

CRIMINAL JUSTICE 439 – HOMELAND SECURITY (CJ 439) PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE) STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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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. Executive Order 13228 established which important entity?**
 - A. The Department of Homeland Security
 - B. The Office of Homeland Security
 - C. The National Security Agency
 - D. The Federal Bureau of Investigation
- 2. Why does the U.S. Conference of Mayors seek homeland security funds from Congress?**
 - A. To enhance regional planning
 - B. To reduce federal control over local issues
 - C. To mitigate the economic impact on city governments
 - D. To support international security collaborations
- 3. According to a 2004 survey, what did the majority of state and local police agencies report regarding terrorism?**
 - A. They had a decreased budget for security
 - B. They significantly increased the need to protect communities from terrorism
 - C. They reallocated funds to community programs
 - D. They focused solely on non-terrorism-related crimes
- 4. What do we call the elements needed to achieve the National Preparedness Goals?**
 - A. Essential resources
 - B. Core capabilities
 - C. Strategic actions
 - D. Preparedness metrics
- 5. In December 2004, the Intelligence Community was reorganized with the passage of what act?**
 - A. Homeland Security Act
 - B. Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act
 - C. Patriot Act
 - D. National Security Act

- 6. After the September 11th attacks, the focus of the Coast Guard and Customs agencies changed to what core mission?**
- A. Intelligence gathering
 - B. Secure and manage our borders
 - C. Assist international law enforcement
 - D. Conduct search and rescue operations
- 7. What is the concept that divides emergency response into Command, Operations, Planning, Logistics, and Finance and Administration functions?**
- A. Emergency Response Plan
 - B. The Unified Command System
 - C. The Incident Command System
 - D. Coordinated Emergency Operations
- 8. What does the National Reconnaissance Office specialize in?**
- A. Collection of human intelligence
 - B. Design and launch of satellites
 - C. Cybersecurity operations
 - D. Counterintelligence measures
- 9. The FEMA NIMS document relies on which of the following components?**
- A. Changes in national policy
 - B. Best practices in emergency management
 - C. Lessons learned from previous incidents
 - D. All of the above
- 10. Besides screening passengers, what other duties does the TSA perform?**
- A. Providing customer service at airports
 - B. Detecting explosives and screening luggage
 - C. Managing flight schedules
 - D. Operating airport concessions

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Executive Order 13228 established which important entity?

- A. The Department of Homeland Security
- B. The Office of Homeland Security**
- C. The National Security Agency
- D. The Federal Bureau of Investigation

Executive Order 13228, signed by President George W. Bush in October 2001, established the Office of Homeland Security. This order was a direct response to the September 11 attacks and aimed to create a formal structure for coordinating and integrating efforts to protect the U.S. from future terrorist threats. The Office of Homeland Security was tasked with developing a comprehensive national strategy to secure the country and enhance domestic security measures. This entity played a significant role in galvanizing the nation's focus on prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery from potential terrorist activities, eventually leading to the establishment of the Department of Homeland Security in 2003. The significance of the Office of Homeland Security lies in its foundational role in the evolution of U.S. homeland security policies and practices, providing a centralized point of command and coordination that had not existed before. This set the stage for a more structured approach to national security, involving numerous agencies and initiatives to effectively respond to the complexities of homeland security challenges.

2. Why does the U.S. Conference of Mayors seek homeland security funds from Congress?

- A. To enhance regional planning
- B. To reduce federal control over local issues
- C. To mitigate the economic impact on city governments**
- D. To support international security collaborations

The U.S. Conference of Mayors seeks homeland security funds from Congress primarily to mitigate the economic impact on city governments. Local governments often bear the brunt of the responsibilities for emergency preparedness, response, and recovery, particularly in the wake of disasters or security threats. These responsibilities involve significant financial demands, including funding for personnel, equipment, and infrastructure improvements. Securing federal funds helps municipal administrations alleviate budgetary strain, ensuring that they can effectively respond to incidents without compromising other essential services. While other options may touch upon relevant aspects of local governance or security, they do not capture the primary motivation behind the push for federal funds as effectively. Enhancing regional planning involves broader collaboration but does not specifically address the immediate financial concerns raised by local governments. Reducing federal control over local issues is often a separate discussion on governance rather than a direct reason for requesting funding. Similarly, while supporting international security collaborations is vital, it is not directly aligned with the immediate fiscal needs and priorities local governments face. Thus, the correct focus is on addressing the economic ramifications specific to city governance when seeking these funds.

3. According to a 2004 survey, what did the majority of state and local police agencies report regarding terrorism?

- A. They had a decreased budget for security
- B. They significantly increased the need to protect communities from terrorism**
- C. They reallocated funds to community programs
- D. They focused solely on non-terrorism-related crimes

The majority of state and local police agencies reported a significantly increased need to protect communities from terrorism as a result of the heightened awareness and concern about terrorist threats following the events of September 11, 2001. This emphasis reflects a shift in priorities for law enforcement agencies, recognizing that terrorism is a critical issue requiring immediate and sustained attention. Police departments began adopting new strategies, enhancing intelligence-sharing, and collaborating more closely with federal agencies to better prepare for potential terrorist activities. This change in focus is underpinned by the understanding that protecting the public from terrorism involves proactive prevention measures, community awareness campaigns, and increased training for law enforcement personnel to respond effectively to such threats. The recognition that local agencies play a crucial role in the overall national security apparatus highlights the importance of their preparedness and community engagement strategies in dealing with the complexities of terrorism.

4. What do we call the elements needed to achieve the National Preparedness Goals?

- A. Essential resources
- B. Core capabilities**
- C. Strategic actions
- D. Preparedness metrics

The elements needed to achieve the National Preparedness Goals are referred to as core capabilities. Core capabilities represent a broad range of skills and functions that are critical for effective disaster response and are identified as essential components within the framework of national preparedness. They serve as the foundation for building a comprehensive response to threats and hazards, ensuring that communities can effectively prepare for, respond to, and recover from emergencies. Core capabilities encompass various areas such as planning, public information and warning, operational coordination, and logistics and supply chain management. By focusing on these capabilities, agencies and organizations can align their strategies and enhance their overall effectiveness in dealing with incidents. While essential resources, strategic actions, and preparedness metrics are all important components of an effective preparedness strategy, they do not specifically denote the fundamental skill sets and functional elements that underpin the National Preparedness Goals in the same way that core capabilities do.

5. In December 2004, the Intelligence Community was reorganized with the passage of what act?

A. Homeland Security Act

B. Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act

C. Patriot Act

D. National Security Act

The correct answer is the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act. This legislation, passed in December 2004, aimed to address shortcomings in the U.S. intelligence community that were highlighted in the aftermath of the September 11 attacks. The Act established several key reforms, including the creation of the Director of National Intelligence (DNI) position to oversee all national intelligence agencies and enhance coordination among them. The goal of the reform was to promote better information sharing and collaboration to address the evolving threats to national security. Additionally, the Act set in motion steps to strengthen intelligence gathering and analysis, improve counter-terrorism efforts, and implement various security measures to prevent future terrorist attacks. In contrast, while the Homeland Security Act established the Department of Homeland Security in 2002, its focus was more on domestic readiness and response to terrorist threats rather than comprehensive intelligence reform. The Patriot Act primarily expanded law enforcement's surveillance and investigative powers to combat terrorism but did not specifically address the structural needs of the Intelligence Community. The National Security Act, enacted in 1947, created the modern U.S. military and intelligence framework but predates the significant changes made in response to the 9/11 attacks and was not related to the December 2004 reorganization

6. After the September 11th attacks, the focus of the Coast Guard and Customs agencies changed to what core mission?

A. Intelligence gathering

B. Secure and manage our borders

C. Assist international law enforcement

D. Conduct search and rescue operations

The core mission of the Coast Guard and Customs agencies shifted to "Secure and manage our borders" in the aftermath of the September 11th attacks due to a heightened emphasis on preventing further terrorist incidents. This change aligned with the federal government's increased focus on national security and the protection of the homeland. The attacks underscored vulnerabilities in border security that could be exploited by individuals intending to do harm, prompting a comprehensive review of policies and tactics associated with border management. The need for robust border security became critical, as the Coast Guard and Customs agencies took on roles that included preventing unlawful entries, detecting and interdicting potential threats, and ensuring that the flow of people and goods did not compromise national safety. This strategic pivot allowed these agencies to better coordinate efforts and resources to secure the United States from external threats, particularly from terrorism, while still considering the facilitation of legitimate trade and travel. Other potential missions, such as intelligence gathering, assisting international law enforcement, or conducting search and rescue operations, while important, were not the primary focus of the immediate governmental response to the challenges posed by the attacks. Instead, the emphasis was on border security as a foundational element of homeland defense and protection.

7. What is the concept that divides emergency response into Command, Operations, Planning, Logistics, and Finance and Administration functions?

- A. Emergency Response Plan
- B. The Unified Command System
- C. The Incident Command System**
- D. Coordinated Emergency Operations

The concept that divides emergency response into the functions of Command, Operations, Planning, Logistics, and Finance and Administration is known as the Incident Command System (ICS). This system provides a standardized approach to incident management, allowing for a scalable and coordinated response to emergencies and disasters. ICS is designed to be flexible and can be applied to incidents of any size or complexity, ensuring that all aspects of incident management are addressed. The five key functions work together to ensure effective communication and decision-making during an emergency. - Command involves the oversight and direction of the entire response operation. - Operations is focused on the execution of the response actions and the management of response resources. - Planning is responsible for gathering and analyzing information, developing strategies, and anticipating future needs. - Logistics provides the necessary resources and support to maintain operations. - Finance and Administration manages all financial aspects, documentation, and tracking of resources and expenditures. This structure promotes unity of command and a clear chain of responsibility, vital for successful incident management.

8. What does the National Reconnaissance Office specialize in?

- A. Collection of human intelligence
- B. Design and launch of satellites**
- C. Cybersecurity operations
- D. Counterintelligence measures

The National Reconnaissance Office (NRO) specializes in the design and launch of satellites, making this the correct choice. Established in the 1960s, the NRO plays a crucial role in national security by developing satellite systems that are essential for reconnaissance and intelligence gathering. These satellites provide critical imagery and signals intelligence that support military operations, disaster response, and law enforcement activities. The development and deployment of these technologies enable the United States to maintain situational awareness globally, ensuring that strategic decisions can be informed by accurate and timely data. This specialized focus on satellite technology distinguishes the NRO from other intelligence agencies that may concentrate on different aspects of intelligence collection and analysis.

9. The FEMA NIMS document relies on which of the following components?

- A. Changes in national policy
- B. Best practices in emergency management
- C. Lessons learned from previous incidents
- D. All of the above**

The correct answer encompasses a comprehensive approach that integrates various elements vital to effective emergency management. The FEMA National Incident Management Assistance (NIMS) document is a framework designed to improve the nation's ability to prepare for, respond to, recover from, and mitigate all hazards, including disasters. FEMA's NIMS framework is informed by changes in national policy to ensure that it aligns with current governmental directives and strategies for disaster response. Additionally, it incorporates best practices in emergency management, which involve strategies and methods that have been proven successful in previous incidents, thus enhancing the effectiveness of operations during crises. Finally, lessons learned from past incidents are crucial as they provide insights into what worked and what didn't, allowing for continuous improvement of response strategies. By integrating these components—evolving policy, best practices, and experiential learning—FEMA ensures that NIMS remains relevant and effective in addressing the complexities of current and future emergency management challenges. This holistic approach is essential for fostering a coordinated and efficient response to emergencies across different jurisdictions.

10. Besides screening passengers, what other duties does the TSA perform?

- A. Providing customer service at airports
- B. Detecting explosives and screening luggage**
- C. Managing flight schedules
- D. Operating airport concessions

The Transportation Security Administration (TSA) plays a critical role in ensuring the security of the transportation system, particularly in airports. Among its various responsibilities, detecting explosives and screening luggage are vital functions that contribute significantly to passenger safety. The TSA uses advanced technologies and trained personnel to identify potential threats that may be present in carry-on and checked luggage. This proactive approach helps prevent dangerous items from being transported on aircraft, thus enhancing overall aviation security. While customer service, managing flight schedules, and operating airport concessions are important aspects of the airport experience, they fall outside the primary security-focused mission of the TSA. Customer service at airports is typically handled by airlines or airport staff, flight schedules are managed by airlines and air traffic control, and airport concessions are operated by various vendors within the airport environment. Thus, the TSA's focus is specifically on security measures like luggage screening and the detection of explosives, underlining the correct answer's relevance to the agency's core responsibilities.

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://homelandsecuritycj439.examzify.com>

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

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