

# **SIMULATED EXAM**

**6**

**Sergeant Candidates**



1. Which of the below statements is true regarding processing juveniles detained at the police station?
  - A. Fingerprinting is required when a juvenile, age fourteen or older, is charged on the basis of an act which, if committed by an adult, would constitute an offense.
  - B. The charging agency shall photograph the juvenile for criminal identification purposes if the juvenile is age fourteen or older.
  - C. If the juvenile is being charged with Eluding (N.J.S.A. 2C:29-2(b)) and prior to his release from custody, the officer must have a biological sample collected for the purposes of DNA testing.
  - D. If considering charging a juvenile, the agency should first ascertain the juvenile's history by contacting Juvenile Intake.
  
2. Which of the below situations would there be a presumption in favor of a Stationhouse Adjustment?
  - I. The juvenile has no prior history of juvenile adjudications or stationhouse adjustments
  - II. The juvenile's conduct constituted an ordinance violation, a petty disorderly persons offense, a disorderly persons offense, or a fourth-degree crime
  - III. The juvenile's conduct did not constitute an act of bias, sexual misconduct, or violence
  - IV. The juveniles conduct did not involve controlled dangerous substances (CDS) or CDS paraphernalia
  - V. The juveniles conduct did not involve a firearm or other dangerous weapon
  - A. I, II, and III only
  - B. I, II, III and IV only
  - C. I, III and IV only
  - D. All of the above

3. A law enforcement agency shall apply for a complaint-warrant, unless an Assistant Prosecutor or a Designated Supervisory Officer determines that the presumption of charging by complaint-warrant is overcome, in cases where the present offense was committed under certain circumstances, one of which being when the juvenile was recently adjudicated for an offense involving a firearm or a first- or second-degree offense. The term “recently adjudicated” means within the past:
  - A. 6 months
  - B. 12 months
  - C. 2 years
  - D. 10 years
  
4. Motorcycle Officer Guerra detained Sammy, a 16-year-old, at 2:05 a.m. believing Sammy left home without permission. The patrol car to transport Sammy to headquarters arrived at 2:18 a.m. Sammy was brought into headquarters at 2:22 a.m. What is the latest time Sammy can be detained under this short-term custody situation?
  - A. 8:05 a.m.
  - B. 8:18 a.m.
  - C. 8:22 a.m.
  - D. 8:22 a.m. the next day
  
5. Which of the below officers shall be required to wear a Body Worn Camera (BWC)?
  - I. Officer Jones, an officer assigned to a canine unit
  - II. Officer Buster, a canine patrol dog
  - III. Officer Hamm, an officer assigned to front desk duties
  - IV. Officer Glass, an officer assigned as a School Resource Officer
  - V. Officer Young, a Class II Special LEO assigned to the Traffic Division
  - VI. Officer Ingram, a Class III Special LEO assigned to Public School #3 Graduation Services
  - A. Officer Jones, Officer Buster, and Officer Hamm
  - B. Officer Jones, Officer Hamm, and Officer Young
  - C. Officer Jones, Officer Buster, Officer Hamm, and Officer Ingram
  - D. Officer Jones, Officer Hamm, Officer Young and Officer Ingram

6. Detective Weirs is in the process of composing a photo array to show to Kevin Newman, a witness to a homicide. Kevin's description of the perpetrator differs significantly from the appearance of the perpetrator; however, the detective is certain his investigation has led him to the right suspect. What should the detective do in this case?
  - A. Select fillers that resemble the suspect in significant features.
  - B. Select fillers who generally fit the witness's description of the suspect.
  - C. Select fillers who generally fit the detective's description of the suspect.
  - D. Do not conduct an identification procedure with this witness.
  
7. What is necessary in order to access prescription drug information maintained in New Jersey's Prescription Monitoring Program (PMP)?
  - A. A court order
  - B. A grand jury subpoena
  - C. A warrant
  - D. A showing of good cause
  
8. According to 2A:4A-23 which of the below is not part of the definition of delinquency?
  - A. A crime
  - B. A disorderly persons or petty disorderly persons offense
  - C. A violation of any penal statute, ordinance, or regulation
  - D. A curfew violation
  
9. The target of a State narcotics investigation advised detectives that defendant, a law enforcement officer, had provided him with information about the investigation and advice to avoid criminal exposure. Thereafter, the State obtained an arrest warrant for defendant and search warrants for defendant's iPhones, which were seized. Because the contents of the iPhones were inaccessible to investigators without the iPhones' passcodes, the State moved for an order compelling defendant to disclose the passcodes. Which of the below statements is true regarding this procedure?
  - A. It is a violation of defendant's Fifth Amendment and NJ's common law and statutory protections against self-incrimination.
  - B. It is a violation of due process afforded in the Fourteenth Amendment.
  - C. It is a proper procedure which does not violate any constitutional rights.
  - D. It is allowed under federal constitution however it is not allowed under NJ's constitution.

10. Andy, age 16, was brought to the police station in connection with a shooting. Andy was placed in a holding cell and his mother was allowed to speak to him from a room opposite the holding cell. An officer remained about 10 feet away and overheard Andy reveal an incriminating response to his mother's questions. No *Miranda* warnings were given up to this point. Which of the below statements is false regarding this scenario?
- A. The police should have known it was reasonably likely that Andy's mother would elicit incriminating responses from him.
  - B. The officer's actions were the functional equivalent of a police interrogation.
  - C. There was no need for *Miranda* warnings to be administered as the police were not interrogating Andy.
  - D. All of the above statements are false.
11. Noel and Anthony traveled from Warwick, New York to Paterson, New Jersey to purchase heroin from Shameik. After the purchase, they returned to New York. That same night, Carlos contacted Noel and Anthony seeking to purchase heroin. Noel and Anthony sold Carlos a quantity of heroin that evening. The following day, Carlos again contacted Noel and Anthony, who later sold him more. Two days later, the Warwick police learned that Carlos had died from an overdose of heroin in his bedroom. Near his body, officers discovered bags of heroin labeled "Trap Queen," which detectives were able to trace to heroin bags sold by Shameik to Noel and Anthony. Who may be charged with Strict Liability for Drug-Induced Death (2C:35-9)?
- A. Noel
  - B. Noel and Anthony
  - C. Shameik
  - D. None of the above

12. Which of the below are elements of a Juvenile-Family crisis?

- I. A serious threat to the well-being and physical safety of a juvenile
- II. A serious conflict between a parent or guardian and a juvenile regarding rules of conduct which has been manifested by repeated disregard for lawful parental authority by a juvenile or misuse of lawful parental authority by a parent or guardian
- III. Unauthorized absence by a juvenile for more than 48 hours from his home
- IV. A pattern of repeated unauthorized absences from school by a juvenile subject to the compulsory education provision of Title 18A of the New Jersey Statutes
- V. An act which if committed by an adult would constitute prostitution in violation of N.J.S.2C:34-1 or any offense which the juvenile alleges is related to the juvenile being a victim of human trafficking

- A. I, II and III
- B. III, IV and IV
- C. I, II, IV and V
- D. All of the above are correct

13. John transfers equipment for dog fighting to Jim. John is guilty of:

- A. Dog Fighting
- B. Possession of Paraphernalia
- C. Cruelty to Animals
- D. No charge

14. Officer Jones stops an individual to investigate the report of a crime, however the individual runs away. Which of the below could he be charged with?

- A. Resisting Arrest
- B. Hindering his Own Apprehension
- C. Obstructing Administration of Law
- D. Disorderly Conduct

15. According to 9:6-8.14, any person who knowingly fails to report an act of sexual abuse against a child and who has reasonable cause to believe that the act has been committed is guilty of?
- A. 4<sup>th</sup> degree crime
  - B. 3<sup>rd</sup> degree crime
  - C. Disorderly conduct
  - D. Petty disorderly persons offense
16. According to 2A:4A-34(f), a juvenile 11 years of age or under shall not be placed into detention unless he is charged with a crime of the first or second degree and:
- A. Burglary
  - B. Sexual Contact
  - C. Aggravated Assault – 3<sup>rd</sup> degree
  - D. Arson
17. Juvenile Detective Howard advises the local high school principal that one of his students is under investigation for a theft. Which of the below is incorrect according to 2A:4A-60E?
- A. The detective is allowed to release this information to the principal.
  - B. Since this is only an investigation, the detective should not share this information with the principal.
  - C. The principal may share this information with his staff.
  - D. The information should not be maintained.
18. A juvenile charged with delinquency may be released at either the police or court level on his own recognizance if all of the following circumstances have been met. Which of the below statements is incorrect?
- A. The nature of the offense charged is not such that a danger to the community would exist if the juvenile were released
  - B. There is no parent, guardian, or other appropriate adult custodian to whom the juvenile could be released, and all reasonable measures have been exhausted by either police or court personnel to locate and contact any such person
  - C. The juvenile is at least 16 years of age
  - D. The identity and address of the juvenile are verified through a positive form of identification.

19. According to 2A:4A-32 Under no circumstances shall any juvenile taken into short-term custody under be held more than \_\_\_\_ hours.
- A. 2 hours
  - B. 4 hours
  - C. 6 hours
  - D. 8 hours
20. Brian negligently starts a fire and damages property of another. What is the proper charge?
- A. Aggravated Arson
  - B. Arson
  - C. Reckless Endangerment
  - D. Criminal Mischief
21. John and Joe are celebrating at a party. They begin to argue about the presidential election and John hits Joe in the head with a beer glass. Joe gets medical attention and suffers from ringing in his right ear for about a week. After day eight, he's fine. What type of injury did Joe suffer?
- A. Significant Bodily Injury
  - B. Serious Bodily Injury
  - C. Bodily Injury
  - D. Temporary Loss of the Function of a Bodily Organ
22. You are working the Police Desk when Officer Chavez approaches and asks about the age required for a Tender Years Sexual Assault charge. You respond by stating the statute requires a suspect who is at least four years older than the victim and the victim is less than \_\_\_\_ years old.
- A. 11
  - B. 13
  - C. 14
  - D. 16

23. Two teenagers steal a 2020 Tacoma. Which of the below would be the proper charges?

- I. Theft
- II. Criminal Attempt
- III. Burglary
- IV. Criminal Mischief

- A. I and III only
- B. I, II & IV only
- C. I, II and III only
- D. All of the above

24. Dan is caught shoplifting by store security and the police are called. Three officers arrive on the scene and attempt to arrest him. Dan resists and assaults all the officers on the scene. What are the proper charges?

- A. One count of Resisting and one count of Simple Assault
- B. One count of Resisting and one count of Aggravated Assault
- C. Three counts of Resisting and three counts of Aggravated Assault
- D. One count of Resisting arrest and three counts of Aggravated Assault

25. According to 2C:12-1.2, Endangering an Injured Victim, “physically helpless” includes which of the following?

- I. An intoxicated person
- II. A person unable to flee
- III. A person unable to appraise the situation
- IV. A person who is unconscious

- A. II only
- B. II and IV only
- C. I, III and IV only
- D. All of the above

26. A police officer observes two individuals arguing and sees one push the other. When the officer intervenes, the victim, an unidentified off duty police officer, states, “I’m okay and I feel no pain.” What is the appropriate 2C charge?

- A. Aggravated Assault
- B. Simple Assault
- C. Terroristic Threats
- D. Harassment

27. A husband knows his wife has been having an affair and has been planning to catch her in the act. He decides to hide in a closet with a gun and get evidence. The wife enters the room with her lover and after they finish having sex, the husband jumps out of the closet and shoots and kills both. What is the correct charge?
- A. Murder
  - B. Aggravated Manslaughter
  - C. Manslaughter
  - D. Aggravated Assault
28. A terminally ill patient makes a written request for medication to peacefully, and with dignity, end his life. A licensed physician fulfills the patient's request and provides the medication. What should the doctor be charged with?
- A. Murder
  - B. Aggravated Manslaughter
  - C. Aiding Suicide
  - D. No charge
29. An actor is resisting arrest, slaps a police officer and causes pain, what is the correct 2C charge?
- A. Simple Assault
  - B. Harassment
  - C. Aggravated Assault 4<sup>th</sup> degree
  - D. Aggravated Assault 3<sup>rd</sup> degree
30. One of your detectives investigates a high school food service worker having a sexual relationship with a 21-year-old student from the school. He wants to know if he can charge the worker since he works under contract for a private vendor.
- a. Yes, Sexual Assault, 2C:14-2c5
  - b. No, they are both consenting adults
  - c. Yes, 2C:14-3, Criminal Sexual Contact
  - d. No, the actor is not a school employee, and they are both adults
31. After a heated verbal argument, Joe grabs his wife by the throat, applies pressure cutting off her circulation and causes her discomfort. What is the correct charge?
- A. Simple Assault
  - B. Aggravated Assault
  - C. Harassment
  - D. Domestic Violence

32. According to 2A:4A-61, when latent fingerprints are found during the investigation of an offense and a law enforcement officer has reason to believe that they are those of a juvenile, he may, with the consent of the court or juvenile and his parent or guardian, fingerprint the juvenile for the purpose of comparison with the latent fingerprints. Fingerprint records taken pursuant to this paragraph may be retained by the department or agency taking them and shall be destroyed \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. upon the adjudication of the case
  - B. when the purpose for the taking of fingerprints has been fulfilled
  - C. when the juvenile turns 18
  - D. upon order of the family court
33. An 18-year-old female enters an elevator and a man also gets into the elevator. As the elevator was going up, the female looked toward the man and saw that his penis was exposed, and he was masturbating. She exited the elevator first and he followed. She reported the incident. What is the correct 2C charge in this situation?
- A. Sexual Assault
  - B. Aggravated Sexual Contact
  - C. Sexual contact
  - D. Lewdness
34. Bob and Larry cut a lock and enter a fenced-in parking lot in order to steal metal rollers left in the yard. In addition to the theft charge, what other statute would be appropriate?
- A. Criminal Mischief
  - B. Defiant Trespass
  - C. Criminal Trespass
  - D. Burglary
35. According to 2C:39-3 a person may legally possess which of the following in his home?
- A. A defaced firearm
  - B. Hollow point bullets
  - C. A sawed-off shotgun
  - D. A silencer

36. A local merchant sells handcuffs to a 17-year-old high school senior as part of a prop to be used in a school play. Could the merchant be charged under 2C?
- A. No charge, it's only to be used as a prop in a play
  - B. Yes, it is Sale of Handcuffs to Minors
  - C. Yes, under Prohibited Devices
  - D. No, it's a municipal code violation
37. Bob decides to show Joe his new Glock 9mm, forgetting its loaded, he recklessly shoots Joe. Happily, the bullet just caused a very minor scratch on his hand. They apply a little antibacterial soap and a band aid. If charged, what is the correct choice?
- A. No charge, it's an accident
  - B. Simple Assault
  - C. Aggravated Assault
  - D. Attempted Murder
38. A bus driver and passenger get into a verbal argument. The passenger attempts to punch the bus driver in the face, but he moves and avoids getting hit. What is the correct 2C charge?
- A. Bias Intimidation
  - B. Harassment
  - C. Simple Assault
  - D. Aggravated Assault
39. Joey and Jason are at a BBQ with other friends. While they are standing next to the grill, Joey jokingly sprays lighter fluid on Jason who get lit by the fire. Jason ultimately receives 2<sup>nd</sup> degree burns on this upper torso. What can Joey be charged with?
- A. Simple assault
  - B. Aggravated Assault
  - C. Reckless Injury to Innocent Persons
  - D. No charge
40. While on patrol, Officer Gaines finds a firearm. She brings it to headquarters and completes the necessary documents. How long does her department have to enter e-Trace-related information directly into the NJ Trace System?
- A. No later than 24 hours
  - B. By the next business day
  - C. Within 72 hours
  - D. Within 30 days

41. According to Title 2C: The N.J. Code of Criminal Justice, in chapters 11 through 15, unless a different meaning plainly is required, a person temporarily losing their sense of hearing is considered:

- A. Bodily Injury
- B. Serious Bodily Injury
- C. Significant Bodily Injury
- D. Protracted Bodily Injury

42. Oscar was arrested and was in the company of his 10-year-old daughter, Jane. Which of the below is correct regarding how the pair should be transported?

- A. Jane must be transported in a separate vehicle as Oscar.
- B. Jane must be transported in the same vehicle as Oscar.
- C. Jane may be transported in the same vehicle, or in a separate vehicle, depending on the circumstances.
- D. Jane must be transported by a unit with a car/booster seat.

43. Audit procedures are essential to maintaining the integrity of the property function. There should be a complete audit of stored property as well as selected or random audits:

- I. On a routine annual basis
- II. Whenever there is a change of the Chief Law Enforcement Officer
- III. Whenever there is a change of Property Officer
- IV. There is a suspicion of a breach of integrity in the property system
- V. Whenever there is a change of the Property Officer's Unit Supervisor

- A. II and III only
- B. I, II and III only
- C. I, II and V only
- D. All of the above

44. You are assigned to the police desk when Mrs. Karen Romero comes up to you to make a complaint against Officer Loo. She states that during a motor vehicle stop, the officer illegally searched her trunk. After the investigation is complete by the Internal Affairs investigator a report must be forwarded to the Chief of Police summarizing the matter and indicating the appropriate disposition. If the allegation proves the search did occur but Officer Loo had legitimate reasons for the search, the disposition should be recorded as:

- A. Not Sustained
- B. Unfounded
- C. Sustained
- D. Exonerated

45. Which of the below Bias Incidents must immediate notification be made to the Bias Crime Unit at the DCJ?

- I. Confirmed or suspected cases of sexual assault
- II. Confirmed or suspected cases of a law enforcement officer as the alleged victim
- III. Confirmed only cases of an organized hate group as the perpetrator
- IV. There is a potential of large-scale unrest

- A. I, II and III only
- B. I and IV only
- C. I, II and IV only
- D. All of the above

46. Kevin was wanted on a warrant and was known to frequent the Clover Club bar. At the bar, an officer checked the single occupancy rest room. He pushed against the door and met some resistance. Thinking that the resistance was caused by a spring designed to close the door, he then pushed the door again, and it opened. When the officer opened the bathroom door, he saw Kevin, Bruce and Jim facing each other. Kevin was holding a sandwich bag in his hand, and a dollar bill was falling to the floor. Based on his extensive experience, the dollar bill and plastic bag indicated to the officer that there was some type of narcotic activity taking place. When the officer attempted to grab the bag out of Kevin's hand, Kevin resisted, and a scuffle ensued. The officer was able to see a white powdery substance of an amount approximately the size of a golf ball in the bag. Kevin tried to raise the bag to his mouth. The officer prevented him from doing so by grabbing Kevin from behind. Noticing that Kevin's hand was dangerously close to the officer's weapon, the officer struck Kevin in the head two times, causing him to fall to the floor of the bathroom. From his knees, Kevin thrust the plastic bag into the toilet. Officers pulled Kevin away from the toilet and subdued him. The bag contained cocaine. Which of the below statements is correct regarding this scenario?

- A. Kevin had a reasonable expectation of privacy in the public rest room which the police violated by the forcible entry.
- B. The officer was rightfully present in the rest room and recognized the obvious criminal nature of the white powder, the plain view doctrine permitted its immediate warrantless seizure.
- C. Although Kevin did not have a reasonable expectation of privacy in the public restroom, the officer violated the constitution by forcibly entering the room.
- D. The officer acted properly as persons should not expect to have any reasonable expectation of privacy in public bathrooms.

47. Officer Mastas has responded to a domestic violence call for service. Both husband and wife are exhibiting signs of injury and the officer is having difficulty in determining who the actual victim is. Which of the below factors is not one listed in the Domestic Violence Procedures Manual as to determine who the victim is?

- A. The history of domestic violence between the parties
- B. The criminal history of both parties
- C. The comparative extent of injuries suffered
- D. The presence of wounds considered defensive wounds.

48. The men and women of law enforcement put their lives on the line every day to protect the citizens of New Jersey. Often the first to respond to a scene, these officers regularly encounter some of the most traumatic events affecting their community. They also typically operate in a state of hypervigilance while on duty. The emotional and mental toll of this work can build over time and contribute to a range of health issues, including:

- I. heart disease
- II. diabetes
- III. post-traumatic stress disorder
- IV. self-harm

- A. I and II only
- B. I and III only
- C. I, II and IV only
- D. All of the above

49. You are Sergeant Takis of the Duncantown Police Department. You are assigned to the Police Desk. John Cue, a resident of Potterstown comes up to you and states he wishes to make a complaint against an officer of the Potterstown Police Department. What is the proper action to take at this time?

- A. Take the complaint and forward it your Internal Affairs Unit.
- B. Direct Mr. Cue to file the complaint with the County Prosecutor's Office.
- C. Direct Mr. Cue to file the complaint with the Attorney General's Office.
- D. Direct Mr. Cue to respond to the Potterstown Police Department to make the complaint.

50. Officer Gomy points his duty firearm at a suspect with a knife. The suspect drops the knife and is arrested by the officer. Which of the below statements is true regarding this situation?

- A. The officer used force and it must be reported as a Show of Force on the Attorney General's Use of Force Reporting Portal.
- B. The officer did not use force however the act is considered constructive authority and must be reported as a Show of Force on the Attorney General's Use of Force Reporting Portal.
- C. The officer did not use force, he used constructive authority and there is no need to report it on the Attorney General's Use of Force Reporting Portal.
- D. The officer used force however since no one was injured there is no need to report it on the Attorney General's Use of Force Reporting Portal.

51. As a result of a domestic dispute, Janet contacted the police to report that her husband, Scott, took their son away. When officers arrived at the residence, Janet told them that her husband was a cocaine user whose habit had caused financial troubles. She said that she and their son had only recently returned after a stay of several weeks with her parents. Minutes later, Scott returned and explained that he had taken the child to a neighbor's home. Upon questioning, he told the police that he did not use cocaine, and countered that it was, in fact, his wife who abused drugs and alcohol. One of the officers went with Janet to reclaim the child, and when they returned, she not only renewed her complaints about her husband's drug use, but also volunteered that there were items of drug evidence in the house. The officer asked Scott for permission to search the house, which he unequivocally refused. The officer then asked Janet for consent to search, which she readily gave. Janet escorted the officer upstairs to Scott's bedroom, where he discovered a quantity of suspected cocaine and Scott was arrested. Which of the below statements is true regarding this scenario?

- A. The officer's actions were proper. Janet shares the home in common with Scott and can give permission to search any area of the house.
- B. The officer's actions were improper. The police are not permitted to conduct a search of a premises based on the consent of one occupant, when a co-occupant is physically present and objects to the search.
- C. The officer's actions were proper. Once Janet advised the officer of evidence in the house of drug use the officer was obligated to secure it.
- D. The officer's actions were improper. Any interest in common use areas of a home in common can only be searched with permission from all parties with common authority over its use, whether or not they are present.

52. Which of the below scenarios is strictly prohibited according to the Attorney General's Vehicular Pursuit Policy?

- A. Jose, driving an unmarked police vehicle, makes vehicle contact with violator's vehicle.
- B. Greg, riding a police motorcycle, initiates a pursuit.
- C. Fran, driving in a police car with the department's mechanic, John (non-law enforcement person) is a passenger in a police car, initiates a pursuit.
- D. Luis, driving a marked police car, is pursuing a violator in a direction opposite to the flow of traffic on a non-divided highway.

53. Lupita Ford, a transgender woman, is arrested for shoplifting. Officer Harris has obtained her driver's license and same indicates her name as Luis Ford. Ms. Ford states that she hasn't gotten around to changing her driver's license's name and states that she has been going by the name Lupita for the past two years. Officer Harris asks you how he should document Lupita's name on the police report. You correctly answer:

- A. "Lupita Ford, the chosen name, in the 'Legal Name' field. No other names are allowed on the reports."
- B. "Luis Ford, the legal name, in the 'Legal Name' field and Lupita Ford in the "Chosen Name" field.
- C. "Luis Ford AKA Lupita Ford in the 'Legal Name' field."
- D. "Lupita Ford AKA Luis Ford in the 'Legal Name' field."

54. Officer Moynan observed Thomas, operating a motor vehicle with darkly tinted windows and an excessively loud exhaust. The officer pulled the vehicle over, approached Thomas and requested his driver's credentials, which Thomas produced. Detecting a strong odor of alcohol coming from Thomas' breath, the officer inquired whether he been drinking. Appearing a bit scared and nervous, Thomas admitted to consuming a beer that night at a local bar however the officer sensed the alcohol smelled more like hard liquor and not beer. Based on his observations and the admission, defendant was removed from the vehicle to perform field sobriety testing. Thomas was subsequently arrested for driving while intoxicated. Which of the below statements is true regarding this scenario?

- A. The officer acted properly. He had probable cause for the stop and field sobriety test.
- B. The officer acted improperly. Although he had reasonable articulable suspicion for the motor vehicle stop, he lacked reasonable articulable suspicion that Thomas was driving while intoxicated to be able to perform the field sobriety test.
- C. The officer acted properly. He had reasonable articulable suspicion for the stop and field sobriety test.
- D. The officer acted improperly. He lacked reasonable articulable suspicion for the motor vehicle stop therefore the ensuing field sobriety test was unlawful.

55. Audit procedures are essential to maintaining the integrity of the property function. These audits should be conducted by the designated property officer with assistance and verification provided by:

- I. Any other officer
- II. A representative of the County Prosecutor's Office
- III. A representative of the municipal/county government
- IV. A representative of the Attorney General's Office

- A. I only
- B. I and II only
- C. I, II and III only
- D. All of the above

56. At approx. 11:00 p.m., Officer Thompson was dispatched to the high-crime area in reference to an anonymous call of "shots fired." While patrolling the area, the officer received another dispatch in response to an anonymous 9-1-1 call reporting an individual seated in a tan van with a gun in his lap. No other information was given. The officer soon spotted a parked tan van, pulled up behind the van, directed a spotlight on it, and exited his vehicle. Officer Thompson could see the occupants moving frantically inside the vehicle as if trying to hide something. He approached on the driver's side and ordered the occupants to exit the vehicle. Terrel, the front-seat passenger, exited as instructed at which point Kevin, the front passenger, began to exit and then retreated to the driver's seat. Thompson feared that Kevin might be trying to retrieve a weapon, so he pulled him from the vehicle. Thompson frisked Kevin for weapons, found none, he transferred Kevin to a responding backup officer. Thompson then returned to the vehicle to search its interior. As he entered the vehicle, Thompson observed the handle of a handgun protruding from the van's middle console. At that point, Thompson heard a commotion and realized that Kevin was trying to flee. Thompson exited the van, subdued, and restrained Kevin, placed him into a police vehicle, and notified other officers that there was a handgun inside the van. In addition to retrieving the handgun from the van, police recovered shell casings at the scene of the "shots fired" call. Which of the below statements is true regarding this scenario?

- A. The investigatory stop, *Terry* frisk and protective sweep of the van was improper.
- B. The investigatory stop and *Terry* frisk were valid however the protective sweep of the van was improper.
- C. The investigatory stop was proper however the *Terry* frisk and protective sweep of the van was improper.
- D. The officer conducted a valid investigatory stop, *Terry* frisk, and protective sweep of the passenger compartment of the van.

57. Detective Bronson recovered fifteen ounces of heroin during the execution of a search warrant at Reggie Mingo's residence. According to the Revisions to the Attorney General Guidelines for the Retention of Evidence how much of the heroin can be destroyed after Reggie's conviction?
- A. All fifteen ounces may be destroyed after conviction.
  - B. The excess quantity over five pounds.
  - C. The excess quantity of five ounces.
  - D. None of it may be destroyed until Reggie's sentence is served or until any appeals are heard and complete.
58. Mary Costas finds a diamond ring outside her neighbor, Joanne's, house. After speaking to her neighbor and find that the ring does not belong to Joanne, she turns the ring in to the Huntsville Police Department in Newbury County, NJ. If no one claims the ring after a certain period of time, the police may release the ring from safekeeping. What would be the disposition of the ring after that period of time?
- A. It shall be sold at auction with the proceeds going to the Huntsville Police Department.
  - B. It shall be sold at auction with the proceeds going to Newbury County.
  - C. It shall be sold at auction with the proceeds being split between the Huntsville Police Department and Newbury County.
  - D. It shall be returned to Mary Costas.
59. What is the time period referenced in Question #58 where the Huntsville Police Department may release the ring from safekeeping?
- A. Six months
  - B. Nine months
  - C. One year
  - D. One year and one day
60. Detective Plumes has just appeared in front of Judge Judy and the judge authorized and issued the detective's search warrant application. It is April 3<sup>rd</sup>. This search warrant must be executed by:
- A. April 8<sup>th</sup>
  - B. April 13<sup>th</sup>
  - C. April 23<sup>rd</sup>
  - D. May 3<sup>rd</sup>

Questions #61 and #62 are based on the below scenario:

Officer Delray responded to a dropped 9-1-1 call originating from the home of Charles Wood. Upon arrival the officer noticed that there were three vehicles in the driveway. Moments later, when he knocked on the door, Charles answered and denied making any 9-1-1 call and insisted that he was alone. The officer noticed that Charles had a small abrasion on the knuckle of his right hand, similar to an abrasion one would receive from punching something. The officer asked Charles whether he was married, and Charles said he was but his demeanor began to change as if he was frustrated police were at his door asking questions. The officer asked if he could enter the house and look around, but Charles refused consent. The officer told Charles that he and other officers needed to check the house. Charles responded by slamming the door closed. The officers were able to push the door open, announced that Charles was under arrest, and entered the residence. Charles resisted and a struggle ensued where Charles and three officers fell to the floor. During the struggle on the floor, Officer Delray was pinned beneath Charles, causing the other officers to fear for Delray's safety. These officers reacted by striking Charles once in the face with a closed fist. After securing Charles, officers checked the interior of the house and found no signs of domestic violence.

61. Which of the below statements is true regarding the police entry into Charles Woods' residence?
- A. It was proper under the community caretaking function of the police.
  - B. It was proper under the hot pursuit doctrine.
  - C. It was proper under the emergency aid doctrine.
  - D. It was improper and violated Mr. Wood's constitutionally protected rights.
62. If, during the check of the interior of the house, the officers observe cocaine on the living room coffee table, what would be the proper actions to take?
- A. The police may seize the contraband however since there were three cars in the driveway it can be assumed that Mr. Wood may not be the possessor of the cocaine.
  - B. The police may seize the contraband and charge Mr. Wood however the charge will most likely be dismissed based on the improper entry into the home.
  - C. The police may not seize the cocaine nor charge Mr. Wood with its possession.
  - D. The police may seize the contraband and charge Mr. Wood with its possession.

63. An officer is considering whether to arrest an individual for a disorderly persons offense and asks you whether probable cause must exist and whether the offense must have occurred in the officer's presence. You would correctly answer:
- A. Probable cause, which alone is sufficient for an arrest, may be supplied by others who witnessed the disorderly persons offense.
  - B. Unless otherwise stated in the specific statute, probable cause alone is an insufficient basis for an arrest for a disorderly persons offense.
  - C. An officer may establish probable cause by learning of the disorderly persons offense through any of his/her senses, including viewing video/audio recordings.
  - D. If an officer does not witness the offense, he or she could not make an arrest or issue a complaint-summons.
64. After establishing probable cause following two controlled buys of narcotics, your department obtained a warrant to search the person and apartment (located 'on the edge' of a high drug-trafficking area) of Jeffrey Dillon. You (the commanding officer) and seven other detectives and officers, some of whom were in uniform, entered the apartment to execute the warrant. Rolando Perez and another male who was known to the police from a prior drug "situation" arrived at the apartment during the search. As soon as Perez and his companion saw what was happening, they tried to leave, but were stopped and brought back inside by one of the detectives. Perez and his companion were immediately patted down. The pat-down of Perez's companion revealed no weapons or contraband and he was told he could leave. As a detective patted down Perez, the detective asked Perez if he had anything on him, to which Perez replied in the affirmative and produced from his pants pocket a small amount of cocaine. The interaction between the detective and Rolando Perez constituted:
- A. general on scene questioning and did not require *Miranda* warnings.
  - B. an investigative detention, for which *Miranda* warnings were required.
  - C. a custodial interrogation, for which *Miranda* warnings were required.
  - D. an investigative detention, for which *Miranda* warnings were not required.

65. One November evening, at approximately 6:40 p.m., Detectives Kraft and Williams were dressed in plainclothes and driving in an unmarked car. They were targeting Maple Park and Elm Park federal housing complexes for trespassing and drug violations. At the time, there were established procedures for apprehending trespassers within the housing complexes and management had provided officers with a list of all tenants for that purpose. When an individual was stopped inside one of the complexes, police officers were instructed to ask his or her purpose for being there. If the individual stated that he or she was visiting a resident who could be found on the list, the person was usually released. Otherwise, police would bring the individual to the specific apartment the individual claimed to be visiting. If the resident at that apartment did not know the individual, the individual would be arrested for trespassing.

On this evening, the detectives got out of their vehicle after they observed a person sitting on a bicycle, in the rain, between two buildings in Maple Park, which was an area in the complex known for narcotics activity. “No Trespassing” signs were posted in the area. As the detectives approached the person, Detective Kraft recognized him as Marcus Devine, whom he knew from several prior encounters with him at the Maple Park and Elm Park housing complexes. On those two prior occasions, when Detective Kraft had investigated the lawfulness of Devine’s presence at the complexes, Devine appeared to have a valid reason for being at the complexes.

When Detective Kraft was within fifteen or twenty feet of Devine, Devine began to ride away. Detective Kraft chased Devine, grabbed his arm, and stopped him. Upon seizing Devine, Detective Kraft asked Devine what his reason was for being in Maple Park and why he tried to flee. Devine responded that he was doing nothing. Detective Kraft placed him under arrest for trespassing. A search of Devine’s person revealed two bags of cocaine in his left pocket.

Which of the below statements is true regarding this scenario?

- A. Marcus Devine’s attempted flight from the scene after observing the detectives established the necessary reasonable suspicion for the detectives’ stop of Devine.
- B. Marcus Devine was presumptively entitled to be released upon the issuance of a summons, rather than being arrested.
- C. A public housing “trespass ban” violates the First Amendment therefore the stop and subsequent arrest was unconstitutional.
- D. Based on the totality of the circumstances, the detectives failed to establish probable cause to arrest Marcus Devine for trespassing.

66. Sergeant Casey explains that consent searches can save the police valuable time and officer resources. Which of the below statements regarding consent searches of dwellings is true?
- A. Police need no level of suspicion before requesting consent to search a dwelling.
  - B. Police need no level of suspicion before requesting consent to search a vehicle.
  - C. Police need reasonable and articulable suspicion to believe that a wanted party or evidence is present before requesting consent to search a dwelling.
  - D. Police need probable cause that a criminal act has been committed before requesting consent to search a dwelling.
67. Over the years, the elements needed to satisfy the legal requirements to justify a warrantless search of a residence under the “emergency aid” doctrine have been modified. According to current New Jersey case law, to justify a warrantless entry or search under the “emergency aid” doctrine, a two-prong test must be satisfied. Which is one of the required elements?
- A. The primary motivation for entry into the residence must be to render assistance, not to find and seize evidence.
  - B. A subjective requirement that the officer’s entry or search must not be primarily motivated by the desire to find evidence or make an arrest.
  - C. There must be a reasonable nexus or connection between the emergency and the area or places to be searched.
  - D. There must be proof that an actual emergency exists at the time of the warrantless entry.
68. Officers have conducted a lawful stop of a motor vehicle. During the stop, the officers removed the occupant from the vehicle, placed the occupant under custodial arrest, and secured the occupant in the police car. As a general rule, once the occupant of the vehicle has been removed and secured elsewhere, the police are:
- A. always required to obtain a search warrant or consent to conduct a search of a vehicle.
  - B. may search the vehicle under the “plain view” or “automobile” exception to the search warrant requirements.
  - C. may search the vehicle under the “search incident to arrest” exception to a search warrant requirement.
  - D. not permitted to conduct a warrantless search of the vehicle.

69. A uniformed officer in a marked car pulls up alongside an individual walking along the street and calls out to him, "Hey, I want to talk to you." The individual turns to see the officer and then attempts to flee by running in the opposite direction. Select the true statement below regarding this scenario.

- A. The individual's flight, by itself, is an insufficient basis for an investigatory stop.
- B. The individual's flight alone created reasonable suspicion for an arrest.
- C. The individual's flight alone created probable cause to arrest.
- D. The individual's flight, by itself, is sufficient basis for an investigatory stop.

70. As police officers arrived at a house to execute a warrant to search the house for narcotics, they saw Andrew Hill walk out the front door of the house and proceed across the porch and descend the front steps. The officers asked Hill to open the door. He told them that he could not, because he had left his keys inside, but he could ring someone over the intercom. Jordan Burke came to the door but did not admit the officers. The officers then gained entry by forcing open the front door. Hill, who was still on the porch, was brought inside the house and detained while they searched the premises. Eight additional occupants were discovered inside the house, and they were all detained during the search as well. The search revealed two bags of suspected narcotics in the basement. After finding the narcotics and determining that Hill owned the house, Hill was placed under arrest and a search of his person was conducted. Inside Hill's coat pocket, officers discovered an envelope containing heroin. Which of the below statements is true regarding this scenario?

- A. The warrant in the scenario failed to comply with the particularity requirement and officers in the scenario should not be permitted to stop individuals who exited that home if the warrant did not authorize "any and all persons arriving at, departing from and located therein reasonably believed to be associated with this investigation."
- B. The search warrant implicitly carried with it the limited authority to detain Hill and any other occupants of the premises while a proper search was conducted.
- C. Officers exceeded the authority of the search warrant when they detained Hill.
- D. Both A & C are true statements

71. In the middle of May, around 7:00 p.m., one of your officers was told by dispatch that an anonymous caller reported a man with a handgun at the corner of New Street and Sparrow Lane. The caller described the individual as a tall, thin, dark-skinned male wearing a black jacket and a black and red cap. The officer quickly arrived at the scene and saw three men standing at the corner, one of whom was wearing a red jacket and a black and red cap. He noticed that, except for the color of the individual's jacket, the man, later identified as Zack Heath, matched the physical description relayed by dispatch. Heath's jacket was open, and he wore a long white tee-shirt that hung well below his jacket.

The officer pulled his patrol car onto the sidewalk next to where Heath stood with his companions. At that time, the officer recognized Heath from prior narcotics investigations and recalled that he had previously arrested him for drug violations. The officer was also aware that Heath lived in the area and was "associated" with a local street gang. He did not know Heath to carry a weapon, but the officer's experience suggested that it was common for guns to be found in connection with narcotics offenses. Additionally, your police department had received information almost daily regarding incidents concerning both handguns and shootings in that area involving the same gang.

Upon seeing the patrol car approach the corner, Heath and his companions began to walk away. The officer noticed that Heath appeared quite nervous and observed him move his hand towards his waistband as he was turning away. From his experience, the officer was aware that suspects hide weapons in their waistbands, and, on this occasion, believed that Heath was hiding a gun there. The officer exited his police car, approached Heath, and had him place his hands against a nearby chain-link fence. Heath cooperated. The officer then lifted Heath's tee-shirt (to expose his stomach) and observed the top of a plastic bag protruding roughly two inches from his waistband. The officer removed the bag and found that it contained suspected crack cocaine.

Which of the below statements is true regarding this scenario?

- A. The totality of the circumstances did not provide the officer specific and particularized reasons for him to conduct an investigatory stop of Heath.
- B. When the officer observed Heath appearing nervous and moving his hand towards his waistband, the officer was justified in conducting a traditional pat-down search of Heath's outer clothing.
- C. Lifting Heath's shirt exceeded the scope of the permissible pat-down search needed to protect the officer against Heath having a weapon.
- D. None of the above statements are true.

72. One evening during rush hour, Officer Wilson observed a vehicle change lanes on the roadway without displaying a turn signal. Officer Wilson activated his overhead lights in order to effectuate a motor vehicle stop. The driver pulled the vehicle over to the shoulder of the road approximately 15 seconds after Officer Wilson activated his overhead lights. Officer Wilson then alerted headquarters of the stop, after which he approached the vehicle on the driver's side. He asked the driver, Rex Boone, for his credentials. After producing his license, Boone activated his directional signal in response to the officer's request. Though the blinker gave an audible signal, the dashboard light was not working. At Officer Wilson's direction, both he and Boone went to the back of the vehicle, where both observed that the blinker light was working.

After speaking with Boone at the rear of the vehicle, Officer Wilson detected an odor of alcohol on Boone's breath, and he asked Boone if he had been drinking. Boone nervously replied, "I'm not going to lie to you; I had a beer." At this point, Officers Chang and Hollister arrived as back-up. After conducting a pat-down search of Boone, which revealed no weapons, Officer Wilson directed the two passengers to exit the vehicle. Both passengers were searched for weapons; none were found. While Boone and both passengers were waiting behind the vehicle with Officers Chang and Hollister, Officer Wilson began to search the vehicle for open containers of alcohol by going to the driver's side of the vehicle and looking in the immediate area of the driver's seat for alcohol containers. Underneath the driver's seat, he found a plain plastic bag containing a white substance, which he believed to be cocaine. Boone and both passengers were placed under arrest and given their *Miranda* warnings.

Officer Wilson returned to the vehicle to conduct a further search. On the right front floor in front of the passenger seat, he found a black plastic bag containing a zip-lock bag with a larger quantity of cocaine.

Which of the below statements is true regarding this scenario?

- A. Officer Wilson was justified in the warrantless search of the vehicle due to the lack of signaling during a lane change, combined with the admission by Boone.
- B. Officer Wilson was justified in the warrantless search under the "search incident to arrest" exception to the written warrant requirement.
- C. Officer Wilson was justified in the warrantless search under the "automobile" exception to the written warrant requirement.
- D. Officer Wilson did not establish the probable cause required to conduct a warrantless search of the vehicle.

73. On a January morning, at approximately 2:30 a.m., two of your officers were on patrol when they received a radio report from dispatch that headquarters had gotten an anonymous tip that ‘an individual in a green Toyota Highlander with a N.J. temporary tag was flashing a gun at the 1300 block of York Road.’ Your officers responded in separate marked patrol vehicles and arrived at the scene, which was a well-lit business district. As the officers approached the green Highlander, they noticed that it had dark-tinted windows, making it difficult to see inside and as a result, they executed a ‘high risk traffic stop.’ The driver and passengers were ordered out of the vehicle. They complied. A pat-down search of the driver and passengers did not turn up any weapons. Additional officers arrived at the scene. After the driver and passengers were taken to a secure location, several officers searched the vehicle for weapons. A gun was found under the front passenger seat. The driver and passengers were then arrested. Which of the below statements is true regarding this scenario?

- A. The investigatory stop and subsequent search of the vehicle were justified under the officers’ community caretaking function.
- B. The anonymous tip provided the officers with justification for *Terry* pat-down searches and the search of the vehicle.
- C. The circumstances did not provide the officers with an objectively articulable and reasonable basis to believe the subject of the stop was armed and dangerous.
- D. The totality of the circumstances presented provided the officers justification for the stop, pat-down search of all parties, and arrests.

74. Officer Nunez is patrolling through a neighborhood in the early afternoon. She observes a school bus driver operating a school bus while using a cellular phone. Officer Nunez knows that, with certain exceptions, it is unlawful for a driver of a school bus to use a cellular or other wireless telephone while operating a school bus. Which of the below would constitute an exception?

- I. In an emergency situation
- II. When the driver witnesses a motor vehicle violation and is notifying dispatch and/or the authorities
- III. When the school bus is parked in a safe area off of a highway

- A. I only
- B. I and II only
- C. I and III only
- D. All of the above

75. Sergeant Davis, who will be supervising the department's Juvenile Division, is reviewing N.J. Attorney General Directive No. 2020-12 Establishing Policies, Practices, and Procedures to Promote Juvenile Justice Reform. Which of the below statements is true with regard to this directive?
- A. The victim cannot object to the stationhouse adjustment agreement.
  - B. The victim may, but is not required to, sign a stationhouse adjustment agreement.
  - C. The victim shall determine the conditions that the juvenile must meet in exchange for declining to pursue a formal delinquency complaint against the juvenile.
  - D. All of the above are true.
76. One of your officers has shown some confusion about when the charge of Simple Assault is appropriate. Which of the below scenarios would the charge of Simple Assault be the most appropriate?
- A. An individual negligently causes bodily injury to another with a deadly weapon.
  - B. An individual knowingly causes bodily injury to another with a deadly weapon.
  - C. An individual recklessly causes bodily injury to another with a deadly weapon.
  - D. Both A & C are correct.
77. John Jones was leaving a convenience store when he was bumped into by Fred Ford, who was entering the store. The two exchanged insults and Jones pulled a handgun from his waistband. Knowing the gun was not loaded, Jones silently raised the gun and pointed it at Ford, holding it only inches from Ford's head, in order to scare him. When Jones noticed the cashier calling the police, Jones fled. Which of the below would be the most appropriate *N.J.A.C. 2C* charge against John Jones?
- I. Aggravated Assault
  - II. Terroristic Threats
- A. I only
  - B. II only
  - C. I and II
  - D. None of the above

78. Kim Glover entered a retail clothing store and took a jacket and other items from a clothing rack into the dressing room. While in the dressing room, she removed the price tag from the jacket and replaced it with a lower priced tag from another item. She then attempted to purchase the jacket at this lower price. Based on the information presented in the scenario, what is the most appropriate *N.J.S.A. 2C* charge for Kim Glover?

- A. Shoplifting
- B. Theft by Deception
- C. Robbery
- D. Criminal Simulation

79. Joyce Taylor uses the train to commute to work Monday through Friday. Yesterday, Marcus Doyle introduced himself to her in the train station parking lot and suggested they get a drink one night after work. Taylor politely declined. Today, after exiting the train, she returned to her car to find a note, written by Marcus Doyle, taped to the windshield. Doyle used offensively coarse language in the note and accused her of being an arrogant snob for not wanting to get a drink with him. Taylor was very annoyed by his behavior. Based on the information presented in the scenario, what is the most appropriate *N.J.S.A. 2C* charge for Marcus Doyle.

- A. Stalking
- B. Terroristic Threats
- C. Harassment
- D. None of the above

80. Officer Ruiz responds to the scene of a reported domestic violence incident. Officer Ruiz interviews Felicia Mitchell, who claims that her husband, Steve Mitchell, hit her several times. Officer Ruiz makes the following determinations: 1. Felicia exhibits no signs of injury caused by an act of domestic violence; 2. There is no warrant in effect for Steve Mitchell; 3. No judicial order or protective order has been violated; 4. There is no probable cause to believe that a weapon has been involved in the commission of a crime of domestic violence. According to *N.J.S.A. 2C:25-21* (Arrest of alleged attacker; seizure of weapons, etc.), and the information presented in the scenario, which of the below statements is true?

- A. Ms. Mitchell must sign the complaint.
- B. Officer Ruiz may still arrest Steve Mitchell if there is a reasonable belief that an act of domestic violence has been committed.
- C. Officer Ruiz must refer Ms. Mitchell to the County Prosecutor's Office for further action to be taken.
- D. Officer Ruiz may still arrest Steve Mitchell if there is probable cause to believe that an act of domestic violence has been committed.

81. According to the N.J. Attorney General's Use of Force Policy, de-escalation is the action of communicating verbally or non-verbally in an attempt to reduce, stabilize, or eliminate the immediacy of a threat. Which of the below statements are de-escalation techniques, specifically listed by the policy, which should be used to create the time needed to allow the situation to resolve itself or to position additional resources to resolve the situation with the least amount of force necessary?

- I. Practicing procedural-justice techniques, such as explaining the officer's actions and responding to questions
- II. Displaying weapons including firearms, Conducted Energy Devices (CEDs), batons, or OC Spray
- III. Using calming gestures and facial expressions
- IV. Slowing down the pace of the incident by taking deep breaths, slowing speech, and/or applying strategic or critical thinking

- A. I only
- B. I and II only
- C. I, III and IV only
- D. All of the above

82. You arrive on the scene of a suspected theft to find Officer Morales attempting to apply handcuffs to the suspect, Kyle Schmidt. Schmidt is uncooperative and failing to comply with directions from Officer Morales. Schmidt has sat down and tensed his arms underneath his body to avoid being handcuffed. According to the N.J. Attorney General's Use of Force Policy, Schmidt would most accurately meet the definition of:

- A. A passive resistor
- B. An active resistor
- C. A passive assailant
- D. An active assailant

83. Sgt. Stone is first supervisor arriving on the scene of a suspected bias incident, and confers with Officer Moore, who was the initial responding officer. Officer Moore informs him that she has provided assistance to the victim and protected the crime scene to prepare for the gathering of evidence. Officer Moore is looking to the sergeant for guidance on what to do next. Sgt. Stone would correctly answer:

- A. "Obtain the names and addresses of all persons who witnessed or who are acquainted with the circumstances of the incident."
- B. "Determine if additional personnel are required to provide complete public safety services."
- C. "Take steps to insure that the incident does not escalate."
- D. "Ensure that the crime scene is properly protected and preserved."

84. Following a recent rise in complaints against officers in your unit, you are attempting to clarify for them the general categories of misconduct or inappropriate behavior that are subject to disciplinary action. According to the N.J. Attorney General's Internal Affairs Policy and Procedures, conduct such as untidiness, tardiness, faulty driving, or failure to follow procedures is MOST accurately categorized as a:

- A. departmental rule infraction.
- B. demeanor complaint.
- C. minor rule infraction.
- D. serious rule infraction.

85. Which of the below are elements of a Juvenile-family crisis?

- I. A serious threat to the well-being and physical safety of a juvenile
- II. A serious conflict between a parent or guardian and a juvenile regarding rules of conduct which has been manifested by repeated disregard for lawful parental authority by a juvenile or misuse of lawful parental authority by a parent or guardian
- III. Unauthorized absence by a juvenile for more than 48 hours from his home
- IV. A pattern of repeated unauthorized absences from school by a juvenile subject to the compulsory education provision of Title 18A of the New Jersey Statutes
- V. An act which if committed by an adult would constitute prostitution in violation of N.J.S.2C:34-1 or any offense which the juvenile alleges is related to the juvenile being a victim of human trafficking

- A. I, II and III only
- B. III, IV and IV only
- C. I, II, IV and V only
- D. All the above

86. According to 2A:4A-23 which of the below is not a part of the definition of delinquency?

- A. A crime
- B. A disorderly persons or petty disorderly persons offense
- C. A violation of any other penal statute, ordinance or regulation
- D. A curfew violation

87. According to 9:6-8.14, any person who knowingly fails to report an act of sexual abuse against a child and who has reasonable cause to believe that the act has been committed is guilty of:
- A. a 4<sup>th</sup> degree crime
  - B. a 3<sup>rd</sup> degree crime
  - C. Disorderly Conduct
  - D. a Petty Disorderly Person's offense
88. Juvenile Detective Howie advises the local high school principal that one of his students is under investigation for a theft. Which of the below is incorrect according to 2A:4A-60E?
- A. The detective is allowed to release this information to the principal.
  - B. Since this is only an investigation, the detective should not share this information with the principal.
  - C. The principal may share this information with his staff.
  - D. The information should not be maintained.
89. A juvenile charged with delinquency may be released at either the police or court level on his own recognizance if all of the following circumstances have been met. Which one is incorrect?
- A. The nature of the offense charged is not such that a danger to the community would exist if the juvenile were released
  - B. There is no parent, guardian or other appropriate adult custodian to whom the juvenile could be released, and all reasonable measures have been exhausted by either police or court personnel to locate and contact any such person
  - C. The juvenile is at least 16 years of age
  - D. The identity and address of the juvenile are verified through a positive form of identification
90. *N.J.A.C. 4:22-24.1.* defines "Trunk fighting" as the practice of enclosing two or more animals in the trunk or any part of a motor vehicle for the purpose of the animals attacking each other, and possibly fighting until one or more of the animals are dead. Any person violating this statute shall be charged accordingly and is considered:
- A. a disorderly persons offense.
  - B. a fourth degree crime.
  - C. a third degree crime.
  - D. a separate fourth degree crime for each animal involved.