

# NEW YORK CITY DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION (NYCDOC) CAPTAIN PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



*Prepare with structure. Pass with confidence*



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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 property must a member of the department surrender upon retirement or resignation?**
  - A. Only the shield
  - B. All issued equipment
  - C. Shield, work ID, and firearm
  - D. Uniform and personal belongings
- 2. What is the purpose of the biometric reader device mentioned in directive 2007R-b?**
  - A. To track inmates' movements
  - B. To record visitors' arrival times
  - C. To read and identify visitors' fingerprints
  - D. To assess visitor health statuses
- 3. What should happen if an officer cannot provide a urine specimen during a scheduled physical examination?**
  - A. The officer should be sent home
  - B. The officer shall remain and attempt again later
  - C. The officer should be escorted to HMD until a specimen is collected
  - D. The officer should be penalized
- 4. What item are visitors hand stamped with prior to registration in the visit area?**
  - A. A permanent marker
  - B. A non-reversible character stamp
  - C. A color-coded wristband
  - D. An identification badge
- 5. What action should be taken if visitor Campbell refuses to provide consent for a pat frisk?**
  - A. Contact a supervisor for guidance
  - B. Ask the visitor to leave voluntarily
  - C. Deny the visitor the opportunity to visit
  - D. Allow the visitor to proceed with the visit

- 6. If a visitor fails to clear the metal detector and refuses a pat frisk, what should the visit captain instruct?**
- A. Allow the visitor to visit without further checks
  - B. Deny the visitor a visit entirely
  - C. Call law enforcement
  - D. Allow a family member to assist
- 7. What is one reason shaving can be denied to a prisoner in infraction segregation?**
- A. Incorrect grooming standards
  - B. Conviction for misconduct
  - C. Appearance before a judge
  - D. Health issues
- 8. According to directive 2245, if jury duty occurs on a regular workday, what happens to the jury duty pay?**
- A. The employee donates it to charity
  - B. The department retains it
  - C. The employee keeps it
  - D. The employee donates it to the department
- 9. What is required to request a leave of absence for child care?**
- A. The child must be at least 5 years old
  - B. The child must be less than 4 years old
  - C. A medical certificate
  - D. Approval from the mayor
- 10. What is the time frame for processing a rearrest?**
- A. 24/7
  - B. Monday to Friday, 0800 to 1600
  - C. Only during business hours
  - D. Anytime with prior authorization

## **Answers**

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

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## **Explanations**

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**1. What property must a member of the department surrender upon retirement or resignation?**

- A. Only the shield
- B. All issued equipment
- C. Shield, work ID, and firearm**
- D. Uniform and personal belongings

*Upon retirement or resignation from the New York City Department of Correction, a member is required to surrender specific items that are essential to their role and that signify their authority within the department. The shield represents their badge of authority and responsibility, while the work ID is crucial for identification purposes, ensuring that the department maintains accurate records of its members. Additionally, the firearm is a critical piece of issued equipment that must be returned for safety and security reasons. The necessity to surrender these items helps maintain accountability and security within the department, ensuring that retired or resigned members no longer possess equipment that could be misused. This protocol protects both the integrity of the department and the safety of the community, as active duty weapons should not be in the possession of former personnel without proper oversight. The other options may include some or all of these items, but only the combination of the shield, work ID, and firearm accurately reflects the comprehensive policy governing the return of department property upon departure from the service.*

**2. What is the purpose of the biometric reader device mentioned in directive 2007R-b?**

- A. To track inmates' movements
- B. To record visitors' arrival times
- C. To read and identify visitors' fingerprints**
- D. To assess visitor health statuses

*The purpose of the biometric reader device is to read and identify visitors' fingerprints. This technology is essential for enhancing security and ensuring that only authorized individuals are allowed to enter facilities. By using fingerprint recognition, the biometric reader provides a reliable means of verifying a visitor's identity, reducing the likelihood of unauthorized access and enhancing overall safety within the facility. This method of identification is particularly effective in correctional settings, where maintaining a secure environment is paramount. Tracking inmates' movements, recording visitors' arrival times, or assessing visitor health statuses serve different functions within a correctional facility but are not the primary focus of a biometric reader. The specific design and application of biometric readers are centered around identity verification using unique biological traits, such as fingerprints, which is why the correct answer highlights this capability distinctly.*

**3. What should happen if an officer cannot provide a urine specimen during a scheduled physical examination?**

- A. The officer should be sent home
- B. The officer shall remain and attempt again later
- C. The officer should be escorted to HMD until a specimen is collected**
- D. The officer should be penalized

*In scenarios where an officer is unable to provide a urine specimen during a scheduled physical examination, the appropriate response involves ensuring that the officer remains available to provide the required specimen. This is crucial for maintaining compliance with departmental protocols and ensuring the integrity of the testing process. When the officer is escorted to the Health Management Division (HMD), it indicates that there are specific procedures in place to manage such situations. The HMD personnel are equipped to facilitate the collection of the specimen and address any challenges the officer may be facing in providing it. This approach underscores the importance of upholding testing protocols while also ensuring that the officer feels supported. This is vital in a correctional environment where adherence to policies regarding substance use and health assessments is paramount for the safety and integrity of the institution. In contrast, simply sending the officer home or assuming punitive measures without addressing the situation does not support the procedures set forth for testing compliance and could disrupt the overall health and safety efforts within the department. Moreover, allowing the officer to remain and attempt to provide the specimen later is better managed through the HMD, where professional support is readily available.*

**4. What item are visitors hand stamped with prior to registration in the visit area?**

- A. A permanent marker
- B. A non-reversible character stamp**
- C. A color-coded wristband
- D. An identification badge

*Visitors are hand stamped with a non-reversible character stamp prior to registration in the visit area because this method provides a way to identify and monitor visitors effectively. The non-reversible nature of the stamp ensures that it cannot be altered or removed, which aids in preventing unauthorized re-entry and helps maintain security protocols. This process is crucial in a correctional environment, where tracking the identity of visitors is essential for the safety of both the facility and its inmates. Utilizing a stamp rather than other forms of identification, such as wristbands or badges, allows for quick identification while minimizing the risk of tampering. A non-reversible stamp cannot be easily duplicated or transferred, which enhances the integrity of the visitor management system. Proper implementation of this procedure is a key aspect of upholding operational security in the visit area.*

**5. What action should be taken if visitor Campbell refuses to provide consent for a pat frisk?**

- A. Contact a supervisor for guidance
- B. Ask the visitor to leave voluntarily
- C. Deny the visitor the opportunity to visit**
- D. Allow the visitor to proceed with the visit

*In situations where a visitor refuses to provide consent for a pat frisk, the appropriate course of action is to deny the visitor the opportunity to visit. This is because security protocols and procedures in correctional facilities are in place to ensure the safety of both staff and inmates. A pat frisk is a standard security measure used to prevent contraband from entering the facility. If a visitor refuses to comply with this procedure, it raises concerns about the potential for introducing prohibited items, which could jeopardize the safety and security of the institution. Denying the visitor the opportunity to enter the facility is a necessary step in maintaining order and security. This action aligns with policies that prioritize the safety of individuals within the correctional environment. It is important to uphold these security measures rigorously to minimize risks and ensure that all visits occur within a controlled and safe context.*

**6. If a visitor fails to clear the metal detector and refuses a pat frisk, what should the visit captain instruct?**

- A. Allow the visitor to visit without further checks
- B. Deny the visitor a visit entirely**
- C. Call law enforcement
- D. Allow a family member to assist

*In the scenario where a visitor fails to clear the metal detector and refuses a pat frisk, the visit captain should instruct that the visitor be denied a visit entirely. This decision is rooted in the need to maintain security and safety within the correctional facility. The metal detector is a crucial security measure designed to prevent the introduction of contraband or dangerous items into the facility. When a visitor does not comply with the security protocols, it raises significant concerns about safety for both the inmates and staff. Allowing a visitor who has not completed the necessary checks could potentially compromise the security of the facility. Therefore, denying access serves as a necessary measure to uphold the integrity of the correctional environment. The other potential options do not align with the primary objective of securing the facility and ensuring safety, which is why denying the visit is the correct course of action.*

**7. What is one reason shaving can be denied to a prisoner in infraction segregation?**

- A. Incorrect grooming standards
- B. Conviction for misconduct**
- C. Appearance before a judge
- D. Health issues

*The reason shaving can be denied to a prisoner in infraction segregation due to a conviction for misconduct is rooted in the principle of maintaining order and security within the facility. When a prisoner has been found guilty of serious infractions, their rights can be restricted as a form of punishment and to prevent disruptions. In this context, the denial of shaving serves to remind the prisoner of their infraction, emphasizing the consequences of their behavior. Additionally, infraction segregation is often a more controlled environment where the rules are strictly enforced. Prisons use such measures to deter future misconduct and ensure compliance with facility regulations. By restricting grooming activities like shaving, the facility can reduce opportunities for prisoners to manipulate tools or items that could be used inappropriately. This also serves as a disciplinary action, reinforcing the idea that compliance with the rules is expected within correctional institutions. Other factors may apply to grooming standards or health issues that could justify or complicate shaving practices, but the specific link to a conviction for misconduct frames the disciplinary approach taken in infraction segregation.*

**8. According to directive 2245, if jury duty occurs on a regular workday, what happens to the jury duty pay?**

- A. The employee donates it to charity
- B. The department retains it
- C. The employee keeps it**
- D. The employee donates it to the department

*The correct answer indicates that the employee is entitled to keep the jury duty pay when summoned for jury service on a regular workday. This policy is designed to ensure that employees are not financially disadvantaged by their civic duty to participate in jury service. By allowing employees to retain the payment they receive for serving on a jury, the directive reinforces the importance of fulfilling this responsibility while also maintaining their financial stability. In many organizations, it is customary for employees to receive their regular wages while serving on jury duty, but they can also keep the jury pay as a form of compensation for their time. This can help encourage compliance with jury summons and sustain the pool of jurors available, which is essential for the judicial system to function effectively. Understanding this aspect of the directive allows employees to navigate their civic duties without concerns about loss of income.*

## 9. What is required to request a leave of absence for child care?

- A. The child must be at least 5 years old
- B. The child must be less than 4 years old**
- C. A medical certificate
- D. Approval from the mayor

*To request a leave of absence for child care, the requirement specifies that the child must be less than 4 years old. This criterion aligns with many policies that prioritize the need for parental care during the early developmental stages of a child's life, which are crucial for their physical, emotional, and cognitive growth. The regulations typically aim to ensure that parents have an opportunity to provide care to younger children, who may be more dependent on their guardians. In contrast, the other options do not meet the established guidelines for this type of leave. Requiring a child to be at least 5 years old contradicts the intent of providing support to families with younger children. A medical certificate is generally associated with sick leave rather than childcare leave, while approval from the mayor is not a standard requirement for leave related to child care. Therefore, the specific age limit of less than 4 years old is what validates the leave request in this scenario.*

## 10. What is the time frame for processing a rearrest?

- A. 24/7
- B. Monday to Friday, 0800 to 1600**
- C. Only during business hours
- D. Anytime with prior authorization

*The time frame for processing a rearrest being Monday to Friday, 0800 to 1600 indicates that this specific operation is conducted during regular business hours. This schedule aligns with typical governmental operations, which often have designated hours for processing legal and administrative documents. By limiting the processing to these times, the department can ensure that the appropriate personnel are available, resources are effectively allocated, and procedural protocols are maintained. This structured time frame allows for sufficient oversight and coordination, which is critical in managing such sensitive operations. The other options suggest more flexibility or availability that does not align with the structured environment of a correctional facility. For instance, processing 24/7 could lead to inconsistent handling of cases, while processing only during business hours implies that there might not be a clear continuity of service, which is less efficient for the system. Similarly, needing prior authorization for anytime processing could introduce unnecessary delays or complications, which the standard business hours framework aims to minimize.*

## 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](mailto:hello@examzify.com).

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://nycdoccaptain.examzify.com>

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

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