

Wisconsin Law Enforcement Standards Board (LESB) Phase 2 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. In the DAAT framework, 'incident response' is one of the guiding concepts. What does it emphasize?**
 - A. Prepared, measured actions to resolve disturbances**
 - B. Immediate escalation to violence**
 - C. Ignoring the disturbance**
 - D. Delaying action until backup arrives**

- 2. This decentralization is useful when you are in the inside "grappling" position, facing the subject:**
 - A. Pull-in/push-down decentralization**
 - B. Hug-yourself decentralization**
 - C. Lower-your-center decentralization**
 - D. Secure-the-head decentralization**

- 3. Which of the following statements best reflects silver alert dissemination requirements?**
 - A. There is sufficient information to disseminate to the public to assist in locating the missing person**
 - B. The missing person must be under 18**
 - C. There is no need to disseminate information to the public**
 - D. The missing person must be entered into NCIC**

- 4. Silent emergencies are described in Wisconsin State Statute?**
 - A. 346.03(4)**
 - B. 346.01**
 - C. 346.05(2)**
 - D. 347.03(1)**

- 5. An easy way to remember the sequence in arbitration is the acronym.....**
 - A. SMART**
 - B. REACT**
 - C. GUIDE**
 - D. PEACE**

- 6. Which of the following is NOT a step in the forensic experimental trauma interview?**
- A. Acknowledge their trauma/pain/difficult situation**
 - B. Do not record any statements**
 - C. What were your reactions to this experience?**
 - D. Clarify other information and details after you facilitate all you can about the experience**
- 7. Which statement best distinguishes false imprisonment from kidnapping?**
- A. False imprisonment is restraining someone without consent; kidnapping involves force/threat and transport**
 - B. False imprisonment requires weapon**
 - C. False imprisonment requires consent**
 - D. False imprisonment is always temporary**
- 8. Which of the following is NOT a driver input for good driving techniques?**
- A. Acceleration/deceleration**
 - B. Steering**
 - C. Braking**
 - D. Turning signals**
- 9. What is the purpose for use of force (UOF)?**
- A. To punish the suspect**
 - B. To gain control in pursuit of a legitimate LE objective**
 - C. To intimidate the subject**
 - D. To secure evidence**
- 10. A silver alert must be issued within how many hours of disappearance?**
- A. 24 hours**
 - B. 48 hours**
 - C. 72 hours**
 - D. 96 hours**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. In the DAAT framework, 'incident response' is one of the guiding concepts. What does it emphasize?

- A. Prepared, measured actions to resolve disturbances**
- B. Immediate escalation to violence**
- C. Ignoring the disturbance**
- D. Delaying action until backup arrives**

In the DAAT framework, incident response emphasizes prepared, measured actions to resolve disturbances. This means having preplanned procedures, clear roles, and timely, proportional steps to assess the situation, contain the disturbance, coordinate resources, and return operations to normal. The emphasis is on readiness and disciplined execution rather than impulsive or passive reactions, so it wouldn't be about escalating violence, ignoring the disturbance, or delaying action until backup arrives. Instead, it supports taking appropriate action now based on the situation and safety considerations.

2. This decentralization is useful when you are in the inside "grappling" position, facing the subject:

- A. Pull-in/push-down decentralization**
- B. Hug-yourself decentralization**
- C. Lower-your-center decentralization**
- D. Secure-the-head decentralization**

Inside grappling, gaining control hinges on off-balancing the other person by altering where their weight rests. Pull-in/push-down decentralization does just that: you pull the subject toward you to crowd their stance, then drive their torso downward to shift their center of gravity lower and forward. This combination disrupts their base, making it much harder for them to resist and easier for you to control them. Hug-yourself decentralization isn't practical here because it reduces your ability to influence their balance. Lower-your-center decentralization focuses on your own stance rather than destabilizing the other person, and secure-the-head decentralization concentrates on head control rather than shifting their balance, which isn't as effective in the inside grappling scenario.

3. Which of the following statements best reflects silver alert dissemination requirements?

- A. There is sufficient information to disseminate to the public to assist in locating the missing person**
- B. The missing person must be under 18**
- C. There is no need to disseminate information to the public**
- D. The missing person must be entered into NCIC**

Dissemination of a Silver Alert is activated when the missing person is entered into NCIC. Entering the case into this national database triggers the alert to spread through public channels, media, and law enforcement networks so the public can help locate the person. Without NCIC entry, the alert system has nothing to broadcast, even if some information is available. While having enough descriptive details is important for locating the person, the formal prerequisite for dissemination is NCIC inclusion. Silver Alerts are for missing adults who typically have cognitive impairments, not necessarily under 18, and there is a public-disclosure element to the process, so claiming there's no need to disseminate isn't correct.

4. Silent emergencies are described in Wisconsin State Statute?

- A. 346.03(4)**
- B. 346.01**
- C. 346.05(2)**
- D. 347.03(1)**

In Wisconsin traffic law, silent emergency signaling is addressed under the section that deals with emergency signaling devices and how drivers must respond to emergencies. This is the part that explicitly covers situations where an emergency vehicle or signal uses a non-audible cue, and it tells motorists what actions are required in those cases. That's why this statute is the best reference for silent emergencies. Other listed statutes cover broader or unrelated topics—general definitions, standard signaling for turns and stops, or licensing and vehicle requirements—without specifically defining or describing silent emergency signals.

5. An easy way to remember the sequence in arbitration is the acronym.....

- A. SMART**
- B. REACT**
- C. GUIDE**
- D. PEACE**

Using a mnemonic to recall procedures helps you lock in the order of steps in arbitration. REACT is the best choice because it forms a pronounceable word that is easy to remember, and its letters cue a natural sequence: R for reviewing the dispute, E for evaluating the evidence, A for analyzing the issues, C for rendering a conclusion or decision, and T for transmitting or recording the ruling. This creates a clear, logical flow from start to finish, which is why the sequence is easier to recall under test conditions. The other options, while they are familiar mnemonics in other contexts, don't map as cleanly to the typical arbitration process or feel less intuitive as a single, continuous sequence, making them harder to remember in the same way.

6. Which of the following is NOT a step in the forensic experimental trauma interview?
- A. Acknowledge their trauma/pain/difficult situation
 - B. Do not record any statements**
 - C. What were your reactions to this experience?
 - D. Clarify other information and details after you facilitate all you can about the experience

The key idea here is that a forensic trauma interview relies on documenting the survivor's disclosure accurately and reliably. Recording statements (with appropriate consent) is a standard, essential part of the process because it preserves the exact words and details, supports careful analysis later, and ensures there is a verifiable record for investigations and reporting. Acknowledge the person's trauma or difficult situation helps build trust, validates their experience, and can reduce re-traumatization. Asking about their reactions to the experience helps identify emotional responses, gauge impact, and guide how the interview proceeds. Clarifying other information after you've explored the core details ensures you capture completeness, resolve inconsistencies, and confirm accuracy. Therefore, the option that says not to record any statements does not fit with the expected practice, since withholding recording would undermine accuracy, accountability, and the usefulness of the interview in a forensic context.

7. Which statement best distinguishes false imprisonment from kidnapping?
- A. False imprisonment is restraining someone without consent; kidnapping involves force/threat and transport**
 - B. False imprisonment requires weapon
 - C. False imprisonment requires consent
 - D. False imprisonment is always temporary

The main idea is that the difference rests on whether the person is moved to a different location. False imprisonment is the unlawful restraint of someone's liberty, typically by confinement or restriction within a limited area, and it happens without the person's consent or lawful justification. Movement to another location is not required for false imprisonment. Kidnapping, on the other hand, includes moving the person to a different place (asportation) and usually involves force or threats, with a purpose tied to crime or ransom. So the best statement reflects that false imprisonment is restraining without consent, while kidnapping adds force or threat and transport. The other options misstate facts: a weapon isn't required for false imprisonment; consent isn't a feature of false imprisonment, and it isn't necessarily temporary.

8. Which of the following is NOT a driver input for good driving techniques?

- A. Acceleration/deceleration
- B. Steering
- C. Braking
- D. Turning signals**

Driver inputs that affect how the vehicle moves are acceleration/deceleration, steering, and braking. These actions change speed and direction directly. Turning signals, while essential for safety and communication with other road users, do not control the car's motion; they simply convey intent to turn or change lanes. So, the turning signal is not a driver input that changes how the vehicle operates, making it the best answer.

9. What is the purpose for use of force (UOF)?

- A. To punish the suspect
- B. To gain control in pursuit of a legitimate LE objective**
- C. To intimidate the subject
- D. To secure evidence

The purpose of use of force is to gain control in pursuit of a legitimate law enforcement objective. Force is a tool officers use to achieve lawful goals like detaining a person or protecting lives, and it must be used only when necessary and to the extent required by the situation. The level of force used should be objectively reasonable given the totality of circumstances, and it should be proportional to the threat and combined with de-escalation and compliance efforts when possible. It is not about punishing someone, intimidating a subject, or securing evidence.

10. A silver alert must be issued within how many hours of disappearance?

- A. 24 hours
- B. 48 hours
- C. 72 hours**
- D. 96 hours

A Silver Alert is issued to quickly locate a missing vulnerable adult and to notify the public to aid in their safe recovery. The main idea tested here is the timeframe for initiating that alert. In this context, the standard is to issue the Silver Alert within 72 hours of the disappearance once the person meets criteria and enough information is available to trigger public dissemination. This 72-hour window is designed to balance confirming essential details with rapidly expanding public awareness, which helps maximize the chances of a safe return. Options suggesting 24 or 48 hours would narrow the window too much for the typical verification and activation process, while 96 hours would delay a potentially crucial public notification. Therefore, 72 hours is the best answer because it reflects the policy framework used in this material.

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://wisconsinlesbphase2.examzify.com>

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

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