

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

AMERICAN LAW ENFORCEMENT TODAY

Name: _____ Period: _____ Row: _____

I. UNDERSTANDING LAW ENFORCEMENT JURISDICTION

- A. Jurisdiction refers to the _____ area of responsibility and legitimate duties of a law enforcement agency or its officers.
1. Every law enforcement agency's powers, responsibilities, and _____ is determined by its jurisdiction.
 - a. Jurisdiction refers to the geographical limits such as the municipality, county, or state in which officers of the agency are _____ to perform their duties.
 - b. Jurisdiction also refers to the legitimate duties that the department can perform.
 - (1) Some enforcement agencies have a small geographical jurisdiction but a large number of legitimate _____ the agency must perform.
 - (2) Other agencies have an extensive geographical _____ but limited legitimate duties.
 - (a) The geographical jurisdiction of the municipal police officer ends at the city _____ for example.
 - (b) In contrast the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) has geographical _____ in all of the 50 states, U.S. territories, and certain federal reservations.
 - (c) The legal jurisdiction of the FBI is limited to federal laws mandated by _____.
 2. The police are the most visible representative of the government in American society.
 - a. Most of the public's perceptions about the police comes from the _____ either in the form of entertainment shows or news coverage.
 - (1) The media can give the viewer insights into the world of policing that helps the public better _____ the role of law enforcement.
 - (2) The media can also be the source of some ill-conceived _____ about the police.
 - (a) TV series long-running police show Hawaii Five-O prompted many tourists to _____ the famed police agency while vacationing in Hawaii only to discover there is no such police agency.
 3. One of the most distinctive characteristics of policing in the American criminal justice system since its inception has been _____.
 - a. Today, policing in America is performed by over 18,500 semi-_____ law enforcement agencies.
 - b. Most of these agencies (over 15,400) are under the control of a _____ government.
 - c. Over 4,000 law enforcement agencies are sheriff's departments.
 - d. There are approximately 1,900 special police and 49 _____ police agencies.
 4. Each police agency is autonomous;
 - a. it has its own _____ administrator,
 - b. has its own headquarters,

- c. develops its own _____ guidelines and regulations,
- d. has its own jurisdiction to police,
- e. is responsible for _____ standards and facilities,
- f. designs its retirement plan, salary scales, and uniform.
 - (1) Each department has its own unique uniform, _____ and identification card.

5. There are two primary reasons for the historical _____ on community control of police.

- a. First, since the colonial America, U.S. citizens have been reluctant to allow the federal government to have a lot of _____ over their daily lives.
- b. Second, Americans have long believed that local problems are best solved at the community level by people familiar with _____.

B. The structure of American law enforcement

1. Describing American law enforcement and its _____ is difficult because law enforcement agencies are so diverse.

- a. The first _____ to look at is which law enforcement agency you are talking about.
- b. For example, California Highway Patrol officers cruise _____, highways and back roads.
 - (1) They enforce traffic laws, investigate traffic accidents, and assist _____ over seemingly endless miles of paved and unpaved roads.
 - (2) They do not routinely investigate _____ code violations.

c. In contrast, a sheriff and several deputies in rural Warren County, Georgia will conduct criminal investigations, serve subpoenas, and investigate _____ accidents.

d. In some towns in Illinois, only one employee, the chief of police, works in each department, and that person is _____ for all law enforcement, public order, and service duties.

e. The sworn law enforcement officers at the University of _____ are also a part of American law enforcement.

2. Altogether, tens of thousands of law enforcement officers at the federal, state, county, and _____ levels protect life and property while serving their respective publics.

a. Their responsibilities are _____ and sometimes unique to the kind of organization that employs them.

Some examples include:

- (1) homeland security at airports,
- (2) transit and _____ authorities,
- (3) hospital security,
- (4) and _____ patrol.

b. At the state level, there are highway patrols, bureaus of narcotic _____, park rangers, watercraft officers, departments of corrections, _____ departments and departments of fish and game.

c. Colleges and universities _____ police officers, and some of those forces are comparable to many medium-sized police departments in the United States.

3. At the federal level, there are about 50 law enforcement agencies with about _____ well known to the public.

a. The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), the U.S. _____ Service, and the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) are three of the better-known agencies.

- b. The U.S. Marshals Service, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms (ATF), and the U. S. Customs and Border _____ (CBP) are also well known federal law enforcement agencies.
 - c. Other agencies include the Internal Revenue Service's _____ Investigation Division, the White House Police, and over three dozen other agencies.
4. Because of the diverse law enforcement agencies and their jurisdictional responsibilities, explaining the law enforcement _____ and its execution in the United States is difficult.
- a. The United States has almost _____ public law enforcement agencies.
 - b. Law enforcement in America is fragmented, locally controlled, limited in authority, structurally and _____ different.
 - (1) Virtually no two police agencies in America are structured alike or function in the same way.
 - c. Police officers themselves are young and old; full-time and part-time; rural, urban, and suburban; generalists and _____; paid and volunteer.
5. These differences lead to the following generalizations about law enforcement in the United States:
- a. The _____ of police services varies greatly among states and localities across the nation.
 - b. There is no _____ on professional standards for police personnel, equipment, and practices.
 - c. Expenditures for police services vary greatly among communities.
 - d. Obtaining police services from the appropriate agency is often _____ for crime victims and other parties needing assistance.

II. DEVELOPMENT OF COUNTY LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES IN AMERICA. "THE SHERIFF"

- A. The sheriff's office is historically the _____ local policing authority in the United States.
- 1. Since the founding of the United States, the Office of the Sheriff has been the _____ local law enforcement agency.
 - a. Traditionally, the sheriff has provided countywide police services outside cities and _____.
 - b. Today, some cities contract with the sheriff for police services within their cities rather than _____ their own city police department due to budget constraints.
 - c. Localized police departments under the jurisdiction of the _____ did not become common until the late 1800s.
 - d. Sheriffs departments may be staffed by only a few officers or they may have _____ of members as does the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department.
 - (1) The Los Angeles Sheriff's Department has over 17,600 employees and slightly more than _____ full-time sworn deputies.
 - 2. Originally, the Office of the Sheriff was brought to the Americas from England and the sheriff was appointed by the Crown.
 - a. In the system of American policing, the sheriff was _____ by popular vote of county residents.
 - b. The sheriff is the only elected top administrator in law enforcement.
 - (1) Police chiefs and directors of state and federal law enforcement agencies obtain their positions through _____ appointment.

- c. Today, most sheriffs are _____ to 4-year terms.
 - (1) Campaigning, political affiliation, and public appeal are some of the characteristics important in an election.
 - (2) In many county elections, sheriffs are expected to raise funds to _____ for the position.
 - d. Prior to 1992, no woman had ever been _____ to the position of sheriff in the United States.
 - (1) The first two were elected in _____;
 - (a) The first was Jackie Barrett in Fulton County, Georgia.
 - (b) The second was Judy Pridgen in Saline County, _____.
 - e. The sheriff depends on an elected board of county commissioners or supervisors for their funding and some _____ of their operations.
3. Sheriffs generally have a little more freedom in running their agencies than do city police chiefs.

B. The jurisdiction and responsibility of the county sheriff.

- 1. The geographical jurisdiction of the sheriff is all the area located within the _____ boundaries of the county.
 - a. The number of sheriff's departments in a state is largely determined by the number of _____.
 - b. The state of Texas, with _____ counties, has more sheriff's departments than any other state.
 - c. On the other hand, the state of _____ and the District of Columbia do not have an office of the sheriff.
 - (1) In Hawaii, the sheriff's department is a state office, and the sheriff is appointed by the governor.
- 2. The sheriff is generally designated as the _____ law enforcement officer of the county since the sheriff has countywide jurisdiction.
 - a. The local police department will have municipal jurisdiction only within their city limits.
- 3. The chief law enforcement officer of the state is the state _____ general and the chief law enforcement officer of the United States is the United States attorney general.

C. Administrative structure of the sheriff's department.

- 1. The sheriff is the head of the department and is empowered to _____ officers to help carry out the duties of their office.
 - a. These officers are called _____ sheriff's.
 - b. Most sheriff's departments use a civil service selection process for the appointment of sworn officers.
 - c. Deputy sheriffs are selected based on competitive examinations that test job knowledge, skills, and _____.
 - d. Each state has mandated minimum training requirements for law enforcement officers.
 - (1) Trainees must meet and complete all required standards in order to successfully _____ from the police academy.
- 2. The second in command of the sheriff's office is usually called the undersheriff.
- 3. The deputy sheriff wears a different uniform than local police within their county making it easier to distinguish the two departments.
 - a. The deputy sheriff wears a star-shaped badge, whereas officers in most police departments wear _____.

D. Law enforcement responsibilities of the county sheriff.

1. The sheriff and his/her deputies are empowered to:
 - a. enforce the laws of the county and state,
 - b. to make _____,
 - c. to engage in preventative patrol,
 - d. and to carry _____.
 2. The sheriff perform functions that range from investigation of crimes to supervision of sentenced _____.
 3. They perform many civil process services for the court.
- E. Serving the court and operating the county jail.
1. The sheriff's department is the law enforcement agency used by the state court system to perform many civil process services such as serving _____, summons, and papers of the court.
 - a. Courtroom _____, confining and transporting prisoners to and from the courtroom are also the responsibility of the sheriff.
 - b. The deputy sheriff is sometimes referred to as "_____ of the court."
 2. Sheriff's departments frequently operate the county _____, that houses hundreds and even thousands of prisoners, depending on the particular county.
 - a. Jails contain two types of prisoners: sentenced and those _____ sentencing.
 - (1) Sentenced prisoners have already had their cases _____ and have been ordered to jail as part or all of their sentence.
 - (2) Un-sentenced prisoners are prisoners who are awaiting trial or final sentencing, and are unable to post _____ or be released on their own recognizance (promise to appear in court).
 - b. County jails may also contain persons who have been sentenced to state prison and who are _____ to a particular county for various judicial processes or court appearances;
 - (1) they may further contain federal prisoners, material _____, and persons held in contempt of court.
 - b. It is not unusual for as many as 25% of sworn personnel to be assigned to supervision of jails and _____ related activities.

III. DEVELOPMENT OF THE CITY POLICE AGENCIES IN AMERICA. "The Cops"

- A. The municipal police force is the most local and _____ representation of government in the community.
1. Most people tend to associate "the police" with just their localized _____ police departments.
 2. The municipal police department and the city police officer have become the most visible representation of government authority in the community.
 - a. Commonly referred to simply as "the cops," municipal police officers far _____ all other types of law enforcement officers combined.
 - b. The origin of the term cops is not clearly recorded in history.
 - (1) Many believe it is the _____ slang "coppers," referring to badges made of copper metal that early night watchmen wore around their _____.
 - (2) Other historians believe the term "COP" is an acronym for "constable on patrol"

3. Each incorporated town or city in the United States has the power to establish its own police department and laws.
 - a. There are over _____ municipal police departments as a result.
 - b. Typically, the size of the municipal police department increases as the _____ of the city increases.
 - c. The largest police departments are found in the largest cities. The five largest United States police departments by city are:

| | <u>Agency</u> | <u>Sworn Personnel</u> |
|-----|----------------------|-------------------------------|
| (1) | New York PD | (Over 50,000) |
| (2) | Chicago PD | (Over 13,300) |
| (3) | Los Angeles PD | (Over 12,000) |
| (4) | _____ PD | (Over 7,500) |
| (5) | Houston PD | (Over 7,000) |

4. While large cities may employ thousands of police officers, most municipal departments are much _____.
 - a. Over 88% of the municipal police departments in the United States employ fewer than 50 officers and _____ communities of less than 25,000 citizens.
 - b. The police department is one of the major _____ of the city.
 - (1) Budgets range from \$6 million per year for small police departments to more than \$5.2 billion for large departments.

B. Jurisdiction and responsibilities of the municipal police.

1. The geographical jurisdiction of the municipal police officer is _____ to the city limits.
 - a. Once outside his or her municipal jurisdiction, a local police officer's powers to arrest and, search may not be recognized or may be _____.
 - b. Recognizing the clear and immeasurable safety benefits to police officers, their families and communities, Congress passed the Law Enforcement Safety Act, _____ with an overwhelming majority and the bill was signed into law by President George W. Bush on July 22, 2004.
 - (1) The legislation exempts all qualified active and retired law enforcement officers from _____ and local prohibitions on the carrying of concealed weapons.
 - (2) Under this legislation, active law enforcement officers are permitted to carry their weapon while traveling outside their own _____.
 - (3) Similarly, retired officers are permitted to carry their firearms outside their jurisdictions, provided that they meet, on an annual basis, the firearms _____ for active officers in the State in which they reside.
2. While the geographical jurisdiction of municipal police officers is limited compared to county, state, and federal agents, their legal jurisdiction is the most _____ of all police agencies.
 - a. Municipal police officers have the authority to enforce both _____ and state laws.
 - b. As cities merge into large metropolitan areas, police departments have entered into _____ agreements.

- (1) These agreements provide for greater geographical jurisdiction to avoid the problems that would develop if the police did not have any _____ outside of their city limits.

C. Administrative structure of the municipal police department.

1. The chief administrative officer of the police department is usually called the _____ of police.
 - a. The chief obtains his or her position by appointment.
 - b. In smaller cities, the chief may be directly appointed by the _____ or city council.
 - c. In larger cities, the chief may be appointed by a police commission appointed by the city council.
2. The chief has no _____ of his or her term in office since their position is an appointment rather than being elected for a specified number of years like the sheriff.
 - a. Because of this, police chiefs are said to “serve at the pleasure of the mayor or the _____ council.”
3. The second-in-command of the police department is usually called the _____ chief or assistant chief.
 - a. This person is selected by the chief from among the higher ranking police administrators.
4. Promotions among other ranks and the hiring of new police officers for the department are usually accomplished through _____ civil service exams.
 - a. These officers are called “sworn” personnel because they must take an _____ to uphold the laws of the city, state, and county and to execute faithfully the responsibilities of their office.
5. “Non-sworn” personnel of the police department, such as secretaries, office workers, and technicians, are referred to as “_____” employees.
 - a. Civilian employees do not have the powers granted to sworn police personnel of arrest, search and seizure, and the right to carry a _____.
6. Sworn personnel normally enjoy what is referred to as “civil service protection.”
 - a. After completing their probation period of employment, they cannot be dismissed from their jobs without cause and “due _____.”
7. Police departments have a system of _____-style ranks with a chain of command from officer to chief.
 - a. This is termed a command-and control structure.
8. The most common divisions of municipal police departments are patrol, _____ services, and support services.
 - a. The patrol division is the largest organizational unit.
 - b. Detective services include the investigation of crimes such as fraud, _____, arson, and homicide.
 - (1) Larger departments allow for specialization among detectives, including:
 - (a) _____ officers,
 - (b) vice squad (gambling and prostitution),
 - (c) narcotics officers,
 - (d) _____ investigators
 - (e) S.W.A.T. (Special Weapons And Tactics)
 - c. Support services might include special units for:
 - (1) community crime prevention,
 - (2) drug education in schools, _____ abuse
 - (3) juvenile delinquency, missing children,
 - (4) drunk drivers, _____, domestic violence,
 - (5) hate crimes, and victim services.

- d. Specialty support units include:
 - (1) the police training academy,
 - (2) the _____ patrol unit,
 - (3) the bomb squad,
 - (4) and the reserve or auxiliary police (volunteers who _____ in police duties).

D. Metropolitan crime prevention, police _____ operations, and other community services.

- 1. Municipal police are responsible for a wide variety of services with the most commonly demanded being:
 - a. _____ law enforcement,
 - b. traffic accident investigation,
 - c. patrol and _____ response to incidents,
 - d. property crime investigation,
 - e. violent crime investigation,
 - f. and _____ investigation.
- 2. Municipal police departments are one of the very few government agencies available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, and they will _____ an officer to a variety of calls.
 - 1. It is not unusual to find a municipal police agency also responsible for:
 - a. animal control, search and _____,
 - b. emergency medical services, civil defense,
 - c. communication and technical support services,
 - d. _____ operations, order maintenance, and
 - e. fire fighting duties in some cities.
- 3. Municipal police agencies also perform a number of non-crime-fighting services such as:
 - a. mediation of _____,
 - b. providing for the welfare of vulnerable persons,
 - c. traffic and crowd control,
 - d. and _____ relations programs.
- 4. The impression many people have about police officers is that they are primarily engaged in crime fighting.
 - a. The truth about police work is that most police officers spend only a _____ portion of their time in crime-fighting activities.
 - b. Most police officers are more likely to receive a large number of calls for service and order maintenance.
 - (1) It is not uncommon for officers to complete an entire shift without making any arrests for _____ behavior.

E. Patrol distribution of manpower, shift assignments and districts.

- 1. Geography plays a major role in how a police department develops its _____ structure.
 - a. Each police department will divide the geographical area for which they are responsible into small units that may be called:
 - (1) _____,
 - (2) beats,
 - (3) boroughs,
 - (4) or _____.
 - b. Each geographical unit is given an identifying name or number relating to its location, natural boundaries, or its place in the community.
 - (1) Examples include, business district, warehouse district, _____, riverfront, downtown, beat 12 or 5th precinct.

- (2) The size of a unit, and the number of officers assigned to it, is based on population density and _____ for police services in the area.
2. Organizational structure is also shaped by _____.
 - a. The police department must provide services 24 hours a day, every day, 365 days a year.
 - b. To provide required coverage, it is necessary to have patrol "shifts" or "_____."
 - (1) Each shift will have its own supervisors and support personnel.
 - c. Days typically are divided into three 8-hour shifts, and rookies typically are assigned evenings or "_____" the 10 P.M. to 6 A.M. shift.
 - d. It is common practice to rotate personnel among shifts based on a variety of factors with seniority as one consideration.

IV. STATE LAW ENFORCEMENT

- A. There are over sixty state law enforcement agencies, which can be classified under one of three categories: highway patrol state police, and state _____ departments.
 1. Many of these agencies exist within the context of a larger state organization such as the Department of _____ (DOJ) or Department of Public Safety (DPS).
 - a. These departments fall under the authority of the _____ or state attorney general.
 - b. With the exception of Hawaii, every state has a least one state police agency.
 2. Established as a paramilitary unit in 1835, the Texas Rangers is the nation's _____ state-level law Enforcement organization.
 - a. The Rangers were originally established to fight American Indians and bandits from _____.
- B. The state highway patrol and state police are under the command of the executive branch of the state government.
 1. The geographical jurisdiction of the state police is limited by the state _____, and their legal jurisdiction is determined by legislation.
 2. State law enforcement agencies can be divided into three major types:
 - a. _____ enforcement,
 - b. general criminal investigation,
 - c. and _____ investigation.
 3. There are a few states like Kentucky that have a single state police agency that is responsible for both general criminal investigation and traffic law enforcement.
 - a. The state of _____ has neither a state highway patrol nor a statewide general criminal investigation agency.
 4. The state legislature of each state has the authority and discretion to establish the state law enforcement police agencies that they think most _____ for the needs of their state.
- C. Jurisdiction and responsibilities of the state highway patrol.
 1. The chief executive officer of the state's highway patrol agency is normally called a "commissioner" or "_____."
 - a. He or she usually receives his or her appointment from the governor of the state.
 2. The legal jurisdiction for these agencies are directed at enforcing the _____ laws and promoting safety on the interstate highways and secondary roads of the state.

- a. State traffic enforcement officers do not provide general preventative _____ services to neighborhoods patrolled by the municipal police.
 - b. Most (or very few) of these agencies do not employ _____ clothes investigators and are engaged in criminal investigations only to a limited extent.
3. Using automobiles, motorcycles, _____, and helicopters, state highway patrol officers enforce the various traffic laws of the state.
- a. Some of the other functions of the highway patrol include:
 - (1) rendering assistance to stranded _____,
 - (2) investigating traffic collisions, and
 - (3) enforcing _____ vehicle regulations.
4. Candidates for the highway patrol are selected through the use of competitive civil service procedures.
- a. Highway patrol officers are state employees and may be _____ throughout the state.
 - b. State highway patrol officers are commonly called "troopers or highway patrolmen."
 - c. Highway patrol officers have picked up nick names like "Smokey the Bear," "Smokies," or just "the _____."
 - (1) This is because of the wide-brimmed hats they wear.

D. State police agencies that handle criminal investigations.

- 1. State police agencies have law enforcement powers similar to the _____ police.
 - a. They are authorized to conduct criminal investigations.
 - b. They perform routine _____ activities.
 - c. They also provide police services.
- 2. State police focus on the investigation of statewide crimes.
 - a. Those involving _____ and narcotics.
 - b. Crimes that occur in more than one jurisdiction:
 - (1) a mobile crime ring,
 - (2) _____ crime,
 - (3) or serial murder.
- 3. Sometimes, small towns or cities will _____ with the state police to provide police services for a fee rather than attempt to have their own police department.
- 4. State police can also have jurisdiction for investigation of crimes where the municipal or county police may appear to be _____.
 - a. In cases in which there are charges of political corruption of local officers, voter fraud, or _____ of state officials.
 - b. Police involved shootings or traffic collisions involving _____ vehicles.
- 5. Some other state agencies with narrow service mandates include:
 - a. state criminal _____ services,
 - b. forest, game, and watercraft protection services,
 - c. alcohol _____ control,
 - d. crime laboratory and criminalistics services,
 - e. drug enforcement,
 - f. _____ authority,
 - g. correctional institutions and parole.

V. FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES ROLE

- A. Federal law enforcement agencies are similar to local and state law enforcement agencies in that they are _____ and specialized.

1. Federal law enforcement agencies are under the administrative control of the _____ branch of the federal government.
 - a. The president, with the approval of the _____, appoints the chief executive officers of the various federal law enforcement agencies.
 2. The federal government employs over _____ full-time personnel authorized to carry _____ and make arrests.
- B. Three major differences exist between federal law enforcement and the state and local police agencies.
1. First, federal agencies such as the FBI, operate across the entire nation and have agents _____.
 2. Second, federal police agencies do not as a rule, have the _____ or order maintenance duties typical in local policing.
 3. Third, some federal law enforcement agencies have extremely narrow _____.
 4. Although organized in terms of a command-and-control structure, federal law enforcement agencies do not use _____ titles like sergeant or captain.
 - a. They use titles such as field agent, supervisor, agent-in-charge, and _____.
 5. The title for the head of a federal law enforcement agency is "_____."
 - a. Directors are not appointed to a term with a specified time limit, but like chiefs of police they serve at the pleasure of the _____ of the United States.
 - b. The president needs the approval of the Senate to appoint a director, but does not need the approval of the Senate to _____ a director.
 - (1) If the director were to fall into _____ with the president, he or she could find that their job is terminated.

VI. FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES JURISDICTION AND POLICE POWERS.

- A. Most federal agencies have jurisdiction in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and United States _____.
1. The legal jurisdiction of federal law enforcement agencies is _____ and overlapping.
 - a. The legal jurisdiction of each federal agency is determined by _____ and executive orders.
 - b. Federal agencies are often charged with the same responsibilities as state and local law enforcement agencies.
 - (1) The FBI, state and local law enforcement agencies have jurisdiction over bank robberies, _____, and drug crimes.
 2. There is no hierarchy of _____, as local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies are independent of each other.
 3. Federal agencies with _____ powers can be divided into three types: military, Indian tribal police, and civilian agencies.
- B. Military police and tribal police _____ and responsibilities.
1. Local and state police agencies do not have jurisdiction to _____ federal laws on military and Indian reservations.
 2. Military police are military personnel with special training and _____ to provide law enforcement services on military bases and installations.

- a. They maintain _____ on military _____.
 - b. They provide criminal and non-criminal _____ services on federal installations.
 - c. They provide _____ services on military bases and installations throughout the world.
 - (1) The various branches of the U.S. military service use military personnel who have the power to make _____ and carry _____.
 - d. Military police duties are very similar to those provided by municipal police.
3. Indian reservations are considered _____ territories, where local and state police have no jurisdiction.
- a. Tribal police provide police services on Indian reservations.
 - b. Tribal police operate _____ of local, state, and federal police due to a special relationship between the United States government and Native Americans living on _____.
 - c. Federal police and the military police have _____ jurisdiction on Indian reservations.
 - d. Each Indian reservation has the legal authority to establish its own _____ police to provide police services.

C. Responsibilities of civilian federal law enforcement agencies.

- 1. The United States has developed a system of semi-_____ agencies under the command of various departments in the federal government.
 - a. Each federal agency has a specialized function, and its jurisdiction is limited by legislative authority or _____ law.
 - b. Federal police agencies legal jurisdiction is established by _____.
 - c. The legal jurisdiction of the various federal law enforcement and investigative agencies is limited to the _____ of federal laws.
- 2. Well-known federal law enforcement agencies include the FBI, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, the U.S. Marshals Service, the Drug Enforcement Agency, and the U.S. _____ and _____ Protection Services.
- 3. Federal agencies categorize their personnel with arrest and _____ authority into one of six categories according to their primary area of duty in the area of:
 - a. criminal _____,
 - b. court operations,
 - c. _____,
 - d. police response and patrol,
 - e. non-criminal _____,
 - f. security and dignitary protection.

VII. FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE (DOJ)

A. The Federal Bureau of Investigation

- 1. The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) was created during the 1930s under the leadership of _____.

2. During the early years of their existence agents of the FBI waged a war on _____ crime.
3. Today duties of the FBI include:
 - a. investigations into organized crime, _____,
 - b. white-collar crime, public _____,
 - c. financial crime, copyright infringement,
 - d. fraud against the government, _____,
 - e. civil rights violations, bank robbery, kidnapping,
 - f. air piracy, _____, foreign counterintelligence,
 - g. interstate criminal activity
 - (1) includes crime using the _____
 - i. fugitive and drug-trafficking matters, and violations of federal _____.
4. FBI agents do not enforce traffic laws, do not make arrests for _____ conduct, do not patrol the streets of the city or respond to 9-1-1 calls.
5. The FBI also maintains the National Crime Information Center (NCIC).
 - a. The NCIC is the nation's largest _____ of computerized criminal information on wanted felons, (paroled) felons, and stolen items such as automobiles, _____, guns, and securities.
6. Since September 11, 2001 the new FBI priorities are:
 - a. Protect the United States from _____ attack.
 - b. Protect the United States against foreign intelligence operations and espionage.
 - c. Protect the United States against cyber-based _____ and high-technology crimes.
 - d. Combat public corruption at all levels.
 - e. Protect _____ rights.
 - f. Combat transnational and national criminal organizations and enterprises.
 - g. Combat major _____ crime.
 - h. Combat significant violent crime.
 - i. Support federal, state, local, and international partners.
 - j. Upgrade _____ to successfully perform the FBI's mission.

VIII. FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY (DOT)

- A. The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) _____ Division, is an armed law enforcement agency.
 1. The primary function of the IRS Intelligence Division is the investigation of tax _____ and tax evasion.
 2. Its agents investigate what is best described as "white collar" crime and _____ crime.
 3. In addition, they _____ individual tax returns.

VIII. FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY(DHS)

- A. Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms. (BATF)
 1. Investigates _____ of federal laws regarding alcohol, tobacco, and firearms.
 2. The BATF is currently most active in the investigation of _____ violations, illegal explosives, and avoidance of tobacco taxes.

- B. The Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) is another high-profile federal law enforcement agency that was founded in _____.
1. Its jurisdiction includes investigations of drug _____ organizations in the United States as well as in foreign countries.
 2. Conducts internal _____ of manufacturers and retail outlets of prescription drugs.
 3. The DEA is the only federal law enforcement agency whose sole _____ is to combat drug trafficking.
- C. The United States Secret Service _____ members are divided among the Special Agents and the Uniformed Division.
1. The US Secret Service has two distinct areas of responsibility:
 - a. **Treasury roles**, covering missions such as:
 - (1) prevention and investigation of _____ of US currency.
 - (2) protection of payment and _____ institutions,
 - (3) investigating telecommunications _____.
 - (4) the investigation of money laundering and _____ involving government checks.
 - b. **Protective roles**, ensuring the safety of current and _____ national leaders and their families, such as the:
 - (1) President, past _____ (up to 10 years),
 - (2) Vice Presidents, presidential candidates,
 - (3) foreign embassies
 - (4) foreign _____,
- D. United States Marshals Service was created on July 1, 1870, and has responsibility for:
1. criminal investigations and _____ operations,
 2. attending to _____ duties in the federal courts,
 3. serving criminal and civil warrants and subpoena's at the direction of federal courts,
 4. transporting and managing _____ prisoners,
 5. implementing federal _____ decisions when necessary,
 6. and has responsibility for operating the federal _____ protection program.
- E. Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP)
1. The mission of the BOP is to protect society by confining offenders in the _____ environments of prisons and community-based facilities that are:
 - a. safe,
 - b. _____,
 - c. cost-efficient,
 - d. appropriately _____,
 - e. that provide work and other self-improvement opportunities to _____ offenders in becoming law-abiding citizens.
- F. United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS)
1. These agencies are responsible for:
 - a. promoting national _____,
 - b. elimination of immigration case backlogs, and to improve _____ services.

2. USCIS is headed by a director who reports directly to the Deputy Secretary for _____ Security.

G. U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP)

1. The primary mission of these agencies is preventing _____ and terrorist weapons from entering the United States.
2. U.S. Customs and Border Protection is also responsible for:
 - a. apprehending individuals attempting to enter the United States _____,
 - b. stemming the flow of illegal drugs and other _____,
 - c. protecting United States agricultural and _____ interests from harmful pests and diseases,
 - d. and protecting American businesses from _____ property theft.
3. CBP is the largest law enforcement agency in the United States.
 - a. It has a workforce of more than _____ sworn federal agents and officers.
4. The CBP _____ Enforcement Program has the largest number of working dogs of any U.S. federal law enforcement agency.

H. U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE)

1. The mission of ICE is to protect the United States and uphold public safety by enforcing _____ and customs laws by:
 - a. enforcing _____ of those who are undocumented
 - b. identifying, investigating, and _____ vulnerabilities regarding the nation's border, economic, transportation, and infrastructure security.
 - c. investigation and enforcement of over 400 federal _____ within the United States,
 - d. maintaining attachés at major U.S. _____ overseas.

I. The Federal Air Marshal Service (FAMS)

1. The Air Marshal service is meant to promote confidence in _____ aviation by effectively deploying Federal Air Marshals to detect, deter, and _____ hostile acts targeting the United States.
2. Because of the nature of their _____, Federal Air Marshals travel often.
 - a. As officers, they are required to maintain what is the highest standard for _____ accuracy in all of Federal Law Enforcement.
3. A Federal Air Marshal's job is to _____ in with other passengers on board aircraft and rely heavily on their _____, including:
 - a. investigative techniques,
 - b. criminal _____ behavior recognition,
 - c. firearms proficiency,
 - d. aircraft specific _____,
 - e. and close quarters self-defense measures to protect the _____ public.

J. Other federal agencies with police powers include:

1. the U.S. _____ Investigation Service,
2. the National Park Service,
3. the United States _____ Police,
4. the United States Fish and Wildlife Service,
5. and, the United States _____ Service.

K. Three agencies sometimes confused with federal law enforcement agencies because of their portrayal in _____, are the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), The National Security Agency (NSA). And Transportation Security Agency (TSA).

1. All of these large government agencies have responsibilities related _____ to national security.
 - a. The focus of the CIA and NSA are threats posed toward the United States by _____ governments and organizations from outside the United States.
 - b. The TSA was created to develop policies to protect U.S. _____, especially in airport security and the prevention of aircraft hijacking.
2. Neither the CIA nor the NSA has the power of search and seizure, to make _____, or to carry firearms.
 - a. The CIA is prohibited by law from conducting any operations on American soil other than those that are _____ in nature.
3. The TSA has _____ powers of arrest, search and seizure.
 - a. TSA officers are not authorized to carry _____.