

SAPD Code of Criminal Procedure (CCP) Practice Exam (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 the time limit for bringing an indictment for a felony offense in Texas?**
 - A. Generally, 1 year from the date of the offense**
 - B. Generally, 2 years from the date of the offense**
 - C. Generally, 3 years from the date of the offense**
 - D. Generally, 5 years from the date of the offense**

- 2. Which offense does Article 15.17 of the CCP pertain to?**
 - A. The right to bail**
 - B. The preservation of evidence**
 - C. The requirement for a magistrate to inform a suspect of their rights upon arrest**
 - D. The timeline for filing charges**

- 3. Describe the "fruit of the poisonous tree" doctrine as it relates to the CCP.**
 - A. All evidence in a trial must be disclosed**
 - B. Evidence obtained from an illegal search or seizure is inadmissible in court**
 - C. Evidence can be used if obtained in good faith**
 - D. Defendants cannot testify against themselves**

- 4. Who is responsible for coordinating with the agency conducting child abuse investigations?**
 - A. The officer in charge**
 - B. Each sheriff**
 - C. Any peace officer on duty**
 - D. The governor**

- 5. Under Article 7B.001, who may file an application for a protective order?**
 - A. Only family members of the offender**
 - B. Any victim of a crime**
 - C. Specified individuals related to the offender or applicant**
 - D. Law enforcement officials only**

- 6. A sexual offense victim has the option to choose what in place of their name in public records?**
- A. Shall**
 - B. May**
 - C. Must**
 - D. Could**
- 7. Which law enforcement group cannot perform arrests under the Texas peace officer statute?**
- A. Civilian Special Agents of the FBI**
 - B. Local marshals**
 - C. Texas Department of Public Safety officers**
 - D. None, all can perform arrests**
- 8. Which of the following actions is required from law enforcement upon receiving a report of a crime?**
- A. Decide if the crime warrants press coverage**
 - B. Immediately issue a press release**
 - C. Conduct an investigation to determine arrest warrants**
 - D. Ignore false reports**
- 9. What is the maximum time allowed before a forensic exam is conducted without evidence collection?**
- A. 96 hours**
 - B. 120 hours**
 - C. 72 hours**
 - D. 48 hours**
- 10. What is the significance of the appointment of special constables?**
- A. They assist in community service**
 - B. They perform duties like peace officers**
 - C. They serve as administrative staff**
 - D. They enforce traffic laws only**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is the time limit for bringing an indictment for a felony offense in Texas?

- A. Generally, 1 year from the date of the offense**
- B. Generally, 2 years from the date of the offense**
- C. Generally, 3 years from the date of the offense**
- D. Generally, 5 years from the date of the offense**

The time limit for bringing an indictment for a felony offense in Texas is generally 3 years from the date of the offense. This time frame is established by the Texas Code of Criminal Procedure, which stipulates that most felony offenses fall under this 3-year statute of limitations unless a specific exception applies, such as for certain serious offenses which may have longer time limits. Understanding this statute is essential for both defendants and prosecutors, as it defines the period during which legal action can be initiated for felony crimes. While other time frames were presented, they do not align with the legal standards set by Texas law for felony indictments. While some misdemeanors may have shorter statutes of limitations, felonies specifically are subject to the 3-year rule unless there are explicit provisions that state otherwise for particular crimes.

2. Which offense does Article 15.17 of the CCP pertain to?

- A. The right to bail**
- B. The preservation of evidence**
- C. The requirement for a magistrate to inform a suspect of their rights upon arrest**
- D. The timeline for filing charges**

Article 15.17 of the Code of Criminal Procedure specifically addresses the requirement for a magistrate to inform a suspect of their rights upon arrest. This includes informing the arrested individual of the charges against them, their right to a lawyer, and their right to remain silent. This procedural safeguard is crucial as it ensures that individuals who are taken into custody are aware of their legal rights at an appropriately early stage in the criminal process. By requiring this information to be communicated, the law seeks to protect the rights of the arrested person and uphold the integrity of the justice system. This process is essential to ensure that suspects can make informed decisions regarding their defense and understanding of the legal proceedings they are facing.

3. Describe the "fruit of the poisonous tree" doctrine as it relates to the CCP.

A. All evidence in a trial must be disclosed

B. Evidence obtained from an illegal search or seizure is inadmissible in court

C. Evidence can be used if obtained in good faith

D. Defendants cannot testify against themselves

The "fruit of the poisonous tree" doctrine is a fundamental principle within the realm of criminal procedure that holds significant implications for the admissibility of evidence in court. This doctrine asserts that if evidence is obtained through illegal means, such as an unlawful search or seizure, then any evidence derived from that initial illegal evidence is also deemed inadmissible. This principle is rooted in the Fourth Amendment of the United States Constitution, which protects individuals from unreasonable searches and seizures. By recognizing that evidence obtained through unlawful means taints the entire investigative process, the doctrine aims to deter law enforcement from engaging in unconstitutional practices. Therefore, if an officer conducts a search without a warrant or probable cause, any evidence found as a result of that search cannot be used against a defendant in a court of law. This contributes to the integrity of the judicial system by ensuring that convictions are not based on inappropriately obtained evidence. Other propositions, while relevant to the rights of defendants or the acquisition of evidence, do not accurately capture the essence of the "fruit of the poisonous tree" doctrine. For instance, the requirement for full disclosure of evidence in a trial pertains to the broader concept of discovery but does not specifically address the legality of how that evidence was obtained. Similarly, while the good

4. Who is responsible for coordinating with the agency conducting child abuse investigations?

A. The officer in charge

B. Each sheriff

C. Any peace officer on duty

D. The governor

The correct answer is that each sheriff is responsible for coordinating with the agency conducting child abuse investigations. This role is critical because sheriffs are typically the elected officials in charge of law enforcement within their jurisdictions, and they play a pivotal role in ensuring that investigations are handled effectively and in accordance with local, state, and federal laws. Their position allows them to facilitate communication between law enforcement and agency representatives involved in child protection matters, thus enhancing the collaborative efforts necessary for addressing child abuse cases. By having each sheriff oversee this coordination, it ensures that a responsible and knowledgeable authority is directly involved, which can lead to more effective intervention and support for affected children and families. This responsibility also solidifies the sheriff's role as key stakeholders in community safety and welfare, highlighting the importance of child protection within law enforcement frameworks.

5. Under Article 7B.001, who may file an application for a protective order?

- A. Only family members of the offender**
- B. Any victim of a crime**
- C. Specified individuals related to the offender or applicant**
- D. Law enforcement officials only**

The correct answer highlights that specified individuals related to the offender or applicant are empowered to file an application for a protective order under Article 7B.001. This aspect of the law recognizes the dynamics of relationships and circumstances surrounding instances of potential harm, allowing for a broader group of individuals to seek protection in relevant situations. This may include family members or others closely associated with either the victim or the offender, ensuring that those most affected by the situation have the ability to act in self-defense or protect loved ones. In contrast, the other choices limit the scope of who can seek such protective measures. For instance, implying that only family members of the offender can file would unintentionally prevent legitimate victims who might not be related to the offender from obtaining necessary protection. Similarly, stating that only victims of a crime or law enforcement officials are eligible to file would overlook the necessary input of individuals in the immediate circle of those affected who may also have insight into the danger presented. This inclusive approach fosters a more comprehensive protective framework in dealing with potential threats.

6. A sexual offense victim has the option to choose what in place of their name in public records?

- A. Shall**
- B. May**
- C. Must**
- D. Could**

In the context of the Code of Criminal Procedure regarding sexual offense victims, the correct choice indicates that victims have the option to choose an alternative identifier in public records, rather than their real names. The term "may" signifies that it is permissible for victims to request anonymity or an alternative designation while still understanding that this option is available but not obligatory. The provision ensures that victims feel safer and more comfortable participating in the legal process without the fear of public exposure or stigma. This choice is critical in supporting victims and encouraging them to come forward to report crimes. Using "shall," "must," or "could" would imply a different legal requirement or level of obligation that does not accurately reflect the victim's right to opt for a less identifiable name in public documents. This understanding reinforces the importance of confidentiality and the protection of a victim's identity within legal protocols.

7. Which law enforcement group cannot perform arrests under the Texas peace officer statute?

- A. Civilian Special Agents of the FBI**
- B. Local marshals**
- C. Texas Department of Public Safety officers**
- D. None, all can perform arrests**

The statement that civilian special agents of the FBI cannot perform arrests under the Texas peace officer statute is accurate. The Texas peace officer statute defines the roles and responsibilities of law enforcement officers who have the authority to make arrests within the state. In Texas, peace officers are typically sworn officers of recognized law enforcement agencies, such as local police departments or state agencies like the Texas Department of Public Safety. Civilian special agents of the FBI generally function in a different capacity than sworn law enforcement officers. While they may conduct investigations and have certain law enforcement powers, they do not have the same arrest authority under the Texas statute as peace officers do. In contrast, local marshals and officers from the Texas Department of Public Safety are explicitly included within the definition of peace officers and have the authority to arrest individuals under Texas law. This distinction is crucial in understanding the limitations of specific federal roles compared to established state law enforcement. Thus, the correct answer reflects the specific restrictions of authority within the context of Texas law.

8. Which of the following actions is required from law enforcement upon receiving a report of a crime?

- A. Decide if the crime warrants press coverage**
- B. Immediately issue a press release**
- C. Conduct an investigation to determine arrest warrants**
- D. Ignore false reports**

The correct answer emphasizes the fundamental duty of law enforcement upon receiving a report of a crime, which is to conduct an investigation. This process is crucial as it allows law enforcement to gather evidence, interview witnesses, and assess the validity and severity of the reported incident. By conducting an investigation, officers can determine if there are sufficient grounds to obtain arrest warrants, ultimately leading to appropriate legal action based on the findings. This step is vital in ensuring justice and maintaining public safety. In comparison, determining whether a crime warrants press coverage or immediately issuing a press release do not address the necessary investigatory actions that law enforcement must undertake. These steps may be part of managing public relations or communications after an investigation begins but are not foundational responsibilities upon receiving a report. Ignoring false reports also diverges from the appropriate protocol, as law enforcement must at least verify the legitimacy of all reports before deciding on a course of action.

9. What is the maximum time allowed before a forensic exam is conducted without evidence collection?

- A. 96 hours**
- B. 120 hours**
- C. 72 hours**
- D. 48 hours**

The maximum time allowed before a forensic exam is conducted without evidence collection is set at 120 hours. This timeframe is crucial as it aligns with the biological and physical properties of different types of evidence, particularly in sexual assault cases where the viability of biological evidence, such as DNA, diminishes over time. In the context of forensic examinations, timely action is essential to ensure that crucial evidence is preserved and can be collected effectively. A forensic exam conducted within this specified period allows forensic professionals to gather evidence systematically, while still adhering to legal protocols. When evidence collection takes place beyond this 120-hour window, the potential for contamination, degradation, or loss of evidence increases significantly, which can hinder investigations and impact legal proceedings. Ensuring that examinations are conducted within this timeframe is vital to uphold the integrity of the forensic process and support the pursuit of justice.

10. What is the significance of the appointment of special constables?

- A. They assist in community service**
- B. They perform duties like peace officers**
- C. They serve as administrative staff**
- D. They enforce traffic laws only**

The appointment of special constables is significant primarily because they perform duties similar to those of peace officers. This means that special constables are empowered to carry out various police functions, which can include maintaining public order, enforcing laws, and responding to incidents requiring police intervention. In many jurisdictions, special constables have limited arrest powers and may be involved in specific community policing initiatives or support regular officers during events or situations that require additional manpower. The ability to perform peace officer duties positions them as essential contributors to law enforcement even though they may not carry the same responsibilities or powers as fully sworn police officers. The other choices do not capture the full scope of what distinguishes special constables. While assisting in community service can be a part of their broader role, it does not highlight their primary function. Serving as administrative staff and enforcing traffic laws only are too narrow and do not reflect the essential policing duties they can undertake. Thus, the emphasis on their role in performing duties akin to peace officers is what defines their appointment's significance.

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://sapdccp.examzify.com>

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

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