

# MPD Sergeant General Orders Practice Exam (Sample)

## Study Guide



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**SAMPLE**

## **Questions**

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- 1. What does high visibility patrol tactics require regarding roll calls per week?**
  - A. 1 roll call**
  - B. 2 roll calls**
  - C. 3 roll calls**
  - D. 4 roll calls**
- 2. What is required for members to conduct a search warrant outside of DC?**
  - A. Prior approval by the local sheriff**
  - B. Prior approval by the district commander or units in charge**
  - C. Automatic permission if in pursuit**
  - D. Notification to federal authorities only**
- 3. What is the protocol if military personnel must be detained?**
  - A. They should be released immediately**
  - B. Notify armed forces through the 'SOCC'**
  - C. Conduct an immediate trial**
  - D. Transfer them to local law enforcement**
- 4. How does confirmation bias influence behavior?**
  - A. It leads to uninformed decisions**
  - B. It creates doubt in one's beliefs**
  - C. It results in treating individuals consistently with preconceived notions**
  - D. It encourages collaboration and fairness**
- 5. What code should not be used by members during a bomb threat?**
  - A. Code 1000**
  - B. Code 1089**
  - C. Code 2000**
  - D. Code 5000**

- 6. Who requests services from SOD watch commander?**
- A. Chief of Police**
  - B. Community Affairs Officer**
  - C. CDU Members**
  - D. Field Force Team**
- 7. What action should be taken for minor officer misconduct?**
- A. Complete a PD Form 43**
  - B. Issue a formal reprimand**
  - C. Use a PD Form 750 for documentation**
  - D. Conduct a performance review**
- 8. What occurs if a look-out requires continuation beyond 24 hours?**
- A. It is automatically continued**
  - B. Must follow up with a teletype request**
  - C. It is deleted**
  - D. It goes to public announcement**
- 9. What does the notice to the owner of a biting animal include?**
- A. Information on how to train the dog**
  - B. Instructions for a follow-up investigation**
  - C. A form for reporting incidents**
  - D. Notification of dog registration expiration**
- 10. What is the procedure for occupants remaining in a location during the execution of a search warrant?**
- A. All must be arrested**
  - B. All must be searched and handcuffed**
  - C. Only occupants will be patted down**
  - D. Occupants must leave immediately**

## **Answers**

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

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## **Explanations**

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**1. What does high visibility patrol tactics require regarding roll calls per week?**

- A. 1 roll call**
- B. 2 roll calls**
- C. 3 roll calls**
- D. 4 roll calls**

High visibility patrol tactics emphasize the importance of regular roll calls to ensure that all officers are well-informed, understand their duties, and are prepared for active patrolling. The requirement of conducting two roll calls per week allows for adequate communication and dissemination of critical information regarding crime trends, community issues, and operational updates. This frequency facilitates a closer connection between officers and the community they serve, enhancing their visibility and presence. Conducting only one roll call may not provide sufficient opportunities for officers to receive necessary updates or engage in meaningful discussions about strategies and tactics. Thus, the requirement of two roll calls is designed to optimize officer readiness and improve community policing efforts, reinforcing the efficacy of high visibility patrol tactics.

**2. What is required for members to conduct a search warrant outside of DC?**

- A. Prior approval by the local sheriff**
- B. Prior approval by the district commander or units in charge**
- C. Automatic permission if in pursuit**
- D. Notification to federal authorities only**

For conducting a search warrant outside of Washington, D.C., it is essential for members to obtain prior approval by the district commander or the units in charge. This requirement ensures that there is appropriate oversight and coordination when an operation involves jurisdiction beyond the confines of the district, aligning with established protocols and ensuring that all legal implications are considered. Obtaining this approval fosters interdepartmental communication and helps maintain accountability and adherence to the laws governing search warrants. It also assists in preventing jurisdictional conflicts and ensures that members are supported with the necessary resources and backup from chain of command. In contrast, other options would not adequately meet the necessary procedural guidelines. For instance, relying solely on local sheriffs may create inconsistency, as approval processes vary widely by jurisdiction. The notion of "automatic permission if in pursuit" doesn't acknowledge the legal complexities involved in conducting searches outside the home jurisdiction. Lastly, notifying federal authorities alone does not replace the need for prior approval from the relevant district command, which is crucial for maintaining order and protocol during such operations.

### **3. What is the protocol if military personnel must be detained?**

- A. They should be released immediately**
- B. Notify armed forces through the 'SOCC'**
- C. Conduct an immediate trial**
- D. Transfer them to local law enforcement**

The protocol for detaining military personnel involves notifying the armed forces through the 'SOCC' (Standard Operating Command Center). This procedure is vital because it ensures that military personnel are dealt with in accordance with military law and regulations, which differ from civilian procedures. Military members are subject to the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) rather than local or state laws, and their handling must align with established military protocols. By notifying the 'SOCC', the appropriate military authorities can take the necessary steps to ensure that the personnel are managed correctly, which may include investigating the incident, handling any necessary disciplinary action, or providing support to the service members involved. This maintains proper military discipline and clarity on jurisdiction, which is critical in situations involving military personnel. The other options do not align with the established protocols for handling military personnel, as they either misrepresent the authority structure or overlook essential steps that must be taken to respect military law.

### **4. How does confirmation bias influence behavior?**

- A. It leads to uninformed decisions**
- B. It creates doubt in one's beliefs**
- C. It results in treating individuals consistently with preconceived notions**
- D. It encourages collaboration and fairness**

Confirmation bias is a cognitive phenomenon where individuals tend to favor information that confirms their preexisting beliefs or hypotheses while disregarding information that contradicts them. This bias significantly influences behavior, particularly in social interactions and decision-making processes. When confirmation bias is at play, individuals are likely to treat others based on their preconceived notions rather than objectively evaluating the information or the individual themselves. For example, if someone has a belief about a particular group of people, they may only acknowledge behaviors or evidence that align with that belief, reinforcing their original opinion without consideration of alternative perspectives. This tendency can lead to a cycle where first impressions or stereotypes dictate how individuals are perceived and treated, often resulting in a lack of fairness. Rather than engaging with the unique attributes and behaviors of individuals, one's judgement is clouded by existing biases, which can perpetuate misunderstandings and conflicts. Understanding confirmation bias is crucial for promoting a more objective and fair approach to interactions, emphasizing the importance of being aware of our own beliefs and striving to seek out a broader range of perspectives and information.

**5. What code should not be used by members during a bomb threat?**

- A. Code 1000**
- B. Code 1089**
- C. Code 2000**
- D. Code 5000**

In the context of responding to a bomb threat, the correct choice highlights that Code 1089 should not be used by members. This is because Code 1089 typically refers to an incident or operational situation that does not pertain to bomb threats and is considered inappropriate for that specific scenario. Using a code that is not designated for bomb threats could lead to confusion among law enforcement and emergency responders, hindering the response to such a serious situation. The other codes mentioned, such as Code 1000, Code 2000, and Code 5000, are likely designated for specific types of urgent situations, including bomb threats or emergency responses, making them proper for use in those contexts. Effective communication is vital in emergency deployments. Understanding which codes are appropriate for specific situations ensures that all personnel are on the same page and can respond efficiently. Thus, clarity in the use of codes enhances safety and operational effectiveness during critical incidents like bomb threats.

**6. Who requests services from SOD watch commander?**

- A. Chief of Police**
- B. Community Affairs Officer**
- C. CDU Members**
- D. Field Force Team**

The request for services from the Special Operations Division (SOD) watch commander primarily comes from CDU Members, who are responsible for deploying emergency and tactical resources in various situations. They are the ones on the ground who identify specific operational needs, whether it be crowd control, special event support, or other tactical responses that require the unique capabilities that SOD can provide. This distinction is important because the other roles listed, such as the Chief of Police or the Community Affairs Officer, typically involve oversight and community relations responsibilities rather than direct operational requests. Similarly, while the Field Force Team may be involved in operations, they do not have the authority or function to directly request services from the SOD watch commander. Thus, CDU Members being the correct choice highlights their frontline role in coordinating with specialized units for effective response and support.

**7. What action should be taken for minor officer misconduct?**

- A. Complete a PD Form 43**
- B. Issue a formal reprimand**
- C. Use a PD Form 750 for documentation**
- D. Conduct a performance review**

For minor officer misconduct, the most appropriate action is to use a PD Form 750 for documentation. This form is specifically designed to document instances of minor misconduct, allowing for an official and standardized record of the incident. Proper documentation is crucial in maintaining accountability and provides a clear reference for any future reviews or actions concerning the officer's conduct. Utilizing the PD Form 750 ensures that there is a formal process in place to address and record minor misconduct, which can be necessary for performance evaluations and any potential escalations of the situation. This approach helps ensure consistency in addressing minor issues while also providing the opportunity for corrective actions without escalating to more severe responses. In contrast, the other options involve either formal reprimands or documentation practices that are more suited for serious infractions or higher levels of misconduct, where the consequences and implications are significantly greater. Engaging such measures for minor misconduct would be disproportionate and could undermine the intention to support officer development and improve performance through appropriate channels.

**8. What occurs if a look-out requires continuation beyond 24 hours?**

- A. It is automatically continued**
- B. Must follow up with a teletype request**
- C. It is deleted**
- D. It goes to public announcement**

If a look-out requires continuation beyond 24 hours, a teletype request must be submitted to ensure that the look-out remains active. This process allows for proper documentation and formal approval for extending the duration of the look-out. It is essential to follow this procedure as it maintains accountability and ensures that all relevant personnel are informed of the extended look-out status. In contrast, simply allowing a look-out to continue automatically without re-evaluation could lead to mismanagement of resources or outdated information. Similarly, deleting a look-out would negate any ongoing efforts to locate a subject, and turning it into a public announcement is a different procedure altogether that serves a separate purpose. Therefore, submitting a teletype request is the correct protocol to follow for extending a look-out beyond the initial 24 hours.

**9. What does the notice to the owner of a biting animal include?**

- A. Information on how to train the dog**
- B. Instructions for a follow-up investigation**
- C. A form for reporting incidents**
- D. Notification of dog registration expiration**

The notice to the owner of a biting animal typically includes instructions for a follow-up investigation. This is important because it ensures that the incident is properly documented and any necessary actions are taken to assess the situation, determine the health status of the animal, and evaluate potential risks to the public. Follow-up investigations may involve health checks for rabies or other diseases, interviews with witnesses, and gathering of further evidence regarding the biting incident. Properly informing the owner about the follow-up process helps in dealing with public safety concerns and in enforcing regulations regarding animal behavior. This type of information is critical to managing animal control and ensuring accountability from the animal's owner.

**10. What is the procedure for occupants remaining in a location during the execution of a search warrant?**

- A. All must be arrested**
- B. All must be searched and handcuffed**
- C. Only occupants will be patted down**
- D. Occupants must leave immediately**

The appropriate procedure for occupants remaining in a location during the execution of a search warrant involves ensuring safety and security during the operation. The correct approach is to conduct a pat-down of the occupants. This allows law enforcement officers to ensure that the individuals do not possess any weapons or dangerous items that could pose a threat during the search. Patting down the occupants is a reasonable safety measure that helps maintain control of the situation without unnecessarily escalating tensions. It allows for the identification of individuals who may have the potential to interfere with the search or pose risks to officer safety. This practice aligns with the principle of minimizing risk while adhering to legal standards during the execution of a warrant. The other options would not align with standard procedures. Arresting all occupants could be excessive, especially if they are not suspected of any wrongdoing. Requiring all occupants to be searched and handcuffed or making them leave immediately without proper justification can also lead to unnecessary complications and may not be compliant with legal standards regarding personal rights and liberties during warrant executions.