

# Indiana Data and Communications System (IDACS) Practice Test (Sample)

## Study Guide



**Everything you need from our exam experts!**

**Copyright © 2025 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**

## **Questions**

- 1. On what basis are all National Sex Offender Registry records maintained?**
  - A. Employee performance reviews**
  - B. Documented criminal history information**
  - C. Community feedback and complaints**
  - D. Public inquiries and reports**
- 2. What must be signed by the victim prior to the entry of a record into the Identity Theft File?**
  - A. A waiver form**
  - B. The consent value**
  - C. A verification document**
  - D. An acknowledgment of rights**
- 3. When making an inquiry into the INS Alien File, what does the LESC provide?**
  - A. A written report of findings**
  - B. A telephone call for clarification**
  - C. An automated acknowledgment of inquiry receipt**
  - D. A request for further documentation**
- 4. Who is responsible for placing a locate on an IDACS/NCIC wanted entry?**
  - A. The agency that entered the record**
  - B. The recovering agency**
  - C. The agency that requested the record**
  - D. The state police department**
- 5. Which of the following files does NOT have image capability?**
  - A. The Criminal File and the Evidence File**
  - B. The Gun File and the Security File**
  - C. The Record File and the Monitoring File**
  - D. The Civil File and the Personal File**

- 6. When inquiring into BMV Drivers License Files, which is the preferred inquiry approach?**
- A. License Plate number**
  - B. Name, Date of Birth, and Gender**
  - C. Social Security Number**
  - D. Address and Date of Birth**
- 7. Can a living person whose identity cannot be ascertained be entered into the missing person file in IDACS/NCIC?**
- A. Yes**
  - B. No**
  - C. Only if they are minors**
  - D. Only if there is a witness**
- 8. How does IDACS handle sensitive information?**
- A. By allowing open access**
  - B. By implementing strict access controls**
  - C. By sharing information freely**
  - D. By archiving data indefinitely**
- 9. How can an inquiry be made into the NLETS Hazardous Materials File?**
- A. By entering the chemical name**
  - B. By entering the U.N. number**
  - C. By entering the CAS number**
  - D. By using the registration number**
- 10. What site condition must be in place around terminals accessing the Indiana Data and Communications System?**
- A. Previously approved by the IDACS Committee**
  - B. Location with adequate lighting**
  - C. Site with no public access**
  - D. Near law enforcement offices**

## **Answers**

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

## **Explanations**

SAMPLE



**1. On what basis are all National Sex Offender Registry records maintained?**

- A. Employee performance reviews**
- B. Documented criminal history information**
- C. Community feedback and complaints**
- D. Public inquiries and reports**

The correct choice is based on the fact that the National Sex Offender Registry records are maintained primarily through documented criminal history information. This means that the information contained within the registry is derived from official records of individuals who have been convicted of sexual offenses. This documentation is critical because it ensures that the data is accurate, reliable, and legally verified, which is essential for law enforcement agencies and the public to assess potential risks and ensure community safety. Maintaining records in this manner allows for a structured approach to monitoring sex offenders and provides a way to track compliance with registration requirements. It relies on legal documentation rather than subjective sources or personal opinions, which could vary widely and lead to inconsistencies in the data. Hence, the integrity of the information in the registry is upheld through meticulously gathered criminal history information.

**2. What must be signed by the victim prior to the entry of a record into the Identity Theft File?**

- A. A waiver form**
- B. The consent value**
- C. A verification document**
- D. An acknowledgment of rights**

The correct answer, "the consent value," reflects a critical aspect of handling identity theft cases within the context of the Indiana Data and Communications System (IDACS). Before entering a record into the Identity Theft File, it is essential to obtain the victim's consent. This ensures that the victim is actively involved in the process and has agreed to the reporting of their information, which is vital for maintaining privacy and compliance with legal standards. The consent value serves as a formal indication that the victim understands the implications of entering their information into the system and agrees to it. It is important in safeguarding the rights of the victim, ensuring that their personal information is handled responsibly. Consent is a foundational principle in identity theft cases, as it establishes the legitimacy of the record being created. In contrast to the other options, which may refer to related but distinct processes, the consent value specifically targets the requirement for explicit agreement from the victim before any further action is taken regarding their identity theft claim within the IDACS framework. This step is crucial in protecting victims' rights and maintaining the integrity of the data entered into law enforcement databases.

**3. When making an inquiry into the INS Alien File, what does the LESC provide?**

- A. A written report of findings**
- B. A telephone call for clarification**
- C. An automated acknowledgment of inquiry receipt**
- D. A request for further documentation**

The correct answer highlights the role of the Law Enforcement Support Center (LESC) in processing inquiries related to the INS Alien File. Specifically, when an inquiry is made, the LESC provides an automated acknowledgment of the receipt of the inquiry. This automated response serves as confirmation to the inquirer that their request has been received and is being processed, ensuring they have a record of their submission and an indication that the process has been initiated. This acknowledgment is crucial for law enforcement agencies to track ongoing inquiries and to manage their communication with the LESC efficiently. It establishes a clear communication line and helps maintain the integrity of the inquiry process by informing the inquirer that action is underway concerning their request.

**4. Who is responsible for placing a locate on an IDACS/NCIC wanted entry?**

- A. The agency that entered the record**
- B. The recovering agency**
- C. The agency that requested the record**
- D. The state police department**

The correct choice is tied to the responsibilities surrounding the management of wanted entries in the IDACS/NCIC system. The recovering agency, which is the entity that successfully locates or apprehends the individual associated with a wanted entry, holds the responsibility for placing a locate on that entry. This is crucial because the purpose of a locate is to update the system with new information regarding the status of the wanted person based on the recovery efforts of that agency. This process allows for efficient communication among law enforcement agencies by ensuring that the status of wanted individuals is current and accessible. While the agency that entered the record might initially create the wanted entry, the responsibility for maintaining and updating the status falls to the agency taking action on the recovery. In contrast, the agency that requested the record does not have the ownership or the responsibility for placing locates, as their role typically revolves around seeking information rather than reporting updates. Similarly, the state police department, while often involved in overseeing and coordinating statewide law enforcement efforts, does not inherently carry the responsibility for each individual wanted entry unless it specifically pertains to a case they are managing directly. Thus, the emphasis on the recovering agency properly encapsulates the operational workflow of the IDACS/NCIC system regarding wanted entries.

**5. Which of the following files does NOT have image capability?**

- A. The Criminal File and the Evidence File**
- B. The Gun File and the Security File**
- C. The Record File and the Monitoring File**
- D. The Civil File and the Personal File**

The Gun File and the Security File do not have image capability, making this the correct choice. In the context of IDACS, certain types of files are designed to handle specific data formats and functionalities. The Gun File, for example, is focused on firearms registration and related data, while the Security File deals with security protocols and might be oriented towards operational details rather than multimedia elements such as images. It's important to understand the specific purposes of the various files within IDACS. Some files are more focused on records that require detailed documentation through images, such as the Criminal File or the Evidence File, as they often deal with items that necessitate visual representation for clarity and validation. Each file serves a unique function in the system, and the lack of image capability in the Gun File and Security File reflects the nature of the data they contain and the typical needs of law enforcement when accessing this information.

**6. When inquiring into BMV Drivers License Files, which is the preferred inquiry approach?**

- A. License Plate number**
- B. Name, Date of Birth, and Gender**
- C. Social Security Number**
- D. Address and Date of Birth**

The preferred inquiry approach when accessing BMV Drivers License Files is to use the combination of name, date of birth, and gender. This method leverages critical identifiers that help narrow down the results while minimizing the chances of confusion with similarly named individuals. Using a name in conjunction with the date of birth is particularly effective because it is a unique, personal identifier that, when matched with gender, enhances accuracy in retrieving the relevant driver's license information. This combination helps ensure that the information obtained pertains to the correct individual, thereby reducing the likelihood of errors that could arise from more common or less specific identifiers. While the other options may also provide information, they could lead to less accurate queries. For instance, a license plate number is specific to a vehicle rather than an individual, which may not provide the desired personal information about a driver's license. Meanwhile, while a social security number is distinct and useful, its use may be restricted due to privacy concerns. Additionally, an address combined with date of birth can sometimes yield ambiguous results, especially if multiple individuals share that information. This underscores the importance of utilizing the most effective combination of identifiers for accurate data retrieval in BMV inquiries.

**7. Can a living person whose identity cannot be ascertained be entered into the missing person file in IDACS/NCIC?**

**A. Yes**

**B. No**

**C. Only if they are minors**

**D. Only if there is a witness**

A living person whose identity cannot be ascertained cannot be entered into the missing person file in IDACS/NCIC due to specific criteria and regulations governing the collection and reporting of missing persons. This helps ensure that only those individuals who meet established criteria are recorded in the system, promoting accuracy and reliability in the data. For a case to be logged in the missing person file, there typically must be some form of verification regarding the person's identity. This requirement ensures that law enforcement agencies focus on legitimate missing person cases, which can be critical in prioritizing resources and investigations. Other options may suggest that specific circumstances could allow for the entry of an unidentified living person, like minor status or witness presence, but the fundamental rule is that without ascertainable identity, the entry cannot occur. This emphasizes the importance of clear identification in managing missing person cases effectively.

**8. How does IDACS handle sensitive information?**

**A. By allowing open access**

**B. By implementing strict access controls**

**C. By sharing information freely**

**D. By archiving data indefinitely**

IDACS handles sensitive information by implementing strict access controls. This approach is essential for safeguarding personal and confidential data, ensuring that only authorized personnel can access it. Access controls help to prevent unauthorized use and protect against potential breaches, thus maintaining data integrity and user privacy. In a system that deals with sensitive data, it is critical to have robust security measures in place. Such measures can include password protection, roles and permissions assigned to users based on their needs, and monitoring access logs to track who has accessed what information. By maintaining a level of confidentiality and security, IDACS upholds regulatory and ethical standards. Other approaches, such as allowing open access or sharing information freely, would compromise the security of sensitive data, while archiving data indefinitely without controls could lead to unauthorized access or misuse of older, potentially sensitive information. This highlights the importance of a well-structured access control system in managing sensitive information effectively.

**9. How can an inquiry be made into the NLETS Hazardous Materials File?**

- A. By entering the chemical name**
- B. By entering the U.N. number**
- C. By entering the CAS number**
- D. By using the registration number**

The National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (NLETS) Hazardous Materials File allows for inquiries to be made using specific identifiers. In this context, the U.N. number is the correct method for querying this file. The U.N. number is a unique identification number assigned to hazardous substances and is recognized internationally, making it an essential reference for law enforcement and emergency responders when dealing with hazardous materials. Using the U.N. number ensures accurate access to relevant data about chemicals, including their properties, risks, and handling guidelines, assisting in informed decision-making during emergencies. While other identifiers like the chemical name or CAS number may be useful in different databases or contexts, for the NLETS Hazardous Materials File, the U.N. number is specifically designed for such inquiries. This specificity is crucial in situations involving hazardous materials to ensure clarity and precision in communication and response.

**10. What site condition must be in place around terminals accessing the Indiana Data and Communications System?**

- A. Previously approved by the IDACS Committee**
- B. Location with adequate lighting**
- C. Site with no public access**
- D. Near law enforcement offices**

The correct choice emphasizes the importance of having prior approval from the IDACS Committee for any site accessing the Indiana Data and Communications System. This requirement ensures that terminals utilizing IDACS comply with established security and operational standards set forth by the Committee. Such approval not only verifies that the site meets specific technical and security protocols, but it also ensures that any sensitive data accessed through the system is protected in accordance with legal and regulatory guidelines. Having an approved site contributes to the overall integrity of law enforcement operations that rely on IDACS for crucial data communications. By establishing a controlled environment, the risk of unauthorized access to sensitive information is mitigated. This highlights the critical nature of adherence to oversight and regulation for any site condition. The other potential site conditions, while relevant in their own right, do not have the same regulatory backing as the requirement for the IDACS Committee's approval. Adequate lighting, public access considerations, and proximity to law enforcement offices may support operational efficiency and safety, but they are subordinate to the necessity of having prior approval from the appropriate governing body overseeing the system.