

DPS LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER'S CERTIFICATION EXAMINATION (LEOCE) PRACTICE EXAM (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. During an incident, if the suspect has a restraining order, what should you do regarding the order?**
 - A. Ignore it
 - B. Wait until after the incident
 - C. File a new restraining order
 - D. Get a copy of the order before engaging with the suspect
- 2. Which degree of felony carries the lightest maximum penalty?**
 - A. First-degree felony
 - B. Second-degree felony
 - C. Third-degree felony
 - D. Fourth-degree felony
- 3. What may happen if a party ignores a subpoena?**
 - A. No consequences
 - B. You may be held in contempt
 - C. You will be jailed without due process
 - D. You may be fined only
- 4. Which of the following is a potential consequence for not following a subpoena?**
 - A. Fine only
 - B. No consequence
 - C. A warning only
 - D. Contempt and possible arrest warrant
- 5. What formal instrument compels a witness to appear in court?**
 - A. Subpoena
 - B. Warrant
 - C. Notice
 - D. Summons

- 6. Which amendment is commonly understood to apply to individuals through incorporation at the state level?**
- A. Fourteenth Amendment
 - B. Seventh Amendment
 - C. First Amendment
 - D. Fourth Amendment
- 7. Evidence collected by a Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE) is admissible within how many hours after collection according to the material?**
- A. 24 hours
 - B. 72 hours
 - C. 48 hours
 - D. 96 hours
- 8. What did Sir Robert Peel contribute to policing?**
- A. Peelian reform. Started the Metropolitan Police Act in 1829
 - B. Created the first state police agency
 - C. Expanded private security services
 - D. Introduced community policing
- 9. Which factor influences the cap under the Tort Claims Act?**
- A. Type of damage and number of people involved
 - B. Time since incident
 - C. Officer age
 - D. Jurisdiction
- 10. Under the Terry stop concept, what must exist to justify a pat-down?**
- A. Reasonable suspicion of armed and dangerous person
 - B. Probable cause
 - C. A warrant
 - D. Consent

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. During an incident, if the suspect has a restraining order, what should you do regarding the order?

- A. Ignore it
- B. Wait until after the incident
- C. File a new restraining order
- D. Get a copy of the order before engaging with the suspect**

Know the current terms before taking action. On scene, you must obtain a copy of the restraining order to confirm exactly who is protected, what contact is prohibited, and any conditions such as distances, reporting requirements, or weapons restrictions. With the actual document in hand, you can enforce the order accurately, assess risk, and determine the appropriate safety and enforcement steps. If you don't have the copy immediately, coordinate to get it from dispatch or court records, but the goal is to know the precise terms before engaging the suspect. Ignoring the order, waiting to respond, or trying to file a new order at the scene won't provide the necessary information and could compromise safety and legality.

2. Which degree of felony carries the lightest maximum penalty?

- A. First-degree felony
- B. Second-degree felony
- C. Third-degree felony
- D. Fourth-degree felony**

In criminal law, felonies are graded from most to least severe, and the statutory maximum penalty rises with the degree. The lower the degree, the smaller the maximum punishment. So the lightest maximum penalty comes with the lowest-grade felony, typically the fourth-degree felony. The higher degrees—first, second, and third—carry higher maximum penalties, which is why they don't fit as the lightest option.

3. What may happen if a party ignores a subpoena?

- A. No consequences
- B. You may be held in contempt**
- C. You will be jailed without due process
- D. You may be fined only

Subpoenas are court orders demanding appearance or the production of evidence. Ignoring one triggers the court's contempt powers to enforce compliance. The party may be held in contempt, which is the formal mechanism courts use to compel obedience. Contempt sanctions can include fines or imprisonment, depending on whether the purpose is to coerce compliance (civil contempt) or to punish past disobedience (criminal contempt); due process protections still apply, with hearings and opportunities to comply. This makes the broad and accurate consequence "you may be held in contempt" the best answer.

4. Which of the following is a potential consequence for not following a subpoena?

- A. Fine only
- B. No consequence
- C. A warning only
- D. Contempt and possible arrest warrant**

When a subpoena is issued, it is a legal command to testify or produce documents. If someone refuses to follow that command, the court can enforce it by holding the person in contempt. Contempt of court is a serious sanction that can lead to penalties such as fines and, in many cases, an arrest warrant or detention until the person complies. This shows why not following a subpoena isn't just a minor issue—it can bring real coercive consequences designed to compel obedience and preserve the integrity of the judicial process. While some people might think a warning or a small fine would suffice, the enforceable remedy typically extends to contempt and the possibility of arrest to ensure compliance.

5. What formal instrument compels a witness to appear in court?

- A. Subpoena**
- B. Warrant
- C. Notice
- D. Summons

A subpoena is the formal instrument that compels a witness to appear in court. It is a court-issued order requiring the person to attend at a specified time and place to testify, and it can also require the production of documents (subpoena duces tecum). This tool is specifically designed to secure a witness's presence and testimony. A summons is typically used to bring defendants or parties to court and may not always compel a witness to testify in the same way. A warrant is for arrest or searching, not for compelling testimony, and a notice is too informal to obligate appearance. Violating a subpoena can lead to penalties such as contempt of court.

6. Which amendment is commonly understood to apply to individuals through incorporation at the state level?

- A. Fourteenth Amendment**
- B. Seventh Amendment
- C. First Amendment
- D. Fourth Amendment

The main idea is incorporation—the process by which the protections in the Bill of Rights are extended to state and local governments through the Fourteenth Amendment. The Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment is the mechanism courts use to apply federal rights to individuals when governments at the state or local level act. That's why this amendment is the best answer: it's the vehicle that makes most of the Bill of Rights binding on states. Over time, the Supreme Court has used selective incorporation to apply rights like free speech, religious freedom, and protection against unreasonable searches and seizures to the states, all grounded in the Fourteenth Amendment. The First and Fourth Amendments provide those rights, but they become applicable to the states through incorporation, not on their own as the sole vehicle. The Seventh Amendment's jury trial right in civil cases is not fully incorporated, so it's not the standard example of incorporation to the states.

7. Evidence collected by a Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE) is admissible within how many hours after collection according to the material?

- A. 24 hours
- B. 72 hours**
- C. 48 hours
- D. 96 hours

The main idea being tested is the time frame in which evidence collected by a SANE remains admissible after collection. The material specifies a 72-hour window. This period reflects how long key physical and trace evidence, especially DNA, is most reliably recoverable and preservable when proper packaging and chain of custody are maintained. Collecting and preserving evidence within 72 hours helps maximize lab viability and strengthens its admissibility in court. While other sources may cite shorter or longer timeframes, the guideline in this material centers on 72 hours as the standard. Always follow your agency's protocols and the jurisdictional rules, since exact requirements can vary.

8. What did Sir Robert Peel contribute to policing?

- A. Peelian reform. Started the Metropolitan Police Act in 1829**
- B. Created the first state police agency
- C. Expanded private security services
- D. Introduced community policing

Peel's major contribution was establishing a modern, professional police service in London through reform and the Metropolitan Police Act of 1829. He argued for a centralized, publicly funded force under civilian oversight that would prevent crime and maintain order, rather than relying on scattered, inconsistent watchmen. The Metropolitan Police Act created the Metropolitan Police Service, introducing a standing, uniformed force with a formal structure and accountability. This shift marked the move from fragmented local policing to a centralized, professional model, and it helped establish the principle that the police are part of the public they serve and should operate as public servants. That's why this option is the best description of his impact. The other choices describe ideas that don't match Peel's accomplishment: a state-wide police agency didn't originate with Peel in this context, private security expansion isn't what he pursued, and while Peel's reforms influenced later concepts of policing, the formal idea of community policing developed long after his time.

9. Which factor influences the cap under the Tort Claims Act?

- A. Type of damage and number of people involved**
- B. Time since incident
- C. Officer age
- D. Jurisdiction

Caps under the Tort Claims Act aren't a single fixed ceiling; they change based on what kind of harm is claimed and how many people are affected. Different damage categories—such as bodily injury, property damage, or noneconomic damages—often have separate limits, and when multiple victims are involved, the cap can be applied per person or per incident, or shared among claimants. These factors determine the total amount the government can be liable for in a given case, more than things like how long since the incident, the officer's age, or even the jurisdiction, which sets the applicable statute but doesn't in itself define the limit in the same way.

10. Under the Terry stop concept, what must exist to justify a pat-down?

A. Reasonable suspicion of armed and dangerous person

B. Probable cause

C. A warrant

D. Consent

The essential rule here is that a Terry stop allows a brief detention based on reasonable suspicion of criminal activity. If that suspicion includes a belief that the person is armed and dangerous, the officer may perform a quick pat-down of the outer clothing to check for weapons. This frisk is strictly for safety and is limited in scope to discovering weapons; it is not a general search for evidence. Probable cause, a warrant, or consent may permit other actions, but they are not the standard needed to justify a pat-down under Terry.

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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://dpsleoce.examzify.com>

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

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