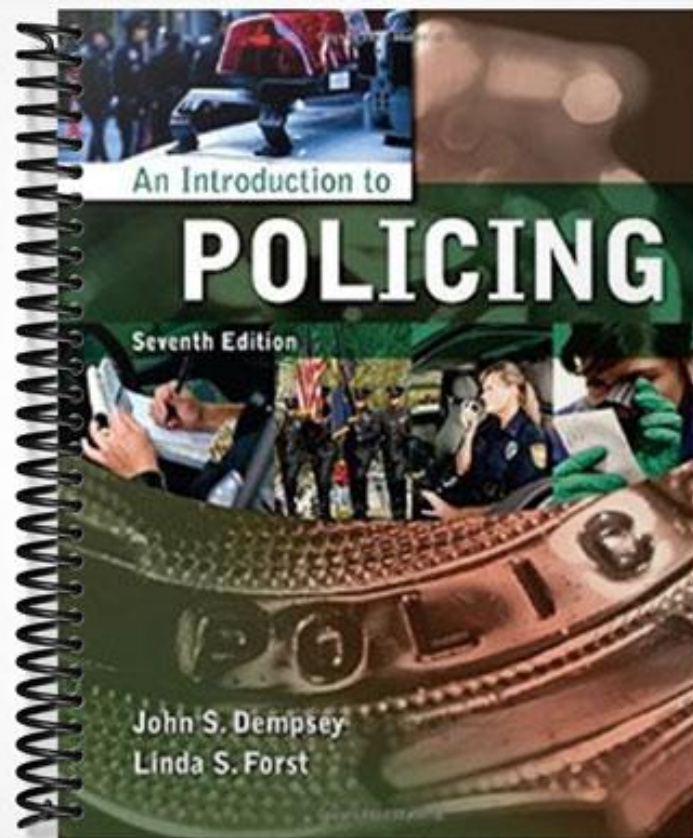
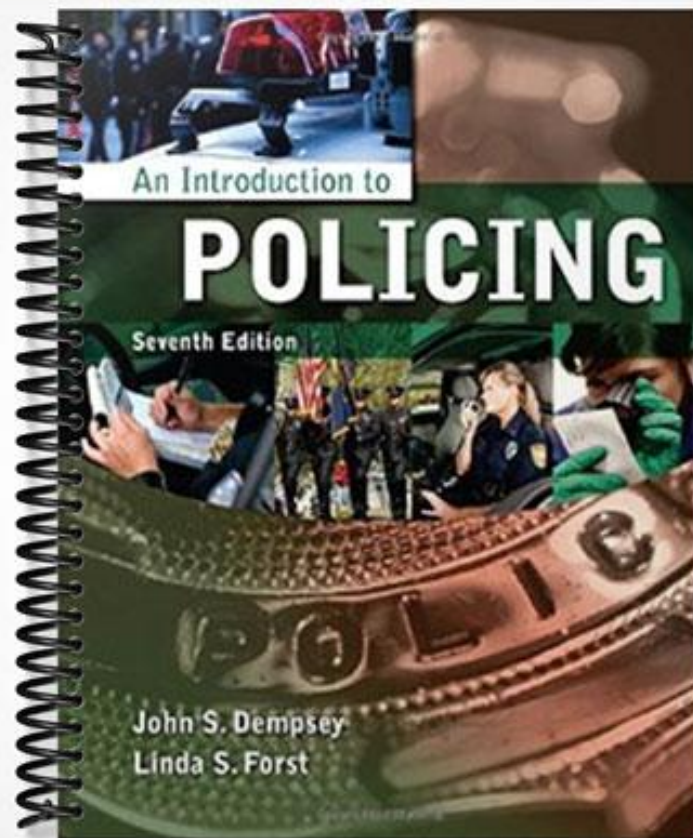


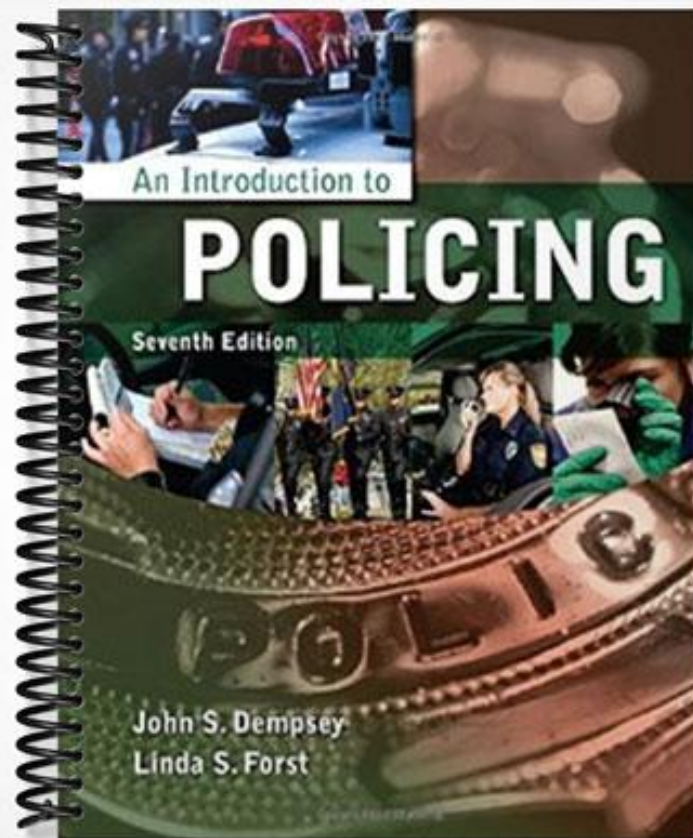
SOLUTIONS MANUAL



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CHAPTER 2 ORGANIZING PUBLIC SECURITY IN THE UNITED STATES

Learning Objectives

- To acquaint you with the many and diverse local, tribal, and state public agencies that enforce the law and ensure public safety in the United States
- To introduce the numerous federal law enforcement agencies that enforce federal laws and regulations and assist local and state police departments
- To describe the size, scope, and functions of law enforcement agencies in the public sector
- To acquaint you with the number and type of jobs available to you in policing
- To alert you to the many changes made in U.S. public law enforcement following the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks against the United States

Chapter Outline

Introduction

The U.S. Public Security Industry

Local Law Enforcement

 Metropolitan Law Enforcement

 County Law Enforcement

 Rural and Small-Town Law Enforcement

 Indian Country and Tribal Law Enforcement

 Campus Law Enforcement

 Local Law Enforcement and Illegal Immigration

 Law Enforcement in the Era of Reduced Budgets

State Law Enforcement

Federal Law Enforcement

 Department of Justice

 Department of the Treasury

 Department of Homeland Security (DHS)

 Department of the Interior

 Department of Defense

 U.S. Postal Service

 Other Federal Enforcement Agencies

 Joint Federal and Local Task Force Approach to Law Enforcement

International Police

Summary

Key Terms

centralized model of state law enforcement Combines the duties of major criminal investigations with the patrol of state highways.

decentralized model of state law enforcement Makes a clear distinction between traffic enforcement on state highways and other state-level law enforcement functions.

joint federal and local task force Use of federal, state, and local law enforcement agents in a focused task force to address particular crime problems.

law enforcement employee average Number of law enforcement employees for each 1,000 residents.

LEMAS reports Statistical reports on law enforcement personnel data issued by the National Institute of Justice under its Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics program.

local control The formal and informal use of local or neighborhood forms of government and measures to deter abhorrent behaviors.

National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS) A national clearinghouse of criminal justice information maintained by the National Institute of Justice.

National Institute of Justice (NIJ) The research arm of the U.S. Justice Department.

straw buyers People with no criminal record who purchase guns for criminals or illegal immigrants who cannot legally buy them.

sworn law enforcement employee average Number of sworn law enforcement employees for each 1,000 residents.

walking The practice of having weapons move across the border illegally.

Lecture Suggestions

1. What are the different types of law enforcement in the United States?

Local law enforcement accounts for the majority of the law enforcement in the United States. States as well as the federal government also have policing powers and duties. Local policing employs 76.5 percent of the nation's police officers, while 14 percent work for the federal government and 9.5 percent at the state level. Nationwide, in 2008, there were 251 full-time state and local law enforcement employees for every 100,000 residents, for a nationwide sworn law enforcement employee average of 2.51 law enforcement employees per 1,000 citizens.

2. Introduce several federal law enforcement agencies.

Four major U.S. cabinet departments administer most federal law enforcement agencies and personnel: the Department of Justice, the Department of the Treasury, the Department of Homeland Security, and the Department of the Interior. The U.S. Department of Justice is the

primary legal and prosecutorial arm of the U.S. government. Included in this department are the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), the U.S. Marshals, and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF). Within the Department of the Treasury are the Internal Revenue Service (IRS), the Executive Office for Asset Forfeiture (EOAF), the Executive Office for Terrorist Financing and Financial Crime (EOTF/FC), the Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC), and the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (FinCEN). The Department of Homeland Security merged 22 previously disparate domestic agencies into one department to protect the nation against threats to the homeland.

3. What are some notable changes made in U.S. law enforcement following the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks against the United States?

The federal government, in particular, responded to 9/11 by creating the huge cabinet-level Department of Homeland Security, which merged and improved the many disparate federal agencies concerned with terrorism, homeland defense, and response to catastrophic emergencies. Local, state, and private agencies also reengineered themselves to address the need for homeland defense.

4. What are some of consequences of Operation Fast and Furious?

Operation Fast and Furious was first conceived in Washington, D.C., in October 2009 as a result of the frustration of seeing guns bought in the United States “walking” across the border to Mexico. By November 2009, a new strategy was proposed and put in place: Let the guns be purchased, and follow them to their eventual end. The guns would flow through the weapons trafficking network and lead to the upper echelons of the network. The hope was that the operation would take down the drug cartels.

Under the rules in force at ATF at the time, the program was allowed. It had the legal approval of the U.S. Attorney in Phoenix, and it was funded through the Department of Justice

Agents were concerned about the tremendous adverse risks this operation carried, even though allowing guns to be purchased intentionally and watching “straw buyers” move them on a route to Mexico carried rewards as well. They hated seeing guns move through the process and into the hands of the Sinaloa drug cartel. No one in the law enforcement community wants to see weapons of such destructive power loose in criminal hands. Also, every time agents who were watching the purchases move called their supervisors and asked permission to make an arrest, they were told no.

The decision was made not to tell the government of Mexico or the U.S. Embassy officials in Mexico, even though the stated reason for the program was to follow the weapons and eventually take down the traffickers who were in Mexico. When the U.S. Embassy cabled Washington to complain about the large numbers of guns coming across the border, they were told, in effect, thank you very much; we have an ongoing investigation.

In January 2011, U.S. Attorney Burke announced a 53-count indictment involving 20 suspects. The indictment alleged that hundreds of weapons were bought and exported illegally to Mexico. During the operation more than 2,020 guns were bought by “straw purchasers.” Of those guns,

227 were recovered in Mexico; 363 were recovered in the United States, including the ones that killed U.S. Border Patrol Agent Brian Terry, who was gunned down during a firefight on the border with five illegal immigrants.

While this indictment was being announced, the U.S. House of Representatives was conducting investigations into the operation. Thousands of documents were subpoenaed, and testimony was taken from dozens of witnesses, including U.S. Attorney General Holder. The U.S. Senate voted on an amendment to prevent the Justice Department from conducting any future gun-tracking operations.

Classroom Discussion Questions

1. Law enforcement is primarily the responsibility of local governments (76.5 percent of the nation's police employees work at the local level). Why do we not have or want a national police force?
2. Most police agencies are very small. Only 5 percent of departments employ 100 or more full-time officers. According to the text, turnover, attrition, and officer separation from duty are significant in local policing. What contributes to this?
3. Special jurisdiction police operate in many parts of the country. What are these special police departments, and what exactly do they do?
4. The role of the sheriff has evolved in several stages since the early English sheriff (shire-reeve). What are the responsibilities of the sheriff today?
5. The Federal Bureau of Investigation has more than 12,560 special agents and is the primary agency charged with the enforcement of all federal laws not falling under the purview of other federal agencies. What are the various services that the FBI provides?
6. The U.S. Secret Service reports to the Secretary of Treasury. What are some of the functions of the Secret Service?

Student Activities

1. Using the Internet, research two state policing agencies. Compare and contrast the minimum qualifications for service. Detail the steps in the hiring process.
2. Research federal law enforcement positions. Which agency is most attractive to you and why?
3. Research the current budget of your local law enforcement agency/agencies. What have been the results of reduced budgets for your community? What solutions have been suggested at the local level to help alleviate the reduced budgets and still provide a level of service expected by the community?

CHAPTER 2
TEST BANK

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. 43 LEARNING OBJECTIVE: To acquaint you with the many and diverse local, tribal, and state public agencies that enforce the law and ensure public safety in the United States

2. The _____ maintains the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS) as a national clearinghouse of criminal justice information.
- a. Treasury Department
 - b. Census Bureau
 - c. National Institute of Justice
 - d. IRS

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: p. 55 LEARNING OBJECTIVE: To introduce the numerous federal law enforcement agencies that enforce federal laws and regulations and assist local and state police departments

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. 44 LEARNING OBJECTIVE: To acquaint you with the many and diverse local, tribal, and state public agencies that enforce the law and ensure public safety in the United States

4. Racial and ethnic minorities constitute approximately _____ percent of full-time sworn personnel in local departments.
- a. 18.2
 - b. 23.3
 - c. 11.9
 - d. 29.2

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: p. 44 LEARNING OBJECTIVE: To describe the size, scope, and functions of law enforcement agencies in the public sector

5. Nationwide, in 2008, the sworn law enforcement employee average was _____ law enforcement employees per 1,000 citizens.
- a. 1.85
 - b. 2.25
 - c. 2.51
 - d. 3.12

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: p. 42 LEARNING OBJECTIVE: To acquaint you with the many and diverse local, tribal, and state public agencies that enforce the law and ensure public safety in the United States

6. The largest county police department (not a sheriff's office) in the United States is the Miami–Dade County, Florida, department, which has how many sworn officers?
- a. 3,120
 - b. 2,390
 - c. 2,644
 - d. 3,350

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: p. 44 LEARNING OBJECTIVE: To describe the size, scope, and functions of law enforcement agencies in the public sector

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. 53 LEARNING OBJECTIVE: To describe the size, scope, and functions of law enforcement agencies in the public sector

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. 54 LEARNING OBJECTIVE: To describe the size, scope, and functions of law enforcement agencies in the public sector

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. 54 LEARNING OBJECTIVE: To describe the size, scope, and functions of law enforcement agencies in the public sector

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: pp. 55–56 LEARNING OBJECTIVE: To alert you to the many changes made in U.S. public law enforcement following the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks against the United States

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: pp. 55–56 LEARNING OBJECTIVE: To alert you to the many changes made in U.S. public law enforcement following the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks against the United States

12. The primary legal and prosecutorial arm of the U.S. government is the:
- a. Civil Rights Division
 - b. Criminal Division
 - c. Department of Justice
 - d. National Institute of Justice

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: p. 55 LEARNING OBJECTIVE: To describe the size, scope, and functions of law enforcement agencies in the public sector

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. 61 LEARNING OBJECTIVE: To acquaint you with the number and type of jobs available to you in policing

14. Which of the following is responsible for the transporting of federal prisoners and the security of federal courthouses?
- a. Federal Protection Bureau
 - b. Federal Bureau of Investigation
 - c. U.S. Marshals Service
 - d. Federal Protective Service

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: p. 59 LEARNING OBJECTIVE: To acquaint you with the number and type of jobs available to you in policing

15. Which of the following is responsible for the protection of the president, vice president, and their families?
- a. U.S. Marshals Service
 - b. Federal Bureau of Investigation
 - c. Federal Protective Service
 - d. Secret Service

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: p. 61 LEARNING OBJECTIVE: To acquaint you with the number and type of jobs available to you in policing

16. The program that provides an annual compilation of all crimes reported to local police is called the:
- a. National Crime Registry
 - b. Annual Crime Digest
 - c. Uniform Crime Reports
 - d. FBI Crime Clock

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: pp. 56–57 LEARNING OBJECTIVE: To describe the size, scope, and functions of law enforcement agencies in the public sector

17. The federal Witness Security Program (popularly known as witness protection) 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. 59 LEARNING OBJECTIVE: To acquaint you with the number and type of jobs available to you in policing

18. In late April 2010, the governor of the state of _____ signed the nation's toughest bill on illegal immigration, making this the first state to demand that immigrants carry identity documents legitimizing their presence on American soil.
- a. Texas
 - b. Arizona
 - c. California
 - d. New Mexico

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: p. 52 LEARNING OBJECTIVE: To describe the size, scope, and functions of law enforcement agencies in the public sector

19. Law enforcement officers in this state must routinely face the problem of not having immediate backup in most situations.
- a. Maine
 - b. Wyoming
 - c. Rhode Island
 - d. Maryland

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: p. 47 LEARNING OBJECTIVE: To acquaint you with the many and diverse local, tribal, and state public agencies that enforce the law and ensure public safety in the United States

20. What law conferred criminal jurisdiction in Indian country to six state governments as well as the federal government?
- a. Senate Bill 2845
 - b. House Bill 2845
 - c. Tribal Law 121-440
 - d. Public Law 83-280

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: pp. 49–50 LEARNING OBJECTIVE: To acquaint you with the many and diverse local, tribal, and state public agencies that enforce the law and ensure public safety in the United States

21. The largest local police department in the United States is in:
- a. Dallas
 - b. Houston
 - c. Los Angeles
 - d. New York City

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: p. 44 LEARNING OBJECTIVE: To acquaint you with the many and diverse local, tribal, and state public agencies that enforce the law and ensure public safety in the United States

22. The largest special jurisdiction agency in the United States is:
- a. Dallas Area Rapid Transit
 - b. Philadelphia Public School Police
 - c. Port Authority of New York and New Jersey
 - d. California Parks and Wildlife

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: p. 46 LEARNING OBJECTIVE: To acquaint you with the many and diverse local, tribal, and state public agencies that enforce the law and ensure public safety in the United States

23. In the United States, _____ percent of police departments have 25 or fewer officers.
- a. 23
 - b. 37
 - c. 53
 - d. 87

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: p. 47 LEARNING OBJECTIVE: To acquaint you with the many and diverse local, tribal, and state public agencies that enforce the law and ensure public safety in the United States

24. The National Center for Rural Law Enforcement (NCRLE) is a part of what university?
- a. University of Arizona
 - b. University of Wyoming
 - c. University of Arkansas
 - d. University of Nebraska

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: p. 49 LEARNING OBJECTIVE: To acquaint you with the many and diverse local, tribal, and state public agencies that enforce the law and ensure public safety in the United States

25. The primary mission of the U.S. Secret Service is:
- a. traffic enforcement
 - b. protection for the president
 - c. response to terrorism
 - d. infrastructure protection

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: p. 61 LEARNING OBJECTIVE: To describe the size, scope, and functions of law enforcement agencies in the public sector

26. The largest Indian law enforcement agency is:
- a. Comanche nation
 - b. Apache nation
 - c. Navajo nation
 - d. Oglala Sioux tribe

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: p. 50 LEARNING OBJECTIVE: To acquaint you with the many and diverse local, tribal, and state public agencies that enforce the law and ensure public safety in the United States

27. Which of the following is **not** a common duty of a state police officer?
- a. highway patrol
 - b. traffic enforcement
 - c. patrol of small towns
 - d. serve civil process

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: pp. 53–54 LEARNING OBJECTIVE: To acquaint you with the many and diverse local, tribal, and state public agencies that enforce the law and ensure public safety in the United States

28. The U.S. Department of Justice is under control of the:
- a. Secretary of State
 - b. U.S. Attorney General
 - c. FBI director
 - d. Secretary of Homeland Security

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: p. 55 LEARNING OBJECTIVE: To introduce the numerous federal law enforcement agencies that enforce federal laws and regulations and assist local and state police departments

29. 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. 55 LEARNING OBJECTIVE: To introduce the numerous federal law enforcement agencies that enforce federal laws and regulations and assist local and state police departments

30. What federal department operates the National Institute of Justice as its research arm?

- a. Department of Defense
- b. Treasury Department
- c. Department of Justice
- d. Department of Homeland Security

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: p. 55 LEARNING OBJECTIVE: To introduce the numerous federal law enforcement agencies that enforce federal laws and regulations and assist local and state police departments

31. The specific crimes measured by Part I of the **Uniform Crime Reports** are called:

- a. Civil crimes
- b. Index crimes
- c. Hate crimes
- d. Misdemeanor crimes

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: p. 57 LEARNING OBJECTIVE: To introduce the numerous federal law enforcement agencies that enforce federal laws and regulations and assist local and state police departments

32. The National Crime Information Center (NCIC) is operated by the:

- a. Federal Bureau of Investigation
- b. Treasury Department
- c. Central Intelligence Agency
- d. Department of Homeland Security

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: p. 56 LEARNING OBJECTIVE: To introduce the numerous federal law enforcement agencies that enforce federal laws and regulations and assist local and state police departments

33. What national database contains information on outstanding warrants and criminal histories?

- a. National Crime Information Center
- b. Uniform Crime Reports
- c. Arrests in the United States
- d. Contacts between Police and the Public

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: p. 56 LEARNING OBJECTIVE: To introduce the numerous federal law enforcement agencies that enforce federal laws and regulations and assist local and state police departments

34. In 2010, the U.S. Department of Justice ordered prosecutors in 33 states to intensify efforts to fight _____, particularly as it affects women and children, on Indian reservations.

- a. alcoholism and drug addiction
- b. divorce
- c. theft
- d. violent crime

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: p. 50 LEARNING OBJECTIVE: To acquaint you with the many and diverse local, tribal, and state public agencies that enforce the law and ensure public safety in the United States

35. What U.S. state employs the most full-time state and local law enforcement personnel?

- a. Texas
- b. New York
- c. California
- d. New Jersey

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: p. 42 LEARNING OBJECTIVE: To acquaint you with the many and diverse local, tribal, and state public agencies that enforce the law and ensure public safety in the United States

36. Which of the following is called a special jurisdiction agency?

- a. Port Authority police
- b. college police
- c. parks and wildlife police
- d. all of the above

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: pp. 42, 45–46 LEARNING OBJECTIVE: To acquaint you with the many and diverse local, tribal, and state public agencies that enforce the law and ensure public safety in the United States

37. Between 1997 and 2006, federal prosecutors rejected nearly two-thirds of the _____ cases brought to them by the FBI and other investigators, more than twice the rejection rate for all federally prosecuted crimes.

- a. Indian reservation
- b. terrorist
- c. misdemeanor
- d. conspiracy

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: p. 50 LEARNING OBJECTIVE: To acquaint you with the many and diverse local, tribal, and state public agencies that enforce the law and ensure public safety in the United States

COMPLETION

1. The U.S. Department of Justice maintains administrative control over four major federal law enforcement agencies. They are: _____, _____, _____, and _____.

ANS: Federal Bureau of Investigation, Drug Enforcement Administration, U.S. Marshals Service, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives

PTS: 1 REF: pp. 55–56 LEARNING OBJECTIVE: To introduce the numerous federal law enforcement agencies that enforce federal laws and regulations and assist local and state police departments

2. The Department of the Treasury has administrative control over the section of the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) that investigates crime. The investigative arm of the IRS is called the _____.

ANS: Criminal Investigation Division (CID)

PTS: 1 REF: p. 60 LEARNING OBJECTIVE: To introduce the numerous federal law enforcement agencies that enforce federal laws and regulations and assist local and state police departments

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. 61 LEARNING OBJECTIVE: To introduce the numerous federal law enforcement agencies that enforce federal laws and regulations and assist local and state police departments

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

ANS: Interpol

PTS: 1 REF: p. 64 LEARNING OBJECTIVE: To describe the size, scope, and functions of law enforcement agencies in the public sector

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. 48 LEARNING OBJECTIVE: To acquaint you with the many and diverse local, tribal, and state public agencies that enforce the law and ensure public safety in the United States

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

ANS: state

PTS: 1 REF: p. 54 LEARNING OBJECTIVE: To acquaint you with the many and diverse local, tribal, and state public agencies that enforce the law and ensure public safety in the United States

7. The financial losses from the recession of 2008 required state and local governments to rework priorities and reallocate resources. The most significant reassessment of priorities occurred in the area of _____.

ANS: public safety

PTS: 1 REF: pp. 52–53 LEARNING OBJECTIVE: To acquaint you with the many and diverse local, tribal, and state public agencies that enforce the law and ensure public safety in the United States

8. The four major U.S. cabinet departments that administer most federal law enforcement agencies and personnel are _____, _____, _____, and _____.

ANS: Department of Justice, Department of the Treasury, Department of Homeland Security, Department of the Interior

PTS: 1 REF: p. 55 LEARNING OBJECTIVE: To introduce the numerous federal law enforcement agencies that enforce federal laws and regulations and assist local and state police departments

9. In response to law enforcement's need for more flexible, in-depth data, the UCR formulated the _____, which presents comprehensive, detailed information about crime incidents to law enforcement, researchers, governmental planners, students of criminal justice, and the general public.

ANS: National Incident-Based Reporting System, or NIBRS

PTS: 1 REF: p. 57 LEARNING OBJECTIVE: To introduce the numerous federal law enforcement agencies that enforce federal laws and regulations and assist local and state police departments

10. _____ offers consultative services on cold-case serial homicides as well as several other types of cases.

ANS: FBI's National Center for the Analysis of Violent Crime, or NCAVC

PTS: 1 REF: p. 57 LEARNING OBJECTIVE: To introduce the numerous federal law enforcement agencies that enforce federal laws and regulations and assist local and state police departments

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

ANS: 287(g)

PTS: 1 REF: p. 51 LEARNING OBJECTIVE: To introduce the numerous federal law enforcement agencies that enforce federal laws and regulations and assist local and state police departments

TRUE/FALSE

1. The FBI is the national police force of the United States.

ANS: False PTS: 1 REF: p. 56 LEARNING OBJECTIVE: To introduce the numerous federal law enforcement agencies that enforce federal laws and regulations and assist local and state police departments

2. The U.S. law enforcement industry is tremendously diverse and fragmented.

ANS: True PTS: 1 REF: p. 42 LEARNING OBJECTIVE: To acquaint you with the many and diverse local, tribal, and state public agencies that enforce the law and ensure public safety in the United States

3. Most local police departments are small, with about 53 percent employing fewer than 10 sworn officers.

ANS: True PTS: 1 REF: p. 44 LEARNING OBJECTIVE: To describe the size, scope, and functions of law enforcement agencies in the public sector

4. The U.S. Department of Defense is the primary legal and prosecutorial arm of the U.S. government.

ANS: False PTS: 1 REF: p. 55 LEARNING OBJECTIVE: To describe the size, scope, and functions of law enforcement agencies in the public sector

5. The National Institute of Justice (NIJ) is the research arm of the U.S. Department of Justice.

ANS: True PTS: 1 REF: p. 55 LEARNING OBJECTIVE: To introduce the numerous federal law enforcement agencies that enforce federal laws and regulations and assist local and state police departments

6. Most counties in the United States are patrolled by a police department under contract to the sheriff's department.

ANS: False PTS: 1 REF: p. 46 LEARNING OBJECTIVE: To acquaint you with the many and diverse local, tribal, and state public agencies that enforce the law and ensure public safety in the United States

7. Traditionally, in the United States, the creation of laws and the power to enforce them have been matters for the federal government, not the states.

ANS: False PTS: 1 REF: p. 54 LEARNING OBJECTIVE: To acquaint you with the many and diverse local, tribal, and state public agencies that enforce the law and ensure public safety in the United States

8. The investigative arm of the U.S. Army is the NCIS.

ANS: False PTS: 1 REF: p. 62 LEARNING OBJECTIVE: To introduce the numerous federal law enforcement agencies that enforce federal laws and regulations and assist local and state police departments.

9. At the inception of the Department of Homeland Security, the agency consisted of more than 170,000 employees.

ANS: True PTS: 1 REF: p. 71 LEARNING OBJECTIVE: To alert you to the many changes made in U.S. public law enforcement following the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks against the United States

10. The governmental power to make or enforce laws in Indian country is in the hands of tribal governments; federal and state governments have no power in Indian country.

ANS: False PTS: 1 REF: p. 49 LEARNING OBJECTIVE: To introduce the numerous federal law enforcement agencies that enforce federal laws and regulations and assist local and state police departments

11. In the United States, law enforcement has developed over the years based on a philosophy of local control.

ANS: True PTS: 1 REF: p. 41 LEARNING OBJECTIVE: To introduce the numerous federal law enforcement agencies that enforce federal laws and regulations and assist local and state police departments

12. Nearly all police departments have a written policy on pursuit driving, and 60 percent restrict vehicle pursuits according to specific criteria.

ANS: True PTS: 1 REF: p. 46 LEARNING OBJECTIVE: To acquaint you with the many and diverse local, tribal, and state public agencies that enforce the law and ensure public safety in the United States

13. The Alaskan Village Public Safety Officer (VPSO) program provides all Alaskan villages with an armed police presence.

ANS: False PTS: 1 REF: p. 49 LEARNING OBJECTIVE: To acquaint you with the many and diverse local, tribal, and state public agencies that enforce the law and ensure public safety in the United States

14. The Phoenix Police Department bars its officers from stopping people for the sole purpose of determining immigration status.

ANS: True PTS: 1 REF: p. 51 LEARNING OBJECTIVE: To acquaint you with the many and diverse local, tribal, and state public agencies that enforce the law and ensure public safety in the United States

15. Many larger metropolitan areas have overlapping police jurisdictions.

ANS: True PTS: 1 REF: p. 45 LEARNING OBJECTIVE: To acquaint you with the many and diverse local, tribal, and state public agencies that enforce the law and ensure public safety in the United States

ESSAY

1. Identify the problems associated with stress as they relate to small-town policing.

ANS: Answer varies.

PTS: 1 REF: pp. 48–49 LEARNING OBJECTIVE: To acquaint you with the many and diverse local, tribal, and state public agencies that enforce the law and ensure public safety in the United States

2. Explain the differences between campus law enforcement at public and private universities.

ANS: Answer varies.

PTS: 1 REF: pp. 50–51 LEARNING OBJECTIVE: To acquaint you with the many and diverse local, tribal, and state public agencies that enforce the law and ensure public safety in the United States

3. Compare and contrast rural and metropolitan policing problems.

ANS: Answer varies.

PTS: 1 REF: pp. 44–49 LEARNING OBJECTIVE: To acquaint you with the many and diverse local, tribal, and state public agencies that enforce the law and ensure public safety in the United States

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

ANS: Answer varies.

PTS: 1 REF: p. 54 LEARNING OBJECTIVE: To acquaint you with the many and diverse local, tribal, and state public agencies that enforce the law and ensure public safety in the United States

5. Discuss the role of local law enforcement in the enforcement of immigration statutes.

ANS: Answer varies.

PTS: 1 REF: pp. 51–52 LEARNING OBJECTIVE: To acquaint you with the many and diverse local, tribal, and state public agencies that enforce the law and ensure public safety in the United States

6. Explain the gang problems that small-town police departments have to overcome. Detail the strategies used to combat these problems.

ANS: Answer varies.

PTS: 1 REF: p. 48 LEARNING OBJECTIVE: To acquaint you with the many and diverse local, tribal, and state public agencies that enforce the law and ensure public safety in the United States

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

ANS: Answer varies.

PTS: 1 REF: pp. 56–60 LEARNING OBJECTIVE: To introduce the numerous federal law enforcement agencies that enforce federal laws and regulations and assist local and state police departments

8. What has the academic research revealed regarding policing and immigration enforcement?

ANS: Answer varies.

PTS: 1 REF: pp. 51–52 LEARNING OBJECTIVE: To acquaint you with the many and diverse local, tribal, and state public agencies that enforce the law and ensure public safety in the United States

9. Explain the consolidation and duties of the Department of Homeland Security.

ANS: Answer varies.

PTS: 1 REF: pp. 60–61 LEARNING OBJECTIVE: To alert you to the many changes made in U.S. public law enforcement following the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks against the United States

10. Explain the innovative approach to law enforcement by using joint federal and local task forces.

ANS: Answer varies.

PTS: 1 REF: pp. 63–64 LEARNING OBJECTIVE: To alert you to the many changes made in U.S. public law enforcement following the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks against the United States