

BUDISH GENERAL ORDERS (GO) AND POLICY 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. Under curbstoning rules, which scenario requires towing rather than a 24-hour warning?**
 - A. if it endangers safety
 - B. if it seems stolen
 - C. VIN is covered or removed
 - D. if the owner has had a warning within 12 months

- 2. Which case addressed disclosure of Brady material besides Brady v. Maryland?**
 - A. Giglio v US
 - B. Miranda v Arizona
 - C. Brady v Maryland
 - D. Brown v Board of Education

- 3. Silver Alert under 60? True or False.**
 - A. Not applicable
 - B. Requires supervisor approval
 - C. False
 - D. True

- 4. Which of the following is NOT a Baker Act receiving facility?**
 - A. Delray Medical Center (Fair Oaks)
 - B. JFK North (45th St)
 - C. VA Hospital - For Veterans Only
 - D. North Shore Medical Center

- 5. Communications can silence 1033 tone at the direction of which role?**
 - A. The Supervisor
 - B. The Captain
 - C. The Major
 - D. The Watch Commander

- 6. NIMS is used for which of the following?**
- A. Only large-scale incidents
 - B. Day-to-day incidents only
 - C. Both large-scale and day-to-day incidents
 - D. Neither
- 7. Which of the following is NOT a listed reason to relieve an employee of duty with pay?**
- A. An act that endangers life
 - B. An act that impairs the ability to perform duties
 - C. An act that discredits PBSO
 - D. An act that improves overall performance
- 8. In a S38 incident, which of the following is included in the notification list?**
- A. The Sergeant, Patrol Supervisor, and Public Information Officer.
 - B. The Sergeant, Division Commander where incident occurred, and IA only.
 - C. The Sergeant, Watch Commander, CDO, and IA only.
 - D. The Sergeant, Watch Commander, CDO, Suspect's Commander, Division Commander where incident occurred, and IA.
- 9. If an employee's unpaid FMLA leave exceeds 30 days, what happens to the employee's merit date?**
- A. It remains the same
 - B. It is adjusted accordingly
 - C. It is reset to the date of return
 - D. It is advanced by 30 days
- 10. If a PBSO Deputy is involved in a S38, who is notified?**
- A. Captain; Deputy; IA; Medical Examiner.
 - B. Sergeant, Patrol Lieutenant, and Public Information Officer.
 - C. Sergeant, Watch Commander, CDO, Suspect's Commander, Division Commander where occurred, and IA.
 - D. Sergeant, Watch Commander, CDO, and IA only.

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Under curbstoning rules, which scenario requires towing rather than a 24-hour warning?

- A. if it endangers safety
- B. if it seems stolen**
- C. VIN is covered or removed
- D. if the owner has had a warning within 12 months

When curbstoning rules apply, a vehicle that seems stolen must be towed rather than given a 24-hour warning. A theft cue signals potential criminal activity and the possibility that the vehicle is stolen property, so immediate removal and involvement of law enforcement are needed to prevent further circulation and protect buyers. A 24-hour warning is not appropriate in this context because it would allow a possibly stolen vehicle to remain available, increasing risk and complicating any investigation. Other red flags may lead to different actions, but this scenario specifically calls for towing to address the theft risk.

2. Which case addressed disclosure of Brady material besides Brady v. Maryland?

- A. Giglio v US**
- B. Miranda v Arizona
- C. Brady v Maryland
- D. Brown v Board of Education

The main idea is how Brady material is extended to include impeachment evidence. Giglio v. United States holds that the obligation to disclose Brady material isn't limited to exculpatory facts; it also covers statements or deals that could impeach a witness's credibility, such as promises of leniency or cooperation in exchange for testimony. This ensures the defense can properly assess how trustworthy a witness is, which is essential for a fair trial. The other cases don't address this specific disclosure duty: Miranda v. Arizona is about the right to counsel during interrogation, Brown v. Board deals with desegregation and equal protection, and Brady v. Maryland establishes the baseline requirement to disclose exculpatory evidence. So the case that addresses disclosure of Brady material besides Brady is Giglio v. United States.

3. Silver Alert under 60? True or False.

- A. Not applicable
- B. Requires supervisor approval
- C. False
- D. True**

The main idea is that Silver Alerts are about vulnerability, not just age. While many programs center on older adults, the alert can be issued for missing adults under 60 if they are considered at risk due to factors like cognitive impairment, disability, or other safety concerns. So an under-60 individual can qualify for a Silver Alert in places that use the vulnerability criteria, making the statement true. If a jurisdiction limited Silver Alerts strictly to those 60 and older, it would be false, but the policy this item reflects accepts the under-60 scenario when risk factors are present.

4. Which of the following is NOT a Baker Act receiving facility?

- A. Delray Medical Center (Fair Oaks)
- B. JFK North (45th St)
- C. VA Hospital - For Veterans Only
- D. North Shore Medical Center**

Baker Act receiving facilities are hospitals or institutions that have been designated by the state to accept individuals for involuntary examination under the Baker Act. These facilities must be able to provide immediate psychiatric evaluation and hold someone for up to 72 hours. North Shore Medical Center is not on the state's list of designated Baker Act receiving facilities, so it cannot serve as a Baker Act receiving facility. The other options are facilities that are designated to receive involuntary examinations, and thus can operate as Baker Act receiving facilities.

5. Communications can silence 1033 tone at the direction of which role?

- A. The Supervisor**
- B. The Captain
- C. The Major
- D. The Watch Commander

In this context, who controls the on-scene communications and can mute alerts is the supervisor. The supervisor has the delegated authority to manage the unit's radio settings, including silencing the 10-33 tone, to maintain orderly communications, coordinate actions, and prevent unnecessary disruption during a situation. Higher-ranking officers, such as the captain, major, or the watch commander, oversee operations and provide direction, but the actual act of silencing the tone in the field comes from the supervisor who is responsible for the unit's communications workflow.

6. NIMS is used for which of the following?

- A. Only large-scale incidents
- B. Day-to-day incidents only
- C. Both large-scale and day-to-day incidents**
- D. Neither

NIMS is designed to be scalable to handle any incident, from routine daily events to major multi agency disasters. Its standardized structure—especially the Incident Command System, common terminology, and resource management—lets responders from different organizations work together smoothly. Because of this, NIMS is used whenever coordination across agencies is needed, regardless of incident size. It's not limited to large events, nor restricted to everyday incidents; both types benefit from its framework.

7. Which of the following is NOT a listed reason to relieve an employee of duty with pay?

- A. An act that endangers life
- B. An act that impairs the ability to perform duties
- C. An act that discredits PBSO
- D. An act that improves overall performance**

Relieving an employee of duty with pay is used when conduct creates risk or undermines the agency—situations that justify temporarily removing someone from their duties while concerns are investigated or resolved. The listed grounds fit that pattern: an act that endangers life poses a direct safety risk; an act that impairs the ability to perform duties undermines job capability; an act that discredits PBSO harms the agency's reputation and integrity. An act that improves overall performance is the opposite of a risk or problem; it indicates a positive outcome and does not justify removal from duty. So, the option describing improved performance isn't a listed reason for paid relief.

8. In a S38 incident, which of the following is included in the notification list?

- A. The Sergeant, Patrol Supervisor, and Public Information Officer.
- B. The Sergeant, Division Commander where incident occurred, and IA only.
- C. The Sergeant, Watch Commander, CDO, and IA only.
- D. The Sergeant, Watch Commander, CDO, Suspect's Commander, Division Commander where incident occurred, and IA.**

In a S38 incident, you alert the people who hold immediate command and oversight at multiple levels, plus the chain of command for the personnel involved, so the response is swift, coordinated, and properly reviewed. The on-scene Sergeant is needed for immediate supervision and situational awareness. The Watch Commander keeps the overall shift informed and can marshal resources as needed. The Command Duty Officer is the central coordinating point for incident handling, ensuring protocol is followed and decisions are documented. Including the Suspect's Commander ensures accountability and oversight for the unit to which the officer or suspect belongs, which helps prevent hidden issues from slipping through the cracks. The Division Commander where the incident occurred guarantees division-level awareness and proper resource allocation, while Internal Affairs provides independent oversight and the potential for formal inquiry if warranted. This combination ensures comprehensive coverage across the chain of command and proper oversight from start to potential investigation. The other options miss one or more of these essential elements. They either omit key supervisory roles, omit the unit commander for the involved personnel, or prematurely add roles (like a Public Information Officer) that aren't part of the initial notification set, which can delay or confuse incident response.

9. If an employee's unpaid FMLA leave exceeds 30 days, what happens to the employee's merit date?

- A. It remains the same
- B. It is adjusted accordingly**
- C. It is reset to the date of return
- D. It is advanced by 30 days

When unpaid FMLA leave goes beyond 30 days, the time away from work interrupts the service period used to determine merit eligibility. The correct approach is to adjust the merit date accordingly, by the actual number of days beyond that initial 30-day threshold. This keeps the merit review aligned with the employee's true time in service rather than calendar time, ensuring fairness. For example, if the original merit date would have fallen on a certain date and the employee takes 20 days of unpaid FMLA beyond the first 30 days, the merit date is pushed forward by those 20 days. The longer the unpaid leave beyond 30 days, the greater the adjustment. Staying the same would ignore the interruption in service. Resetting to the return date would base the merit on the return rather than the adjusted service time. Advancing by a fixed 30 days would not reflect the actual length of the unpaid leave beyond the initial 30 days.

10. If a PBSO Deputy is involved in a S38, who is notified?

- A. Captain; Deputy; IA; Medical Examiner.
- B. Sergeant, Patrol Lieutenant, and Public Information Officer.
- C. Sergeant, Watch Commander, CDO, Suspect's Commander, Division Commander where occurred, and IA.**
- D. Sergeant, Watch Commander, CDO, and IA only.

When a PBSO deputy is involved in an S38 incident, the notification must go through multiple levels of supervision and oversight to ensure proper handling, accountability, and potential investigation. The correct approach is to alert the Sergeant as the immediate supervisor, the Watch Commander who oversees the shift and incident response, and the Command Duty Officer who handles incident documentation and escalation. It also brings in the Suspect's Commander to ensure the other agency's leadership is aware and can coordinate if the suspect's command is involved. The Division Commander where the incident occurred provides geographic oversight and ensures the right division-level review. Finally, Internal Affairs is notified to oversee the process and determine if further investigation or policy review is needed. This combination ensures timely, multi-layered oversight, proper documentation, and accountability across the chain of command and involved parties. Other options omit one or more essential elements (such as IA, the Suspect's Commander, or the Division Commander) and thus don't provide the complete oversight required for an S38 incident.

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://budishgeneralorderspolicy.examzify.com>

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

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