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Federal Law Enforcement Officers, 1993

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As of December 1993, Federal agencies employed about 69,000 full-time personnel authorized to make arrests and carry firearms, according to data provided by the agencies in response to a survey conducted by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS).

The survey's count of officers included all personnel with Federal arrest authority who were also authorized (but not necessarily required) to carry firearms in the performance of their official duties. Supervisory personnel were included. The classification of officers by job function was provided by the responding agencies.

The survey did not include police officers, criminal investigators, and other law enforcement personnel of the U.S. Armed Forces. It also excluded U.S. Coast Guard personnel and Federal officers serving in foreign countries or U.S. territories.

Major employers of Federal officers

Department of Justice agencies

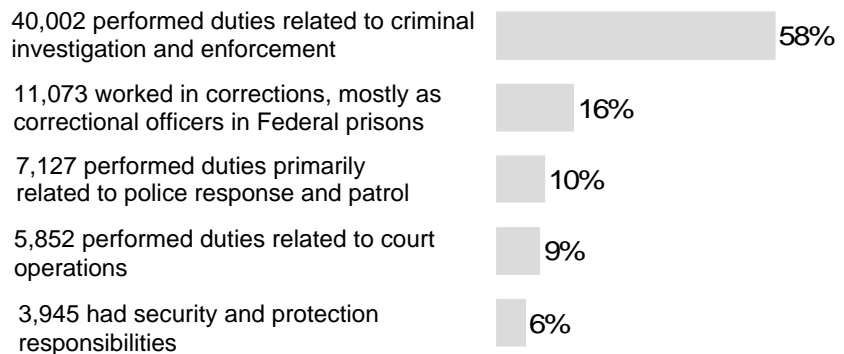
Overall, half of all Federal officers authorized to make arrests and carry firearms were employed by agencies located within the Department of Justice (table 1). Three in seven Federal

officers worked for the FBI, which employed 10,075 agents; the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP), which had 9,984 correctional officers; or the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), which reported 9,466 officers as of December 1993.

FBI agents accounted for about a fourth of Federal officers classified in the *criminal investigation and enforcement* category. Nearly all of the 10,075 FBI agents nationwide were included in this category. These Federal officers have broad investigative

Highlights

Of about 69,000 Federal officers employed full time in December 1993:



- The largest employers of Federal officers, accounting for 58% of the total, were the U.S. Customs Service (10,120), the FBI (10,075), the Bureau of Prisons (9,984), and the Immigration and Naturalization Service (9,466).
- About half of all Federal officers were employed in California (9,006), Texas (7,761), New York (6,305), the District of Columbia (6,133), or Florida (4,362). Fewer than 100 were employed in New Hampshire, Delaware, and Wyoming.
- The Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, the U.S. Marshals Service, the FBI, the Drug Enforcement Administration, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, and the IRS employed one or more officers in every State.
- Nationwide, there were 2.7 Federal officers per 10,000 U.S. residents, ranging from 106 per 10,000 residents in the District of Columbia to less than 1 per 10,000 in Arkansas, Mississippi, Ohio, Wisconsin, New Hampshire, and Iowa.

responsibilities covering more than 250 Federal crimes. The FBI also has concurrent jurisdiction with the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) over drug offenses under the Controlled Substances Act.

The INS was also a major employer of Federal officers performing criminal investigation and enforcement functions, with 4,457 reported in that

category as of December 1993. This total included 2,881 immigration inspectors with law enforcement responsibilities at ports of entry and 1,576 criminal investigators responsible for investigating alleged crimes within the jurisdiction of INS.

Also included among the nearly 10,000 INS officers nationwide were 3,920 Border Patrol agents classified under

the *police response and patrol* category, representing 55% of all Federal officers in that category. Border Patrol agents interdict undocumented aliens and contraband, including narcotics, between ports of entry.

The INS also employed 1,089 detention and deportation officers. These officers are included under the *corrections* category and are the only

Table 1. Federal agencies employing 500 or more full-time officers with authority to carry firearms and make arrests, by function and major States of employment, December 1993

Agency	Total	Police response and patrol	Criminal investigation and enforcement	Other	Major States of employment
U.S. Customs Service	10,120	43	10,077	0	Texas (1,764), California (1,581), New York (1,249), Florida (1,174), Arizona (434), New Jersey (421)
Federal Bureau of Investigation	10,075	0	10,000	75	District of Columbia (1,356), New York (1,206), California (1,191), Texas (743), Florida (549), Illinois (448), Pennsylvania (393), Virginia (368)
Federal Bureau of Prisons	9,984	0	0	9,984	Pennsylvania (1,161), California (949), Texas (919), New York (626), Florida (608), Georgia (538), Colorado (472), Kentucky (467)
Immigration and Naturalization Service	9,466	3,920*	4,457	1,089	Texas (2,547), California (2,352), New York (846), Arizona (651), Florida (514)
Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts	3,763	0	0	3,763	Texas (366), California (360), Florida (295), New York (270), Georgia (212), Illinois (144)
Internal Revenue Service	3,621	0	3,621	0	California (407), New York (371), Texas (307), Florida (215), Illinois (214), Pennsylvania (176), District of Columbia (149), Ohio (144)
U.S. Postal Inspection Service	3,587	0	2,129	1,458	New York (580), California (492), Illinois (285), District of Columbia (254), Pennsylvania (253), New Jersey (196), Texas (163), Florida (150)
Drug Enforcement Administration	2,813	0	2,813	0	California (458), Florida (375), New York (362), Texas (340), Illinois (114)
U.S. Secret Service	2,186	0	1,594	592	District of Columbia (1,063), New York (166), California (155), Texas (123), Florida (105)
National Park Service	2,160	439	1,563	158	
Ranger Activities Division	1,500	0	1,500	0	Not available
U.S. Park Police	660	439	63	158	District of Columbia (423), New York (64), Maryland (63), California (55), Virginia (32)
U.S. Marshals Service	2,153	0	0	2,153	California (194), District of Columbia (165), New York (154), Florida (145), Texas (128)
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms	1,959	0	1,832	127	California (182), District of Columbia (151), Texas (151), Illinois (129), New York (128), Florida (126), Michigan (97), Georgia (84)
U.S. Capitol Police	1,080	122	41	917	District of Columbia (1,080)
Tennessee Valley Authority	740	357	0	383	Tennessee (456), Alabama (250)
U.S. Forest Service	732	527	205	0	California (191), Oregon (73), Arizona (39), Idaho (34), Montana (34), Colorado (32)
General Services Administration— Federal Protective Services	732	505	66	161	District of Columbia (200), California (79), Texas (55), New York (52), Missouri (51), Massachusetts (37), Illinois (30)
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	620	397	223	0	Alaska (45), Texas (44), North Dakota (35), Arizona (25), Oklahoma (25), Montana (24)

Note: State of employment was unavailable for 70 U.S. Marshals providing Federal court security.
*Border Patrol agents.

personnel other than Bureau of Prisons correctional officers included in that category.

In addition to the FBI, the INS, and the BOP, the other major Justice Department employers were the DEA and the U.S. Marshals Service.*

In December 1993 there were 2,813 full-time DEA agents working in the United States, all classified in the *criminal investigation and enforcement* category. These Federal officers investigate major narcotics violators, enforce regulations governing the manufacture and dispensing of controlled substances, and perform a variety of other functions in support of drug trafficking prevention and control.

The U.S. Marshals Service accounted for more than a third of the Federal officers classified as performing functions primarily related to court operations. Among other duties, these multipurpose officers —

- execute warrants and orders issued by Federal courts
- conduct fugitive investigations
- arrest dangerous fugitives
- maintain custody of Federal pretrial detainees
- receive and transport Federal prisoners
- provide security for the Federal courts and judiciary
- manage the Federal Witness Security Program
- manage the asset seizure and forfeiture program of the Department of Justice
- suppress riots on Federal lands or in Federal prisons
- escort missile convoys.

Treasury Department agencies

About a fourth of all Federal officers worked for Treasury Department agencies. The largest employer was the U.S. Customs Service, with 10,120

*Justice Department appropriations for FY 1995 include funding for an additional 700 Border Patrol agents under the 1994 Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act, as well as authorization to add 394 FBI agents and 132 DEA agents, returning staffing in those agencies to 1992 levels.

full-time officers. Nearly all of these officers performed duties primarily related to criminal investigation and enforcement functions, and they accounted for about a fourth of all Federal officers performing such functions nationwide.

Customs Service investigation and enforcement personnel included 7,360 inspectors and 2,717 criminal investigators. Among other duties, these Federal officers interdict and seize contraband entering the United States, process persons and items entering the United States at ports of entry, administer certain navigational laws, and conduct revenue fraud investigations.

In addition to the Customs Service, the Internal Revenue Service (IRS), the U.S. Secret Service, and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF) also employed large numbers of Federal officers within the Treasury Department. As of December 1993, there were 3,621 full-time IRS agents nationwide, all classified under the criminal investigation and enforcement category. These officers primarily investigate tax fraud.

The U.S. Secret Service employed 2,186 officers. This total included 592 officers providing dignitary protection, as well as security for Treasury Department buildings and 1,594 officers with criminal investigation and enforcement responsibilities primarily related to counterfeiting, computer fraud, and threats against dignitaries.

The ATF had 1,959 full-time agents, who were primarily responsible for investigating the criminal use of firearms and explosives and for enforcing Federal laws that tax or regulate alcohol and tobacco. Nearly all (94%) were classified under the area of criminal investigation and enforcement.

Other agencies

The two largest employers of Federal officers outside of the Justice and Treasury Departments were the U.S. Postal Service and the Administrative

Office of the U.S. Courts. Of the 3,587 officers employed by the Postal Service in December 1993, 2,129 (59%) were classified under the *criminal investigation and enforcement* category. The remaining 1,458 provided security for Postal Service employees, facilities, and assets.

Nearly two-thirds of the 5,852 Federal officers classified under the area of court operations were employed by the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, Division of Probation and Pre-trial Services. These 3,763 officers were primarily responsible for the supervision of Federal offenders on probation or parole and the arrest of violators.

The National Park Service was the only other Federal agency employing more than 2,000 full-time personnel with arrest and firearms authority. The total included 660 full-time officers of the U.S. Park Police. Although most Park Police officers were employed in the Washington, D.C., area, they are authorized to provide police services throughout the National Park System. The Park Service also reported that 1,500 park rangers (a third of all rangers) throughout the system were commissioned as law enforcement officers. Another 800 rangers who served on a seasonal basis were also commissioned officers.

Other Federal agencies that reported the employment of more than 500 full-time personnel authorized to make arrests and carry firearms included the following:

The U.S. Capitol Police employed 1,080 officers, with most providing security and protection services (68%) or police response and patrol services (11%) for the U.S. Capitol grounds and buildings.

The Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) employed 740 officers with about half performing duties related to security and protection at nuclear and fossil fuel plants, and about half providing police response and patrol services.

The U.S. Forest Service had 732 officers providing either police response and patrol services (72%) or investigative services (28%) for National forests and their users.

The General Services Administration (GSA) employed 732 officers serving Federal buildings and property throughout the United States. Sixty-nine percent of these officers provided police response and patrol services, and another 9% were primarily involved in criminal investigation.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service had 620 full-time employees with arrest and firearms authority. About two-thirds of these employees were refuge officers, 90% with collateral law enforcement duties and 10% with full-time law enforcement responsibilities. The remaining third were special agents responsible for criminal investigation.

Agency employment by State

Department of Justice agencies

The FBI reported employing more than a third (37%) of its agents in New York (1,206), California (1,191), Texas (743), or Florida (549); however, it employed the highest number in the District of Columbia (1,356). Half of all FBI agents were employed in one of these five jurisdictions. There were at least seven full-time FBI agents in every State.

The INS employed 2,352 officers, a fourth of its total force, in California. Fifty-three percent of this total were Border Patrol agents, and 36% were criminal investigators. Overall, 72% of Border Patrol agents were employed in either Texas (1,564) or California (1,248), with another 17% employed in the other Mexican-border States of Arizona (436) and New Mexico (212). About 8% of Border Patrol officers were employed in the 11 States that border Canada.

Table 2 . Number of full-time Federal officers authorized to carry firearms and make arrests, by job function and State, December 1993

State	Total	Police response and patrol	Criminal investigation/enforcement	Security/protection	Court operations	Corrections	Other
U.S. total	68,825	7,127	40,002	3,945	5,852	11,073	826
Alabama	888	78	283	207	120	198	2
Alaska	234	43	162	0	27	2	0
Arizona	2,103	547	1,027	0	134	392	3
Arkansas	227	30	130	5	60	1	1
California	9,006	1,570	5,386	257	554	1,207	32
Colorado	1,084	82	394	61	61	486	0
Connecticut	451	9	240	20	48	134	0
Delaware	81	15	46	0	19	0	1
District of Columbia	6,133	605	2,793	1,883	229	12	611
Florida	4,362	92	3,067	45	440	712	6
Georgia	1,866	71	919	21	275	547	33
Hawaii	483	8	437	0	31	6	1
Idaho	178	63	90	0	20	4	1
Illinois	2,365	49	1,575	144	214	375	8
Indiana	585	7	258	0	77	239	4
Iowa	123	1	81	0	40	0	1
Kansas	441	6	124	0	45	266	0
Kentucky	829	30	210	37	82	468	2
Louisiana	1,254	52	663	21	126	389	3
Maine	303	33	229	0	24	17	0
Maryland	892	89	595	70	119	11	8
Massachusetts	989	49	783	46	67	37	7
Michigan	1,523	56	1,081	36	148	198	4
Minnesota	734	41	345	0	55	290	3
Mississippi	236	14	150	0	70	1	1
Missouri	1,014	56	545	30	124	253	6
Montana	306	141	139	0	23	3	0
Nebraska	172	23	113	0	32	3	1
Nevada	344	27	223	0	62	32	0
New Hampshire	55	5	33	0	17	0	0
New Jersey	1,755	14	1,219	89	117	314	2
New Mexico	633	276	291	0	58	6	2
New York	6,305	248	4,427	421	424	761	24
North Carolina	721	32	365	0	136	188	0
North Dakota	251	97	123	0	30	1	0
Ohio	903	13	704	24	156	3	3
Oklahoma	608	41	244	0	92	231	0
Oregon	596	98	283	0	64	148	3
Pennsylvania	2,820	73	1,161	177	213	1,170	26
Rhode Island	114	21	72	0	20	0	1
South Carolina	461	16	232	0	80	132	1
South Dakota	158	45	43	0	34	36	0
Tennessee	1,211	282	411	206	127	183	2
Texas	7,761	1,643	4,451	44	494	1,117	12
Utah	249	42	166	0	39	2	0
Vermont	269	59	179	0	19	12	0
Virginia	1,274	56	907	0	158	150	3
Washington	1,058	128	778	30	102	14	6
West Virginia	344	3	105	1	66	167	2
Wisconsin	410	17	179	0	59	155	0
Wyoming	93	31	41	0	21	0	0
Undesignated*	1,570	0	1,500	70	0	0	0

Note: Excludes Armed Forces and Coast Guard personnel. Includes inspector general offices for the General Services Administration and the Departments of Agriculture, Defense, and Justice. *Includes 1,500 park rangers commissioned by the National Park Service to perform law enforcement duties and 70 U.S. Marshals providing court security. A State-by-State breakdown was not available for these employees.

Fifty-one percent of INS criminal investigators were employed in California (846), Texas (785), or New York (646), with another 8% based in Florida (353). About a third of the U.S. population resided in these four States in 1993. The INS reported having at least one investigator based in every State except Delaware, Iowa, South Dakota, and West Virginia.

The BOP employed more correctional officers in Pennsylvania (1,161) than in any other State, followed by California (949) and Texas (919). Overall, BOP officers were employed in 29 States.

The DEA reported having agents in every State, ranging from a minimum of 4 in several States to more than 300 in California (458), Florida (375), New York (362), and Texas (340).

The U.S. Marshals Service employed at least 8 officers in every State, with California (194), the District of Columbia (165), New York (154), Florida (145), and Texas (128) being the major States of employment.

Treasury Department agencies

Like the INS, the U.S. Customs Service employed a majority (57%) of its full-time officers in the four largest States. It employed 1,581 officers in California, about a sixth of the Federal officers in that State. Its presence was even greater in Texas, where it employed 1,764 officers, nearly a fourth of all Federal officers working in that State. New York (1,249) and Florida (1,174) were the only other States with more than 1,000 U.S. Customs officers. At least one U.S. Customs officer was based in every State except South Dakota, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

The Internal Revenue Service employed at least 1 full-time officer in each State, ranging from over 300 in California (407), New York (371), and Texas (307) to 1 in Vermont.

Table 3. Number of full-time Federal officers per 10,000 U.S. residents, by job function and State, December 1993

	Population in 1993	Number of officers per 10,000 residents		
		Total	Patrol/ investigative	Other
U.S. total	257,908,000	2.7	1.8	0.8
Alabama	4,187,000	2.1	0.9	1.3
Alaska	599,000	3.9	3.4	0.5
Arizona	3,936,000	5.3	4.0	1.3
Arkansas	2,424,000	0.9	0.7	0.3
California	31,211,000	2.9	2.2	0.7
Colorado	3,566,000	3.0	1.3	1.7
Connecticut	3,277,000	1.4	0.8	0.6
Delaware	670,000	1.2	0.9	0.3
District of Columbia	578,000	106.1	58.8	47.3
Florida	13,679,000	3.2	2.3	0.9
Georgia	6,917,000	2.7	1.4	1.3
Hawaii	1,172,000	4.1	3.8	0.3
Idaho	1,099,000	1.6	1.4	0.2
Illinois	11,697,000	2.0	1.4	0.6
Indiana	5,713,000	1.0	0.5	0.6
Iowa	2,814,000	0.4	0.3	0.1
Kansas	2,531,000	1.7	0.5	1.2
Kentucky	3,789,000	2.2	0.6	1.6
Louisiana	4,295,000	2.9	1.7	1.3
Maine	1,239,000	2.4	2.1	0.3
Maryland	4,965,000	1.8	1.4	0.4
Massachusetts	6,012,000	1.6	1.4	0.3
Michigan	9,478,000	1.6	1.2	0.4
Minnesota	4,517,000	1.6	0.9	0.8
Mississippi	2,643,000	0.9	0.6	0.3
Missouri	5,234,000	1.9	1.1	0.8
Montana	839,000	3.6	3.3	0.3
Nebraska	1,607,000	1.1	0.8	0.2
Nevada	1,389,000	2.5	1.8	0.7
New Hampshire	1,125,000	0.5	0.3	0.2
New Jersey	7,879,000	2.2	1.6	0.7
New Mexico	1,616,000	3.9	3.5	0.4
New York	18,197,000	3.5	2.6	0.9
North Carolina	6,945,000	1.0	0.6	0.5
North Dakota	635,000	4.0	3.5	0.5
Ohio	11,091,000	0.8	0.6	0.2
Oklahoma	3,231,000	1.9	0.9	1.0
Oregon	3,032,000	2.0	1.3	0.7
Pennsylvania	12,049,000	2.3	1.0	1.3
Rhode Island	1,000,000	1.1	0.9	0.2
South Carolina	3,643,000	1.3	0.7	0.6
South Dakota	715,000	2.2	1.2	1.0
Tennessee	5,099,000	2.4	1.4	1.0
Texas	18,031,000	4.3	3.4	0.9
Utah	1,860,000	1.3	1.1	0.2
Vermont	576,000	4.7	4.1	0.5
Virginia	6,491,000	2.0	1.5	0.5
Washington	5,255,000	2.0	1.7	0.3
West Virginia	1,820,000	1.9	0.6	1.3
Wisconsin	5,038,000	0.8	0.4	0.4
Wyoming	470,000	2.0	1.5	0.4

Note: Excludes Armed Forces and Coast Guard personnel. Includes inspector general offices for the General Services Administration and the Departments of Agriculture, Defense, and Justice. Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

About half of the officers employed by the U.S. Secret Service were based in the District of Columbia (1,063), with another quarter based in New York (166), California (155), Texas (123) or Florida (105).

The ATF employed at least 3 agents in every State, with more than 100 in California (182), the District of Columbia (151), Texas (151), Illinois (129), New York (128), and Florida (126).

Other agencies

The Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts employed a minimum of 9 officers in 3 States (New Hampshire, Vermont, Wyoming), with the major States of employment being Texas (366), California (360), Florida (295), and New York (270).

The U.S. Postal Service employed at least one officer in every State except North Dakota, South Dakota, and Vermont. More than 250 Postal Service officers were employed in New York (580), California (492), Illinois (285), the District of Columbia (254), and Pennsylvania (253).

No information was available on the States where the National Park Service's commissioned rangers were employed; however, the U.S. Park Police reported that about two-thirds (64%) of its officers were employed in the District of Columbia (423). Most of the remainder were working in New York (64), Maryland (63), California (55), or Virginia (32).

The U.S. Capitol Police employed all 1,080 of its officers in the District of Columbia, making it second only to the FBI as an employer of Federal officers in that jurisdiction.

The TVA, as its name implies, employed most (62%) of its 740 officers in Tennessee (456); it employed about a third of them in Alabama (250).

Total Federal officer employment, by State

Number of officers

Overall, about 9,000 Federal officers, or 1 in 8, were employed in California, a State that also accounted for about 1 in 8 U.S. residents in 1993. The next highest numbers of Federal officers were located in Texas (7,761), New York (6,305), the District of Columbia (6,133), and Florida (4,362) (table 2).

Additional States with more than 2,000 Federal officers included Pennsylvania (2,820), Illinois (2,365), and Arizona (2,103). Nine other States had at least 1,000 full-time Federal officers: Georgia, New Jersey, Michigan, Virginia, Louisiana, Tennessee, Colorado, Washington, and Missouri. There were fewer than 100 full-time Federal officers in Wyoming (93), Delaware (81), and New Hampshire (55).

About half of the 40,002 full-time Federal officers performing criminal investigation and enforcement functions were employed in California (5,386), Texas (4,451), New York (4,427), Florida (3,067), or the District of Columbia (2,793). The other States with more than 1,000 Federal officers working in the area of criminal investigation and enforcement were Illinois, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Michigan, and Arizona.

Nearly half (45%) of the 7,127 Federal officers whose duties primarily involved providing police response and patrol were employed in Texas (1,643) and California (1,570),

mostly as Border Patrol agents. In addition to the District of Columbia (605), there were 4 other States with more than 200 full-time Federal officers working in the area of police response and patrol: Arizona (547), Tennessee (282), New Mexico (276), and New York (248).

Ratio of officers to residents

Overall, there were 2.7 Federal officers per 10,000 U.S. residents (table 3). The District of Columbia, with 106.1, had the highest ratio of Federal officers per 10,000 residents. Arizona was a distant second with 5.3 officers per 10,000 residents. There was less than 1 Federal officer per 10,000 residents in Arkansas, Mississippi, Ohio, Wisconsin, New Hampshire, and Iowa.

Officers whose primary duties were related to police response and patrol or criminal investigation and enforcement comprised 68% of all Federal officers. There were 1.8 such officers per 10,000 residents nationwide. In the District of Columbia, there were 59 Federal officers providing patrol or investigative services for every 10,000 residents. The next highest ratios were in Arizona and Vermont, where the Federal Government employed about 4 patrol or investigative officers per 10,000 residents. Two agencies, the INS and the Customs Service, employed 65% of the Federal patrol and investigative officers in Arizona and 90% of such officers in Vermont.

About a fourth of U.S. Forest Service officers were employed in California (191), and a tenth were employed in Oregon (73).

The Federal Protective Services branch of GSA employed about a fourth of its officers in the District

of Columbia (200). Another 11% worked in California (79).

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service employed officers in all States, excluding the District of Columbia. Alaska (45), Texas (44), and North Dakota (35) had the largest numbers of these officers.

Appendix table A. Federal agencies with authority to carry firearms and make arrests that were included in December 1993 survey

Agency	Selected key responsibilities
Department of Agriculture U.S. Forest Service Office of Inspector General	Protect National Forest lands, animals, resources, and users Investigate fraud and other criminal acts related to USDA operations
Department of Commerce National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration/National Marine Fisheries Service	Enforce Federal laws and international treaties on hunting and fishing
Department of Defense Office of Inspector General	Investigate fraud and other criminal acts related to DOD operations
Department of the Interior Bureau of Indian Affairs - Law Enforcement Bureau of Land Management National Park Service - Ranger Activities Division National Park Service - U.S. Park Police	Enforce Federal and tribal laws on Indian reservations Enforce Federal laws and regulations relating to public lands and resources About a third of the 4,500 full-time rangers nationwide are commissioned to investigate crimes and make arrests in the National Park system, as are 800 seasonally employed rangers Provide police services for the National Park system
Department of Justice Drug Enforcement Administration Federal Bureau of Investigation Federal Bureau of Prisons Immigration and Naturalization Service U.S. Marshals Service	Investigate major narcotics violators at interstate and international level Investigate a broad range of Federal crimes Control and transport prisoners; arrest prisoners The Border Patrol interdicts aliens and narcotics or other contraband between ports of entry; other INS programs investigate crimes committed within INS jurisdiction, detain and deport illegal aliens, and perform intelligence functions related to INS responsibilities Provide security for Federal courts; protect Federal judges, prosecutors, and jurors; enforce Federal court orders; execute Federal fugitive warrants; transport Federal prisoners; provide custody for Federal pretrial detainees; arrest violators; manage Federal Witness Security Program; control riots on Federal lands, in prisons, or for court orders; administer DOJ programs for judicial forfeiture
Department of Transportation Federal Air Marshals	Armed in-flight intervention
Department of the Treasury Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms Bureau of Engraving and Printing Police U.S. Customs Service Internal Revenue Service U.S. Secret Service	Investigate criminal use of firearms and explosives; enforce Federal alcohol and tobacco regulations Enforce laws and regulations at Bureau facilities Interdict and seize contraband entering the United States; process persons and property at ports of entry; investigate revenue fraud Investigate tax fraud Protect dignitaries and investigate threats against them; investigate counterfeiting and computer fraud; provide security for Treasury buildings in Washington, D.C.
Department of Veterans Affairs	Employed about 2,300 personnel with arrest authority who were providing security at VA facilities; however, only 11 met the firearms authorization criteria of this survey
Other Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts Amtrak Police U.S. Capitol Police Environmental Protection Agency - Office of Criminal Enforcement GSA Federal Protective Services Government Printing Office Police U.S. Postal Inspection Service Smithsonian National Zoological Park Police U.S. Supreme Court Police Tennessee Valley Authority - Public Safety Service	Supervise Federal offenders on probation and parole; arrest violators Provide police services for Amtrak facilities and equipment nationwide Provide police services for U.S. Capitol buildings and grounds Enforce criminal environmental statutes Provide security for Federal buildings and property nationwide Provide security for GPO facilities Enforce laws pertaining to the mails; provide security for postal facilities and employees Provide police services at National Zoo and perimeter grounds Provide police services for Supreme Court buildings and grounds Provide police and fire services for TVA facilities and lands

Source: William A. Geller and Norval Morris. "Relations between Federal and Local Police," in *Modern Policing*, vol. 15, eds. Michael Tonry and Norval Morris. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1992: 322-35.

Function definitions

Police response and patrol— Includes personnel whose duties are primarily related to preventive patrol, responding to complaints and reports of illegal or disruptive activities, arresting law violators, traffic control, crowd control, handling of emergencies, or other traditional law enforcement responsibilities.

Criminal investigation and enforcement— Includes personnel whose duties are primarily related to collection of evidence, interdiction and seizure of contraband, electronic surveillance, execution of search warrants, analysis of information, arrest of suspects, development of cases for prosecution, or other investigative and enforcement duties pertaining to Federal laws and/or regulations.

Security and protection— Includes guards and other personnel whose duties are primarily related to providing security for Federal buildings, courts, records, assets, or other property or to providing protection for Federal Government officials, judges, prosecutors, jurors, foreign dignitaries, or other designated persons.

Court operations— Includes pretrial service officers, probation officers, parole officers, and other personnel whose duties are primarily related to pretrial investigation, probation supervision, parole supervision, arresting probation or parole violators, executing warrants, serving civil process, witness protection, or other activities related to the operation of the Federal court system.

Corrections— Includes correctional officers, detention guards, and other personnel whose duties are primarily related to the custody, control, supervision, or transportation of pretrial detainees, prison inmates, or detained illegal aliens.

Methodological note: For some agencies, supplemental data provided by the Office of Personnel Management were used to provide more complete breakdowns on job function and States of employment.

BJS reports are written principally by BJS staff. Brian A. Reaves wrote this report. Helen Graziadei assisted in collecting the data. Pheny Z. Smith provided statistical review. Tom Hester edited the report. It was produced by Yvonne Boston under the supervision of Marilyn Marbrook.

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