

National Crime Information Center (NCIC) Training Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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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. What is required to ensure confidentiality when using a fax machine for transmitting III information?**
 - A. Authorization from a supervisor**
 - B. Both parties must be present**
 - C. Secret codes for transmission**
 - D. A secure line must be used**

- 2. When entering the gun into NCIC, what code should be placed in the MAK Field for firearms with a serial number?**
 - A. xxx**
 - B. zzz**
 - C. yyy**
 - D. abc**

- 3. NCIC allows the entry of weapons without a theft report under which condition?**
 - A. If the weapon is found abandoned**
 - B. If it is a legally owned weapon**
 - C. If it is a recovered weapon**
 - D. If it has a unique identifier**

- 4. What does the 'Involuntary' category indicate about a missing person?**
 - A. The person is missing by choice**
 - B. The person's disappearance is suspected to be against their will**
 - C. The person has been located but is in hiding**
 - D. The person is on vacation and unaccounted for**

- 5. When a record is cancelled due to an error, what is the action taken?**
 - A. Delete**
 - B. Archive**
 - C. Clear**
 - D. Notify**

- 6. If there are no restorations, which code is entered in the DCH field for complete teeth?**
- A. 32**
 - B. ALL**
 - C. COMPLETE**
 - D. NONE**
- 7. What is the purpose of the \$.F. message in NCIC?**
- A. A notification of record validation status**
 - B. A record of administrative actions taken**
 - C. A message sent for quality control reasons**
 - D. A reminder for overdue records**
- 8. When is a NSOR Missing Information Notification sent?**
- A. When there is an update to a sex offender record**
 - B. When no FBI/UCN is available after 30 days**
 - C. When a sex offender is re-arrested**
 - D. When all sex offender records are purged**
- 9. What does the term 'Z' represent in criminal history context?**
- A. Employment history for background checks**
 - B. Court ordered state criminal history record information for mental health evaluations**
 - C. General criminal records for public inquiries**
 - D. Records available for educational purposes**
- 10. What is the age limit to consider a person as 'Juvenile' in missing person classifications?**
- A. 18**
 - B. 20**
 - C. 21**
 - D. 25**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is required to ensure confidentiality when using a fax machine for transmitting III information?

- A. Authorization from a supervisor**
- B. Both parties must be present**
- C. Secret codes for transmission**
- D. A secure line must be used**

To ensure confidentiality when using a fax machine for transmitting Interstate Identification Index (III) information, it's vital to use a secure line. A secure line guarantees that the information being transmitted is not intercepted or accessed by unauthorized individuals during the transmission process. The nature of sensitive data, like that found in the III, necessitates high security measures, given that it may include criminal history or personal information. Using a secure line supports maintaining the integrity and confidentiality of the information throughout the transmission, which is essential in law enforcement and criminal justice settings. While other options may seem relevant, they do not address the key factor of ensuring the security of the transmission itself, which is critical to protecting sensitive data.

2. When entering the gun into NCIC, what code should be placed in the MAK Field for firearms with a serial number?

- A. xxx**
- B. zzz**
- C. yyy**
- D. abc**

When entering a firearm with a serial number into the NCIC database, the appropriate code to place in the MAK Field is "zzz." This specific code designates that the firearm has been identified with a serial number, which is crucial for tracking and identifying weapons within the system. Using "zzz" enables law enforcement and related agencies to distinguish firearms that have a serial number from those that do not, aiding in accurate reporting and retrieval of firearm data. In the context of NCIC procedures, the MAK Field is intended to codify specific information about the manufacturer of the firearm, and using the correct code is vital for ensuring consistency and accuracy across the database. Therefore, utilizing "zzz" signifies adherence to the protocol established for firearm entries, emphasizing the importance of serial numbers in the identification and tracing of weapons.

3. NCIC allows the entry of weapons without a theft report under which condition?

- A. If the weapon is found abandoned**
- B. If it is a legally owned weapon**
- C. If it is a recovered weapon**
- D. If it has a unique identifier**

The correct choice is rooted in the procedures outlined for the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) regarding the reporting and entry of stolen property, including firearms. Specifically, NCIC allows the entry of weapons into their system without a theft report when they are classified as recovered weapons. When a weapon is identified as recovered, it indicates that law enforcement has come into possession of the firearm through means other than theft, such as having been found, seized as part of an investigation, or surrendered by an individual. The NCIC protocol recognizes the importance of tracking these firearms to maintain public safety and ensure that law enforcement has access to this information for crime prevention and resolution. In contrast, entering other types of weapons, like those that are legally owned or possess unique identifiers, typically requires a specific context or additional documentation, such as a theft report, to justify their entry into the system. Additionally, while an abandoned weapon may also be entered depending on circumstances, the primary focus for entry without a theft report emphasizes the recovery aspect. This rationale highlights the significance placed on tracking recovered weapons specifically, as it aids in maintaining the integrity of firearms data across jurisdictions.

4. What does the 'Involuntary' category indicate about a missing person?

- A. The person is missing by choice**
- B. The person's disappearance is suspected to be against their will**
- C. The person has been located but is in hiding**
- D. The person is on vacation and unaccounted for**

The 'Involuntary' category indicates that the person's disappearance is suspected to be against their will. This classification is critical in the context of missing persons because it suggests that the individual may have been abducted or forced to leave, as opposed to having made the decision to go missing voluntarily. Understanding this distinction helps law enforcement prioritize resources and responses to locate the individual, as it typically requires a different investigative approach compared to cases where individuals are missing by choice. Involuntary cases often signal potential danger or criminal activity, highlighting the urgency in addressing such incidents.

5. When a record is cancelled due to an error, what is the action taken?

- A. Delete**
- B. Archive**
- C. Clear**
- D. Notify**

When a record is cancelled due to an error, the appropriate action taken is to "clear" the record. Clearing a record essentially removes it from active status in the NCIC database, indicating that the record is no longer valid. This action is important as it helps maintain the integrity and accuracy of the data collected and used by law enforcement agencies. Clearing a record is a procedural step that ensures all users of the NCIC database can reliably trust the information it contains; it effectively communicates to system users that the record in question should not be used for any law enforcement actions. The other options do not accurately describe the cancellation process: deleting would imply completely removing the record from the system without any indication of its prior existence, archiving would suggest that the record is being stored for future reference, and notifying could refer to informing relevant parties, but it does not directly relate to the action taken on the record itself. Thus, clearing is the specific and appropriate action in this context.

6. If there are no restorations, which code is entered in the DCH field for complete teeth?

- A. 32**
- B. ALL**
- C. COMPLETE**
- D. NONE**

In the context of the NCIC data entry, when there are no restorations present on complete teeth, the appropriate code to enter in the DCH field is "ALL." This indicates that all of the teeth are accounted for as complete, without any restorations affecting their status. Using "ALL" effectively communicates that the dental records reflect the entire set of teeth as they are, ensuring clarity in the data entered. This terminology aligns with the conventions used in the NCIC system, which emphasizes standardized input for consistency and accuracy in tracking and reporting dental information. The other options do not apply as they either specify conditions (like restorations) or provide terms that are not recognized in the coding system for this specific context. Therefore, entering "ALL" accurately represents the status of the complete teeth without any modifications.

7. What is the purpose of the \$.F. message in NCIC?

- A. A notification of record validation status**
- B. A record of administrative actions taken**
- C. A message sent for quality control reasons**
- D. A reminder for overdue records**

The \$.F. message in NCIC serves as a notification of record validation status. This message is crucial for ensuring that the information in the database is accurate and up-to-date. It indicates to law enforcement agencies whether the records present in NCIC have been successfully validated and confirms their current status. Regular validation is essential for maintaining the integrity of records, as it helps prevent outdated or incorrect information from being accessed during investigations or inquiries. Other options pertain to different aspects of the NCIC functionalities, but they do not specifically relate to the role of the \$.F. message. For instance, messages about administrative actions or quality control serve different purposes within the system's operational protocols, focusing more on either management functions or the evaluation of data rather than immediate record validation status. Similarly, reminders for overdue records relate to tracking and ensuring that data is kept current, but they do not offer validation confirmation like the \$.F. message does.

8. When is a NSOR Missing Information Notification sent?

- A. When there is an update to a sex offender record**
- B. When no FBI/UCN is available after 30 days**
- C. When a sex offender is re-arrested**
- D. When all sex offender records are purged**

A Missing Information Notification regarding the National Sex Offender Registry (NSOR) is sent when no Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) number or unique control number (UCN) is available after a period of 30 days. This timeline is critical as it ensures that the registry maintains accurate and up-to-date information about sex offenders. The absence of these identifiers can hinder the ability to track offenders effectively, so this notification serves as a crucial communication tool to alert agencies that an important piece of information is missing. Timely updates to offender records, re-arrests, or purging records relate to ongoing management and corrections within the registry, but do not pertain to the specific situation that necessitates a Missing Information Notification. The primary focus of the notification is to address the lack of necessary identifying information within a defined timeframe, thereby fortifying the integrity of the sex offender monitoring system.

9. What does the term 'Z' represent in criminal history context?

A. Employment history for background checks

B. Court ordered state criminal history record information for mental health evaluations

C. General criminal records for public inquiries

D. Records available for educational purposes

The term 'Z' in the context of criminal history specifically refers to court-ordered state criminal history record information for mental health evaluations. This designation is utilized within NCIC to signify that the information is related to the mental health assessments of individuals who may have been involved in legal proceedings. Such records are critical for ensuring that mental health evaluations are informed by relevant criminal history, thereby aiding in the comprehensive assessment of an individual's background and potential risks. This designation is necessary to maintain the integrity and purpose of the NCIC data, as it ensures that sensitive information is handled appropriately and used for legitimate, court-ordered evaluations. Access to this type of information is carefully regulated to protect privacy and ensure that the data is used within the framework of the law.

10. What is the age limit to consider a person as 'Juvenile' in missing person classifications?

A. 18

B. 20

C. 21

D. 25

In the context of missing person classifications within NCIC guidelines, a person is considered a "Juvenile" if they are under the age of 18. This age limit reflects the legal definition of a juvenile in most jurisdictions, as individuals who are 18 years old or older are classified as adults. The recognition of this age is essential in law enforcement processing and reporting systems, impacting how cases are prioritized, the resources allocated, and the legal implications involved in treating the individual as a minor versus an adult. Thus, the correct classification considers the age threshold of 17 years and younger, clearly establishing that once a person reaches 18, they are no longer categorized as a juvenile in these situations. The distinction is important for accurate data recording and legal processes surrounding missing persons.

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://ncictraining.examzify.com>

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

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