

Criminal Investigator Training Program (CITP) Exam 3 EPO Practice Exam (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 theory concerns items that facilitate the commission of a crime?**
 - A. Proceeds of a crime.**
 - B. Facilitation of a crime.**
 - C. Property involved in money laundering.**
 - D. Enterprise involved in racketeering.**

- 2. Which of the following is listed as an intangible asset for a good surveillant?**
 - A. Patience, Perseverance, Adaptability.**
 - B. Physical strength and speed are the sole indicators.**
 - C. Advanced technical degrees are mandatory.**
 - D. Large networks of informants guarantee success.**

- 3. Which option best defines surveillance?**
 - A. Interception of electronic communications with a warrant.**
 - B. Continuous observation of persons, places, and things in order to obtain information about the identity and activity of individuals suspected of violating the law.**
 - C. Random street-level patrolling for information.**
 - D. Exclusive use of video cameras in public spaces.**

- 4. Assets that are the direct proceeds of illegal activity fall under which asset forfeiture theory?**
 - A. Proceeds of a crime.**
 - B. Property involved in money laundering.**
 - C. Enterprise involved in racketeering.**
 - D. Facilitation of a crime.**

- 5. Define administrative search?**
 - A. A quest of evidence for a criminal case**
 - B. A subterfuge to avoid 4A criminal evidence requirements**
 - C. Must be part of a general regulatory scheme in furtherance of an administrative purpose**
 - D. Part of general regulatory scheme with no administrative purpose**

- 6. Assets connected with money laundering operations fall under which asset forfeiture theory?**
- A. Proceeds of a crime.**
 - B. Facilitation of a crime.**
 - C. Property involved in money laundering.**
 - D. Enterprise involved in racketeering.**
- 7. In applying the OODA Loop to de-escalation, what outcome is likely when an officer calmly manages the situation?**
- A. The suspect is more likely to comply.**
 - B. The suspect becomes more aggressive.**
 - C. The suspect becomes indifferent.**
 - D. The suspect ignores the officer.**
- 8. After the DNA sample is collected from an arrestee, when should the buccal collection kit be mailed to the FBI?**
- A. Within 48 hours**
 - B. Within 24 hours**
 - C. Within 1 week**
 - D. Immediately**
- 9. Which fingerprint card is used for criminal arrest booking?**
- A. The IAFIS 10-Print Card**
 - B. The FBI FD-258 Card**
 - C. The FBI FD-299 Card**
 - D. The FBI FD-249 Card With Red Lettering**
- 10. Which practice is part of controlling informants?**
- A. Isolating the informant from investigations.**
 - B. Maintaining frequent personal contact with the informant and having a second agent present.**
 - C. Promising material rewards to secure cooperation.**
 - D. Withholding information from the informant.**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which theory concerns items that facilitate the commission of a crime?

- A. Proceeds of a crime.**
- B. Facilitation of a crime.**
- C. Property involved in money laundering.**
- D. Enterprise involved in racketeering.**

The main idea here is recognizing what terminology describes things that help a crime happen. Items that facilitate a crime are the tools or means that enable the offense to be carried out—things like weapons, lockpicks, or vehicles used in the act. So the theory focusing on those items is facilitation of a crime. The other options refer to different aspects: proceeds are the money or value obtained from crime, property involved in money laundering is about concealing illicit gains, and an enterprise in racketeering is about the organization behind the crimes rather than the tools used to commit them.

2. Which of the following is listed as an intangible asset for a good surveillant?

- A. Patience, Perseverance, Adaptability.**
- B. Physical strength and speed are the sole indicators.**
- C. Advanced technical degrees are mandatory.**
- D. Large networks of informants guarantee success.**

Intangible assets for a good surveillant are the internal, non-physical traits that shape how you perform over time. Patience, perseverance, and adaptability fit this idea because surveillance often requires long hours, waiting for the right moment, keeping focus despite setbacks, and adjusting methods as situations change. These qualities help you stay calm, persistent, and flexible under stress, which are key to success in the field. Physical strength and speed are tangible, bodily attributes and don't capture the mindset and endurance that drive effective surveillance. Advanced technical degrees are formal credentials and don't reflect how you apply yourself in real-world observation and judgment. Large networks of informants are valuable external resources, but they aren't internal, non-physical traits that define how you conduct a surveillance operation.

3. Which option best defines surveillance?

- A. Interception of electronic communications with a warrant.
- B. Continuous observation of persons, places, and things in order to obtain information about the identity and activity of individuals suspected of violating the law.**
- C. Random street-level patrolling for information.
- D. Exclusive use of video cameras in public spaces.

Surveillance is continuous observation of people, places, and things to obtain information about the identity and activity of individuals suspected of violating the law. This definition highlights the ongoing, systematic nature of keeping watch and the purpose of gathering information about who is involved and what they are doing. It isn't limited to a single method or setting; it can involve stakeouts, following someone discreetly, monitoring movements, or other observation techniques used to learn about potential illegal activity. Interception of electronic communications with a warrant describes a specific investigative tool that focuses on accessing communications under legal authorization, not the broader act of watching and documenting behavior. Random street-level patrolling is general policing activity that may gather information but isn't the focused, sustained observation meant by surveillance. Exclusive use of video cameras limits surveillance to one modality and to public spaces, whereas surveillance as a concept encompasses multiple methods beyond video.

4. Assets that are the direct proceeds of illegal activity fall under which asset forfeiture theory?

- A. Proceeds of a crime.**
- B. Property involved in money laundering.
- C. Enterprise involved in racketeering.
- D. Facilitation of a crime.

Proceeds of a crime. This theory targets assets that are the actual profits or gains derived from illegal activity. The focus is on the money or property that results directly from the crime itself, such as cash earned from drug sales or a house bought with illicit funds. Forfeiting these directly obtained assets disrupts the financial incentive for crime. The other theories describe different relationships: instrumentality refers to items used to commit the crime, facilitation covers property that helps the crime occur, and enterprise/racketeering assets belong to the criminal organization itself. Those are not the direct profits from the illegal act, which is why they don't fit as precisely as the proceeds theory.

5. Define administrative search?

- A. A quest of evidence for a criminal case
- B. A subterfuge to avoid 4A criminal evidence requirements
- C. Must be part of a general regulatory scheme in furtherance of an administrative purpose**
- D. Part of general regulatory scheme with no administrative purpose

An administrative search is an inspection conducted within a general regulatory scheme to enforce regulatory compliance, carried out for an administrative purpose rather than primarily to gather evidence for a criminal case. The essential element is that the search fits into a broad regulatory program aimed at supervising or enforcing health, safety, or other regulatory standards, not as a normal criminal investigation. That's why the best choice says it must be part of a general regulatory scheme in furtherance of an administrative purpose. In practice, you see this in routine inspections like health or fire safety checks, building code enforcement, or occupational safety audits—where the goal is to ensure ongoing compliance with regulations, not to find evidence of crime.

6. Assets connected with money laundering operations fall under which asset forfeiture theory?

- A. Proceeds of a crime.
- B. Facilitation of a crime.
- C. Property involved in money laundering.**
- D. Enterprise involved in racketeering.

Money laundering assets are best viewed as property involved in money laundering. Forfeiture recognizes that property used to commit or facilitate a crime—its instruments or instrumentalities—can be seized. The assets tied to the laundering process (such as funds, accounts, or other tools used to conceal or move illicit money) are the means by which the crime is carried out, not just the profits themselves. That's why they fit the category of property involved in money laundering. Proceeds of a crime would be the actual illicit money generated, which may later be laundered, but the items used to launder are the instrumentalities. The enterprise involved in racketeering pertains to coordinated criminal organizations, not the specific assets used to conduct laundering.

7. In applying the OODA Loop to de-escalation, what outcome is likely when an officer calmly manages the situation?

- A. The suspect is more likely to comply.**
- B. The suspect becomes more aggressive.**
- C. The suspect becomes indifferent.**
- D. The suspect ignores the officer.**

Calm, deliberate use of the OODA Loop during a tense encounter shapes how the suspect perceives safety and control. By observing accurately and orienting to the suspect's emotional state, the officer reduces uncertainty. In the decide phase, choosing de-escalation-focused language and slowing pace—acknowledging concerns, offering safe options, and outlining clear expectations—helps the suspect feel heard and have a path to resolve the situation without harm. In the act phase, calm, predictable movements reinforce safety. This combination lowers fear and defensiveness, making voluntary compliance the most likely outcome. Escalation, indifference, or ignoring the officer tend to occur when communication breaks down or threat cues rise, which a composed, iterative OODA approach helps prevent.

8. After the DNA sample is collected from an arrestee, when should the buccal collection kit be mailed to the FBI?

- A. Within 48 hours**
- B. Within 24 hours**
- C. Within 1 week**
- D. Immediately**

Submitting the buccal DNA collection to the FBI within 24 hours of collection is the standard practice. This timing helps preserve the sample's integrity and ensures prompt entry into CODIS, while also maintaining proper chain-of-custody. Waiting longer, such as 48 hours or a week, can delay processing and potentially raise compliance issues. While "immediately" isn't always practical due to packaging and handling needs, the goal is to get the kit mailed within a full day to keep the process timely and compliant.

9. Which fingerprint card is used for criminal arrest booking?

- A. The IAFIS 10-Print Card**
- B. The FBI FD-258 Card**
- C. The FBI FD-299 Card**
- D. The FBI FD-249 Card With Red Lettering**

Arrest booking uses a specialized fingerprint card that flags prints as part of immediate criminal justice action. The Arrest Card, FBI Form FD-249, is designed for officers to capture an arrestee's prints quickly and route them to the FBI for rapid criminal-history checks. The red lettering on this card signals its arrest-use status and ensures it's handled as part of the booking process rather than a routine background check. Other cards serve different purposes—such as the standard 10-print card used for routine background checks and long-term records or forms used in other procedures—but none are designated for the booking workflow the same way the arrest card is.

10. Which practice is part of controlling informants?

- A. Isolating the informant from investigations.**
- B. Maintaining frequent personal contact with the informant and having a second agent present.**
- C. Promising material rewards to secure cooperation.**
- D. Withholding information from the informant.**

Controlling informants relies on close supervision and checks to ensure reliability and prevent manipulation. Maintaining frequent personal contact with the informant and having a second agent present at meetings provides ongoing oversight: the handler stays attuned to the informant's reports, and the second officer witnesses the interaction to deter embellishment, coercion, or dishonest reporting. This two-person check helps maintain accountability and the integrity of the information. Isolating the informant reduces oversight, promising material rewards can corrupt motivation, and withholding information undermines the informant's ability to operate effectively and can lead to unreliable reporting.

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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.

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

<https://citp3epo.examzify.com>

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

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