**Answer Key: Exam 3: Technology and the Criminal Justice System April 13, 2010**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ now has some of the best laws in the country to protect the innocent from wrongful convictions and put the right people behind bars. In addition to requiring that DNA samples be taken from anyone convicted of a felony after July 1, 2011, the new\_\_\_\_\_\_ law requires law-enforcement agencies to retain biological evidence for up to 30 years in murder and sexual-assault cases. The limit is five years when a defendant pleads guilty

xA. Ohio

B. Massachusetts

C. New York

D. California

2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ projects are examples of some of the most comprehensive use to date of an integrated high-tech courtroom using hard technology.

xA. Courtroom 21 and Courtroom 23

B Courtroom 22 and Courtroom 44

C. Biometric Scanning

D. None of the above

3. The use of videoconferencing and exhibiting over the Internet represent two of the best examples of testable technological solutions in the introduction of hard technology to the courtroom.

xA.True

B.False

**4. According to Corbett,\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_% of Court IT projects are cancelled before completion; most projects cost nearly twice the initial projected costs; and only\_\_\_\_\_\_% are completed on time and under budget.**

**A. 50%; 10%**

**B. 16%; 1%**

**C. 90%; 50%**

**xD. 31%; 16%**

**5. In 2005, the National Center for State Courts(NCSC)released its long awaited set of performance measures for courts, titled \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**xA. Courtools**

**B. HATS**

**C. ARJIS**

**D. None of the above**

**6. Corbett observed that after 9/11, gaps in information across criminal justice agencies were identified and the need for an integrated \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_emerged, conceived of as a single repository for information otherwise spread around the typical system in spreadsheets, databases, and files. This centralization of disparate data allows for easier retrieval and facilitates complex analysis through convenient combination of newly integrated databases.**

**A. Supermax Prison**

**B. LSI\_R**

**C. GPS  
xD. Data Warehouse**

**7. The stature of Pennsylvania’s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ grew considerably after it was credited with playing a significant role in the assisting the FBI in gathering information on the suspects identified as responsible for hijacking and crashing United Flight 93 on 9/11.**

**xA. JNET**

**B. HARE Psychopathology checklist**

**C. Duress System**

**D. Operation Ceasefire**

**8**According to Bellone, the retention of materials presented in court by fact finders is greater using hard technology than by traditional methods. Jurors retain 15% of what they hear alone, and retain 85% of what they both see and hear.

xA. True

B. False

**9. According to a recent report, *America’s Problem Solving Courts*, addiction is an illness, and addicts should be treated in the public health system, not the criminal justice system.**

**xA. True**

**B. False**

**10. The first drug court opened in\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in 1989, at the height of the crack cocaine epidemic.**

**A. New York**

**B. Los Angeles**

**xC. Miami**

D. Boston

11. As of December 31, 2007, there were\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ drug courts in operation, a 32%increase from 2004.

A. 10,354

xB. 2,147

C. 250

D. 5000

**12. Graduates: more than 1,219,900 participants graduated from drug court in 2005.**

**A. True**

**xB. False**

**13. Today, 59% of all drug court programs are strictly post conviction.**

**xA. True**

**B. False**

**14. In *Urban* Drug Courts\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the primary drug of choice for urban drug court clients**

**A. methamphetamine**

**B. marijuana**

**xC. cocaine/crack**

**D. Alcohol**

**15. In** ***Suburban* Drug Courts\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the primary drug of choice for suburban drug court clients**

**A. methamphetamine**

**xB. marijuana**

**C. cocaine/crack**

**D. Alcohol**

**16. In** ***Rural* Drug Courts \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is the primary drug of choice for rural drug court clients.**

**xA. methamphetamine**

**B. marijuana**

**C. cocaine/crack**

**D. Alcohol**

**17. According to over a decade of research, drug courts significantly improve substance abuse treatment outcomes, substantially reduce crime , and produce greater cost benefits than any other justice strategy.**

**xA. True**

**B. False**

**18. Four independent meta-analyses have now concluded that drug courts significantly reduce crime rates an average of approximately\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ percentage points.**

**xA. 7 to 14**

**B. 22 to 30**

**C. 37 to 44**

**D. 53 to 58**

**19.** **Community Courts focus on\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, emphasizing the needs of offenders and victims.**

**A. vigilante justice**

**B. churning problem**

**C. drug problems**

**xD. restorative justice**

**20.** **Half of all new prison admissions each year are probation and parole technical violators.**

**xA. True**

**B. False**

**21. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_refers to the movement of offenders from institution to community back to institution.**

**A. Bluesnarfing**

**xB. Churning**

**C. Restorative Justice**

**D. Cyber-relocating**

**22.** **Projected costs of federal court information system and technology upgrades: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_per year for next five years.**

**A. 30 million**

**B. 100 million**

**xC. over 400 million**

**D. under 10 million**

**23. The E-Government Act of 2002 established the public’s right to electronically access court records, at a reasonable cost.**

**xA. True**

**B. False**

**24. Since 2002,Fee Collections from Electronic Public Access to court data have netted the Federal Courts $62.3 million. The Courts don’t know what to do with the money.**

**xA. True**

**B. False**

**25. As a result of new court technology, we now process civil cases 25% faster than in the past.**

**xA. True**

**B. False**

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