

LAW ENFORCEMENT IN THE UNITED STATES. SHERIFF'S OFFICES

Unlike most countries, the United States does not have a single police department; relevance, there is no official term "US police". Instead, each state, as well as every major city, and sometimes even a smaller settlement, has its own police department independent of the others.

History

Early policing in American history was based on the ancient English common law system which relied heavily on citizen volunteers, watch groups, and a conscription system known as posse comitatus similar to the militia system, which continued until the mid-Nineteenth century.

To the beginning of XX century in the United States, the following system of police bodies has developed:

- Police organizations in cities and towns.
- The Sheriffs and the agencies they lead in the districts.
- Police formations of the states.
- The police organizations of the federal government, which were part of the ministries of justice, post, treasury, internal affairs, defense, etc.

Types of police

Policing in the United States is conducted by "close to 18,000 federal, state, local and city departments". Every state has its own nomenclature for agencies, and their powers, responsibilities and funding vary from state to state.

Sheriffs' offices

A sheriff is a government official, with varying duties, existing in some countries with historical ties to England, where the office originated.

In the United States, a sheriff is an official in a county or independent city responsible for keeping the peace and enforcing the law. Unlike most officials in law enforcement in the United States, sheriffs are usually elected, although many states (such as California) have state laws requiring that a person possess certain law enforcement qualifications before being able to run for the office. Elected sheriffs are accountable directly to the constitution of their state, the United States Constitution, statutes, and the citizens of their county.

The law enforcement agency headed by a sheriff is commonly referred to as a "sheriff's office" not "sheriff's department."

Of the 50 U.S. states, 48 have sheriffs. The two exceptions are Alaska, which does not have counties, and Connecticut, which has no county governments.

Sheriffs are elected to four-year terms in 42 states, two-year terms in Arkansas and New Hampshire, three-year terms in New Jersey, and six-year terms in Massachusetts.

Sheriffs in the United States generally fall into three broad categories:

1) Sheriffs with minimal rights - are responsible for managing the prison, transporting prisoners, ensuring the safety of ships, delivering summons to the court, etc. Holding an auction for the sale of mortgaged property or confiscation of property by court order.

2) Sheriffs with limited rights in addition to the above responsibilities perform traditional law enforcement functions, such as investigating crimes and patrolling inside their county

3) Sheriffs who perform the entire set of law enforcement functions, regardless of the boundaries of the district.

Список використаних джерел

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3. <http://le.nra.org>
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5. www.firstnet.gov