

# Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) Competency Practice Exam (Sample)

## Study Guide



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## **Questions**

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- 1. What is the purpose of the ICE Victim Assistance Program?**
  - A. To process immigration applications for victims**
  - B. To deport criminals immediately**
  - C. To offer services and support to victims of crime during ICE investigations**
  - D. To conduct community outreach initiatives**
- 2. What is a key factor in determining whether information collected is useful?**
  - A. It's age and source**
  - B. How it's recorded**
  - C. The analysis that follows**
  - D. The method of collection**
- 3. What does the Emergency Medical Treatment and Labor Act ensure for detainees?**
  - A. Detainees have access to medical services regardless of ability to pay**
  - B. Detainees receive treatment based on severity of their conditions**
  - C. Detainees are taken to emergency facilities only**
  - D. Detainees must be evaluated by a doctor before treatment**
- 4. Which division of ICE is responsible for immigration enforcement?**
  - A. Homeland Security Investigations**
  - B. Enforcement and Removal Operations**
  - C. Emergency Services Division**
  - D. Federal Bureau of Investigation**
- 5. Which of the following is NOT a special diet option for detainees?**
  - A. Medical diet**
  - B. Kosher**
  - C. Common fare**
  - D. Gluten-free**

- 6. What is a requirement for lawful permanent residency before applying for naturalization?**
- A. Employment in a specific industry**
  - B. Earning a specific income level**
  - C. Demonstrating continuous residence**
  - D. Having family ties in the U.S.**
- 7. When are self-harm and suicide risks evaluated for detainees?**
- A. During routine check-ups**
  - B. Initial health screening**
  - C. When they report symptoms**
  - D. Prior to release**
- 8. What does the process of naturalization allow a foreign national to achieve?**
- A. A legal permanent residency status**
  - B. Access to education benefits**
  - C. Becoming a U.S. citizen**
  - D. A family reunification opportunity**
- 9. To whom must all individuals under the age of 18 be referred?**
- A. Department of Health Services**
  - B. Office of Refugee Resettlement**
  - C. Customs and Border Protection**
  - D. National Child Welfare Council**
- 10. What is one key objective of HSI's human trafficking investigations?**
- A. Protecting wildlife**
  - B. Enhanced visa processing**
  - C. Upholding labor rights in international contexts**
  - D. Combating exploitation of individuals**

## **Answers**

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

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## **Explanations**

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## **1. What is the purpose of the ICE Victim Assistance Program?**

- A. To process immigration applications for victims**
- B. To deport criminals immediately**
- C. To offer services and support to victims of crime during ICE investigations**
- D. To conduct community outreach initiatives**

The purpose of the ICE Victim Assistance Program is to offer services and support to victims of crime during ICE investigations. This program is designed to ensure that victims understand their rights and receive the necessary assistance throughout the investigative process. It helps facilitate access to resources such as counseling, legal assistance, and other supportive services that can aid in their recovery and promote their overall well-being. By providing this support, ICE aims to enhance the relationship between law enforcement and the communities they serve, ensuring that victims feel safe and supported while navigating the complexities of the immigration system and any associated criminal proceedings. In contrast, processing immigration applications for victims focuses more on legal procedures rather than the direct support and resources provided by the Victim Assistance Program. Deporting criminals immediately does not align with the program's mission of victim support and would instead pertain to law enforcement actions against offenders. Conducting community outreach initiatives is also not specific to the program's core function, which centers primarily on victim assistance rather than broader outreach goals. The Victim Assistance Program specifically prioritizes the needs and rights of victims amid the complexities of ICE investigations.

## **2. What is a key factor in determining whether information collected is useful?**

- A. It's age and source**
- B. How it's recorded**
- C. The analysis that follows**
- D. The method of collection**

The usefulness of information significantly hinges on the analysis that follows its collection. This phase is crucial as it involves interpreting, evaluating, and synthesizing the data to extract meaningful insights. Analyzing the information allows for identifying trends, correlations, and implications that might not be immediately evident upon initial collection. Effective analysis can transform raw data into actionable intelligence, which is essential for informed decision-making, especially within the context of immigration and customs enforcement operations. Factors such as the age and source of the information, how it's recorded, and the method of collection contribute to the overall context in which the information is assessed, but without thorough analysis, these components alone do not enhance the utility of the data. Therefore, the processes during the analysis stage are what ultimately determine the practical application and effectiveness of the information collected.

**3. What does the Emergency Medical Treatment and Labor Act ensure for detainees?**

- A. Detainees have access to medical services regardless of ability to pay**
- B. Detainees receive treatment based on severity of their conditions**
- C. Detainees are taken to emergency facilities only**
- D. Detainees must be evaluated by a doctor before treatment**

The Emergency Medical Treatment and Labor Act (EMTALA) is a federal law that ensures individuals, including detainees, have access to emergency medical services regardless of their ability to pay. This act mandates that all patients must receive a medical screening examination and any necessary stabilizing treatment before being transferred or discharged. This is particularly significant for detainees, as it helps to ensure their rights to medical care in emergencies, reflecting the broader commitment to human rights and humane treatment for all individuals in custody. By guaranteeing access to these services, the law protects vulnerable populations from being denied critical care due to their financial status, ensuring that medical needs are prioritized over socio-economic factors. Other options focus on aspects like the severity of conditions, exclusivity of treatment at emergency facilities, or the requirement for evaluations before treatment, but EMTALA specifically emphasizes access to services without regard to payment capability, which is the core purpose of the act.

**4. Which division of ICE is responsible for immigration enforcement?**

- A. Homeland Security Investigations**
- B. Enforcement and Removal Operations**
- C. Emergency Services Division**
- D. Federal Bureau of Investigation**

The division of ICE responsible for immigration enforcement is Enforcement and Removal Operations (ERO). ERO plays a critical role in the identification, apprehension, and removal of individuals who are in the United States unlawfully. This division executes various operational missions focused on executing immigration laws, including apprehending individuals with final orders of removal, targeting individuals for deportation who pose a national security threat, and conducting worksite enforcement operations. This functional mandate allows ERO to focus specifically on immigration violations and the enforcement of immigration laws, making it the central unit within ICE for such activities. In contrast, other divisions, such as Homeland Security Investigations, focus on other types of enforcement, including customs, trade compliance, and criminal investigations related to violations of immigration laws but not specifically the apprehension and removal processes. The Emergency Services Division and the Federal Bureau of Investigation function outside the core mission of ICE regarding immigration enforcement, with different objectives and responsibilities.

**5. Which of the following is NOT a special diet option for detainees?**

- A. Medical diet**
- B. Kosher**
- C. Common fare**
- D. Gluten-free**

The chosen answer indicates that "Gluten-free" is not considered a special diet option for detainees. This is accurate because, while institutions may recognize a variety of dietary needs, the options typically categorized as special diets include those that accommodate specific medical conditions, religious practices, or cultural preferences. Medical diets are tailored for individuals with health concerns or specific illnesses that necessitate certain dietary restrictions. Kosher diets are designed to adhere to Jewish dietary laws, reflecting the needs of detainees observing these religious practices. Common fare generally refers to meals that are available to all detainees, but can be adjusted to meet certain nutritional guidelines. In contrast, gluten-free diets, while increasingly recognized in many settings, may not always be formally classified as a special option in detention facilities compared to the others. Therefore, the understanding of diet classification within the detention context illustrates that while gluten-free options may be available, they do not traditionally hold the same status as medical, kosher, or common fare diets within the framework of special accommodations for detainees.

**6. What is a requirement for lawful permanent residency before applying for naturalization?**

- A. Employment in a specific industry**
- B. Earning a specific income level**
- C. Demonstrating continuous residence**
- D. Having family ties in the U.S.**

To qualify for naturalization as a U.S. citizen, one primary requirement is demonstrating continuous residence. This means that an individual must live in the United States as a lawful permanent resident for a specified period, typically five years (or three years if married to a U.S. citizen). Throughout this time, the individual must continuously reside in the U.S. without taking any trips abroad that would undermine this residency requirement. The continuous residence requirement helps ensure that applicants have a stable connection to the United States, both socially and culturally, and have integrated into the community. This concept is crucial for assessing an individual's commitment to the values and responsibilities of U.S. citizenship. Other options, such as employment in a specific industry, earning a specific income level, or having family ties in the U.S., are not essential eligibility criteria for naturalization. While factors such as employment or family connections can be significant in a broader immigration context, they do not replace or fulfill the requirement of showing continuous residence that is vital for the naturalization process.

**7. When are self-harm and suicide risks evaluated for detainees?**

- A. During routine check-ups**
- B. Initial health screening**
- C. When they report symptoms**
- D. Prior to release**

The evaluation of self-harm and suicide risks for detainees is primarily conducted during the initial health screening. This screening is crucial because it provides an opportunity to assess the overall mental and physical health of individuals upon their arrival. During this initial assessment, healthcare professionals can gather information regarding the detainee's mental health history, any previous suicidal behavior, and current emotional state. Identifying risks at this stage allows for immediate intervention if necessary, ensuring the safety and well-being of the detainee. Routine check-ups, while beneficial for ongoing health concerns, do not provide the same immediate context as the initial screening. Waiting for symptoms to be reported could lead to delays in care and potential harm to the individual. Evaluating risks prior to release is also important but may not account for ongoing assessments needed throughout a detainee's time in custody. Thus, the initial health screening serves as the critical point at which these risks are first assessed, making this the correct answer.

**8. What does the process of naturalization allow a foreign national to achieve?**

- A. A legal permanent residency status**
- B. Access to education benefits**
- C. Becoming a U.S. citizen**
- D. A family reunification opportunity**

The process of naturalization is specifically designed to allow foreign nationals to become U.S. citizens. Naturalization involves meeting certain criteria set by U.S. immigration laws, which typically include a period of residency, demonstrating good moral character, knowledge of U.S. history and government, and an ability to read, write, and speak English. Once a foreign national successfully completes the process, they gain the rights and privileges that come with citizenship, such as the ability to vote, obtain a U.S. passport, and receive protection from deportation. This distinguishes naturalization from other immigration processes, which may grant different statuses, such as legal permanent residency, but do not provide citizenship.

**9. To whom must all individuals under the age of 18 be referred?**

- A. Department of Health Services**
- B. Office of Refugee Resettlement**
- C. Customs and Border Protection**
- D. National Child Welfare Council**

Individuals under the age of 18 who are encountered during immigration enforcement processes must be referred to the Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR). This is primarily due to the agency's responsibility for the care and custody of unaccompanied minors who are apprehended by immigration authorities. The ORR ensures that these minors receive the necessary support, protection, and legal services, including family reunification when appropriate. The other agencies listed do not have the same mandate related to the welfare of unaccompanied minors. The Department of Health Services typically deals with public health issues and may not focus specifically on immigrant minors. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) is responsible for enforcement and border security, but it does not provide the services designed for the needs of minors, nor does it have the long-term custody roles required. The National Child Welfare Council, while involved with child welfare, does not specifically address the immigration status or care of minors in the context of unaccompanied immigration cases. Thus, the ORR is the correct referral point in these situations to ensure the best interests of the child.

**10. What is one key objective of HSI's human trafficking investigations?**

- A. Protecting wildlife**
- B. Enhanced visa processing**
- C. Upholding labor rights in international contexts**
- D. Combating exploitation of individuals**

One key objective of HSI's human trafficking investigations is to combat the exploitation of individuals. This focus is crucial because human trafficking is a serious violation of human rights, involving the recruitment, transportation, or harboring of people through coercion or deception for the purpose of exploitation. HSI aims to disrupt trafficking networks and support victims, ensuring that those who are exploited receive necessary protections and resources. By tackling this issue, HSI works to dismantle the systems that allow such exploitation to thrive and contributes to the overall safety and welfare of communities. The importance of addressing human trafficking aligns with broader efforts to uphold justice and protect the vulnerable in society. The other options, while they may relate to various enforcement duties, do not capture the specific aim of HSI's mission regarding human trafficking. For instance, wildlife protection and visa processing are separate issues, and while labor rights are important, they do not solely encompass or define the broader spectrum of human trafficking that HSI addresses.