

National Crime Information Center (NCIC) / Texas Crime Information Center (TCIC) Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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SAMPLE

Questions

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- 1. What is the primary use of OMNIXX?**
 - A. To search for criminal databases in Texas**
 - B. To navigate to other States and Interpol**
 - C. To manage vehicle registrations**
 - D. To track stolen property within Texas**
- 2. What type of information can be accessed through an off-line technique with NCIC and TCIC?**
 - A. General public data**
 - B. Inaccessible data through standard inquiry**
 - C. Only information pertaining to ongoing investigations**
 - D. State-specific records**
- 3. How does NCIC facilitate communication between law enforcement agencies?**
 - A. By enabling face-to-face meetings**
 - B. By providing a secure email service**
 - C. By allowing for seamless data queries and exchange across jurisdictions**
 - D. By offering a shared physical database**
- 4. Why were less lethal munitions developed?**
 - A. To increase the impact of force**
 - B. To provide a less lethal option for law enforcement and military**
 - C. To replace traditional ammunition**
 - D. To reduce training costs for officers**
- 5. Can criminal histories be sent to pagers?**
 - A. No, it is not allowed**
 - B. Yes**
 - C. Only for emergency situations**
 - D. Yes, but limited to certain agencies**

- 6. What is the primary use of the Stop Stick?**
- A. To enhance vehicle speed**
 - B. To deflate tires in a controlled manner**
 - C. To block traffic on the road**
 - D. To signal other officers**
- 7. What kind of escape route should you establish when deploying Stop Stick?**
- A. A direct path to your vehicle**
 - B. Any available route**
 - C. One away from the road**
 - D. A route towards the suspect**
- 8. If evidence shows the alleged act occurred, but it was lawful and justified according to departmental policy, what is the finding?**
- A. Inconclusive**
 - B. Sustained**
 - C. Exonerated**
 - D. Unfounded**
- 9. Can citizens access the information contained within the NCIC?**
- A. Yes, with a valid ID**
 - B. No, access is restricted to authorized personnel**
 - C. Yes, through public records requests**
 - D. No, but it's available to family members**
- 10. What angle is recommended for the strike of the ASP?**
- A. 30 degree angle**
 - B. 45 degree angle**
 - C. 60 degree angle**
 - D. 90 degree angle**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is the primary use of OMNIXX?

- A. To search for criminal databases in Texas**
- B. To navigate to other States and Interpol**
- C. To manage vehicle registrations**
- D. To track stolen property within Texas**

The primary use of OMNIXX is to serve as an interface that enables law enforcement agencies to access and navigate across multiple databases, including communication with other states and international entities like Interpol. This capability is essential for facilitating comprehensive investigations that require data from beyond local or state jurisdictions. By linking various databases, OMNIXX helps law enforcement efficiently share information and coordinate efforts during investigations or emergencies. In contrast, searching for criminal databases in Texas is typically handled by specific statewide systems, and vehicle registration management is a separate function that falls under the purview of motor vehicle authorities. While tracking stolen property is also a vital function of law enforcement, OMNIXX's primary role is broader, emphasizing the connectivity and information-sharing aspects necessary for dynamic and effective policing across different regions.

2. What type of information can be accessed through an off-line technique with NCIC and TCIC?

- A. General public data**
- B. Inaccessible data through standard inquiry**
- C. Only information pertaining to ongoing investigations**
- D. State-specific records**

The ability to access information through an off-line technique with NCIC and TCIC is primarily associated with inaccessible data through standard inquiry. Off-line techniques allow law enforcement agencies to retrieve and analyze data that may not be available through regular queries in real-time systems. This can include more sensitive or specialized information that is vital for investigations but not provided during standard inquiries. In contrast, general public data is typically available without special access requirements, and state-specific records may be accessible through regular systems as well. While ongoing investigations could leverage off-line techniques, the emphasis is on data that doesn't fall under standard inquiry processes, making "inaccessible data through standard inquiry" the most accurate choice. This promotes the operational capability of law enforcement to delve into deeper records or historical data that would not be readily available during routine checks.

3. How does NCIC facilitate communication between law enforcement agencies?

- A. By enabling face-to-face meetings**
- B. By providing a secure email service**
- C. By allowing for seamless data queries and exchange across jurisdictions**
- D. By offering a shared physical database**

NCIC facilitates communication between law enforcement agencies primarily by allowing for seamless data queries and exchange across jurisdictions. This system is designed to provide immediate access to critical information, such as criminal records, stolen property, and other law enforcement-related data, which can be vital for investigations, inter-agency collaboration, and public safety efforts. Through the NCIC, authorized law enforcement personnel can quickly perform searches and retrieve information in real-time. This capability eliminates the need for physical meetings or the use of slower methods like shared physical databases, making the process both efficient and secure. Additionally, it enhances communication by ensuring that all agencies, regardless of their location, can access the same set of data, thus fostering collaboration and improving response times to incidents.

4. Why were less lethal munitions developed?

- A. To increase the impact of force**
- B. To provide a less lethal option for law enforcement and military**
- C. To replace traditional ammunition**
- D. To reduce training costs for officers**

Less lethal munitions were specifically developed to provide law enforcement and military personnel with options that can incapacitate individuals without causing permanent injury or death. The rationale behind this development is rooted in the desire to minimize harm in situations where the use of deadly force is not justified or necessary. By offering alternatives that can subdue a threat while reducing the risk of fatal outcomes, agencies can apply force more judiciously. This approach allows for a continuum of force that matches the level of threat and the circumstances encountered by officers. It is particularly useful in scenarios like crowd control, arrest situations, and when dealing with individuals suffering from mental health crises, where traditional firearms might escalate the situation unnecessarily. The goal is to protect both the public and the officers involved while upholding the principles of proportionality in the use of force.

5. Can criminal histories be sent to pagers?

- A. No, it is not allowed**
- B. Yes**
- C. Only for emergency situations**
- D. Yes, but limited to certain agencies**

The ability to send criminal histories to pagers is typically not permitted for security and confidentiality reasons. While the correctness of the provided answer suggests that it is acceptable to send this sensitive information via pagers, this is inconsistent with established protocols regarding the handling of criminal history information. In practice, maintaining the security and privacy of criminal records is paramount, which means that such information must be shared through secure and controlled channels, rather than through potentially unsecured devices like pagers. This ensures that sensitive data is not exposed and that it is accessed only by authorized individuals in secure environments. The other answer choices highlight the restrictions placed on transmitting criminal history data, specifically emphasizing the importance of confidentiality and proper data handling procedures in law enforcement and criminal justice settings. Understanding these protocols is essential for properly managing and retrieving criminal history information.

6. What is the primary use of the Stop Stick?

- A. To enhance vehicle speed**
- B. To deflate tires in a controlled manner**
- C. To block traffic on the road**
- D. To signal other officers**

The primary use of the Stop Stick is to deflate tires in a controlled manner. This tool is designed specifically for law enforcement to safely disable a vehicle that is fleeing from a police stop or involved in a pursuit. When deployed appropriately, the Stop Stick punctures the tires of the vehicle, allowing them to lose air gradually. This controlled deflation helps prevent high-speed crashes and allows for a safer resolution of pursuit situations. While enhancing vehicle speed, blocking traffic, or signaling other officers can be associated with various tools and tactics in law enforcement, these usages do not align with the intended purpose of the Stop Stick. The safety and effectiveness of stopping a vehicle without causing further danger to the occupants or the public is the central goal of this tool.

7. What kind of escape route should you establish when deploying Stop Stick?

- A. A direct path to your vehicle**
- B. Any available route**
- C. One away from the road**
- D. A route towards the suspect**

Establishing an escape route that is away from the road is crucial when deploying Stop Stick because it prioritizes the safety of law enforcement personnel and ensures a proper tactical response. By choosing a route that leads away from potential dangers, officers can avoid being in the direct line of sight of the suspect or their vehicle, reducing the risk of injury during a high-stress situation. In a pursuit scenario, suspects can be unpredictable, and their actions may pose a risk to officers in close proximity. A path away from the road provides a safer alternative, allowing officers to retreat to a secure location while still monitoring the situation and maintaining a strategic advantage. In contrast, a direct path to your vehicle or any available route may expose officers to unnecessary risk, and a route towards the suspect could compromise their safety by putting them in the suspect's line of fire or immediate area of operation. Therefore, the selected route emphasizes safety and tactical awareness in dynamic and potentially hazardous environments.

8. If evidence shows the alleged act occurred, but it was lawful and justified according to departmental policy, what is the finding?

- A. Inconclusive**
- B. Sustained**
- C. Exonerated**
- D. Unfounded**

The finding is classified as exonerated when evidence indicates that an alleged act indeed took place, but it was determined to be lawful and justified according to departmental policy. This designation acknowledges that the action, although it occurred, aligns with the rules and standards set forth by the department, effectively demonstrating that no wrongdoing transpired. Exoneration is important in policing, as it protects officers from unjust ramifications for actions taken within the scope of their duties and reinforces the legitimacy of their response to situations based on existing policy. Such a result affirms that the officer acted appropriately, following regulations that guide their conduct in the field.

9. Can citizens access the information contained within the NCIC?

- A. Yes, with a valid ID**
- B. No, access is restricted to authorized personnel**
- C. Yes, through public records requests**
- D. No, but it's available to family members**

Access to the information within the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) is indeed restricted to authorized personnel, primarily law enforcement agencies and their designated users. This is because the NCIC contains sensitive and sometimes confidential information related to criminal histories, missing persons, stolen property, and more. Allowing public access could potentially compromise investigations, violate privacy rights, and undermine the integrity of law enforcement operations. The information is considered law enforcement sensitive, so only those with the appropriate clearance and training can use it for official purposes. Options like providing access to citizens with valid IDs, through public records requests, or to family members do not align with the stringent access protocols designed to protect the integrity of the data and ensure it is used only for law enforcement purposes. This makes the response that access is restricted to authorized personnel the correct one.

10. What angle is recommended for the strike of the ASP?

- A. 30 degree angle**
- B. 45 degree angle**
- C. 60 degree angle**
- D. 90 degree angle**

The recommended angle for striking with the ASP (Armament Systems and Procedures) baton is a 45-degree angle. This angle is optimal for delivering effective strikes while maximizing control and minimizing the risk of injury to both the officer and the subject. Striking at a 45-degree angle allows for better penetration and impact, helping to incapacitate the target while maintaining a strong and stable posture for the officer. This angle also ensures that the baton can be used to target vulnerable areas of the body effectively, enhancing both the defensive and offensive capabilities of the officer. Utilizing other angles, such as a more acute 30-degree angle or a steeper 60-degree angle, may not provide the same level of effectiveness or efficiency. A 90-degree angle would likely be inefficient and could result in less impactful strikes, compromising the overall effectiveness of the technique. Therefore, a 45-degree angle strikes the right balance for tactical use in law enforcement scenarios.