

NCIC Hit Confirmation - Enhanced 911 Procedures (HC-E911) Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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Questions

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- 1. How long can an agency receive hit responses after the initial inquiry is made?**
 - A. 1 day**
 - B. 5 days**
 - C. 30 days**
 - D. 72 hours**
- 2. What is the definition of a missing person classified as a 'catastrophe victim'?**
 - A. A person missing during an abduction**
 - B. A person missing after a catastrophe**
 - C. A person missing due to mental incapacity**
 - D. A person missing with no known circumstances**
- 3. What in-state destination code is used to send an AM to the entire state?**
 - A. ZZZ1**
 - B. ZZZ0**
 - C. ZZZ2**
 - D. ZZZ3**
- 4. Records for registered sexual predators must have an ERD value of what?**
 - A. FOEXP**
 - B. NOEXP**
 - C. YEXP**
 - D. MAXEXP**
- 5. What is the primary use of Purpose Code 'F'?**
 - A. Employment checks**
 - B. Severe crimes investigation**
 - C. Firearms permits**
 - D. Health Safety inspections**

- 6. Which category of missing persons is identified by the code MKE/EME?**
- A. Disability**
 - B. Endangered**
 - C. Involuntary**
 - D. Juvenile**
- 7. Are NCIC Operators authorized to use Purpose Code 'D'?**
- A. Yes, for all inquiries**
 - B. Yes, but with limitations**
 - C. Only for civil cases**
 - D. No, it's restricted**
- 8. SLED operates a communication system that allows authorized agencies to ____ in a secure manner.**
- A. collect information**
 - B. exchange information**
 - C. analyze data**
 - D. store records**
- 9. Which code denotes felony warrants in the EXL field?**
- A. Letters (A-F)**
 - B. Symbols (#@!)**
 - C. Numbers (Codes 1-6)**
 - D. Alphanumeric codes (A1-F6)**
- 10. Which of the following is NOT a destination code for Administrative Messages?**
- A. ZZH**
 - B. ZZZ1**
 - C. ZZC**
 - D. ZZGA**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. How long can an agency receive hit responses after the initial inquiry is made?

- A. 1 day**
- B. 5 days**
- C. 30 days**
- D. 72 hours**

The correct answer is that an agency can receive hit responses for up to 5 days after the initial inquiry is made. This timeframe allows law enforcement agencies to effectively assess and act upon real-time data regarding alerts or hits they receive from the NCIC. A 5-day window is adequate for agencies to gather relevant information, conduct investigations, and make informed decisions related to any hits received. The rationale behind this duration ensures that law enforcement remains responsive and can engage with critical data while balancing the need for timely follow-up actions. The duration also reflects standard practices within different law enforcement jurisdictions, providing a consistent protocol that agencies can rely upon when managing hit responses.

2. What is the definition of a missing person classified as a 'catastrophe victim'?

- A. A person missing during an abduction**
- B. A person missing after a catastrophe**
- C. A person missing due to mental incapacity**
- D. A person missing with no known circumstances**

The classification of a missing person as a 'catastrophe victim' specifically refers to individuals who go missing as a direct result of a catastrophic event. This could include natural disasters such as hurricanes, earthquakes, or floods, where individuals may be unaccounted for due to the chaos and destruction created by these events. It involves circumstances where the individual's disappearance is linked to large-scale incidents, making it distinct from other categories of missing persons. The focus on the aftermath of a catastrophe highlights the urgency and complexity of locating and identifying individuals in such tumultuous situations. Different approaches and resources might be mobilized to address the challenges presented by a catastrophic scenario, underlining the critical nature of this classification.

3. What in-state destination code is used to send an AM to the entire state?

- A. ZZZ1
- B. ZZZ0**
- C. ZZZ2
- D. ZZZ3

The in-state destination code used to send an AM (All Points Message) to the entire state is ZZZ0. This code is specifically designed to ensure that the message is disseminated broadly across the entire state network, thereby reaching all relevant law enforcement and emergency services within that jurisdiction. Using ZZZ0 allows for efficient communication and coordination in cases that may require statewide awareness, such as alerts or notifications that are significant to public safety. This code facilitates a streamlined process for urgent information delivery, which is critical in emergency response and law enforcement operations. Understanding the correct use of these destination codes enhances the effectiveness of communication protocols within the NCIC system.

4. Records for registered sexual predators must have an ERD value of what?

- A. FOEXP
- B. NOEXP**
- C. YEXP
- D. MAXEXP

The correct answer indicates that records for registered sexual predators must have an ERD (Expiration Date) value of "NOEXP," meaning these records do not have an expiration date. This is in line with the legal and regulatory requirements for managing the registration status of sexual predators, as these individuals typically remain registered for life or until specific conditions warrant removal from the registry. Having an ERD value of "NOEXP" helps ensure that these records remain active and accessible within the systems that law enforcement and public safety officials use to track and monitor registered sexual predators. This is essential for community safety and compliance with various tracking law mandates. In contrast, other values would imply different conditions or handling of records, which do not apply to registered sexual predators, thereby reinforcing the appropriateness of selecting "NOEXP" for this scenario.

5. What is the primary use of Purpose Code 'F'?

- A. Employment checks**
- B. Severe crimes investigation**
- C. Firearms permits**
- D. Health Safety inspections**

The primary use of Purpose Code 'F' is associated with firearms permits. This code is specifically designated for accessing certain criminal history information that is necessary for evaluating a person's eligibility to purchase or possess firearms. Law enforcement agencies and licensed firearms dealers rely on this code to ensure compliance with laws governing the sale of firearms, ensuring that individuals who are seeking permits do not have disqualifying factors in their criminal history. When it comes to the needs surrounding firearms permits, the relevance lies in the careful scrutiny of a person's background to prevent potential risks. Ensuring that individuals who apply for firearms permits are thoroughly vetted for any serious criminal backgrounds is crucial for public safety and the responsible ownership of firearms. Thus, Purpose Code 'F' plays an essential role in this process, facilitating the necessary checks while adhering to the legal framework established for firearms regulation.

6. Which category of missing persons is identified by the code MKE/EME?

- A. Disability**
- B. Endangered**
- C. Involuntary**
- D. Juvenile**

The category of missing persons identified by the code MKE/EME is "Endangered." This classification is used for individuals who are missing and are believed to be in circumstances that pose a danger to their health or safety. These situations might include individuals with medical conditions, those who are mentally unstable, or individuals who are in environments that could be abusive or life-threatening. The designation of "Endangered" is crucial for law enforcement and emergency responders as it helps prioritize the urgency of the search and investigation efforts. Recognizing someone as endangered can trigger enhanced search protocols and resources to ensure their swift recovery, underscoring the serious nature of their situation and the need for immediate action. Thus, the correct classification assists in mobilizing the necessary support more effectively in the case of missing persons.

7. Are NCIC Operators authorized to use Purpose Code 'D'?

- A. Yes, for all inquiries**
- B. Yes, but with limitations**
- C. Only for civil cases**
- D. No, it's restricted**

The correct understanding of the use of Purpose Code 'D' in the context of NCIC (National Crime Information Center) operations is that it is indeed restricted. Purpose Code 'D' is specifically designated for use by individuals within the criminal justice community for inquiries that relate directly to the enforcement of criminal laws or public safety concerns. The restriction is in place to ensure that sensitive information is only accessed by authorized personnel who require it for legitimate legal or law enforcement purposes. This limitation helps to maintain the integrity and confidentiality of the information while preventing misuse or unauthorized access that could arise from broader inquiry permissions. Therefore, operators are not authorized to use Purpose Code 'D' outside these restrictive parameters, indicating that it is crucial for them to adhere to strict guidelines to protect the information housed within NCIC. Understanding the correct application of Purpose Code 'D' is essential, as misuse can lead to severe legal consequences and undermine the trust placed in law enforcement databases.

8. SLED operates a communication system that allows authorized agencies to ____ in a secure manner.

- A. collect information**
- B. exchange information**
- C. analyze data**
- D. store records**

The correct answer emphasizes the functionality that SLED (South Carolina Law Enforcement Division) provides through its communication system. This system is designed to facilitate the sharing of information among authorized agencies, which is critical in law enforcement and public safety contexts. Exchanging information securely allows agencies to collaborate effectively, sharing vital data that can assist in investigations, resource allocation, or responding to incidents more effectively. This exchange ensures that sensitive information does not fall into the hands of unauthorized individuals, enhancing the overall security and integrity of the data involved. While collecting information, analyzing data, and storing records are important processes in the broader context of data management, they do not capture the essence of what SLED's secure communication system is designed to accomplish. The primary focus is on the secure exchange of information that can facilitate real-time communication and decision-making among various stakeholders in law enforcement.

9. Which code denotes felony warrants in the EXL field?

- A. Letters (A-F)
- B. Symbols (#@!)
- C. Numbers (Codes 1-6)**
- D. Alphanumeric codes (A1-F6)

The code that denotes felony warrants in the EXL field is represented by alphanumeric codes in the pattern of letters followed by numbers, specifically the combination of letters and numbers such as A1 through F6. This coding system allows for a clear and organized method to classify and identify different categories of warrants and related legal categorizations efficiently. Using alphanumeric codes provides a distinctive advantage because it expands the classification options beyond just using letters or numbers alone, allowing for a broader range of identifiers for various legal classifications such as felony warrants. It ensures that the codes are precise and that they specifically tie back to the respective legal documentation they represent. Thus, the correct pattern of alphanumeric codes, particularly in the specified range of A1 to F6, categorizes felony warrants in a way that is easily understood and utilized within law enforcement databases.

10. Which of the following is NOT a destination code for Administrative Messages?

- A. ZZH
- B. ZZZ1
- C. ZZC**
- D. ZZGA

The choice identified is correct because ZZC is not a recognized destination code for Administrative Messages within the NCIC system. Destination codes are specifically used to route messages to various entities, and each code serves a unique purpose. In contrast, the other options like ZZH, ZZZ1, and ZZGA are established destination codes with specific functionalities aligned with administrative and operational tasks in the NCIC. ZZH typically signifies a general administrative message, ZZZ1 is often used for system-generated messages, and ZZGA is associated with messages intended for geographic information. Understanding these codes is essential for ensuring proper communication within the NCIC framework, and recognizing which codes are valid helps avoid confusion during message routing.