

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

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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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. To whom shall all property, including cash, belonging to a deceased inmate be delivered?**
 - A. The inmate's next of kin
 - B. The county public administrator of their last residence
 - C. The prison's main office
 - D. The inmate's designated beneficiary
- 2. What is required for inmates to receive phone calls from attorneys?**
 - A. A record in a pending civil or criminal proceeding
 - B. A court order granting permission
 - C. Approval from the facility warden
 - D. No requirements needed
- 3. What is the consequence for Officer Cambridge arriving 1.5 hours late without compensatory time?**
 - A. Suspension
 - B. Annual leave deduction
 - C. Extra duty assignments
 - D. Written warning
- 4. What do ION scan searches detect?**
 - A. Only explosives
 - B. Only weapons
 - C. Drugs and explosives
 - D. Just illegal substances
- 5. According to directive 2007 RB, detainees are entitled to receive a visit within how many hours after their initial admission to any detention facility?**
 - A. 12 hours
 - B. 24 hours
 - C. 48 hours
 - D. 36 hours

- 6. 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
- 7. Under what conditions can visiting rights be limited or denied according to directive 2007R-b?**
- A. Financial Reasons
 - B. Overcrowding of Inmates
 - C. Threat to Facility Safety
 - D. Visitor Identification Issues
- 8. What equipment must both facilities have for fax bail procedures to work?**
- A. Computers
 - B. Fax machines
 - C. Telephones
 - D. Cameras
- 9. What is prohibited for employees regarding post equipment after leaving their assigned post?**
- A. Taking it off post
 - B. Using it outside of work hours
 - C. Loaning it to colleagues
 - D. Cleaning it after use
- 10. How frequently are general population inmates reclassified?**
- A. Every 14 days
 - B. Every 30 days
 - C. Every 60 days
 - D. Every 90 days

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. To whom shall all property, including cash, belonging to a deceased inmate be delivered?

- A. The inmate's next of kin
- B. The county public administrator of their last residence**
- C. The prison's main office
- D. The inmate's designated beneficiary

The correct answer indicates that all property, including cash, belonging to a deceased inmate should be delivered to the county public administrator of their last residence. This is grounded in legal protocols governing the management of an inmate's affairs after death. The role of the county public administrator is to oversee the assets of individuals who die intestate (without a will) and to ensure that their property is handled according to state law. When an inmate passes away, there might not be an immediate next of kin to claim the property. In such cases, the public administrator serves as a neutral party who is appointed by the state to take responsibility for the estate. This includes distributing the assets in a manner that complies with legal requirements and protects the rights of any potential heirs. While next of kin or a designated beneficiary may appear to be logical options for property delivery, these circumstances can be complicated by lack of clear designation, disputes among heirs, or cases where the inmate does not have identifiable relatives. The involvement of a public administrator helps to mitigate these issues by providing an impartial and systematic approach to asset distribution. Deliberate consideration of who is best equipped to manage the deceased's property and ensure lawful distribution underscores why the county public administrator is the appointed authority in these situations.

2. What is required for inmates to receive phone calls from attorneys?

- A. A record in a pending civil or criminal proceeding**
- B. A court order granting permission
- C. Approval from the facility warden
- D. No requirements needed

For inmates to receive phone calls from attorneys, having a record in a pending civil or criminal proceeding is essential. This requirement ensures that there is a legitimate legal context for the communication, reinforcing the attorney-client privilege and the rights of the inmate to seek legal representation and advice. Such records validate that the phone call is not just casual communication but is directly related to legal matters, which is crucial for the protection of the inmate's rights in the judicial system. This principle supports the foundation of fair trial rights and due process, as legal counsel needs to communicate effectively with their clients to provide appropriate legal assistance. The other options do not align with the established protocol for facilitating attorney-inmate communications. While a court order may sometimes be involved in specific circumstances, it is not a general requirement for all attorney calls. Approval from the facility warden may be part of the administrative processes, but the critical reason is rooted in the necessity of a pending proceeding. Lastly, the notion that no requirements are needed undermines the legal framework that is in place to protect both the inmates and the legal process.

3. What is the consequence for Officer Cambridge arriving 1.5 hours late without compensatory time?

- A. Suspension
- B. Annual leave deduction**
- C. Extra duty assignments
- D. Written warning

In the context of the New York City Department of Correction, arriving late to a shift can have various consequences, defined by the department's policies and collective bargaining agreements. In this scenario, if Officer Cambridge arrives 1.5 hours late without any compensatory time, the appropriate consequence is a deduction from annual leave. The rationale for this rests on the idea that employee attendance is crucial for operational effectiveness, especially in correctional facilities where staffing is critical for security and management. When an officer is late, it disrupts the schedule and could potentially impact safety and security protocols. Therefore, a deduction from annual leave serves both as a disciplinary measure and a reminder of the importance of punctuality. It also allows the department to maintain staffing levels while holding the officer accountable for their tardiness. Other potential consequences such as suspension, extra duty assignments, and written warnings are generally reserved for more serious infractions or repeated offenses, rather than a single instance of lateness without an excuse. In this case, the annual leave deduction serves as a fair and standard response to the situation presented.

4. What do ION scan searches detect?

- A. Only explosives
- B. Only weapons
- C. Drugs and explosives**
- D. Just illegal substances

ION scan searches are advanced detection systems that are capable of identifying both drugs and explosives through trace detection technology. This system is designed to pick up residue or particles associated with these materials, making it particularly useful in settings such as correctional facilities, transportation hubs, and high-security areas. The ability to detect both categories of substances is essential for ensuring safety and security, as it allows personnel to effectively address threats posed by illicit drugs and explosive materials. The technology involves a non-invasive process where swabs are taken from surfaces or personal belongings, followed by analysis using mass spectrometry to identify specific chemicals related to drugs and explosives. This capability distinguishes ION scanning from detection methods that focus solely on one type of threat, such as weapons or illegal substances alone, which is why the option referencing only drugs or only explosives would not accurately represent the full functionality of ION scan searches.

5. According to directive 2007 RB, detainees are entitled to receive a visit within how many hours after their initial admission to any detention facility?

- A. 12 hours
- B. 24 hours**
- C. 48 hours
- D. 36 hours

Under Directive 2007 RB, detainees are entitled to receive a visit within 24 hours after their initial admission to any detention facility. This policy is designed to ensure that detainees can maintain connections with their family and support networks early in the detention process, which is crucial for their mental and emotional well-being. By allowing visits within this timeframe, the directive aims to uphold detainee rights and provide a measure of comfort and support during what can be an extremely stressful period. The emphasis on a 24-hour window reflects an understanding of the importance of familial contact in facilitating an individual's adjustment to detention and supporting their overall health.

6. 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.

7. Under what conditions can visiting rights be limited or denied according to directive 2007R-b?

- A. Financial Reasons
- B. Overcrowding of Inmates
- C. Threat to Facility Safety**
- D. Visitor Identification Issues

Visiting rights can be limited or denied primarily when there is a threat to facility safety. This includes circumstances where a visitor poses a risk to the safety and security of the inmates, staff, or the facility itself. The department prioritizes maintaining an orderly and secure environment, and any indication that a visitor might disrupt that balance or introduce contraband can warrant restrictions on visitation. Therefore, upholding safety protocols supersedes other potential considerations such as financial constraints, space issues, or visitor identification problems, which, though important, do not directly compromise the immediate safety of the facility.

8. What equipment must both facilities have for fax bail procedures to work?

- A. Computers
- B. Fax machines**
- C. Telephones
- D. Cameras

For fax bail procedures to function effectively in both facilities, they must be equipped with fax machines. Fax machines allow for the secure and timely transmission of documents, which is crucial in the processing of bail requests. The use of fax machines enables corrections facilities to send and receive important legal documents pertaining to bail arrangements quickly, maintaining communication with the courts and ensuring compliance with legal protocols. This process often requires a physical copy of documents to be shared between facilities, making fax machines essential for this specific function. While computers, telephones, and cameras can facilitate various forms of communication and documentation, they do not specifically address the need for the secure and immediate exchange of written bail documentation that fax machines provide. Thus, fax machines are the necessary equipment for the bail procedure to operate effectively in both facilities.

9. What is prohibited for employees regarding post equipment after leaving their assigned post?

- A. Taking it off post**
- B. Using it outside of work hours
- C. Loaning it to colleagues
- D. Cleaning it after use

Taking post equipment off post is prohibited for employees because it is essential to maintain control and security over all equipment that is necessary for the operation of the facility. This policy helps ensure that tools and equipment are available for their intended use, promoting safety, accountability, and efficiency within the correctional environment. By keeping equipment within the designated area, the risks of loss, theft, or misuse are minimized. Maintaining integrity in the handling of equipment is critical in adhering to the protocols that help safeguard both employees and inmates. Using equipment outside of work hours, loaning it to colleagues, and cleaning it after use may have their own regulations or guidelines, but the key concern with taking equipment off post is related directly to security and operational effectiveness.

10. How frequently are general population inmates reclassified?

- A. Every 14 days
- B. Every 30 days
- C. Every 60 days
- D. Every 90 days

General population inmates are typically reclassified every 60 days as part of their ongoing assessment and management within the correctional facility. This reclassification process is crucial as it allows the facility to evaluate the inmates' behavior, program participation, and overall status within the population. Regular reclassification helps ensure that inmates are placed in appropriate security levels and programs that align with their rehabilitation needs, facilitating a safer environment for both inmates and staff. The 60-day cycle allows correctional staff to gather sufficient data on an inmate's conduct, adjust classifications as needed, and make informed decisions regarding placement and programming. This systematic approach is vital for maintaining order and addressing any changes in behavior or circumstances that may affect an inmate's classification. In contrast, the other timeframes, such as 14 days, 30 days, or 90 days, do not align with the established protocols for reclassification within the NYCDoc system. A shorter period like 14 days may not provide enough time to accurately assess the inmate's ongoing behavior, while a longer period of 90 days could lead to outdated evaluations that could hinder effective management of inmate populations.

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://nycdoccaptain.examzify.com>

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

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