

Customs and Border Protection Border Patrol Agent (CBP BPA) Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

This is a sample study guide. To access the full version with hundreds of questions,

Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain from reliable sources accurate, complete, and timely information about this product.

SAMPLE

Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	6
Answers	9
Explanations	11
Next Steps	17

SAMPLE

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. Don't worry about getting everything right, 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, and take breaks to retain information better.

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.

7. Use Other Tools

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!

SAMPLE

Questions

SAMPLE

- 1. What is the purpose of a Stratified Compliance Exam?**
 - A. To assess the overall compliance of a shipment**
 - B. To measure rates of compliance for specific commodities**
 - C. To expedite the release of low-risk cargo**
 - D. To determine the physical condition of goods**
- 2. What must be obtained by the principal in a bond scenario?**
 - A. Insurance**
 - B. License**
 - C. Bond**
 - D. Approval**
- 3. What is required for the approval of a waiver under section 212(d)(3)(A)?**
 - A. Approval from the Secretary of Labor**
 - B. Joint concurrence by the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Homeland Security**
 - C. A court order**
 - D. Approval from the Department of Justice**
- 4. Section 212(d)(4) waives what specific requirements for nonimmigrants?**
 - A. Work permits**
 - B. Passport and visa requirements**
 - C. Residency requirements**
 - D. Green card eligibility**
- 5. What type of cargo does the Outbound Automated Targeting System (ATS-AT) research?**
 - A. Inbound cargo shipments**
 - B. Local shipments**
 - C. Outbound cargo shipments**
 - D. Commercial goods**

6. True or False: Lawful Permanent Residents (LPRs) are generally admitted at Primary inspection.

- A. True**
- B. False**
- C. Only if their documents are in order**
- D. Only if they are traveling alone**

7. What resource is primarily used to determine tariff classifications for imported goods?

- A. HTSUS**
- B. Customs Manual**
- C. Import Regulations**
- D. Trade Agreement**

8. What is the fee to replace a damaged, lost, or stolen NEXUS card?

- A. \$10**
- B. \$25**
- C. \$50**
- D. \$75**

9. What tool does CBP use to target known terrorists?

- A. Automated Targeting System (ATS)**
- B. Risk Assessment Tool**
- C. Trade Compliance Tool**
- D. Customs Risk Management System**

10. If smuggling is suspected during processing, which exam can CBPOs conduct?

- A. Intensive Exam**
- B. General Document Review**
- C. Enforcement Exam**
- D. Compliance Check**

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. What is the purpose of a Stratified Compliance Exam?

- A. To assess the overall compliance of a shipment
- B. To measure rates of compliance for specific commodities**
- C. To expedite the release of low-risk cargo
- D. To determine the physical condition of goods

The purpose of a Stratified Compliance Exam is to measure rates of compliance for specific commodities. This type of examination is crucial for understanding how well certain goods adhere to regulatory standards and can help identify trends in compliance across various categories of products. By focusing on specific commodities, the exam enables regulators to gain insights into which areas may require more oversight, guidance, or resources. In contrast, assessing overall compliance of a shipment typically involves broader evaluation criteria, which might not provide the targeted information that a stratified approach does. The goal of expediting the release of low-risk cargo pertains to risk management and efficiency rather than compliance measurement. Determining the physical condition of goods is a logistical concern that relates to the handling and shipping processes but does not directly pertain to compliance levels. Thus, measuring compliance rates for specific goods is essential for effective regulation and trade practices.

2. What must be obtained by the principal in a bond scenario?

- A. Insurance
- B. License
- C. Bond**
- D. Approval

In a bond scenario, the principal must obtain a bond, which serves as a guarantee that they will fulfill their obligations as outlined in the bond agreement. The bond acts as a form of security for the obligee (the party protected by the bond), ensuring that if the principal fails to meet their contractual obligations or comply with certain regulations, the obligee can claim compensation up to the bond amount. This mechanism is crucial in various industries to ensure trust and accountability among the parties involved. In this context, the other options do not fulfill the requirements of the bond scenario. Insurance, while it can provide financial protection, does not directly serve the same purpose as a bond. A license might be required for certain activities but is not related to the bond itself. Approval may be necessary as part of the broader process but is not something the principal needs to obtain as a specific component within a bond scenario. Hence, obtaining the bond is the essential requirement for the principal.

3. What is required for the approval of a waiver under section 212(d)(3)(A)?

- A. Approval from the Secretary of Labor**
- B. Joint concurrence by the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Homeland Security**
- C. A court order**
- D. Approval from the Department of Justice**

For a waiver under section 212(d)(3)(A) to be approved, joint concurrence by the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Homeland Security is required. This reflects the collaborative nature of immigration policy and enforcement in the United States, as it involves both diplomatic and security considerations. The Secretary of State's involvement emphasizes the international relations aspect of admission to the U.S., while the Secretary of Homeland Security's role focuses on the security implications of granting a waiver to an individual who might normally be inadmissible. This requirement ensures a thorough review of the circumstances surrounding the waiver request, allowing both departments to evaluate the potential impacts on national security and foreign relations. Hence, it is crucial for the approval process, as it encapsulates the multi-faceted approach the U.S. government takes regarding immigration matters.

4. Section 212(d)(4) waives what specific requirements for nonimmigrants?

- A. Work permits**
- B. Passport and visa requirements**
- C. Residency requirements**
- D. Green card eligibility**

The correct answer addresses the specific context of nonimmigrants and the provisions of Section 212(d)(4) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA). This section allows for waivers of certain grounds of inadmissibility for nonimmigrants, specifically exempting them from the usual requirement of holding a valid passport and visa. This waiver is particularly significant because it provides flexibility for nonimmigrants who may be seeking temporary entry into the United States for specific purposes, such as attending school, engaging in cultural exchange, or coming for business-related activities. By allowing this exemption, it facilitates the entry of individuals who might otherwise be barred from admission due to technicalities in their documentation. This provision does not pertain to work permits, residency requirements, or green card eligibility, as those elements involve different regulatory frameworks and eligibility criteria that are unrelated to the waiver outlined in Section 212(d)(4). Understanding the nuances of nonimmigrant admissions and the specific waivers available is crucial for aspiring Border Patrol Agents, as it highlights the flexibility within immigration law that can be utilized in various situations.

5. What type of cargo does the Outbound Automated Targeting System (ATS-AT) research?

- A. Inbound cargo shipments**
- B. Local shipments**
- C. Outbound cargo shipments**
- D. Commercial goods**

The Outbound Automated Targeting System (ATS-AT) specifically focuses on outbound cargo shipments. This system is designed to assess and evaluate the risk associated with cargo that is being exported from the United States. By analyzing data related to these shipments, ATS-AT helps identify potential threats or illegal activities before the cargo leaves the country. While inbound cargo shipments, local shipments, and commercial goods are relevant to customs and border protection, they do not fall within the primary focus of the ATS-AT. Inbound shipments are monitored differently, typically through the Inbound Automated Targeting System (ATS-IA), which evaluates risks for items entering the U.S. Local shipments may not engage the same level of scrutiny as those being exported, and while commercial goods could be part of outbound shipments, they represent a broader category that doesn't specifically define the role of ATS-AT in targeting cargo for potential risks.

6. True or False: Lawful Permanent Residents (LPRs) are generally admitted at Primary inspection.

- A. True**
- B. False**
- C. Only if their documents are in order**
- D. Only if they are traveling alone**

Lawful Permanent Residents (LPRs) being generally admitted at Primary inspection is accurate because LPRs are granted a unique status that allows them to reside permanently in the United States. At the border, they have the right to enter the country provided they present valid documentation that validates their status as permanent residents. LPRs can typically go through the Primary inspection process, which is the initial screening by Customs and Border Protection (CBP) officers. This process usually includes showing proof of their lawful permanent resident status, such as a Green Card. If their documentation is valid and they are not in violation of any laws or immigration rules, they are allowed entry without further extensive inspection. While other circumstances, such as travel with certain documents or travel conditions, can affect the process, the core principle remains that LPRs are generally admitted at this initial stage barring any specific issues with their documents or status.

7. What resource is primarily used to determine tariff classifications for imported goods?

- A. HTSUS**
- B. Customs Manual**
- C. Import Regulations**
- D. Trade Agreement**

The Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) is the primary resource used to determine tariff classifications for imported goods. This comprehensive schedule provides detailed descriptions and codes for thousands of products, which are essential in identifying the applicable tariffs and duties for items entering the country. Each classification corresponds to a specific rate of duty, facilitating the correct assessment of tariffs based on the nature of the goods. The HTSUS is integral for importers and customs brokers as it ensures compliance with U.S. customs laws and facilitates international trade by clearly defining tariff rates associated with different categories of products. This structure also aids in determining eligibility for various trade programs or agreements. While the Customs Manual, Import Regulations, and Trade Agreements provide important guidance and context regarding customs procedures and international trade laws, the HTSUS stands out as the specific tool used to classify imported goods and determine the corresponding tariffs.

8. What is the fee to replace a damaged, lost, or stolen NEXUS card?

- A. \$10**
- B. \$25**
- C. \$50**
- D. \$75**

The fee to replace a damaged, lost, or stolen NEXUS card is \$25. This fee is established by the program to cover the administrative costs associated with processing the replacement request and issuing a new card. NEXUS is a trusted traveler program that facilitates faster border crossings between the United States and Canada for pre-approved, low-risk travelers. By maintaining a reasonable replacement fee, the program ensures that it remains accessible to participants while still managing the operational costs. While other options might reflect fees for similar programs or penalties, the specific and accurate fee for a NEXUS card replacement is set at \$25 according to the program guidelines. Keeping up-to-date with these fees is important for participants in trusted traveler programs, as they can affect financial planning and overall satisfaction with the services provided.

9. What tool does CBP use to target known terrorists?

- A. Automated Targeting System (ATS)**
- B. Risk Assessment Tool**
- C. Trade Compliance Tool**
- D. Customs Risk Management System**

The Automated Targeting System (ATS) is the tool used by Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to identify and target known terrorists. This system analyzes data from various sources, including international travel and cargo shipments, to identify potential threats effectively. By utilizing advanced algorithms and risk assessment capabilities, ATS helps in prioritizing resources and focusing on individuals or shipments that may pose security risks, which is essential for national security and the prevention of terrorist activities. Utilizing a systematic approach allows CBP to streamline its operations and enhance its counter-terrorism efforts by rapidly processing a high volume of information to detect patterns associated with terrorist activity. This targeted methodology is critical to maintaining safety and security across the borders. Other tools, while valuable for different purposes such as risk assessments in trade compliance or customs management, do not specifically focus on identifying known terrorists in the same manner as the ATS.

10. If smuggling is suspected during processing, which exam can CBPOs conduct?

- A. Intensive Exam**
- B. General Document Review**
- C. Enforcement Exam**
- D. Compliance Check**

When smuggling is suspected during processing, the most appropriate examination that Customs and Border Protection Officers (CBPOs) can conduct is the Enforcement Exam. This type of exam is specifically designed to address situations where illegal goods or contraband may be involved. It is more thorough and focused on identifying smuggling activities compared to other types of exams. During an Enforcement Exam, CBPOs utilize various investigative techniques and tools to scrutinize the individual's documents, physical items, and often conduct interviews to gather more information about potential smuggling activities. This intensity and focus on enforcement make it the best choice for such scenarios. In contrast, while an Intensive Exam also involves a detailed inspection, it is typically broader and not specifically tailored to situations where smuggling is believed to be occurring. The General Document Review involves checking for the validity and authenticity of documents but lacks the direct enforcement aspect. A Compliance Check is aimed at ensuring adherence to regulatory requirements rather than specifically targeting smuggling behaviors. Thus, the Enforcement Exam is the most suitable procedure for addressing suspected smuggling incidents effectively.

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://cbp-bpa.examzify.com>

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

SAMPLE