the terrorists get justice and compensation for the erroneous acts. Terrorism has mutated into different forms such as racial terrorism, religious and so on, which requires the justice system to step up and introduce changes that are key in addressing the issue. On the other hand, radicalization has raised because of the terror networks, which lure innocent Americans into the terror groups. The changes implemented in the justice department are meant to curb all these terror attacks and threats (Crenshaw & LaFree, 2017).

Aiding the Intelligence-Gathering Process

Over the previous decade, the Justice Division has looked forward to convicting and detaining offenders as well as protecting witnesses who are crucial in prosecution process. The justice department has since then worked closely with the military to ensure that once convicted, these criminals are jailed (Dowling, & Inda, 2013).

Making the Justice Department's National Security Division

In 2006, the Justice Department promoted the National Security Division (NSD), and consolidated the office's essential national security segments into a solitary division in the wake of ensuring that the system is firm to carry out prosecution and jailing of terror suspects. The body has since then worked closely to dismantle any plots by the terrorists to attack the American people. Initially the Justice department only worked with the Office of Intelligence Policy and Review. The new Office of Law and Policy and the NSD are all intended to coordinate and create strong networks to reinforce the administration's national security endeavours. Since its beginning, a portion of NSD's achievements includes;

- Professional security and justice coordination among investigators and law authorization organizations, lawyers and the Intelligence Community (IC)
- Fortification of the country's counterterrorism endeavours. NSD has created and advanced a national counter-terrorism plans that have destroyed many plans by terrorists to attack Americans. This has been successful because of a joint effort with division administration, the FBI, the insight network and the U.S. Lawyers' Offices (Dowling, & Inda, 2013).

Other achievements made by the justice department under NSD incorporate;

- Re-composed and significantly expanded staffing for the intelligence ¹Office of Intelligence Policy and Review, with new ideas and policies that expanded the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act (FISA)
- Prepared and submitted a huge number ¹of FISA applications to the Court for the benefit of the administration in order to ensure insight network
- Bringing down the FISA "wall" among knowledge and law requirement examinations, NSD directed and handled a significant increment ¹in the number of solicitations to utilize data from FISA approved exercises as proof in criminal arraignments of terrorists.
- Formed and staffed another ¹Office of Law and Policy to orchestrate the national security legitimacy and strategy capacities for the office, and to advance essential national security needs, for example, refreshing FISA and another enactment, supporting digital security endeavours and reinforcing counter-terrorism.
- Funded and compensated Victims of Overseas Terrorism, assigned worldwide terrorism occasions to take into consideration U.S. injured nationals in terrorism attacks (Welch, 2016).

Use of FBI by the justice department to meet the New Threat

Since the 9/11 attack happened, the FBI has tried to change the history of a security system in the country. The authority has rebuilt its tasks with the end goal to more readily distinguish, and limit terror threats, which risks the security of the nation. The FBI plays an important role by providing insight into the justice system and authorization networks. This association has brought order in the justice system as well as equity framework for the criminals in search for justice. In order to ensure that the justice system narrows down to the culprits, the

FBI has redesigned its counterterrorism activities in order to enlarge its knowledge base and modernize its coordination with other accomplices and authorities in the country (Morgan, 2018). A portion of the significant changes made by the justice system in connection with the FBI includes:

- Established clear needs underlining counteractive action while guaranteeing the privacy and protection rights and common freedoms for the people involved in investigation and prosecution.
- Establish ⁵ FBI National Security branch, which has brought together the FBI's national security programs such as including its Counterintelligence Division, Weapons of Mass Destruction Directorate, Counterterrorism Division, the Directorate of Intelligence, and the Terrorist Screening Center, to an umbrella body.
- Establish a Field Intelligence Group in the FBI field workplaces and implanted ¹ knowledge bunches in each operational division at FBI base camp.
- ¹ Doubled the quantity of FBI knowledge investigators as well as tripled the number of language specialists.
- Create the National Joint Terrorism Task Force (NJTTF) at FBI central station, comprising of roughly forty part offices.
- ¹ Realign assets/resources, moving a few operators to counterterrorism matters and making threat-based fusion cells to deal with counterterrorism needs, and to guarantee that the accumulation of insight is needed to prevent terror attacks.
- Established various branches that have upgraded counterterrorism capacities, such as Counterterrorism Watch, the FBI's essential purpose of warning for all potential

psychological oppressor dangers; ¹ the Terrorism Financing Operation Section, which brings together endeavours to track and close down terror financing; and fly groups, in order react to attacks.

- Created a working manual for household activities dependent ¹ on new Attorney General Guidelines that apply overall program territories (9/11 Commission., & Overdrive Inc., 2011).

Legal Changes done by the justice department to ¹ Enhance Counter-Terrorism Efforts

Over the previous decade, the Justice Department has worked intimately with Congress and other government organizations to fortify the country's laws against terror threats, equip the lawful experts expected to recognize and destroy terror plots, and tear them down through obstructing knowledge and law requirement authorities from social affair and sharing data basic to securing the country (Dowling, & Inda, 2013).

¹ 1. USA PATRIOT Act of 2001 and the USA PATRIOT Act Improvement and Reauthorization Act of 2005

The USA PATRIOT Act, which started in 2001 has helped specialists distinguish, ³ destroy numerous terror plots. The USA PATRIOT Act Improvement and Reauthorization Act of 2005, and by ensuring enactment in 2009 and 2011, enabling specialists to keep on utilizing these essential experts, reauthorized the Act. These laws have helped the justice system to secure the country in the accompanying ways:

- Reduce forestalled compelling data sharing between law authorization and insight work force.

- Allowed government operators to more readily track modern terrorists and gave national security examiners instruments similar to those generally utilized in criminal cases.
- Advanced investigative instruments to reflect new advancements and dangers, and acquire court orders from a solitary court
- Increased punishments for the individuals who perpetrate certain terror activities and who plot them
- The USA PATRIOT Act Improvement and Reauthorization Act added many extra shields to ensure protection interests and common freedoms (Smith & Hung, 2010).

2. The Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act (FISA) Amendments Act of 2008

In 2008, the enactment was authorized that modernized the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978. The FISA Amendments Act of 2008, which go with a bipartisan greater part of Congress and wide help from the insight network, enables knowledge experts to all the more rapidly and viably screen fear monger correspondences while ensuring the common freedoms of Americans. In addition, the justice system achieves the accompanying:

- Enable knowledge network while using devices to figure out terrorists and identity whom they are speaking to, what they are sharing and planning to do.
- Provides basic authorities that enable the insight network to obtain remote knowledge data by focusing on outside people sensibly accepted to be outside the United States.
- Preserves and gives new affable freedoms assurances to Americans.
- Requires court requests to target Americans for remote knowledge reconnaissance, regardless of where they are, and requires court survey of the techniques used to secure data regarding the American People.

- Provides basic obligation securities for organizations whose help in shielding the nation from terrorist attacks (LaFree & Freilich, 2016).

3. Protecting the Privacy and Civil Liberties of Americans

In country's essential law implementation office, the Justice Department endeavours to be a tool that guarantees Americans' security and common freedoms as articulated in the constitution. Lately, the office has significantly improved oversight of its national security details. The office has additionally reestablished a Civil Rights Division as the country's prevalent social liberties law authorization organization. In Fiscal Year 2009, there were more government criminal social liberties cases documented by the Justice Department than in any previous year (Dowling, & Inda, 2013).

- The Civil Rights Division has likewise attempted to guarantee that the Muslim community is allowed to hone their religion without going past the set boundaries under the Religious Land Use and Institutionalized Persons Act, the division has made a move in various purviews around the nation to guarantee that land utilize and zoning choices are not used to wrongfully keep Muslim people group from unity and love.
- The Civil Rights Division as well as the U.S Attorneys' office have worked on hate crimes with the help of local prosecutors in many non-federal criminal prosecutions.
- The justice department named its first Civil Liberties Officer and Chief Privacy in the year 2006 and in this manner made the Office of Privacy and Civil Liberties to help the obligations and duties of the Chief Privacy and Civil Liberties, Officer. The strategy of the Office of Privacy and Civil Liberties is to secure the rights of the American people through survey, oversight, and coordination of security activities.

- Through the justice department, the National Security Division has significantly upgraded the general oversight of FBI national security exercises, in order to guarantee adherence to the country's laws, guidelines/directions, including protection interests and common freedoms.
- Through the department of justice, the FBI also made the ¹Office of Integrity and Compliance in 2007 to guarantee the agency's consistency with laws, standards and methods, in national security exercises, as well as in all FBI exercises (the United States, 2015).

¹Collaborating of the justice department with the Muslim, Arab and Sikh Communities

In directing national security examinations and arraigning cases, the FBI and Justice Department depend on the participation and trust of the networks of the Muslim communities. Individuals from the Muslim as well as the Arab-American people group are significant accomplices in a mutual exertion to battle terrorism. They have routinely reproved terrorist acts and the individuals who plan terrorist attacks, and have given basic help with upsetting terrorism plots and radicalization in the country. The division, the justice department and the FBI routinely take part in broad effort endeavours with the Arab-American people group and the Muslim, and many more networks, to enhance the capacity to play out obligations in a way predictable with common freedoms, decent ways to religious opportunity (Golash, 2015). Among the moves made in collaboration of the clerics with the justice department since the 9/11 attack include:

- The Justice Department and the FBI have built solid, enduring associations with Sikh, South Asian American national Arab-American, Muslim associations and their ¹pioneers.

- The Attorney General has made a commitment with the Muslim American and Arab American people group and U.S. Lawyers to connect with Muslim people to come up with suggestions to curb terrorism.
- The office's Civil Rights Division holds every other month gatherings that unite top authorities from different government offices with agents of the Muslim, Arab, Sikh, and South Asian people group to address social equality issues.
- The Justice Department's Community Relations Service has held network gatherings around the nation in the most recent decade, tending to 9/11 backfire segregation issues against Arab-Americans, Muslims, Sikhs, and South Asian-Americans.
- The FBI has propelled projects that are intended to address the issues of Arab-Americans, the Muslims, the South Asian-Americans, and different networks.
- FBI endeavours to run from formal national-level associations with set up gatherings to local boards, the academic system as well as youth exercises in order to build up a strong FBI work force in the field (United States, 2015).

Partnership of the justice system with Domestic and International Counterparts

With the end goal to address terrorist systems working everywhere, the judicial system has expanded its organizations with different government departments in the United States and has produced solid ties with its partners abroad. A portion of these endeavours includes planning with Federal, State, and Local Partners (Welch, 2016). On the other hand,

- The judicial department has created Anti-Terrorism Advisory Councils in each U.S. Lawyer's Office in order to upgrade data imparting to state and nearby experts in each

area, and to improve correspondences among the division and U.S. Lawyers on terrorist matters.

- The judicial system has also ¹ increased the quantity of Joint Terrorism Task Forces (JTTFs) around the nation and expanded the quantity of work force
- The judiciary department has also helped support and take an interest in the 72 data combination focuses ¹ that have been made in states and regions around the nation since 9/11 to fill in as the central focuses inside the state and neighbourhood condition for the receipt, examination, assembling and sharing of danger related data.
- The judiciary department has collaborated with different organizations to set up ¹ the Nationwide Suspicious Activity Reporting (SAR) Initiative (NSI), which helps in arrangements and procedures for the government, as well as regional law implementation to share and gather data about terrorism information. The NSI likewise is preparing examiners to perceive examples and offer conduct related examples and patterns with law implementation.
- The justice department supports ¹ the multi-organization National Counterterrorism Center (NCTC), which incorporates terrorism knowledge, conducts key operational arranging, and fills in as a focal archive for psychological warfare insight.
- ³ Provided basic authority and support to the Terrorist Screening Center, a multi-organization focus under the umbrella of the FBI's National Security Branch that deals with the United psychological oppressor watch list
- The justice department has also succeeded in creating FBI office of Law Enforcement Coordination in order to coordinate with local partners, the county and the national government among other entities (9/11 Commission., & Overdrive Inc., 2011).

Recommendations

- Planning with International Counterparts is important in fighting terror attacks. The justice department can coordinate with other governments in fighting terrorists in their different bases.
- Expand the quantity of FBI Legal Attaché workplaces in outside nations. In order to attack and destroy the enemy's plans, the FBI is one important agency that needs to be standby in order to ensure that the American people are protected.
- Increase security operators and bolster representatives, for example, criminologists. The justice department need to have different professionals who are highly skilled to protect the American people from terror.
- Respond to formal solicitations from accomplices around the globe for help with terror threats.
- Share bits of terror related data with worldwide accomplices.
- Provide basic proof to different nations for use in terrorist attacks and threats, and proof from different nations for use in U.S. terror threats (Dalglish, 2017).

Conclusion

The justice department has changed significantly since the 9/11 attack which has helped in weeding out terrorists in our midst. Over the last few years, terrorists have proved to be an enemy of the people of America and the only way to take care of this was to have changes in different departments such as the justice department. Change in the justice system has called for change in other agencies such as the security system in order to cut off any plans of the enemy. Many people have died since the 9/11 attack and it is reasonable when changes are implemented

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in the in the justice system in order to serve justice for the people of America. The change involved collaborating with other people and departments in assessing all the potential terror targets. It is easy to fight terror when organizations are one and unified. This is a positive way to ensure that all the plans of terror towards American people are dismantled at the early stages and no blood is shed because of the attacks. Major achievements have been achieved since the change in the justice department such as DNA identification in mass disasters and identification of terrorism links.

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