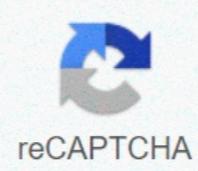




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American law reports federal

Image: In protecting The President to monitor Daerin Klimek/Digital Vision/Getty Images Mail, federal law enforcement agencies impose various tariffs. As long as the United States was a nation, federal law enforcement has maintained law and order in our great nation. Federal law enforcement, operating both open and private, is working to serve and protect the entire country. Federal law enforcement officers operating in three departments of the U.S. government enforce federal law (which is reasonable, we know). Despite their practice, mostly at the local and state level, federal law enforcement has a huge impact on our daily lives. From the products on grocery store shelves to the management of the federal prison system, federal law enforcement agencies shape our world significantly. We also rely on them in times of tragedy and difficulty to respond to disasters and combat terrorism. With so many federal law enforcement agencies and law enforcement officers, there's a lot to know. If you're ready to test your knowledge, look further than this quiz! Do you know the FBI from the CIA? What is the origin of U.S. federal law enforcement? We take this quiz and challenge you to find out what you know about federal law enforcement! In the late 1980s, the DEA and other U.S. law enforcement officials focused on Drug Traffickers based in Mexico. Due to its strategic location between South America and the southern U.S. border, the use of Mexican territory increased, and in 1989 law enforcement seized 40,000 kilograms of cocaine (less than 2,000 kilograms in 1985). Quiz practice questions for law enforcement exams 6 minute quizzes 6 minutes quizzes hard think fast! Law Enforcement Quiz 6 Minute Quiz 6 Minute Quiz Can you answer all of these questions about law enforcement? 6 Minute Quiz 6 Minute Quiz How well do you know law enforcement slang? 7 minute quiz 7 minutes personality law enforcement matches your personality? 5 Minute Quiz 5 Minute Quiz Do you know all of these general law enforcement terms? 6 Minute Quiz 6 Minute Quiz Test This quiz and a 7 minute quiz 7 minute quiz to test your law enforcement knowledge Can you answer these random questions about law enforcement? 6 minute quiz 6 minute personality has a word association test and if your personality is a good match for law enforcement can we guess what is the right law enforcement career for a 4 minute quiz 4 minute personality? 5 minutes quiz 5 minutes How much do you know about dinosaurs? What is octane grade? And how do you use it for the right ambassador? Lucky for you, HowStuffWorks Play is here to help. Our award-winning website provides a reliable and easy-to-understand explanation of how the world works. From fun quizzes that bring joy to your day to glamorous photos and fascinating lists, HowStuffWorks Play has something for everyone. Sometimes we will explain how Work, other times, we ask you, but we are always exploring in the name of fun! Because learning is fun, so stick with us! Playing quizzes is free! We send weekly quiz questions and personality tests to your inbox. Click Sign up to accept our Privacy Policy and confirm that you are at least 13 years of age. Copyright © 2020 InfoSpace Holdings, LLC, System1 Company 1. Title VII of the Civil Rights Act. Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (USA . C 2000e and Next) prohibit employers from discriminating against applicants and employees (including members of Native American tribes) on the basis of race, color, religion, gender, and nationality. It also prohibits employers from retries against applicants or employees who claim their rights under the law. To learn more about retaliation, see our article on preventing retaliation claims from employees. Title VII prohibits discrimination against all conditions, conditions, and employment privileges, including employment, dismissal, compensation, benefits, job assignments, promotions, and discipline. Title VII prohibits practices that appear neutral but have a disproportionate impact on protected groups. These practices are only legal if the employer has a valid reason to use it. For example, if an employer uses women to fill jobs that require excessive lifting, the strength requirement may be legal, even if it excludes excessive numbers of women. However, these requirements are not valid for desk work. Title VII is illegal to harass a person on the basis of protected characteristics (race, sex, etc.). For information about sexual harassment and tips on how to prevent it, see our article on preventing sexual harassment in the workplace. Title VII applies to private employers with at least 15 employees and employers who fall into the following categories, including federal employment agency labor agencies, joint labor management committees, and other training programs: The U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) enforces Title VII. EEOC has offices throughout the country. To find the nearest office and learn more about Title VII and other anti-discrimination laws, www.eeoc.gov the EEOC website for more information. 2. The Pregnancy Discrimination Act (PDA) amended Title VII to make discrimination illegal on the basis of pregnancy, childbirth or related medical conditions (including cases involving miscarriage or termination of pregnancy). All employers covered by Title VII are subject to the PDA. The PDA prohibits employers from discriminating against pregnant women, forces them to take time off when they can still work, and make assumptions about their ability or willingness to work after they have children. About benefits and accommodation at work, Pregnant women should be treated the same as other employees who are temporarily unable to work for other reasons. For example, if your employer provides light compulsory work to all employees with medical conditions, you should also provide light work for pregnant women. For more information, see the article requesting reasonable accommodation for pregnancy. The EEOC applies the PDA. EEOC has offices throughout the country. To find your nearest EEOC office and learn more about the PDA, www.eeoc.gov the EEOC website on the website. 3. Age discrimination in employment law.Age discrimination under the Employment Law (ADEA) can be found in the United States 29.C 621-634. Age discrimination against employees over the age of 40 is prohibited. It also prohibits employers from retries against applicants or employees who claim their rights under the ADEA. To learn more about retaliation, see our article on preventing retaliation claims from employees. ADEA prohibits age discrimination in all employment conditions, including employment, dismissal, compensation, job assignment, shift assignment, discipline, and promotion. A separate legal entity, the Aged Welfare Protection Act (OWBPA), protects employees over the age of 40 from benefit discrimination. ADEA applies to private employers with at least 20 employees, federal, interstate agencies, employment agencies, and unions. ADEA protects state employees, but these employees may not file lawsuits alleging age discrimination - they can only assert their rights through the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC). The EEOC applies ADEA. To find your nearest EEOC office and learn more about ADEA, www.eeoc.gov the EEOC web site for more information. 4. Americans with Disabilities Act.The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) You can find it at C 12101-12213. Employers are prohibited from discriminating against people with disabilities in all aspects of employment, including application, interview, testing, employment, job assignment, evaluation, compensation, leave, benefits, discipline, training, promotion, medical examinations, dismissal and dismissal. (For more information on ADA compliance during the hiring process, see our article on how to prevent disability discrimination in the workplace.) The ADA protects applicants and employees with disabilities as well. It also protects people with a history of disability and those who are wrongly perceived as disabled. For example, an employee diagnosed with cancer and exempted for 10 years may not currently have a disability, but employers are still prohibited from making job-related decisions based on the employee's previous disability. Similarly, a limping employee may not have a disability, but an employer who makes job-related decisions based on the false belief that an employee has a disability (Violates the ADA by refusing to promote an employee to a management position where he or she must walk through a restaurant. The ADA also prohibits employers from discriminating against someone because they are related, related to, or related to someone with a disability. The ADA applies to private employers with at least 15 employees, municipalities and institutions, employment agencies and trade unions. State employees are protected by law, but these employees cannot sue state employers for monetary damages. A separate law, the Rehabilitation Act, protects federal officials from disability discrimination. Two government agencies enforce the ADA: the U.S. Department www.ada.gov, the U.S. Department of Justice, and the EEOC, www.eeoc.gov. 5. Equal Wage Act.Equal Wage Act (U.S. . C 206(d)) requires employers to provide equal pay for men and women. Employees do equal work when performing tasks that require equal skill, effort and accountation in similar working conditions. The two tasks can be the same even if they have different positions. For example, a hotel might not pay a caretaker, who is primarily male, more than a housekeeper who is predominantly female. There are several exceptions to the Equal Wage Act. Practically all employers must comply with the Equal Wage Act. This includes private employers (of all size), federal, state and local governments, and labor unions. The EEOC enforces equal pay laws. To find your nearest EEOC office and learn more about the Equal Www.eeoc.gov log on to the EEOC website. 6. The Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986 (IRCA) C Can be found in 8 of 1324. The IRCA prohibits employers from discrimination against applicants and employees on the basis of citizenship or nationality. IRCA's nondisclination applies to all terms and privileges, including employment, dismissal, compensation, benefits, job assignments, promotions, and discipline. This nondis discrimination provision applies to federal, state and local governments and private employers with at least four employees. The IRCA also make it illegal for employers to hire or retain employees who are not authorized to work in the United States on an on-the-go. Employers should review employee documents and keep records to ensure that employees are authorized to work in the country. The IRCA www.justice.gov/crt/osc by the U.S. Department of Justice and the Office of Special Counsel for Immigration-Related Unfair Employment Practices. 7. Civil Rights Act of 1866 (1981). The Civil Rights Act of 1866 (generally called the 1981 Term). code) declare that African Americans are citizens and have the right to a set of rights previously granted to white men. The law gives you a number of rights, including the right to give evidence in a lawsuit and sue or sue in court to buy a property. It also gives courts the right to enter into and enforce contracts that prohibit racial discrimination in employment relationships. The original purpose of the law was to protect African Americans, but the court interpreted it to protect people of all races from discrimination and harassment. Section 1981 was interpreted as prohibiting discrimination based on race if discrimination was racially discriminatory. Section 1981 protects all private employees and all employees of state and local governments. It also hires companies to protect independent contractors from discrimination and protects discrimination from partners. However, it does not apply to federal employees. No government agency enforces Section 1981 or brings complaints of violations of the law. Employees or applicants who believe their rights under Section 1981 have been violated may file a lawsuit in state or federal court. 8. Genetic Information Discrimination Act. The Genetic Information Discrimination Act (GINA) is a U.S. . You can find it in C 42ff. This 2008 law prohibits employers from using genetic information from applicants or employees as a basis for hiring decisions and requires employers to keep genetic information confidential. GINA also prohibits employers from asking or requesting employees to provide genetic information. The law includes exceptions to information that employers inadvertently learn, information collected in accordance with the certification requirements of the Family and Medical Leave Act, and information used to monitor genes. However, even if one of these exceptions applies, employers must keep the information confidential and will not be able to use it to make employment decisions. GINA applies to federal government government private and public employment agency labor organizations, and private employers with at least 15 employees. The EEOC enforces GINA. To find your nearest EEOC office and find out more www.eeoc.gov, visit the EEOC website.