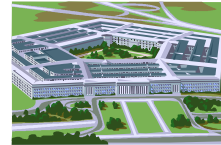
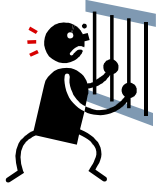


FEDERAL CRIMINOLOGICAL AGENCIES

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INTRODUCTION

Within the Federal Government, the organizational structures, work assignments and hiring practices of various criminologically related agencies, bureaus, commissions and departments differ. Some structures are operational entities within a given institution, (e.g.,) the United States Forest Service within the United States Department of Agriculture, Defense Investigative Services within the Department of Defense. Other units operate as independent agencies under their own autonomy, (e.g.,) the Federal Trade Commission, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. Organizations that comprise the Federal Criminal Justice System comply with affirmative action policies and equal employment opportunity guidelines, (viz.,) the Equal Employment Opportunity Act of 1972, the Crime Control Act of 1972 and other related Acts and Executive Orders. The following organizations constitute the basic core of Federal Criminological Agencies. They are:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Homeland Security leverages resources within federal, state, and local governments, coordinating the transition of multiple agencies and programs into a single, integrated agency focused on protecting the American people and their homeland. More than 87,000 different governmental jurisdictions at the federal, state, and local level have homeland security responsibilities. The comprehensive national strategy seeks to develop a complementary system connecting all levels of government without duplicating effort. Homeland Security is a “national mission.”

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Office of the Inspector General - U.S. Forest Service

The Department of Agriculture was established in 1862 by Congress. This department's two major components are the Office of the Inspector General and the United States Forest Service. Special agents are involved in criminal investigations within the Office of Investigation that is

part of the Office of the Inspector General.

Work assignments relate to violations of Federal statutes that pertain to the Department of Agriculture's activities involving fraud and other criminal acts. Criminal investigative agents also serve the United States Forest Service. Their assignments and jurisdiction address criminal situations involving the United States' national forests and the security of such properties.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

In 1903, the Department of Commerce and Labor was created. In 1913, Congress recognized the need for specialization and formed the Department of Commerce and the Department of Labor. Although the Department of Commerce is predominantly concerned with business and trade practices involving foreign and domestic initiatives, it is part of the criminological process since it also investigates illegal entrepreneurial activities that affect the United States' economy.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Defense Investigative Services

Special agents comprise the Defense Investigative Services (DIS) section of the Department of Defense, which was formed in 1972. DIS conducts security investigations on personnel for the Federal Government's various branches of service, as well as matters relating to criminal activity within the Department of Defense. In addition, each military branch has their own law enforcement, intelligence or investigative component, (e.g.,) the Department of the Air Force - Security Personnel, the Department of the Army - Military Police, the Department of the Navy - Naval Investigative Service.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

To provide a more coordinated program on the nation's educational concerns, Congress established the Department of Education in 1979. Such areas as bilingual languages, vocational education, research and development, elementary and secondary education needs, minority affairs and other matters within the field of education are addressed.

Office of the Inspector General

In the Department of Education is the Inspector General's Office that undertakes criminal investigations regarding such serious infractions by employees or other individuals as forgery, embezzlement, fraud, misrepresentation, extortion, conspiracy, and other violations of Federal statute. Special agents in this office also examine computer crimes and white collar crimes that affect the Department of Education.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

The Department of Energy was created by an Act of Congress in 1977. Although the initial

focus of this department is to establish a conservative energy policy for the nation, it also has an investigative staff. Such individuals are involved in investigating nuclear safety violations, energy emergencies, environmental impact ramifications, defense initiatives and other issues of statutory and energy policy concern.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Formed in 1979, the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) was initially known as the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. Under its new structure, HHS administers a number of Federal projects involving employment programs, pension activities, health care services and other programs. Within HHS is the Office of Investigations that undertakes criminal investigations.

Office of Investigations

The Office of Investigations within the Department of Health and Human Services instigates fraud and related criminal activities. It is comprised of the Civil Fraud Division, the State Fraud Division, the Criminal Investigations Division, the Social Security Program Integrity Division, and the Security and Protection Division. Each of these organizational entities have specific duties and responsibilities that involve maintaining the integrity of HHS.

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

This Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) was established in 1965. Its main thrust is to administer anti-discrimination programs, rental subsidy activities, neighborhood rehabilitation projects and other programs relating to housing and urban development.

Office of Investigations

Concerned with criminal cases involving HUD, the Office of Investigations undertakes background investigations of its employees, investigates fraud, mismanagement and criminal misconduct activities that violate Federal statute. Special agents operate out of a Field Operations Division.

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR

It was in 1849 that the Department of Interior was established by Congress. This Department's responsibilities involve issues relating to Native Americans, the United States' natural resources, national parks and fish/wildlife resources.

Bureau of Indian Affairs

Although the Bureau of Indian Affairs emerged in 1824 as part of the Department of War's structure, it was later placed in the newly established Department of Interior in 1849. The

Bureau of Indian Affairs is a Federal Criminological Agency when it utilizes its own criminal investigators to investigate and enforce laws in matters pertaining to crimes involving or perpetrated against Alaska or Indian Native Americans. Bonafide law enforcement officers are also part of the Bureau and are responsible for maintaining peace, enforcing the law and being of service to approximately eighty to eighty-five Indian reservations.

Bureau of Land Management

The Bureau of Land Management was developed in 1946. Although the majority of activities undertaken by this agency address management initiatives concerning public lands, there does exist a limited number of special agents in this Bureau who investigate criminal activities related to or perpetrated on such lands.

National Park Service

The National Park Service was established in 1916 and presides over the United States' historic and public parks. Aside from providing informational and public safety services, park rangers are also involved in such law enforcement duties as patrol, the enforcement of Federal statutes, criminal investigations and arrests that revolve around the protection and conservatory needs of their assigned territories.

Fish and Wildlife Service

Special agents do exist in the United States Fish and Wildlife Service. The history of this organization can be traced back to 1871 as the Bureau of Fisheries, however, through a series of political and congressional acts, the agency structurally evolved to its present state. The special agents in the Service undertake criminal investigations that appertain to violations of Federal law on fish and wildlife. Unlike the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Bureau of Land Management, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service within the Department of Interior is involved in a full cadre of law enforcement activities from surveillance and search and seizures to arrests and follow-up investigations.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

The Department of Justice is responsible for investigating violations of Federal law, providing legal counsel to the president and implementing the rehabilitative and correctional policies of federal prisons. It was created in 1870 and is led by the Attorney General of the United States.

Drug Enforcement Administration

Previously known as the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, in 1973 the agency became known as the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA). The DEA is involved in the use of special agents to undertake surveillance and law enforcement practices relevant to the manufacturing and trafficking of illegal or dangerous drugs, as well as sponsoring chemical

dependency programs.

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Originally, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) was created in 1908 to investigate government graft. As the Department of Justice's primary fact gathering agency, the FBI is responsible for investigating violations of Federal statutes, gathering evidence and providing technical forensic services to local authorities upon request. The organization is involved in both the civil and criminal arena. It consists of special agents as well as specialized technical and clerical personnel working in dactyloscopes, law enforcement training seminars, surveillance activities and related matters.

Federal Bureau of Prisons

The Bureau of Prisons is comprised of approximately fifty institutions ranging from Federal Penitentiaries and Detention Centers to Correctional Institutions, Prison Camps and Treatment Centers. Employees primarily serve as correctional officers working closely with the inmate population.

Immigration and Naturalization Service - Border Patrol

Established in 1891, the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) is responsible for implementing the Immigration and Nationality Act relevant to ENCYCLOPEDIA OF aliens and their status. Criminal investigators investigate, detain, arrest and sometimes deport aliens who break the law. Investigators also work with the courts in the revocation process of individuals who acquired their citizenship through fraud. Within the INS is the Border Patrol that guard against unlawful entry into the United States. They are responsible for detaining, arresting and removing illegal aliens. The Border Patrol operates in the Eastern, Northern, Southern and Western regions of the United States with numerous regional patrol offices and sector headquarters, as well as in Puerto Rico.

Office of Justice Programs (OJP) - Bureau of Justice Assistance

The Office of Justice Programs (OJP) was created in 1984 by the Justice Assistance Act. Each agency within (OJP) has a Director who reports to the Assistant Attorney General within the Department of Justice. The Bureau of Justice Assistance initially coordinated activities concerning grants that were conferred by the former Law Enforcement Assistance Administration; currently it administers the professional activities of the other bureaus, offices and given institute within the Office of Justice Programs while also reviewing select proposals.

(OJP) - Bureau of Justice Statistics

The Bureau of Justice Statistics within the Office of Justice Programs is responsible for issuing to the public, statistical data relevant to research concerning current issues about the criminal justice system. Topics on sentencing, rehabilitation, law enforcement practices, judicial decision making, victimization, privacy and security, drugs, computer crime and Federal offenses are just

a few of the many areas covered in which statistical data is provided.

(OJP) - National Institute of Justice

The National Institute of Justice issues numerous publications relevant to research pertaining to the law enforcement sector, justice policy, decision making and the congressionally mandated reports on drug abuse/chemical dependency and ongoing evaluative research programs.

(OJP) - Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention is involved in research, providing consultive services and issuing publications relevant to status offenses, delinquency patterns, juvenile violence, counseling programs, rehabilitation practices and related activities pertaining to the area of juvenile justice.

(OJP) - Office for Victims of Crime

The Office of Victims of Crime is involved in those federally funded programs pertaining to victim assistance. Information is released on victim compensation activities, the field of victimology, restoration initiatives and matters of related concern.

United States Marshals Office

The United States Marshals began in 1789. Aside from being involved in the Federal Government's Witness Protection Program, marshals also enforce Federal Statutes as directed by the Attorney General, transport prisoners who violated Federal Law, secure Federal Courtrooms and undertake related duties. The United States Marshal's Office has a colorful history in its role of bringing law and order to the American West.

United States National Central Bureau (International Criminal Police Organization)

The United States National Central Bureau (USNCB) is the participatory agent for the United States in the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL). The USNCB is the main conduit for information exchange between American law enforcement authorities and foreign countries. The Canadian Interface Project, the Airport-Seaport Program and other endeavors contribute to the United States criminal intelligence and investigative international efforts.

United States Parole Commission

Of limited membership via appointment by the President of the United States, the United States Parole Commission is solely responsible for examining parole requests submitted by federally confined prisoners. United States Probation Officers supervise parolees under the direction of the U.S. Parole Commission. Offices are located in the North Central, Northeast, South Central, Southeast and Western parts of the United States.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Structured to secure the employment interests of the nation's worker, the Department of Labor

was established in 1913. Its activities involve promoting proper labor-management relations and securing effective collective bargaining activities. It also has an active role in investigating nefarious endeavors connected to welfare and pension plans. In addition, the Department of Labor gathers facts that appertain to the area of labor economics, investigates and assists individuals adversely affected by international trade agreements, deals with occupational safety and other issues pertaining to the American wage earner.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Responsible for undertaking diplomatic relations with foreign governments and related international associations, the Department of State was created in 1789 to advance the United States' political and economic interests abroad.

Bureau of Diplomatic Security

Comprised of special agents associated with the Diplomatic Security Service, the Bureau of Diplomatic Security (BDS) undertakes investigations relevant to security clearances, fraudulent passport documents, the security of foreign representatives and American personnel housed in the government's embassies and consulates.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Created in 1966, the Department of Transportation (DOT) is involved in coordinating agencies, policies and programs relevant to transportation safety, efficiency and operations.

Federal Aviation Administration

The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) operates within DOT. It has responsibility for ensuring the safety of military and civil aviation by assigning and investigating airspace management, navigation, air traffic control and the support of national air defense requirements.

Its criminological orientation is found in those activities investigating the misuse of airspace management or intentionally violating safety regulations.

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

Agents within this organization enforce safety standards as promulgated under the National Traffic and Motor Vehicle Safety Act. In addition, they are involved in vehicle economy standards and establishing programs on emergency services, issues related to intoxicated driving and other enforcement safety standards.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Although when it was created in 1789, the Department of the Treasury's primary responsibilities

were to supervise government finances, it has taken on numerous other functions not fiscally oriented. Those agencies with the Department of the Treasury that have a law enforcement, research, training or regulatory responsibility are the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, the Financial Crimes and Enforcement Network, the Internal Revenue Service, the United States Customs Service and the United States Secret Service.

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms

Through its investigative and law enforcement activities, the Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF) organization attempts to maximize cooperation with individuals and agencies that are involved in the manufacturing, sale and/or distribution of such products. It concentrates on criminal infractions. Coupled with the enforcement activity, ATF regulates other legitimate or permitted businesses involved with alcohol or tobacco to prevent illicit commerce activities.

Federal Law Enforcement Training Center

As an interagency training center for the Department of the Treasury, the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLECT) is responsible for the enforcement training of numerous Federal law enforcement agencies and executive departments. Such special areas as undercover operations, child abuse investigatory techniques, financial fraud formats and other relevant topics are researched and presented. Bonafide law enforcement officers associated with recognized state or local agencies are also eligible to enroll for specialized training programs.

Financial Crimes Enforcement Network

Primarily an intelligence data gathering organization, the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (FCEN) supports existing criminal investigations and judiciary activities that appertain to financial crimes involving all levels of government and the private sector. FCEN analyzes data and identifies specific areas where money laundering, financial crimes or other illegal financial transactions are occurring.

Internal Revenue Service (Internal Security Division)

To assure the integrity of the Internal Revenue Service's assignment to ethically and honestly enforce the internal revenue laws, the Internal Security Division (ISD) is responsible for conducting internal investigations among its employees. It investigates such areas as forgery, theft, extortion, bribery and related malfeasance, misfeasance or nonfeasance acts. Investigative agents also examine illegal practices directed toward the Internal Revenue Service by the general public.

United States Customs Service (Office of Enforcement)

Once the first tax collecting agency for the United States Government, the United States Customs Service is now involved in the enforcement of Federal customs statutes. The Office of Enforcement is the investigative agent of the Customs Service. Aside from acting in a liaison capacity with foreign countries through its Attache Offices, the Office of Enforcement

investigates violations pertaining to cargo theft, smuggling, illegal currency transactions, white collar crime activities and all criminal endeavors that violate customs statutes.

United States Secret Service

Originally created to investigate the counterfeiting of bogus money, the United States Secret Service is also responsible for the protection of the President, Vice-President, representatives of the Federal Government, visiting dignitaries, Presidential candidates and former Presidents and the immediate relatives of the aforementioned. The Secret Service has numerous field offices throughout the United States, as well a number of resident agencies in America and foreign countries.

FEDERAL AGENCIES, COMMISSIONS, CORPORATIONS AND GROUPS

Compliance and Investigations Group

The Compliance and Investigations Group (CIG) conducts background investigations on those individuals interested in or employed by the Office of Personnel Management. Such investigations follow the format of personnel security investigations which entail gathering information on an individual's trustworthiness, character, reliability and other ethical standards.

Consumer Products Safety Commission

As an independent agency of the Federal Government, the Consumer Products Safety Commission investigates products and related activities that are harmful, injurious or detrimental to the American consumer. This agency is involved in promoting product safety and resolving conflicting policies, standards or resolutions pertaining to same.

Environmental Protection Agency

Comprised of a number of regional offices, research and development laboratories, and an Office of Investigations with six divisional offices, the Environmental Protection Agency monitors and investigates environmental anomalies caused by pollution. It is also involved in the enforcement of laws concerning fraud as well as corporate and public sector statutory violations of the environment through the improper use of pesticides, toxic wastes, radioactive materials and other harmful additives.

Federal Communications Commission

Being a regulatory agency, the Federal Communications Commission publishes policy and investigates infractions committed by licensed broadcast agencies. It follows through a law enforcement function in those matters that transgress the Federal Communications Act.

Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) is an independent agency. Its function is to establish, support, and at times, investigate those issues regarding the insurance of banking transactions and depositors' investments.

Federal Emergency Management Agency

This Federal Emergency Management Agency is charged with the responsibility of providing service during a time of national emergency. Its investigators are responsible for insuring public safety, providing emergency assistance and undertaking recovery efforts when man-made or natural emergencies occur. It works in a cooperative capacity with other security and law enforcement agencies.

Federal Home Loan Bank Board

An independent regulatory agency, the Federal Home Loan Bank Board supervises, regulates, investigates and enforces policy and law that pertain to the savings and loan industry. It is also responsible for chartering member associations and insuring their financial activities and depositors' investments through the Federal Savings Loan and Insurance Corporation (FSLIC). In 1990 and 1991 the Board with its auditors and examiners were involved in the nation's savings and loan debacle.

Federal Maritime Commission

The Commission regulates services and enforces agreements among maritime carriers. It is an independent agency that investigates injuries or deaths involving waterborne commerce, including the licensing of such carriers, rates, and offshore practices.

Food and Drug Administration

The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulates and enforces law and policy concerning the manufacturing and sale of drugs, foods and related activities. It is primarily concerned in maintaining safe health standards for the nation; the FDA investigates those incidents involving the production of illegal or unsafe consumption products.

General Services Administration

Within the criminological area, the General Services Administration has the Federal Protective Service (FPS) and the Office of the Inspector General (OIG). The former entity is responsible for the enforcement of regulations pertaining to the safety, security and protection of Federal buildings. Agents within the FPS are empowered to apprehend and arrest violators, criminals and trespassers. The later entity (OIG) investigates and audits the activities of employees relevant to fraud and other internal discrepancies.

Metropolitan Police Department

Bonifide law enforcement officers of the Metropolitan Police Department in Washington, DC enforce Federal statutes while being considered municipal employees. Their jurisdiction entails the Washington, DC proper, except for those specific properties controlled by the United States

Capitol Police, (viz.,) the Capitol grounds as noted in Title 70, USC Section 1930.

Postal Inspection Service

Being part of the United States Postal Service, the Postal Inspection Service (PIS) investigates criminal violations relevant to postal laws. It conducts surveillances, enforces laws, apprehends violators, and performs internal audits with the intention of maintaining the integrity of the Federal Postal System.

United States Capitol Police

Unlike the Metropolitan Police Department, the United States Capitol Police's jurisdiction is limited to 190 acres of the Capitol area, (viz.,) the United States Senate, the House of Representatives, various House and Senate Office Buildings and related structures. Similar to other law enforcement agencies, the United States Capitol Police are involved in criminal investigations and arrests, as well as security.

CONCLUSION

Federal criminological agencies constitute a vast array of structures, operations and services. The majority of criminological personnel adhere to Public Law 93-350 in regards to their years of tenured public service and retirement. Benefits remain constant when involved in lateral transfers within the Federal System. However, the nature of these transfers is governed by GS levels, budgetary considerations, position descriptions and other extended variables. Some organizations that have a minor criminological component and not cited in this section are the Government Printing Office, the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Smithsonian Institution, the Social Security Administration and the Veterans Administration.

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