

Chapter 02: Organizing Security in the United States

TRUE/FALSE

1. Most police departments are very small, with about 87 percent employing fewer than 25 sworn officers.

ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: p. 21

2. The Federal Witness Security Program (Federal Witness Protection Program) is administered by the FBI.

ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: p. 27

3. The governmental power to make or enforce laws in Indian country is divided among federal, state, and tribal governments.

ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: pp. 22–23

4. U.S. law enforcement has developed over the years based on a philosophy of local control.

ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: p. 17

5. Many small remote towns and villages cannot afford to hire local police officers and often rely on state troopers based in areas far away.

ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: p. 21

6. Some anti-illegal-immigration advocates say “sanctuary cities” shield foreign criminals from deportation and hamper federal efforts to combat illegal immigration and terrorism.

ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: p. 24

7. Section 287 (g) of the 1996 Immigration and Nationality Act allows deputization of local police officers to help enforce federal immigration laws.

ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: p. 24

8. Forty-nine of the fifty U.S. states have a primary state law enforcement agency.

ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: p. 24

9. The largest state law enforcement agency is the Texas Highway Patrol.

ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: p. 24

10. At the state level, there are three distinct models of law enforcement agencies.

ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: p. 25

11. Historically, state police departments were developed to deal with growing crime in nonurban areas of the country, which was attributable to the increasing mobility of Americans, the proliferation of cars, and the ease of travel.

ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: p. 25

12. Generally, state police patrol small towns and state highways, regulate traffic, and have the primary responsibility to enforce some state laws.

ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: p. 25

13. The U.S. Constitution does give the national government power over a limited number of crimes.

ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: p. 25

14. The Department of Justice is under the control of the U.S. Attorney General.

ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: p. 26

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. The majority of law enforcement agencies in America are:
- a. local
 - b. federal
 - c. state
 - d. private

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: p. 18

2. The latest statistics regarding the number of law enforcement officers in the United States may be obtained from the:
- a. Treasury Department
 - b. Census Bureau
 - c. National Institute of Justice
 - d. IRS

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: p. 22

3. Among local departments, women account for approximately _____ percent of sworn personnel.
- a. 19.1
 - b. 9.7
 - c. 29.2
 - d. 11.9

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: p. 19

4. Among local departments, African Americans account for approximately _____ percent of sworn personnel.
- a. 10.2
 - b. 11.9
 - c. 12.5
 - d. 19.4

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: p. 19

5. Law enforcement is primarily the responsibility of:
- a. state police agencies
 - b. local police agencies
 - c. national police agency
 - d. private security

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: p. 17

6. Most counties in the United States are patrolled by a _____ department under the leadership of an elected official.

- a. sheriff's
- b. police
- c. constable's
- d. state police

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: p. 20

7. Which of the following states does not have a state law enforcement agency?

- a. Hawaii
- b. Alaska
- c. Montana
- d. Arkansas

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: p. 24

8. A state law enforcement system that combines the duties of major criminal investigations with the patrol of state highways and small towns into one agency is generally called the _____ model.

- a. decentralized
- b. combined
- c. centralized
- d. total

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: p. 25

9. A state law enforcement system that provides for separate agencies for traffic enforcement and other state-level law enforcement functions is generally called the _____ model.

- a. decentralized
- b. separate
- c. centralized
- d. total

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: p. 25

10. Which of the following is part of the Department of Justice?

- a. Secret Service
- b. U.S. Postal Service
- c. Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives
- d. National Park Service

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: p. 26

11. The FBI falls under the purview of the:

- a. Treasury Department
- b. Department of Defense
- c. General Service Agency
- d. Department of Justice

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: p. 27

12. All are considered local law enforcement agencies except:

- a. campus police
- b. transit police
- c. rail road police
- d. metropolitan police

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: p. 18

13. Which of the following is responsible for the investigation of counterfeiting of U.S. currency?

- a. FBI
- b. Secret Service
- c. Internal Revenue Service
- d. Organized Crime and Racketeering Unit

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: p. 28

14. Which of the following is responsible for the transporting of federal prisoners and the security of federal courthouses?

- a. Federal Protection Bureau
- c. U.S. Marshals Service

- b. Federal Bureau of Investigation d. Federal Protective Service

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: p. 27

15. Which of the following is responsible for the protection of the president, vice president, and their families?

- a. U.S. Marshals Service c. Federal Protective Service
b. Federal Bureau of Investigation d. Secret Service

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: p. 28

16. The Federal Witness Security Program is administered by the:

- a. U.S. Marshals Service
b. Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives
c. Immigration and Naturalization Service
d. Customs Service

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: p. 27

17. According to your text, which is not an “interesting fact” about local police departments?

- a. 32 percent use regular bicycle patrol.
b. 53 percent use full-time community policing officers.
c. 55 percent of departments use foot patrol routinely.
d. 23 percent of officers have bachelors degrees or higher.

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: p. 20

18. In the United States, what percentage of police departments has 25 or fewer officers?

- a. 23% c. 53%
b. 37% d. 87%

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: p. 21

19. Which of the following is not a typical responsibility of the county sheriff’s office?

- a. serve criminal and civil process c. court attendants
b. operate a jail d. responding to calls in a municipality

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: p. 20

20. Which of the following is not a common duty of a state police officer?

- a. highway patrol c. patrol of small towns
b. traffic enforcement d. serve civil process

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: p. 25

21. The vast majority of law enforcement agencies are operated by:

- a. municipal or city governments c. federal government
b. state government d. private companies

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: p. 19

22. Which of the following is not a responsibility of the U.S. Department of Justice?

- a. federal highway patrol
b. enforcing all federal laws
c. representing the government in court action
d. conducting independent investigations

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: p. 26

23. Being a small town and rural officer is difficult because of:
- limited resources
 - geographic barriers
 - rising crime
 - all are difficulties of the small town officer

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: p. 21

COMPLETION

1. The U.S. Department of Justice maintains administrative control over four major federal law enforcement agencies. They are the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Drug Enforcement Administration, U.S. Marshals Service, and _____.

ANS:
Bureau of Alcohol Tobacco Firearms and Explosives
ATF
BATFE

PTS: 1 REF: pp. 26–27

2. The _____ Crime Act expanded federal criminal jurisdiction in Indian country in such areas as guns, violent juveniles, drugs, and domestic violence.

ANS: 1994

PTS: 1 REF: p. 22

3. The U.S. _____ is in charge of the enforcement of the laws regarding counterfeiting of U.S. currency.

ANS: Secret Service

PTS: 1 REF: p. 28

4. _____ is the worldwide organization established for the development of cooperation among nations regarding common police problems.

ANS: Interpol

PTS: 1 REF: p. 30

5. Rural and small-town law enforcement agencies engage in _____ programs with neighboring agencies and come to one another's aid when necessary.

ANS: mutual assistance

PTS: 1 REF: p. 21

6. Historically, _____ police departments were developed to deal with the growing crime in non-urban areas of the country.

ANS: state

PTS: 1 REF: p. 25

7. The _____ is at the vanguard of the nation's "war on drugs" by engaging in drug interdiction, conducting surveillance operations, infiltrating drug rings, and arresting major narcotics violators.

ANS: Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA)

PTS: 1 REF: pp. 26–27

8. The four major U.S. cabinet departments that administer most federal law enforcement agencies and personnel are the Department of Justice, the Department of the Treasury, the Department of Homeland Security, and the _____.

ANS: Department of the Interior

PTS: 1 REF: p. 25

9. A controversial issue in current law enforcement is the cooperation and escalating involvement of local police with federal immigration officials in enforcing _____ laws.

ANS: immigration

PTS: 1 REF: pp. 23–24

10. In 2010, the _____ inspector general issued a special report stating that the state and local police officers who enforce federal immigration laws through ICE's 287(g) program are not adequately screened, trained or supervised, and the civil rights of the immigrants they deal with are not consistently protected.

ANS: Department of Homeland Security's (DHS)

PTS: 1 REF: p. 24

11. The _____ program deputizes local officers to help enforce federal immigration laws.

ANS: 287(g)

PTS: 1 REF: p. 24

12. Enforcement agents for the National Park Service are known as commissioned_____.

ANS: park rangers

PTS: 1 REF: p. 28

13. The National Park Police also serve at the _____ in New York and the Golden Gate Bridge in San Francisco.

ANS: Statue of Liberty

PTS: 1 REF: p. 29

14. _____ investigate people who are illegally trafficking in government-protected animals and birds, such as falcons.

ANS: Wildlife law enforcement agents

PTS: 1 REF: p. 28

15. The investigative arm of the Navy and Marines is called the _____.

ANS: Naval Criminal Investigative Service (NCIS)

PTS: 1 REF: p. 29

ESSAY

1. Identify and explain the two types of state police models.

ANS:
Student answers will vary.

PTS: 1 REF: pp. 25–26

2. Identify the role played by sheriff's offices in county law enforcement.

ANS:
Student answers will vary.

PTS: 1 REF: pp. 20–21

3. Explain the drug problems and dangers to the police in small towns throughout America's heartland.

ANS:
Student answers will vary.

PTS: 1 REF: p. 22

4. Discuss the major divisions within the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

ANS:
Student answers will vary.

PTS: 1 REF: p. 26

5. Explain the rationale for rural and small-town law enforcement agencies engaging in mutual assistance programs

ANS:
Student answers will vary.

PTS: 1 REF: p. 22

6. Identify and explain the roles of the local law enforcement agencies.

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

PTS: 1

REF: pp. 18–23

7. Many police departments in cities, counties, and states have policies that restrict enforcement of federal immigration laws by local authorities. What issues arise with this policy?

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

PTS: 1

REF: pp. 23–24

8. Although the duties of the various state-level police departments may vary considerably, what are the most common duties of the state police agencies that operate a centralized or de-centralized agency?

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

PTS: 1

REF: p. 25

9. Detail the history of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

PTS: 1

REF: p. 26

10. The U.S. Department of Justice is the primary legal and prosecutorial arm of the U.S. government. Identify and discuss three areas the DOJ is responsible for.

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

PTS: 1

REF: pp. 26–27