

***Federal Law Enforcement Agencies in America 1st
edition Marion Test Bank***

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Federal Law Enforcement Agencies in America

Nancy Marion

Willard M. Oliver

Test Bank

Chapter 1: U.S. Marshals Service

1. What is the primary goal of the U.S. Marshals Service?

Answer: The primary goal of the agency is to protect the federal judiciary and the judicial process by shielding judges, attorneys, witnesses, jurors, other courtroom personnel and administrative staff from potential harm.

2. How did the U.S. Marshals Service originally develop?

Answer: When the U.S. Constitution was ratified, the U.S. Congress began the process of establishing a new federal government. In order to set the judiciary into motion, Congress passed the Judiciary Act of 1789 which established the original 13 federal court districts and called for the appointment of a U.S. Marshal for each district.

3. Which date is generally considered as the birthday of the U.S. Marshals Service?

- A. September 24, 1789
- B. September 28, 1789
- C. September 4, 1789
- D. September 16, 1989

Answer: A

4. What were some of the primary duties of early Marshals?

Answer: Primary duties of early Marshals consisted of serving, supporting, and protecting the federal courts. They served subpoenas, court summonses, writs, warrants, transported prisoners, guarded prisoners, and protected the courtrooms.

5. What was the significance of the Sedition Act?

Answer: The Sedition Act made it illegal for anyone to say or write anything negative about the U.S. Government.

6. True or False?

Over 7,000 Klan members in the South had been arrested by U.S. Marshals and their deputies between the very end of the 1860s and 1877.

Answer: True

7. What was the worst loss of deputy marshals in the agency's history?

- A. Whiskey Revolution
- B. Tariff Act of 1789 Repeal
- C. Going Snake Massacre
- D. Beverly Allen Catastrophe

Answer: C

8. When did U.S. Marshals begin to receive an annual salary?

Answer: July 1, 1896

9. What is the Witness Security Program?

Answer: the Witness Security Program (witness protection) is a program that came as a result of passage of the Organized Crime Control Act of 1970. In the event that individuals involved in organized crime organizations were willing to present evidence in court that would lead to the conviction of the organized crime leadership, the U.S. government would provide these witnesses protection by giving them new identities and ensuring their protection for the remainder of their lives or until threat no longer existed.

10. List some qualifications for becoming a U.S. Marshal.

Answer: U.S. citizen, between 21-36 years old, good physical condition, bachelor's degree or have three years' experience, valid driver's license, pass a structured interview including a complete background investigation.

11. What is the Centralized Student Career Experience Program?

Answer: The Centralized Student Experience Program is a cooperative education program that prepares undergraduate students for positions in the Marshals Service as Deputy Marshals.

12. What is the difference between Detention Enforcement Officers and Aviation Enforcement Officers in the Us Marshal Service?

Answer: Detention Enforcement Officers are men and women who are responsible for transporting prisoners, conducting searches of prisoners/detainees, applying and/or removing restraints (handcuffs, leg irons, and waist chains), cellblock management, and processing prisoners. Aviation enforcement Officers are officers who are responsible for transporting prisoners safely from one location to another by means of air transportation.

13. Name the five budget categories for the Us Marshal Service.

Answer: Judicial and Courthouse Security, Fugitive Apprehension, Prisoner Security and Transportation, Protection of Witnesses, Tactical Operations Support.

14. Who is responsible for reviewing and analyzing relevant intelligence and information that concerns that safety and security of any members of the judiciary?

- A. National Threat Management Center
- B. The Office of Protective Intelligence
- C. The Judiciary Protection Bureau
- D. None of the above

Answer: B

15. When was the 15 Most Wanted List program established?

- A. 1992
- B. 1989
- C. 1965
- D. 1983

Answer: D

Chapter 2: Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives

1. What are some of the major duties that the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives are responsible for?

Answer: BATFE is responsible for investigating any criminal violations of federal laws related to the illegal manufacturing, importation, and distribution of alcohol and tobacco products. BATFE is also responsible for the investigation and prevention of federal offenses involving the unlawful use, sale, manufacturing, possession and trafficking of firearms and ammunition. They also oversee the use, sale, possession, storage and transportation of explosives.

2. What is the Contraband Cigarette Trafficking Act?

Answer: The Contraband Cigarette Trafficking Act makes it illegal for people to ship, transport, receive, possess, sell, distribute, or purchase contraband cigarettes.

3. True or False?

Organized crime groups and individuals with possible ties to terrorist organizations often traffic in illegal tobacco and alcohol products.

Answer: True

4. True or False?

On July 1, 1930, the Hoover Administration transferred the Bureau of Prohibition from the Department of the Treasury to the Department of Justice which reoriented the mission of the Bureau of Prohibition to focus more heavily on law enforcement, rather than tax enforcement.

Answer: True

5. When was the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Unit transferred out from under the Internal Revenue Service and made its own bureau?

- A. 1973
- B. 1970
- C. 1989
- D. 1972

Answer: D

6. Who was appointed the first director of BATFE by President Nixon?

- A. Spiro Agnew
- B. Rex D. Davis
- C. Gerald R. Ford
- D. James A. Murray

Answer: B

7. True or False?

BATFE had a crucial role in investigating the February 26, 1993 terrorist attack on the World Trade Center as they were the federal agency responsible for investigating bombings.

Answer: True

8. When did the ATF change its name to ATFE?

Answer: In January of 2003, with the passage of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, the ATF was moved from the Department of the Treasury and placed under the Department of Justice. The agency remained an independent bureau in the transfer but received a change in its name to reflect the one area of responsibility that has become an integral part of their mission, explosives.

9. Which event has been the worst loss in ATF's history?

- A. Branch Dravidian Standoff
- B. Waco Massacre
- C. Oklahoma City Bombings
- D. Atlanta Olympic Bombing

Answer: A

10. List some qualifications for becoming an agent within the BATFE.

Answer: U.S. citizen, if male must be registered with selective Service, 21-36 years old, valid driver's license, completion of the BATFE special agent application questionnaire, pass the BATFE Special Agent exam and assessment test.