

# Glossary: I

**Identity Theft.** Stealing victims' personal information and credentials, often to make purchases. *See full article titled [Identity Theft](#).*

**Illinois Juvenile Court Act.** Legislation that established America's first juvenile court in 1899.

**Illinois v. Allen.** [[397 U.S. 337](#) (1970)]. Highly disruptive defendants may be removed from the courtroom and trials may continue without their presence.

**Illinois v. Gates.** [[462 U.S. 213](#) (1983)]. "The rigid "two-pronged test" under [Aguilar](#) and [Spinelli](#) for determining whether an informant's tip establishes probable cause for issuance of a warrant is abandoned, and the "totality of the circumstances" approach that traditionally has informed probable-cause determinations is substituted in its place."

**Illinois v. Rodriguez.** [[497 U.S. 177](#) (1990)]. "A warrantless entry is valid when based upon the consent of a third party whom the police, at the time of the entry, reasonably believe to possess common authority over the premises, but who in fact does not."

**Illinois v. Vitale.** [[447 U.S. 410](#) (1980)]. It is not double jeopardy to convict a defendant for a more serious offense after he or she has been convicted of a less serious offense, so long as all elements of the lesser offense are not part of the greater offense.

**Immunity.** A legal defense whereby a defendant claims exemption from prosecution based on some special legal status, such as being a diplomat or being granted witness immunity by the state.

**Impartial Arbiters.** Persons, usually with legal training, that mediate disputes between perpetrators and their victims under conditions of restorative justice or alternative dispute resolution.

**Impeachment.** Proceeding for the removal of a political office holder.

**Imperfect Defense.** A defense that reduces but does not eliminate criminal liability.

**Impression Evidence.** Objects that have retained the characteristics of materials that have been physically pressed against them.

**In camera.** [Latin.] In a judge's chambers.

**In Delicto.** [Latin.] A finding that one is at fault in an accident or the commission of a crime.

**Individualization.** [Forensics]. The identification of an individual source of an evidence item, usually a particular suspect.

**In Flagrate Delicto.** [Latin.] Caught in the act.

**In Forma Pauperis.** [Latin.] "In the manner of a pauper." A waiver of court costs so that indigent offenders can have their case heard.

**In Loco Parentis.** [Latin.] "In the place of parents." Refers to someone other than the parents acting on behalf of a child in a juvenile proceeding.

**In Re.** Refers to cases filed on behalf of a single party, such as juvenile cases, wills, and estates.

**In Re Winship.** [[397 U.S. 358](#) (1970)]. Requires proof beyond a reasonable doubt for adjudications of delinquency.

**In Toto.** [Latin.] "Entirely."

**Inadmissible.** Material that cannot be used as evidence at trial.

**Incapacitation.** A type of deterrence based on the idea that the only way to prevent criminals from offending again is to remove them from society.

**Incarceration.** The bodily confinement of a person to a prison or jail.

**Inchoate Offenses.** Incomplete crimes such as solicitation, conspiracy, or attempt.

**Inculpatory Evidence.** Evidence that tends to increase the likelihood of guilt. *Contrast with Exculpatory.*

**Incumbents.** Those already in political power who seek to be reelected or reappointed.

**Indeterminate Sentencing.** Where a defendant is sentenced to a minimum and a maximum number of time to serve.

**Index Crime.** One of the eight crimes listed on Part 1 of the *Uniform Crime Reports*: rape, robbery, murder, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, theft of a motor vehicle, and arson.

**Indictment.** The formal decision by a grand jury that there is enough evidence to bring a person to criminal trial.

**Indigents.** Poor people.

**Ineffective Assistance of Counsel.** A claim by a defendant that his or her lawyer did not conduct the defense in an adequate way; criteria for such a claim was established in [Strickland v. Washington \(1984\)](#)

**Informal Sanctions.** Social norms that are enforced through elements of society such as families, schools, churches, and so forth rather than official legal action by the state.

**Information.** A written accusation made by a public prosecutor against a person. *Contrast with Indictment.*

**Initial Appearance.** Formal proceeding during which the judge advises the defendant of the charges and decides on bail.

**Initial Plea.** The first plea offered in response to a given charge that is entered into a court record.

**Insanity.** A degree of mental illness that negates criminal culpability.

**Insanity Defense.** A defense strategy that seeks to show that the defendant was insane at the time the crime was committed and thus could not form the necessary mental element of the crime.

**Inside Cell Block.** A prison design whereby cells are placed back to back in tiers in the center of a secure structure.

**Intake.** The review of a case by a court official; Decisions to proceed with a case or not are often made at this stage.

**Intensive Supervised Probation.** (*also called Intensive Probation Supervision*). Similar to standard probation, but with the addition many more face-to-face meetings with probation officers.

**Intent.** A state of mind (*mens rea*) in which a person seeks a particular result through a particular course of action.

**Inter Alia.** [Latin.] "Among other things."

**Interlocutory Appeal.** An appeal during a trial proceeding in which the judgment of the trial court is suspended until the appeals court reaches a decision.

**Intermediate Sanction.** Punishment that restricts an offender's freedom without incarceration.

**Intermittent Sentencing.** A custody sentence that is not satisfied by remaining incarcerated for consecutive days, but for specific days of the week, usually weekends.

**Internal Affairs.** A unit within a police department that investigates alleged violations of improper or illegal conduct by police.

**Intoxication.** A criminal defense that generally requires that the intoxication be involuntary.

**Intrinsic Force Standard.** In rape law, a doctrine whereby only the amount of force necessary to accomplish penetration is required to satisfy the force requirement. *Contrast with Extrinsic Force Standard.*

**Investigative Lead.** Information that leads an investigator toward a solution to a case; Investigative leads often come from **testimonial evidence** and **physical evidence**.

**Involuntary Manslaughter.** Homicides caused by recklessness or gross criminal negligence.

**Ipsa Facto.** [Latin.] "By the mere fact."

**Irish System.** An early form of parole developed by Sir Walter Crofton.

**Irrebuttable Presumption.** An assumption of the law that can in no way be contested.

**Irresistible Impulse Test.** In the law of the insanity defense, an impairment of the will that makes it impossible to control the impulse to do wrong.