

# Basic Deputy United States Marshal Integrated (BDUSMI) 2402 Exam 2 Practice (Sample)

## Study Guide



**Everything you need from our exam experts!**

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# Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

**Remember:** successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

# How to Use This Guide

**This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:**

## **1. Start with a Diagnostic Review**

**Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.**

## **2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions**

**Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 - 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.**

## **3. Learn from the Explanations**

**After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.**

## **4. Track Your Progress**

**Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.**

## **5. Simulate the Real Exam**

**Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.**

## **6. Repeat and Review**

**Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.**

**There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!**

## Questions

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- 1. Which camera mode on the mode dial is abbreviated as S?**
  - A. Auto**
  - B. Manual**
  - C. Shutter Priority**
  - D. Program Automatic**
  
- 2. Uniform Commercial Code (UCC) Index provides info on liens secured by personal property (not real estate).**
  - A. Dun & Bradstreet**
  - B. Archive.org**
  - C. Uniform Commercial Code (UCC) Index**
  - D. State Vital Statistics Bureau**
  
- 3. Which statement about NCIC/NLETS hit confirmations is correct?**
  - A. Priority 1 requires confirmation within ten minutes; Priority 2 requires confirmation within one hour**
  - B. Confirmation is not time-bound for either priority**
  - C. Priority 1 requires confirmation within 24 hours; Priority 2 within 1 hour**
  - D. Priority 2 requires confirmation within ten minutes**
  
- 4. Which form is the Prisoner Property Receipt Form?**
  - A. USM-552**
  - B. USM-129**
  - C. USM-18**
  - D. WHCAP**
  
- 5. Direct Evidence is described as evidence that tends to prove a fact directly without the need to draw an inference. Which of the following would be considered Direct Evidence?**
  - A. What a witness hears, sees, smells, tastes, or touches**
  - B. A fingerprint at the scene**
  - C. A street being wet**
  - D. A confession by the defendant**

- 6. Which USMS form documents the Custody Alert Notice?**
- A. USM-130 Custody Alert Notice Form**
  - B. USM-40 Prisoner Release Form**
  - C. USM-41 Prisoner Remand/Custody Receipt**
  - D. USM-106 JPATS Request**
- 7. Civil Process is best described as the procedure to seek what kind of action?**
- A. Criminal prosecution by the state**
  - B. Non-criminal legal action through the court**
  - C. Administrative hearings only**
  - D. Private arbitration**
- 8. Which statement correctly describes the relationship between a Terry stop and a Terry frisk?**
- A. A Terry stop allows a full body search; a Terry frisk is unrelated**
  - B. A Terry stop is a brief detention; a Terry frisk is a limited search for weapons during the stop**
  - C. A Terry stop requires probable cause; a Terry frisk does not**
  - D. A Terry stop is a passive observation**
- 9. What is the recommended minimum megapixel count for LE photos?**
- A. 6 Megapixels**
  - B. 2 Megapixels**
  - C. 12 Megapixels**
  - D. 9 Megapixels**
- 10. Which writ is designed to seize and attach property to satisfy a monetary obligation when the property is in the possession of a third party?**
- A. Writ of Attachment**
  - B. Writ of Sequestration**
  - C. Writ of Garnishment**
  - D. Writ of Execution**

## Answers

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1. C
2. C
3. A
4. C
5. A
6. A
7. B
8. B
9. A
10. C

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## **Explanations**

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**1. Which camera mode on the mode dial is abbreviated as S?**

- A. Auto**
- B. Manual**
- C. Shutter Priority**
- D. Program Automatic**

Shutter speed control is the focus here. In the mode that uses S on the dial, you choose the shutter speed and the camera picks the appropriate aperture to achieve a proper exposure. This lets you directly influence how motion is captured: a fast shutter freezes action, while a slow shutter creates motion blur for a sense of movement or light trails. You can still adjust ISO if you need to push exposure brighter or darker, and exposure compensation can fine-tune the final brightness if needed. Compared with Auto, you control one element and let the camera handle the rest; compared with Manual, you're not juggling both shutter and aperture yourself. So the mode labeled with S corresponds to Shutter Priority.

**2. Uniform Commercial Code (UCC) Index provides info on liens secured by personal property (not real estate).**

- A. Dun & Bradstreet**
- B. Archive.org**
- C. Uniform Commercial Code (UCC) Index**
- D. State Vital Statistics Bureau**

In secured transactions under the Uniform Commercial Code, liens on personal property are perfected by filing financing statements, and those filings are tracked in the UCC Index. The UCC Index serves as the official repository and search tool for liens on personal property, distinguishing them from real estate liens. Real estate liens are recorded in county land-record systems, not in the UCC Index. Other options don't fit this purpose: Dun & Bradstreet provides business credit information, Archive.org is an internet archive, and the State Vital Statistics Bureau handles vital records like birth and death certificates.

**3. Which statement about NCIC/NLETS hit confirmations is correct?**

- A. Priority 1 requires confirmation within ten minutes; Priority 2 requires confirmation within one hour**
- B. Confirmation is not time-bound for either priority**
- C. Priority 1 requires confirmation within 24 hours; Priority 2 within 1 hour**
- D. Priority 2 requires confirmation within ten minutes**

Timely verification of NCIC/NLETS hits is essential for safe and effective law enforcement action. There are two priority levels that dictate how quickly a hit must be confirmed: if the situation is high priority, the confirmation should be completed within ten minutes; if it's a lower but still urgent priority, the confirmation should be done within one hour. This ensures that critical, time-sensitive leads are acted on promptly while still providing a reasonable window for validating the information. The statement reflecting these standards is that Priority 1 confirmations must occur within ten minutes and Priority 2 within one hour. Other options conflict with these established timeframes or suggest no deadline at all, which could lead to delays or misused information.

#### 4. Which form is the Prisoner Property Receipt Form?

- A. USM-552
- B. USM-129
- C. USM-18**
- D. WHCAP

The form used to document a prisoner's personal property is designed to inventory and track items from intake through disposition, ensuring everything is accounted for and can be returned or properly handled later. The Prisoner Property Receipt Form is specifically designated for this purpose, identified as USM-18. It provides a clear list of items, descriptions, quantities, and any notes about condition, so property isn't lost or mishandled during transport or confinement. Other forms listed are used for different kinds of property handling within the agency. For example, forms used for seized property or exhibits have separate designations and purposes, and they don't serve as the standard prisoner property receipt. This is why USM-18 is the best match for documenting prisoner property.

#### 5. Direct Evidence is described as evidence that tends to prove a fact directly without the need to draw an inference. Which of the following would be considered Direct Evidence?

- A. What a witness hears, sees, smells, tastes, or touches**
- B. A fingerprint at the scene
- C. A street being wet
- D. A confession by the defendant

Direct evidence is firsthand information obtained through the senses or direct experience, proving a fact without needing you to infer anything from other facts. The clearest example is what a witness personally hears, sees, smells, tastes, or touches about the incident. This is direct because it comes from the observer's direct experience of what happened. The other items tend to require linking or interpretation. A fingerprint at the scene connects a person to the location but doesn't by itself prove they committed the crime without further inference. A street being wet is a condition of the scene that might support an inference about weather or timing, not a direct statement about what happened. A confession is indeed an admission, but the example that best illustrates the concept of direct evidence as a firsthand sensory report is the witness describing what they experienced.

**6. Which USMS form documents the Custody Alert Notice?**

- A. USM-130 Custody Alert Notice Form**
- B. USM-40 Prisoner Release Form**
- C. USM-41 Prisoner Remand/Custody Receipt**
- D. USM-106 JPATS Request**

The right form is the one specifically designed to flag and share custody-related alerts. A Custody Alert Notice is a formal alert about a detainee who requires special handling or poses certain risks, and it needs to be disseminated to appropriate offices and personnel to ensure safety and proper custody procedures. The USM-130 Custody Alert Notice Form is the document that captures these alert details—detainee identity, reasons for the alert (risk factors, medical or mental health concerns, housing or transport instructions), and the issuing office—so all involved staff have the critical information needed to manage the detainee correctly. Other forms serve different purposes: one is used to record prisoner release, another to document remand or custody upon transfer, and another to request transportation under JPATS. Thus, this form is the one that documents Custody Alert Notices.

**7. Civil Process is best described as the procedure to seek what kind of action?**

- A. Criminal prosecution by the state**
- B. Non-criminal legal action through the court**
- C. Administrative hearings only**
- D. Private arbitration**

Civil Process refers to the set of procedures used to pursue non-criminal disputes within the court system. It governs how a civil action is started and carried through, from filing a complaint and serving the defendant to discovery, trial, and judgment. The aim is to obtain civil remedies—such as damages, injunctions, or declaratory judgments—for private or organizational disputes. This is distinct from criminal prosecution, which is brought by the state to punish violations of criminal law, and from administrative hearings, which occur within government agencies for regulatory matters, or from private arbitration, which resolves disputes outside the courts. So civil process is best described as the procedure to seek non-criminal legal action through the court.

- 8. Which statement correctly describes the relationship between a Terry stop and a Terry frisk?**
- A. A Terry stop allows a full body search; a Terry frisk is unrelated**
  - B. A Terry stop is a brief detention; a Terry frisk is a limited search for weapons during the stop**
  - C. A Terry stop requires probable cause; a Terry frisk does not**
  - D. A Terry stop is a passive observation**

The relationship tested is that a Terry stop is a brief detention based on reasonable suspicion, and a Terry frisk is a limited search for weapons conducted during that stop. A Terry stop allows police to briefly detain someone when they have reasonable suspicion of criminal activity. If during the stop the officer reasonably believes the person is armed and dangerous, they may perform a frisk—a quick pat-down of the outer clothing to check for weapons. This frisk is narrowly limited in scope to protecting the officer, not a full-body or general search. If something in the frisk provides probable cause, further search or seizure can follow, but the initial stop itself does not require probable cause. This is why the statement describing a brief detention plus a limited weapon search during the stop best captures the relationship.

- 9. What is the recommended minimum megapixel count for LE photos?**
- A. 6 Megapixels**
  - B. 2 Megapixels**
  - C. 12 Megapixels**
  - D. 9 Megapixels**

Capturing law enforcement photos at a resolution of at least six megapixels ensures identifying details stay clear even when images are cropped or enlarged. This level of detail supports reliable recognition of faces, tattoos, scars, and license plates, and it stays usable for court exhibits and investigative review. A lower resolution, like two megapixels, often leads to noticeable pixelation and blurred detail when you zoom in or print, making it harder to verify identity or capture important features. Higher resolutions (nine or twelve megapixels) provide more detail, but they're not necessary for the minimum standard and can create larger file sizes and storage needs. Six megapixels hits a practical balance between image quality and manageability for routine LE use.

**10. Which writ is designed to seize and attach property to satisfy a monetary obligation when the property is in the possession of a third party?**

- A. Writ of Attachment**
- B. Writ of Sequestration**
- C. Writ of Garnishment**
- D. Writ of Execution**

Garnishment is the process used to reach assets that are not in the debtor's direct possession but are held by someone else, like wages being paid by an employer or funds in a bank account. The court issues a writ directing that third party (the garnishee) to withhold or deliver a portion of those assets to satisfy a monetary judgment. This is the scenario where a creditor needs to recover money from assets that the debtor has placed in the hands of another person or institution. Think of it as targeting the custodian of the assets rather than the debtor's own property. That's why it's used when the property that will satisfy the obligation is in the hands of a third party. In contrast, a writ of attachment focuses on seizing the debtor's property in their own possession to secure a claim, a writ of sequestration involves preserving property under dispute, and a writ of execution generally enforces a judgment by directly taking the debtor's property, typically that property in the debtor's control. Garnishment specifically handles assets held by a third party to satisfy the debt.

## Next Steps

**Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.**

**As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.**

**If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at [hello@examzify.com](mailto:hello@examzify.com).**

**Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:**

**<https://bdusmi2402exam2.examzify.com>**

**We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!**

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