

PRACTICE EXAM 15: WATCH, GUARD AND PATROL LICENSE EXAM PREP 2026-2027 (150 QUESTIONS)

New York agency licensing practice. Choose the single best answer, A-D, for each of 150 original questions. Allow 150 minutes. Work without references, then award one point per correct answer; percentage score = correct answers / 150 x 100. This is an independent educational simulation. The 150-question length, four-option format, and equal subject allocation are editorial choices; the official bulletin does not publish a question count, option count, topic weights, or passing percentage. Its published time limit is 2 1/2 hours. Apply stated site policies within legal limits. Source review: September 15, 2026; 2027 changes are not assumed.

- 1.** An entrepreneur holds an individual New York security guard registration and wants to sell guard services to unrelated clients through a new company. Which additional authorization addresses that business activity?
 - A. An additional individual security guard registration
 - B. A client-issued building access authorization
 - C. A certificate from a patrol equipment supplier
 - D. A Watch, Guard or Patrol Agency license
- 2.** A guard sees smoke emerging from a closed electrical room. The site plan requires immediate alarm reporting and evacuation assistance. What is the best first response?
 - A. Open the room and identify the failed electrical component
 - B. Activate the emergency response and protect people from exposure
 - C. Finish the patrol route and then report the smoke condition
 - D. Enter the room alone to collect photographs for the client
- 3.** A regular employee holds a secured door open for an unfamiliar person with no displayed credential. What should the guard do?
 - A. Accept the regular employee's courtesy as completed authorization
 - B. Ignore the entry because the door was opened from inside
 - C. Issue a permanent badge based only on the person's clothing
 - D. Apply the visitor verification process before permitting access
- 4.** A private guard has no separate police or peace officer appointment. What is the correct starting point for evaluating the guard's arrest authority in New York?
 - A. The complete arrest powers of every municipal police officer
 - B. The rules for private-person arrests and any applicable specific authority
 - C. The power to arrest anyone who refuses a client's request
 - D. The power to create criminal offenses through written post orders

5. A supervisor assigns a new guard to a complex post. What best verifies that the guard understands the key duties?

- A. Ask whether the guard has seen a security uniform before
- B. Assume a signature on the roster proves complete understanding
- C. Have the guard explain and demonstrate critical post procedures
- D. Rely on the guard's previous employer to provide current site instructions

6. A client asks an agency licensed only for watch, guard or patrol services to undertake a paid investigation into a spouse's private movements. Which response best respects the agency's licensed scope?

- A. Decline the investigation outside the agency's authority
- B. Accept the investigation under the existing guard license
- C. Accept if the client signs a confidentiality agreement
- D. Assign the investigation to the longest-serving guard

7. During an evacuation, the assigned stairwell is filled with smoke. A marked alternate route is clear. What should the guard do?

- A. Direct occupants to the clear designated alternate route
- B. Continue through smoke because the original route was assigned
- C. Use the nearest ordinary elevator without checking the plan
- D. Ask occupants to wait at the smoke-filled stairwell entrance

8. A contractor arrives outside the authorized work window and says the project manager approved an exception by phone. What should the guard do?

- A. Accept the contractor's supplied callback number as final approval
- B. Verify the exception through an established independent contact
- C. Treat possession of tools as sufficient permission to enter
- D. Change the access schedule without notifying the site manager

9. Under Criminal Procedure Law section 140.30, which condition supports a private-person arrest for a felony not committed in the arresting person's presence?

- A. The person arrested looks similar to a television character
- B. The person arrested refuses to provide a personal telephone number
- C. The person arrested was disliked by the site's previous manager
- D. The person arrested has in fact committed that felony

10. A client reports that a guard failed to check visitor identification. What should the supervisor do before deciding what happened?

- A. Promise that the guard will be dismissed before reviewing any information
- B. Delete the visitor log so the complaint cannot become a formal dispute
- C. Gather relevant records and accounts while protecting current access control
- D. Accept the loudest account as conclusive and refuse to consider other evidence

11. A new firm has submitted its agency application but has not received a license. It plans to advertise immediate paid patrol services. What should the owner do?

- A. Advertise once the application payment has been processed
- B. Advertise if customers will pay after the license arrives
- C. Advertise under a different name until approval arrives
- D. Wait for the required license before advertising services

12. A delivery pallet blocks a required exit door. No fire is currently reported. What is the most appropriate action?

- A. Arrange prompt clearance while keeping people away from the obstruction
- B. Leave the pallet until a fire alarm creates an immediate need
- C. Cover the exit sign so people will use another route instead
- D. Record the pallet as acceptable because the building is occupied

13. A departing employee reports a lost access badge. Which action best addresses the continuing access risk?

- A. Issue a replacement while leaving the missing badge active
- B. Wait for the badge to be found before notifying access control
- C. Initiate prompt badge deactivation and the replacement procedure
- D. Write the employee's name on a spare untracked shared badge

14. A private guard relies solely on section 140.30 to arrest for a nonfelony offense. What must be true about commission of that offense?

- A. It was mentioned in an anonymous message last month
- B. It was in fact committed in the guard's presence
- C. It might occur later if the visitor remains annoyed
- D. It was rumored among tenants who did not witness it

15. Several missed patrol checks occur only during the busiest delivery period. What is the best initial supervisory analysis?

- A. Compare workload, staffing, and task conflicts during that period
- B. Assume every guard is dishonest without examining operating conditions
- C. Remove the checkpoint records so the pattern no longer appears
- D. Punish the newest guard regardless of who worked the affected tours

16. What minimum age does New York's Department of State list for a Watch, Guard or Patrol Agency license applicant?

- A. 18 years of age
- B. 21 years of age
- C. 25 years of age
- D. 30 years of age

17. At the assembly area, one employee is unaccounted for after evacuation. What information should the guard pass to emergency responders?

- A. The person's payroll rate and remaining vacation balance
- B. The person's performance rating and preferred parking space
- C. The person's home valuation and last promotion date
- D. The person's identity and last known location inside

18. A guard discovers that a master key is missing at the start of a shift. What should the guard do first?

- A. Sign the key log as complete and investigate after the shift
- B. Report the discrepancy and initiate the site's lost-key response
- C. Borrow an unrecorded duplicate from a tenant without reporting
- D. Replace the log page so the missing key no longer appears

19. Under section 140.30, where may a private-person arrest for an offense other than a felony be made?

- A. Anywhere within the state regardless of the offense location
- B. Anywhere within the country if the client requests it
- C. Only inside the arresting person's own residence
- D. Only within the county where the offense occurred

20. A guard reports fatigue that is affecting attention during a safety-sensitive assignment. What should the supervisor prioritize?

- A. Arrange a safe staffing response and assess fitness for the assignment
- B. Tell the guard to conceal the issue so the client does not complain
- C. Require the guard to drive a patrol vehicle faster to remain alert
- D. Treat the report as proof that no coverage adjustment can be considered

21. What experience baseline does New York list for the Watch, Guard or Patrol Agency license, subject to acceptance of an equivalent position and experience?

- A. One year of qualifying experience
- B. Three years of qualifying experience
- C. Two years of qualifying experience
- D. Five years of qualifying experience

22. A site assigns guards evacuation duties but no fire suppression duties. A small fire appears near the only clear exit. What should the guard do?

- A. Move toward the fire and improvise an extinguishing attempt
- B. Evacuate and report the fire under the assigned emergency role
- C. Delay the alarm while seeking a larger portable extinguisher
- D. Remain beside the fire until the client approves evacuation

23. Patrol orders allow route variation but require every checkpoint during each tour. Which practice best balances coverage and unpredictability?

- A. Skip different checkpoints each night to create an irregular route
- B. Use the same published sequence and start time on every tour
- C. Vary the sequence while documenting completion of every checkpoint
- D. Select only the shortest route regardless of required checkpoints

24. After making a lawful private-person arrest, what does section 140.40 generally require regarding custody?

- A. Hold the person until the client's next scheduled management meeting has concluded
- B. Keep the person onsite until every possible witness has returned from other duties
- C. Release the person only after obtaining a signed promise to pay the agency
- D. Deliver or attempt delivery to an appropriate police officer without unnecessary delay

25. A guard receives conflicting routine instructions from two agency supervisors. What arrangement best prevents repeated confusion?

- A. Establish a clear reporting line and a process for resolving conflicts
- B. Tell the guard to obey whichever supervisor contacted them most recently
- C. Allow each supervisor to maintain separate undisclosed post orders
- D. Require the guard to invent a compromise without informing either supervisor

26. A corporation wants to use a qualified outside consultant solely to lend it a name for its agency application. Which applicant requirement should the corporation examine first?

- A. The qualifier must be the firm's outside accountant
- B. The qualifier must be a principal in the business
- C. The qualifier must be the client with highest revenue
- D. The qualifier must be the newest company employee

27. A guard encounters a strong chemical odor near a leaking container and has no spill-response training. What is the best immediate action?

- A. Withdraw, restrict approach, and notify trained emergency personnel
- B. Move the container to an occupied room for easier observation
- C. Mix the liquid with water to reduce the visible concentration
- D. Use bare hands to check whether the container feels warm

28. A guard finds a normally locked service door ajar with fresh damage around the latch. No immediate rescue need is visible. What is the best response?

- A. Enter alone and search every room before telling the control desk
- B. Close the door and record the building as fully secure
- C. Handle all nearby objects to identify who last used the door
- D. Report the condition and secure the approach while awaiting assistance

29. A private-person arrest can be explained safely, and there is no resistance, flight, or other practical obstacle. What does section 140.35 require?

- A. Refuse to identify any reason until a client gives permission
- B. Offer the arrested person a choice of unrelated accusations
- C. Inform the arrested person of the reason for the arrest
- D. Wait until the following business day before explaining the reason

30. An employee reports that a coworker asked them to falsify a patrol record. What is the best supervisory response?

- A. Tell the employee to settle the issue privately and stop documenting it
- B. Preserve evidence, examine the allegation, and protect the reporting process
- C. Reward the coworker for keeping the client-facing statistics favorable
- D. Erase the questionable record before determining whether it was accurate

31. What surety bond amount does New York require as proof for a Watch, Guard or Patrol Agency license?

- A. A bond for \$10,000
- B. A bond for \$5,000
- C. A bond for \$25,000
- D. A bond for \$100,000

32. The material in a damaged container has been identified safely from its label. Which document provides the relevant hazard and emergency-response information?

- A. The supplier's general advertising brochure for customers
- B. The building's monthly utility invoice for that area
- C. The current safety data sheet for that material
- D. The carrier's vehicle inspection checklist for that delivery

33. An intrusion alarm identifies a storage zone. A supervisor confirms no authorized entry is scheduled. What should the responding guard do?

- A. Cancel the alarm because no entry was scheduled for that zone
- B. Disable every detector to prevent further calls during the shift
- C. Enter rapidly without reporting the guard's destination or status
- D. Use the alarm-response procedure and coordinate a safe assessment

34. A guard has made a lawful private-person arrest. The client wants the guard to delay calling police until the person signs a confession. What should the guard do?

- A. Keep the person confined until the client approves the wording of a statement
- B. Proceed with prompt police delivery rather than delay for a confession
- C. Trade release for an admission that protects the client from every future claim
- D. Postpone police contact until the person agrees to reimburse the guard's time

35. A supervisor finds that a guard's report contains an unsupported conclusion. What coaching is most appropriate?

- A. Make the conclusion sound more certain so the report appears professional
- B. Separate direct observations from inferences and identify information sources
- C. Remove every unfavorable observation to prevent concern about the client
- D. Copy a different incident report and substitute the current visitor's name

36. An agency will employ security guards. Which liability insurance minimums does the Department of State list for this application?

- A. \$50,000 per occurrence and \$100,000 aggregate
- B. \$100,000 per occurrence and \$100,000 aggregate
- C. \$100,000 per occurrence and \$300,000 aggregate
- D. \$300,000 per occurrence and \$100,000 aggregate

37. An untrained guard sees a worker collapsed in a tank marked as a permit-required confined space. What should the guard do?

- A. Enter immediately because the collapsed worker is visible nearby
- B. Ask another untrained guard to enter while holding a rope
- C. Climb halfway inside to determine whether the air smells unusual
- D. Summon the designated rescue service and prevent further entry

38. A camera has repeatedly generated motion alerts when tree branches move. What is the best corrective approach?

- A. Document the pattern and request an authorized adjustment with follow-up
- B. Permanently ignore all alerts from that camera without a record
- C. Erase the alert history so the nuisance count appears lower
- D. Turn off nearby cameras as well to maintain consistent settings

39. Police arrive after a private guard's arrest and reasonably believe it was unauthorized. Which statement reflects section 140.40?

- A. Police must adopt every arrest whenever a guard has completed an incident form
- B. Police are not required to adopt an arrest they reasonably believe unauthorized
- C. Police must adopt the arrest if the protected property belongs to a corporation
- D. Police must treat a guard's uniform as conclusive proof that the arrest was valid

40. A training session covers a revised emergency procedure. Which follow-up best evaluates whether the instruction worked?

- A. Count only the number of slides displayed during the presentation
- B. Assume a long attendance sheet proves every guard can perform the task
- C. Wait for a real emergency before checking whether the procedure is understood
- D. Observe a realistic exercise and address demonstrated performance gaps

41. What is the normal term of a New York Watch, Guard or Patrol Agency license?

- A. A term of two years
- B. A term of one year
- C. A term of three years
- D. A term of five years

42. A patrol guard finds an extension cord with exposed conductors across a damp walkway. The guard is not qualified to repair electrical equipment. What is the best action?

- A. Wrap the exposed area while the cord remains energized
- B. Test the cord by briefly touching the damaged insulation
- C. Keep people clear and arrange qualified isolation and repair
- D. Move the wet cord with a metal tool from the supply room

43. A camera timestamp is six minutes fast. It shows an event at 14:32. Assuming the offset is constant, what was the actual event time?

- A. 14:20
- B. 14:26
- C. 14:32
- D. 14:38

44. A guard considers physical force in defense of another person under Penal Law section 35.15. Which principle is central to the assessment?

- A. Reasonably perceived necessity to counter unlawful force or its imminent use
- B. A desire to punish a person for an earlier argument at the same building
- C. The client's preference that guards always win any disagreement with visitors
- D. The possibility that force might discourage unrelated misconduct next month

45. A supervisor wants to assess patrol quality. Which measure provides stronger evidence than scan totals alone?

- A. The number of scanner beeps regardless of where or when they occurred
- B. The length of the guard's signature compared with the previous month
- C. Timely, accurate observations and verified resolution of reported defects
- D. The number of identical reports copied without any documented findings

46. How long are passing results from the New York Watch, Guard or Patrol written examination valid for licensing purposes?

- A. A period of six months
- B. A period of three years
- C. A period of five years
- D. A period of two years

47. A maintenance worker has placed a lock and tag on equipment. A guard is asked to remove them to restart production. What is the safest response?

- A. Remove them because production staff requested an immediate restart
- B. Refer the request through the authorized energy-control procedure
- C. Cut the lock if the machine appears quiet and stationary
- D. Replace the worker's tag with a note describing the delay

48. A patrol starts at 22:48 and ends at 23:17 on the same night. How many minutes elapsed?

- A. 19 minutes
- B. 31 minutes
- C. 29 minutes
- D. 69 minutes

49. A guard's sole objective is to stop the theft of an unattended merchandise cart. There is no threat to any person. What does section 35.25 permit, if reasonably necessary?

- A. Physical force other than deadly physical force
- B. Deadly physical force whenever the cart is expensive
- C. Any degree of force approved by the store manager
- D. Deadly physical force after a verbal warning alone

50. A client adds a second simultaneous fixed post without increasing scheduled staff. What should the supervisor do?

- A. Tell one guard to record simultaneous presence at both separated posts
- B. Leave the original post empty without informing the client or agency
- C. Assume a second post requires no additional resources under any conditions
- D. Reassess coverage and obtain an authorized staffing or scope adjustment

51. A licensed agency opens a second staffed office from which it will conduct its guard business. Which licensing question must it resolve before using that office?

- A. Whether the branch uses the same furniture supplier
- B. Whether the branch has fewer clients than headquarters
- C. Whether the branch has the required separate authorization
- D. Whether the branch manager uses a personal telephone

52. A caller threatens a bombing. The guard can discreetly alert another employee while remaining on the line. What should the guard prioritize?

- A. Record the exact words and gather details while help is alerted
- B. Challenge the caller to prove the threat by describing explosives
- C. End the call immediately and erase the recent-call display
- D. Promise to keep the threat secret if the caller remains calm

53. A guard must compare a delivery's seal number with the authorized manifest. The numbers differ by one digit. What should the guard do?

- A. Accept the delivery because the numbers are almost identical
- B. Rewrite the manifest to match the number visible on the seal
- C. Break the seal before notifying the authorized receiving contact
- D. Hold the discrepancy for verification under the receiving procedure

54. A guard used justified defensive force, but the unlawful threat has now ended. What principle should guide the next action?

- A. Continue the same force until the client arrives to observe it
- B. Reassess necessity and stop force that is no longer justified
- C. Increase force to punish the person for having caused the incident
- D. Maintain force merely to demonstrate that the guard controls the scene

55. A subcontractor offers guards at short notice. Which supervisory action best protects assignment quality?

- A. Accept every offered guard because the subcontractor promises a low price
- B. Verify required credentials, scope, and readiness before deployment
- C. Treat the subcontractor's logo as proof of each guard's current eligibility
- D. Let the client discover any missing qualifications after the first shift

56. Under General Business Law section 77, how soon after moving a licensed agency office must the licensee give the Department of State written notice?

- A. Within the following seven calendar days
- B. Within the following thirty calendar days
- C. Within the following ninety calendar days
- D. Within the following twenty-four hours

57. A suspicious package is found beside the reception desk. What is the best initial response?

- A. Carry it outdoors so the reception area can remain open
- B. Open it slowly to determine whether the contents are harmless
- C. Leave it untouched and move people away before reporting safely
- D. Place it in a waste container and resume visitor processing

58. A caller claims to be the client's chief executive and asks for the alarm code urgently. What is the best response?

- A. Verify identity through approved channels and follow code-disclosure policy
- B. Provide the code because executive rank outweighs verification requirements
- C. Ask the caller to repeat the request louder before releasing the code
- D. Send the code to a new personal address supplied during the call

59. For an ordinary private person acting on their own account under section 35.30(4), which statement about nondeadly arrest force is correct?

- A. It is automatically justified whenever the person refuses to answer a personal question
- B. It must be reasonably necessary and concern a person who actually committed the offense
- C. It may be used to punish someone even when no arrest is intended or authorized
- D. It becomes unlimited whenever the client gives the guard a written instruction

60. A relief guard is late for a continuously staffed post. What is the best response by the supervisor?

- A. Tell the departing guard to leave without addressing the resulting gap
- B. Record an on-time relief even though no replacement has arrived
- C. Implement the approved coverage contingency and communicate the delay
- D. Close the post silently and reopen it whenever someone becomes available

61. An agency advertisement says only 'fully insured and professionally trained.' Which required licensing disclosure is missing?

- A. Approved for all police functions throughout New York
- B. Certified by every client receiving protective services
- C. Guaranteed by the local police precinct commander
- D. Licensed by the New York State Department of State

62. Emergency personnel establish an exclusion area around a hazardous incident. A manager demands immediate access to retrieve a laptop. What should the guard do?

- A. Maintain the boundary and refer the request to incident command
- B. Allow access because the manager owns the affected property
- C. Allow entry if the manager promises to remain for one minute
- D. Exchange the manager's badge for permission to enter the area

63. Which patrol-log entry most clearly separates observation from assumption?

- A. At 01:12, the north door was open approximately six inches
- B. At 01:12, a dishonest employee certainly forced the north door
- C. At 01:12, the north door proved the entire building was unsafe
- D. At 01:12, the north door showed management had ignored every warning

64. Which fact most directly supports simple trespass under Penal Law section 140.05?

- A. A person accidentally walks toward a building before reading its sign
- B. A person politely asks whether visitors may use the public entrance
- C. A person waits outside the property for an authorized employee
- D. A person knowingly remains on premises without lawful permission

65. An agency must staff three fixed posts for eight hours each. Ignoring breaks and overlap, how many guard-hours are required?

- A. 11 guard-hours
- B. 24 guard-hours
- C. 16 guard-hours
- D. 32 guard-hours

66. Before starting an hourly patrol engagement, an agency prepares a statement of services. Which combination best documents the commercial terms contemplated by section 173.1?

- A. Uniform color, vehicle model, and officer nickname
- B. Client turnover, tenant ages, and vendor references
- C. Services, hourly rate, and authorized service-unit limit
- D. Payroll dates, bank branch, and supervisor commute

67. A person who uses a wheelchair asks how to evacuate from an upper floor. What should the guard do?

- A. Use the individual's planned assistance arrangements and notify responders
- B. Carry the person down stairs without discussing the method
- C. Send the person to an ordinary elevator as the automatic choice
- D. Leave the person alone because all assistance is prohibited

68. A witness describes a suspect, but the guard did not see the person. How should the description appear in the report?

- A. Write the description as the guard's own direct observation
- B. Remove the witness's role to make the report read more confidently
- C. Attribute the description to the witness who supplied it
- D. Replace uncertain details with the guard's preferred description

69. Which added element distinguishes the basic burglary description in section 140.20 from merely entering a building unlawfully?

- A. Intent to ask the receptionist for general directions
- B. Intent to leave promptly when permission is denied
- C. Intent to identify the building's public opening hours
- D. Intent to commit a crime inside the building

70. One fixed post requires continuous coverage for seven days. Ignoring all relief overhead, how many guard-hours are required?

- A. 120 guard-hours
- B. 168 guard-hours
- C. 144 guard-hours
- D. 192 guard-hours

71. An hourly engagement has reached its written unit limit. The agreement contains no waiver of that limit. What should the agency obtain before providing additional chargeable units?

- A. The assigned guard's oral permission to continue
- B. The payroll clerk's approval of extra staffing
- C. The neighboring tenant's acceptance of the patrol
- D. The client's written consent to exceed the limit

72. An ambulance is approaching a busy loading area where a worker is injured. Which task most directly helps the response?

- A. Clear the planned access route and guide responders to the scene
- B. Collect all witness statements before admitting emergency personnel
- C. Close every vehicle entrance until the supervisor finishes paperwork
- D. Move the injured worker to the parking lot for convenience

73. A client asks for video from an incident likely to be investigated. Which action best preserves its evidentiary value?

- A. Edit the original to remove uneventful intervals before preservation
- B. Preserve the original and document an authorized export and transfer
- C. Record the screen with a personal phone and delete the source
- D. Send an untracked copy to every employee who requests one

74. A person unlawfully enters a warehouse intending to steal equipment but leaves empty-handed after hearing an alarm. Which statement about burglary is best?

- A. Burglary requires completed removal of property in every case under section 140.20
- B. Burglary cannot occur unless a window or door has been physically broken
- C. Failure to obtain property does not by itself eliminate the burglary elements
- D. Burglary can occur only after the building's normal daytime hours have ended

75. A contract requires 240 guard-hours this week. Each of six available guards can supply 32 assignable hours. How many additional guard-hours are needed?

- A. 48 guard-hours
- B. 32 guard-hours
- C. 40 guard-hours
- D. 72 guard-hours

76. Under section 170.8, what is the general retention period for records of agency business transactions?

- A. A period of six months
- B. A period of one year
- C. A period of three years
- D. A period of ten years

77. Water is spreading toward an electrical cabinet. The guard has no electrical qualification. What should the guard do?

- A. Stand in the water to determine its depth beside the cabinet
- B. Open the cabinet and disconnect whichever cable looks wet
- C. Place a metal barrier directly against the cabinet opening
- D. Keep clear and request emergency isolation by qualified personnel

78. A guard hands a recovered item to a supervisor for secure storage. What record best supports chain of custody?

- A. Only the estimated resale value and the supervisor's first name
- B. Item identifier, transfer time, releasing person, and receiving person
- C. Only the place where the item might eventually be returned
- D. A statement that custody need not be recorded inside one company

79. Which fact is central to larceny as defined in Penal Law section 155.05?

- A. Wrongfully taking property with intent to deprive its owner
- B. Temporarily viewing an item with the owner's express permission
- C. Walking past merchandise without touching or concealing any item
- D. Asking the price of an object displayed for public sale

80. Two posts each need a 30-minute relief period. One rover will cover the breaks consecutively, with no travel time. What is the rover's total relief time?

- A. 30 minutes
- B. 45 minutes
- C. 60 minutes
- D. 90 minutes

81. A registered guard is convicted of a reportable crime and plans to appeal. Under section 172.3, which reporting deadline applies?

- A. Notice within thirty days from the conviction
- B. Notice when the appeal process is exhausted
- C. Notice with the next registration renewal form
- D. Notice within ten days from the conviction

82. During an outdoor event, an official severe-weather warning triggers the site's shelter procedure. What should the guard do?

- A. Keep attendees under temporary decorations until rain begins
- B. Wait for visible damage before changing crowd movements
- C. Send everyone toward the nearest tall isolated structure
- D. Direct attendees to the designated shelter under the event plan

83. A guard must photograph damage at a secured scene. Which approach best preserves context?

- A. Move every object into a neat row before taking the first photograph
- B. Take an overall view and appropriate detail views without disturbing items
- C. Photograph only the most dramatic detail and omit its surroundings
- D. Apply image effects that make small marks appear substantially larger

84. A thief threatens immediate physical force to make an owner surrender a bag. Which feature distinguishes robbery from a nonforcible theft?

- A. The fact that the bag was carried rather than left on a shelf
- B. The fact that the owner later completes a written incident report
- C. Using or threatening immediate physical force against another person to accomplish stealing
- D. The fact that the incident occurs during a scheduled guard patrol

85. A client orders 36 guard-hours at a flat contractual rate of \$28 per hour. With no taxes, premiums, or other charges, what is the service charge?

- A. \$784
- B. \$1,008
- C. \$980
- D. \$1,080

86. A former agency employee wants to sell details of a client's patrol weaknesses to a marketing firm. Which principle from General Business Law section 82 controls?

- A. Employment information remains restricted after departure
- B. Employment information becomes unrestricted after departure
- C. Employment information may be sold after removing dates
- D. Employment information belongs to the highest-paying bidder

87. A guard finds a used needle on a public restroom floor and is not assigned sharps cleanup. What should the guard do?

- A. Pick up the needle by hand and place it in a paper bag
- B. Push the needle into an ordinary trash bin with a shoe
- C. Leave the restroom open and mention it at the next briefing
- D. Restrict restroom access and promptly request the designated trained cleanup personnel

88. A radio transmission must summon help for a disturbance at the east lobby. Which opening is most useful?

- A. Control, east lobby disturbance; send assistance to the reception desk
- B. Something unusual is happening somewhere near one of our doors
- C. Everyone listen while I explain my opinion of the visitor's behavior
- D. Call me later because I may need a person to come over here

89. A person intentionally breaks another person's display case, knowing there is no right to do so. Which offense category is most directly implicated?

- A. Robbery based solely on a disagreement about the display
- B. Criminal mischief involving intentional damage to property
- C. Perjury based solely on the person's presence in the store
- D. Burglary based solely on damage without any entry facts

90. A supervisor audits 80 visitor entries and finds that 12 lack a required host confirmation. What percentage of entries lack confirmation?

- A. 12 percent
- B. 18 percent
- C. 15 percent
- D. 20 percent

91. A guard missed a patrol but intentionally reports it as completed. Which licensing-law concern is most directly raised by section 82?

- A. An automatically valid substitute for a patrol
- B. A willfully false report about assigned work
- C. A permitted estimate when no loss has occurred
- D. An acceptable correction of a scheduling problem

92. An unfamiliar alarm sounds, and different occupants begin moving in conflicting directions. What should the guard use to determine the required protective action?

- A. The site's identified alarm signals and emergency instructions
- B. The direction chosen by the largest visible group of occupants
- C. The oldest incident report stored at the reception desk
- D. The preference of the loudest person waiting in the lobby

93. A visitor becomes angry after being denied access under a valid site rule. There is no immediate physical attack. What should the guard do?

- A. Match the visitor's volume to demonstrate superior authority
- B. Invent a criminal charge to make the visitor leave faster
- C. Disclose another visitor's private details as an example of enforcement
- D. Explain the rule calmly and offer the authorized resolution channel

94. Which description most closely matches the intentional-injury branch of assault in the third degree under section 120.00?

- A. Disagreeing with a visitor without causing or threatening any physical injury
- B. Reporting an argument truthfully to the supervisor who requested the facts
- C. Intending physical injury and causing that injury to another person
- D. Refusing a delivery because required receiving authorization is missing

95. An agency's policy requires both current registration and completed site orientation for this assignment. Which candidate meets both stated conditions?

- A. A candidate with expired registration and completed site orientation
- B. A candidate with current registration and incomplete site orientation
- C. A candidate with expired registration and incomplete site orientation
- D. A candidate with current registration and completed site orientation

96. For an ordinary new unarmed guard applicant with no exemption or waiver, which introductory course is required before applying for registration?

- A. The sixteen-hour annual firearms training course
- B. The eight-hour pre-assignment training course
- C. The forty-seven-hour supervisory planning course
- D. The twenty-five-hour patrol vehicle driving course

97. A crowd begins pressing toward a narrow entrance while another safe approved entrance remains available. What should the guard team prioritize?

- A. Increase ticket-check speed without changing the crowd arrangement
- B. Place rigid obstacles immediately in front of the compressed crowd
- C. Reduce inflow and redirect arrivals through coordinated crowd control
- D. Allow more arrivals so those at the front move faster

98. A security check must be applied to all deliveries under a written policy. A familiar courier asks to bypass it. What is the best response?

- A. Apply the same authorized check and explain the procedure courteously
- B. Exempt the courier because familiarity replaces shipment verification
- C. Perform the check only when the courier appears nervous
- D. Ask another courier to guarantee the delivery instead of checking it

99. Under Penal Law section 10.00, which pair of classifications falls within the definition of a crime?

- A. Violations and traffic infractions
- B. Warnings and private complaints
- C. Company rules and parking policies
- D. Misdemeanors and felonies

100. A guard receives a gift from a vendor seeking exemption from screening. Which supervisory response is best?

- A. Accept the gift as payment for an undocumented screening exception
- B. Allow the exemption if the gift is shared among the whole shift
- C. Apply the gift policy and preserve the screening requirement
- D. Delete the screening instruction whenever a vendor offers a useful item

101. An ordinary newly employed guard has no applicable training exemption. Which on-the-job training requirement applies?

- A. Eight hours completed within one year of employment
- B. Sixteen hours completed within ninety days of employment
- C. Forty-seven hours completed before each weekly shift
- D. Twenty-five hours completed at the next agency renewal

102. A guard notices loose handrail fittings on a stairway used by the public. What is the best response?

- A. Protect the affected route and arrange prompt maintenance correction
- B. Tighten the fittings without tools while visitors continue using it
- C. Ignore the condition because the stairs have not yet caused injury
- D. Remove the entire handrail so visitors can see the hazard clearly

103. A guard finds an unattended wallet in a public lobby. Which action best supports accountable recovery?

- A. Log and secure it under the found-property procedure
- B. Place it in a personal locker until someone offers a reward
- C. Give it to the first person who describes any wallet
- D. Post photographs of its identification documents on a public account

104. Under Penal Law section 10.00, what distinguishes a felony in terms of the authorized imprisonment?

- A. Imprisonment exceeding fifteen days can never be imposed
- B. Imprisonment exceeding one year may be imposed
- C. Imprisonment must always be exactly thirty days
- D. Imprisonment is unavailable for every first conviction

105. A supervisor observes a guard using disrespectful language toward a visitor. No immediate physical danger exists. What is the most constructive intervention?

- A. Humiliate the guard publicly and refuse to explain the expected behavior
- B. Ignore the conduct because courtesy has no effect on security operations
- C. Encourage the language if the visitor appeared difficult to deal with
- D. Stop the conduct and provide specific private coaching with follow-up

106. An ordinary registered unarmed guard has no exemption. Which recurring general training course does New York require?

- A. A sixteen-hour monthly pre-assignment training course
- B. A forty-seven-hour quarterly firearms training course
- C. An eight-hour annual in-service training course
- D. A twenty-five-hour annual bail enforcement course

107. After a fire response, occupants ask whether they may reenter. The guard has not received an all-clear from the responsible authority. What should the guard do?

- A. Keep reentry controlled until the authorized all-clear is received
- B. Permit reentry because the visible smoke has disappeared
- C. Permit reentry if occupants sign a personal-risk statement
- D. Release the building once the routine shift change begins

108. A patrol instruction requires the guard to call control before entering an isolated service yard and after leaving it. Why are both calls useful?

- A. They prove that every item inside the yard has been physically inspected
- B. They replace the need to report hazards discovered during the visit
- C. They authorize the guard to ignore the yard's separate access restrictions
- D. They establish the guard's location and whether the visit has ended

109. A heavy everyday tool is used in a manner readily capable of causing death or serious physical injury. Which section 10.00 concept can apply because of that use?

- A. An automatically harmless object
- B. A licensing application
- C. A dangerous instrument
- D. An ordinary parking violation

110. A client complains about repeated unanswered calls to the control desk. Which first review best tests the process?

- A. Assume every missed call was unimportant because no incident was reported
- B. Compare call records, staffing, equipment status, and response procedures
- C. Replace the complaint log with a statement that the system works well
- D. Discipline a random employee to demonstrate that a response was made

111. An ordinary unarmed registrant seeks an armed guard upgrade and has no exemption. Which initial firearms training course is required?

- A. The eight-hour pre-assignment training course alone
- B. The sixteen-hour on-the-job training course alone
- C. The forty-seven-hour firearms training course
- D. The twenty-five-hour agency management training course

112. A guard receives a report of a gas odor inside a utility room. The site procedure requires withdrawal and emergency notification. What should the guard avoid?

- A. Operating nearby switches to investigate the suspected release
- B. Moving away while directing other people from the area
- C. Notifying the responsible emergency contact from a safe location
- D. Reporting the room identification and the observed odor

113. A post-order revision changes after-hours access permissions. Which version should be available to the guard at the post?

- A. Every old version mixed together without identifying the latest approval
- B. The version that permits the greatest number of people to enter
- C. The oldest version because it has been used for the longest period
- D. The current approved version with its effective date clearly identified

114. A merchant's employee invokes the shoplifting detention defense in General Business Law section 218. Which combination is central to that defense?

- A. A store owner's preference, an unlimited detention, and a signed accusation
- B. Reasonable grounds, a reasonable manner, and a reasonable detention time
- C. A customer's unusual clothing, a locked room, and an indefinite interview
- D. An expensive item, automatic guilt, and a mandatory payment before release

115. A new client requests a task outside the signed service scope. There is no immediate emergency. What should the supervisor do?

- A. Direct the nearest guard to start and discuss the service scope next month
- B. Assume that any request from a client automatically changes the agreement
- C. Review authority, risk, and contractual approval before accepting the task
- D. Hide the additional task from management so the client receives faster service

116. For an ordinary armed guard with no exemption, how does annual firearms training relate to annual general in-service training?

- A. The annual firearms course cancels all general training
- B. The annual firearms course is an additional requirement
- C. The annual firearms course replaces the initial application
- D. The annual firearms course renews the agency's license

117. A responder asks what the guard actually observed before a machine-room alarm. Which answer is most useful?

- A. A factual description with times, locations, and observed conditions
- B. A confident diagnosis copied from an unrelated previous incident
- C. A statement that every possible hazard has already been excluded
- D. A guess about the maintenance worker's likely intentions

118. A guard notices a gap in fencing hidden behind vegetation. What report best supports a useful corrective decision?

- A. Only a statement that the property looks generally unattractive today
- B. Only a guess about which neighboring employee created the gap
- C. A claim that the entire perimeter is secure because most fencing remains
- D. Location, observed opening, concealment, temporary control, and repair request

119. A guard is asked to make someone pay a disputed service invoice by preventing them from leaving. No offense or other lawful detention basis exists. What is the best response?

- A. Confine the person because every unpaid invoice is automatically a felony
- B. Block every exit until the client agrees the amount has been collected
- C. Decline detention and refer the payment dispute through lawful channels
- D. Treat the client's written demand as a substitute for detention authority

120. A post inspection finds a defective radio battery. What closes the corrective action most effectively?

- A. Send an email request and mark the issue closed immediately
- B. Move the defective battery to another post without telling anyone
- C. Delete the defect from the inspection checklist before the next visit
- D. Verify replacement and a successful operational radio check

121. A training school gives a student a course completion certificate. What does that document establish by itself?

- A. Completion of the course identified on the certificate
- B. Approval to operate an independent protective agency
- C. Appointment to a New York police officer position
- D. Unlimited authority to carry firearms at client sites

122. An emergency response uses a single designated supervisor for guard assignments. Another employee gives an instruction that conflicts with that supervisor's direction. What should the guard do?

- A. Obey whichever instruction requires less walking from the current post
- B. Clarify the conflicting instruction through the designated supervisor
- C. Choose the instruction issued by the person wearing a larger badge
- D. Carry out both instructions even though they cannot be reconciled

123. An authorized visitor's badge permits reception and Conference Room 2 only. The visitor asks to enter the server room. What should the guard do?

- A. Treat a valid visitor badge as permission for every internal room
- B. Verify separate server-room authorization through the approved process before granting access
- C. Grant entry if the visitor agrees to remain for less than five minutes
- D. Allow entry because conference rooms and server rooms share a corridor

124. A guard prepares to testify about an incident. Which approach best preserves the reliability of the testimony?

- A. State remembered observations and acknowledge genuine limits in recall
- B. Memorize a colleague's version and present it as personal observation
- C. Replace an uncertain estimate with an exact figure that sounds persuasive
- D. Agree to every suggestion made by the attorney asking the questions

125. An incident involved both agency guards and client staff. What makes the review most useful?

- A. Limit the review to defending each organization's reputation
- B. Select a conclusion before examining reports or available recordings
- C. Measure success only by how quickly the review meeting ends
- D. Build a factual timeline and assign clear corrective responsibilities

126. An applicant presents a current-looking guard card. What additional hiring step best reflects New York's due diligence rules?

- A. Accept the card's appearance as the complete verification
- B. Substitute the applicant's verbal assurance of good standing
- C. Verify registration and training through the state registry
- D. Wait for the first incident before examining eligibility

127. A patrol guard is assigned to watch a temporary construction opening. What is the primary safety purpose of the assignment?

- A. Prevent unauthorized approach until effective protection is established
- B. Replace the contractor's entire construction safety program permanently
- C. Allow visitors to cross the opening after a verbal warning alone
- D. Inspect the excavation by entering it without contractor coordination

128. A visitor policy requires both an approved appointment and a photo ID. Four visitors present: one has both; one has only an appointment; one has only ID; one has neither. Who meets the stated entry condition?

- A. The visitor with an approved appointment but no photo ID
- B. The visitor with photo ID but no approved appointment
- C. The visitor with neither an appointment nor photo ID
- D. The visitor with an approved appointment and photo ID

129. A guard is asked to destroy a recording known to be about to be used in an official proceeding, with the purpose of preventing its use. Which legal concern is directly raised?

- A. A routine housekeeping choice that cannot have criminal consequences
- B. An automatic confidentiality exception created by a private client's request
- C. Tampering with physical evidence under Penal Law section 215.40
- D. A required method for making a witness's recollection more reliable

130. A supervisor sees that overtime requests rise after a schedule change. Which response best examines the cause without assuming misconduct?

- A. Reject every request because schedule changes cannot affect staffing needs
- B. Compare planned coverage, absences, relief timing, and actual hours
- C. Approve every request without checking whether the work was performed
- D. Alter time records so actual hours match the original schedule

131. A guard has only an unarmed registration and no special exemption. A client offers a firearm for tonight's assignment. What should the agency do?

- A. Accept the firearm because the client owns the protected property
- B. Keep the assignment unarmed until all armed requirements are met
- C. Accept the firearm if another guard witnesses the handover
- D. Treat the client's permission as an immediate armed upgrade

132. A person collapses at reception. The guard is not a trained medical responder. What is the best immediate contribution?

- A. Give medication from another visitor's bag before calling for help
- B. Move the person into a vehicle for an unplanned private transport
- C. Activate emergency medical help and arrange access for responders
- D. Wait for proof of insurance before requesting emergency assistance

133. A vehicle log shows 1,248 arrivals and 1,176 departures during a period that began with 35 vehicles onsite. How many vehicles should remain if every movement was recorded accurately?

- A. 107 vehicles
- B. 72 vehicles
- C. 37 vehicles
- D. 179 vehicles

134. A visitor insults a guard but makes no threat and commits no offense. The guard wants to arrest the visitor solely for being disrespectful. What is the correct assessment?

- A. A guard's hurt feelings automatically establish a felony arrest basis
- B. The client's dislike of the language creates an independent criminal offense
- C. A security uniform converts every refusal of courtesy into a crime
- D. Disrespect alone does not establish the stated arrest authority

135. A security plan names a primary supervisor but no replacement during absence. What is the most useful improvement?

- A. Let guards choose any visitor to resolve urgent operational questions
- B. Require all decisions to wait until the primary supervisor returns
- C. Define an authorized deputy and communicate the escalation sequence
- D. Use whichever personal telephone number happens to answer first

136. Under section 170.5, where must an Article 7 licensee maintain its principal business location and relevant New York activity records?

- A. At any out-of-state mailbox chosen by the bookkeeper
- B. At the residence of whichever client pays most promptly
- C. At a training school's office regardless of its location
- D. At a principal place of business within New York State

137. A guard discovers that the emergency contact list contains disconnected numbers. What should happen before the next routine review cycle?

- A. Verify and update the list through the responsible site contact
- B. Leave the list unchanged so all printed copies remain identical
- C. Write an unverified number from a personal message into every copy
- D. Assume a previous tenant will relay any emergency call correctly

138. A guard checks four required patrol points. Travel takes 18 minutes in total, and each point requires a 3-minute inspection. With no other delays, how long should the tour take?

- A. 21 minutes
- B. 30 minutes
- C. 24 minutes
- D. 36 minutes

139. A guard sees a person holding a bag but cannot identify any theft, threat, or unlawful entry. Which report best supports lawful decision-making?

- A. Label the person a robber because bags can contain stolen goods
- B. Describe the observed conduct without declaring an unsupported crime
- C. Write that burglary occurred because the person appeared unfamiliar
- D. State that an arrest is required whenever a visitor carries property

140. An agency introduces a new electronic incident form. Which rollout best protects report quality?

- A. Train users, test required fields, and review early completed reports
- B. Remove all guidance so users discover the intended process on their own
- C. Judge success solely by the color and animation of the new interface
- D. Disable all required fields to reduce the number of questions from guards

141. A qualifier says supervision is satisfied by lending the agency a license number while never reviewing guards' work. Which rule-based response is best?

- A. Rely on the license number as the entire supervisory program
- B. Transfer all supervision to clients without agency involvement
- C. Replace supervision with an annual equipment purchase order
- D. Provide regular guidance, instruction, and oversight of employees

142. The site plan requires guards to remain outside a damaged storage area until structural clearance. A client says the floor looks sound. What should the guard do?

- A. Enter because the client's visual opinion establishes structural safety
- B. Send the newest guard inside to limit disruption to senior staff
- C. Maintain the restriction and request clearance through the proper authority
- D. Allow access for anyone wearing a standard reflective vest

143. A guard discovers that the CCTV export system failed during a preservation request. What should the guard do?

- A. Mark the export complete because the request was submitted on time
- B. Protect the source recording and escalate the failed export promptly
- C. Delete the recording and ask witnesses to reconstruct the incident
- D. Retry on a personal account without documenting the access change

144. A client tells a guard that company policy allows more force than New York law permits. Which rule governs the guard's legal justification?

- A. The client's signed instruction overrides every statutory force restriction
- B. The guard's preferred approach overrides law whenever a uniform is worn
- C. The most recently printed post order automatically replaces state legislation
- D. Applicable law limits force despite a conflicting company instruction

145. A supervisor receives an allegation of harassment involving two guards. What should the supervisor do?

- A. Use the designated reporting and investigation process while addressing immediate needs
- B. Require the guards to withdraw the complaint before another shift is assigned
- C. Promise absolute secrecy that no investigation or policy could ever limit
- D. Discuss the allegation widely to obtain informal votes on who is credible

146. An agency discovers its liability policy will expire during a continuing guard contract. Which response best supports ongoing licensing compliance?

- A. Wait until the client reports a loss before buying coverage
- B. Treat the existing surety bond as replacement liability coverage
- C. Arrange continuous required coverage and document the renewal
- D. Rely on each guard's personal automobile policy for protection

147. At shift handover, a temporary safety barrier remains in place and the repair is incomplete. Which handover entry is most useful?

- A. Only the departing guard's opinion that the repair should be quick
- B. Only the repair company's logo and the client's account number
- C. A statement that the incident is closed because the shift is ending
- D. Hazard location, current barrier, notified contact, and pending action

148. A relief guard arrives while a temporary access restriction is still active. What should the departing guard emphasize?

- A. The current restriction's scope, authorizing person, approved exceptions, and unresolved actions
- B. Only the total number of visitors admitted during the previous week
- C. Only the departing guard's preferred method of handling difficult people
- D. A request to remove the restriction so the next shift starts fresh

149. A guard lawfully preserves a scene while police investigate. An employee asks to rearrange objects so the area looks tidier. What should the guard do?

- A. Allow rearrangement because the employee promises to remember the original layout
- B. Maintain scene control and obtain investigator authorization before changes
- C. Move objects personally so the guard can avoid documenting another person's access
- D. Permit changes whenever the damaged property's owner prefers a cleaner appearance

150. After corrective training, a supervisor wants to know whether access checks improved. What is the best next step?

- A. Assume improvement because the guard thanked the trainer after class
- B. Close all future complaints because training has already been delivered
- C. Observe later performance against the same clear access-check standard
- D. Compare only the guard's uniform appearance before and after training

Practice Exam 15: Answer Key and Explanations

1. D - An individual guard registration addresses the person's eligibility to perform guard work. Selling protective services to outside clients creates a separate agency licensing issue under General Business Law section 70-a. A second guard card, building credential, or equipment certificate does not authorize the business. The company must satisfy the applicable agency licensing requirements before operating.

Source: NY General Business Law, section 70-a

2. B - Visible smoke warrants the emergency actions in the site's plan. Reporting and protecting occupants take priority over diagnosing equipment or finishing routine patrol work. Opening the room may expose the guard and others to a developing fire. The guard should keep clear, communicate the location, and assist evacuation within the assigned role and training.

3. D - Holding a door open bypasses the control that should establish each entrant's identity and permission. The guard should apply the visitor process courteously and consistently. An employee's gesture does not necessarily authorize the stranger, and appearance is not a credential. Verification should occur before access to the protected area rather than after an unexplained entry.

4. B - A guard's job title does not by itself confer police or peace officer status. Private-person arrest rules and any genuinely applicable specific authority must be considered. Client preferences and post orders cannot create crimes or expand statutory powers. The guard should understand those limits and use observation, reporting, and police assistance appropriately instead of assuming general police authority.

Source: NY Criminal Procedure Law, section 140.30

5. C - Explanation and demonstration provide evidence that the guard can apply the instructions at this post. A roster signature establishes attendance or acknowledgment, not necessarily understanding. Prior experience can help, but site conditions and procedures differ. The supervisor should correct misunderstandings, confirm critical tasks, and arrange further instruction before relying on the guard to work independently.

6. A - General Business Law section 70-a separates watch, guard or patrol authority from private investigator authority. A client agreement cannot expand a state license, and an employee's seniority does not supply the missing authorization. The agency should decline the investigative engagement under its current license and direct the client toward an appropriately licensed provider.

Source: NY General Business Law, section 70-a

7. A - An evacuation route must remain usable under the actual conditions. A clear designated alternate provides an appropriate way around the smoke hazard. Insisting on the original assignment defeats the safety purpose of the plan. An ordinary elevator is not an automatic substitute. The guard should communicate the route change and avoid directing people into smoke.

8. B - The claimed exception should be checked through a known contact or established approval channel. Calling only a number supplied by the requester may verify nothing beyond the requester's story. Tools demonstrate a possible purpose, not permission. The guard should keep access controlled and document the decision so the exception, if approved, remains traceable.

9. D - Section 140.30 permits a private-person felony arrest when the arrested person has in fact committed that felony. Mere dislike, refusal to provide unrelated information, or resemblance to a fictional character does not supply that condition. The actual-commission requirement is a crucial limitation. A guard should not confuse private-person authority with the broader standards applicable to police.

Source: NY Criminal Procedure Law, section 140.30

10. C - A sound response addresses any immediate control gap and investigates the allegation using relevant evidence. Visitor records, instructions, and accounts can clarify what occurred. Predetermined punishment or deletion undermines fairness and accuracy. The supervisor should document findings and take proportionate corrective action based on the established facts rather than the forcefulness of a person's complaint.

11. D - The licensing restriction reaches advertising as well as conducting the business. An application, fee receipt, delayed invoice, or different trading name does not establish licensure. The owner should obtain the required authority before representing that the firm offers these services. This avoids accepting commitments that the business is not yet authorized to perform.

Source: NY General Business Law, section 70-a

12. A - Emergency exits must be available before an emergency occurs. The guard should report the obstruction and arrange prompt correction through the responsible personnel while managing the immediate hazard. Hiding a sign or waiting for an alarm leaves the underlying problem in place. Documentation supports follow-up but does not replace restoring a safe exit route.

13. C - A missing active credential can be used by someone other than its holder. Prompt deactivation removes that continuing authorization while the replacement process restores legitimate access. Issuing another active credential without addressing the lost one leaves the exposure unchanged. The guard should record the report and verify completion through the responsible access-control personnel.

14. B - For an offense other than a felony, section 140.30 requires actual commission in the arresting person's presence. A rumor, prediction, or anonymous message does not satisfy that stated basis. This differs from the felony provision. The guard should preserve observations and request police assistance where appropriate rather than treat uncertain secondhand information as equivalent to witnessing an offense.

Source: NY Criminal Procedure Law, section 140.30

15. A - The time pattern suggests a possible workload or task-conflict issue worth examining. Staffing, delivery demands, and post assignments may explain why required checks are missed. That analysis does not excuse false records or poor performance; it identifies effective corrections. Assuming dishonesty or choosing a scapegoat without evidence can leave the actual cause unchanged.

16. C - The Department of State lists age twenty-five as an agency applicant requirement. This question concerns the agency license, so the minimum age associated with an individual guard registration is a distractor. Age alone does not complete the application: experience, examination, fingerprints, business status, and financial protection requirements must also be addressed by the applicant.

Source: NY DOS, agency license requirements

17. D - Accountability information helps responders assess a possible missing occupant. Identity and last known location are immediately useful; unrelated personnel details are not. The guard should communicate uncertainty accurately rather than claim the person is definitely trapped. Reentry or searching must follow the emergency plan and responder direction, not an uncoordinated decision to enter danger.

18. B - A missing master key can affect many protected areas and requires prompt escalation. The site's response may include tracing custody, assessing exposure, and changing controls. Falsifying the log hides the issue, while an unrecorded duplicate complicates accountability. The guard should preserve accurate records and follow the designated response instead of quietly treating the key as available.

19. D - The statute limits a private-person arrest for a nonfelony offense to the county in which the offense was committed. Its statewide provision concerns felony arrests. A client's request does not enlarge the geographical authority, and the rule is not limited to a residence. The location limit matters in addition to the requirements concerning actual commission and presence.

Source: NY Criminal Procedure Law, section 140.30

20. A - The reported effect on attention creates an immediate performance concern. The supervisor should assess the assignment and arrange a safe response, which may include relief or another appropriate adjustment. Concealment and faster driving worsen the problem. The action should preserve required coverage while addressing the guard's current ability to perform safely and documenting relevant decisions.

21. C - The agency experience baseline is two years, with an equivalent position and experience route available. Applicants must document relevant duties rather than rely on a job title alone. The longer private investigator experience standard should not be substituted for this license. The Department evaluates whether the submitted experience meets the applicable licensing criteria.

Source: NY General Business Law, section 72

22. B - The guard's assigned role is evacuation, and the fire threatens the escape route. Prompt withdrawal and notification preserve life and allow trained responders to act. The description does not authorize firefighting. A fire's small appearance does not guarantee safe conditions, especially when escape is threatened. Client approval should not delay the prescribed emergency response.

23. C - The orders permit changes in sequence, not omissions in coverage. Varying the order while completing and recording every checkpoint reduces predictable movement without abandoning required checks. Randomly skipping locations weakens protection. A fixed published pattern is more predictable, while choosing only the shortest route can leave assigned areas unobserved and make patrol records misleading.

24. D - Section 140.40 requires delivery or attempted delivery to an appropriate police officer without unnecessary delay. It does not authorize holding someone for a client's meeting, a payment promise, or completion of every possible interview. The guard should request police assistance promptly and accurately communicate the basis for the arrest and relevant observations when custody is transferred.

Source: NY Criminal Procedure Law, section 140.40

25. A - A clear reporting line identifies who directs the assignment and how conflicting instructions are resolved. This improves coordination and makes responsibility traceable. Recency alone does not establish the correct instruction, and undisclosed versions create continuing inconsistency. The supervisor should align the instructions and ensure the guard knows the approved process for obtaining clarification when conflicts arise.

26. B - The Department of State requires the agency applicant to be a principal in the business entity. A consultant who merely lends credentials does not establish that relationship. The corporation should identify a qualifying principal with the necessary eligibility and operating responsibilities. Accounting status, client revenue, and recent hiring are unrelated to the stated requirement.

Source: NY DOS, agency license requirements

27. A - An unknown chemical release can create inhalation, contact, or reaction hazards. The untrained guard should establish distance and request qualified assistance under the site's emergency procedures. Moving or diluting the material can worsen the release or create another hazard. The guard's useful contribution is clear location information and preventing additional people from entering the area.

28. D - The damaged entry suggests a possible intrusion that should be reported and assessed safely. Securing the approach protects people and helps preserve the scene. Entering alone can expose the guard to an unknown person or condition. Simply closing the door conceals a potentially significant event, and unnecessary handling can disturb useful evidence near the entry.

29. C - Section 140.35 generally requires the arresting person to inform the arrested person of the reason for arrest. The statute recognizes circumstances such as resistance or flight that make the procedure impractical, but the scenario removes those obstacles. An invented accusation or a delay based on client preference does not satisfy the stated obligation.

Source: NY Criminal Procedure Law, section 140.35

30. B - The allegation concerns the integrity of records used to evaluate protection. Preserving the relevant material and examining the facts enable an appropriate response. Suppressing the report or rewarding favorable appearances encourages further falsification. The supervisor should protect a fair reporting process, address immediate risks, and document findings and corrective steps without deciding the outcome before reviewing evidence.

31. A - The listed agency surety bond amount is ten thousand dollars. A bond and a liability insurance policy serve different purposes, so one should not be treated as the other. The application file should contain the required bond documentation. Selecting a larger insurance figure does not answer the separate question about the specified bond amount.

Source: NY DOS, agency license requirements

32. C - A safety data sheet describes the identified chemical's hazards, precautions, and emergency measures. It supports an informed response by people with the appropriate responsibilities and training. Marketing material and unrelated administrative documents do not provide the same structured safety information. Access to a sheet does not itself qualify an untrained guard to enter or clean the spill.

33. D - The absence of scheduled access makes the alarm worth assessing rather than automatically canceling it. A coordinated response provides location awareness, support, and clear reporting. Disabling all detectors removes protection without resolving the signal. The guard should follow the site's alarm procedure, consider available observations, and avoid an isolated entry into an uncertain situation.

34. B - The custody obligation following a private-person arrest is not a tool for extracting a statement or payment. Section 140.40 requires action toward police delivery without unnecessary delay. The guard should preserve observations and communicate them accurately. Client pressure to obtain a confession does not justify extending detention for an unrelated private objective or negotiated admission.

Source: NY Criminal Procedure Law, section 140.40

35. B - The report should make clear what the guard observed, what others reported, and what is inferred. Coaching those distinctions improves accuracy without hiding unfavorable facts. Greater certainty in wording cannot create supporting evidence. Copying an unrelated report risks factual errors. The supervisor should help the guard revise the account while preserving an honest record of the incident.

36. C - The Department lists minimum liability coverage of one hundred thousand dollars per occurrence and three hundred thousand dollars in the aggregate. These are different limits and should be checked separately. The evidence of coverage must also address the specified covered wrongs. A surety bond or a policy's headline amount cannot establish compliance with every requirement.

Source: NY DOS, agency license requirements

37. D - A confined space can contain an invisible atmosphere capable of disabling a rescuer. Visibility of the casualty and absence of odor do not establish safety. An untrained entry can add another victim. The guard should activate the designated rescue response, keep others out, and provide location and observed conditions from a safe position.

38. A - Repeated nuisance alerts can reduce attention, but silently ignoring or disabling the camera creates an uncontrolled gap. Documented analysis and authorized adjustment address the cause while preserving accountability. Follow-up should confirm that relevant movement is still detected. Erasing history hides evidence needed to understand the problem and measure whether the correction actually worked.

39. B - Section 140.40 does not require police to take custody or perform the prescribed subsequent actions when they reasonably believe the person did not commit the alleged offense or the arrest was otherwise unauthorized. A uniform and incident form do not cure an unlawful arrest. Accurate observations and a lawful basis matter more than the guard's confidence or paperwork.

Source: NY Criminal Procedure Law, section 140.40

40. D - A realistic exercise tests whether guards can apply the revised procedure. Observed gaps then guide targeted correction and another appropriate check. Slide counts and attendance measure delivery or participation, not operational competence. Waiting for a real emergency exposes the weakness when consequences are greater. Evaluation should focus on the actions the procedure actually requires guards to perform.

41. A - The Department of State describes a two-year agency license term. The actual expiration shown on the issued credential should drive renewal planning. A company should track this date separately from insurance, employee registrations, and training schedules. Those obligations can have different dates, and completing one of them does not automatically renew the agency license.

Source: NY DOS, Watch, Guard or Patrol Agency

42. C - The damaged energized cord and moisture create a potential electrical hazard. The guard should keep people away and obtain qualified assistance to isolate and repair it. Improvised handling or live repair can turn an equipment defect into an injury. Reporting the exact location and protecting the approach are appropriate actions within the stated role.

43. B - A clock that is fast displays a time later than the actual time. Subtract six minutes from fourteen thirty-two to obtain fourteen twenty-six. Adding the offset moves in the wrong direction, while accepting the display ignores the known error. The report should preserve the displayed timestamp and explain the correction rather than silently relabel the recording.

44. A - Section 35.15 addresses reasonably necessary defensive force against the use or imminent use of unlawful physical force, subject to its limitations. It is not a general permission to punish, win arguments, or deter hypothetical later misconduct. The assessment must consider the actual circumstances and the degree of force, with separate restrictions governing deadly physical force.

Source: NY Penal Law, section 35.15

45. C - Scan totals can show recorded checkpoint activity, but they do not fully establish the quality of observation. Accurate findings and verified follow-up show whether patrols detect and help correct problems. A useful review combines evidence of coverage with meaningful performance. Signature size and copied reports add little, and unchecked scanner counts can reward activity without effective protection.

46. D - The current written examination bulletin gives passing results a two-year validity period. Candidates should coordinate the examination and application timetable accordingly. Passing does not itself authorize operation of an agency, and an old result is not indefinitely reusable. The result's validity and the term of a subsequently issued agency license are separate matters.

Source: NY DOS, July-December 2026 written exam bulletin

47. B - A lock and tag indicate an energy-control measure that must be handled through the authorized procedure. A quiet machine can still expose someone to unexpected startup or stored energy. The guard should not improvise removal based on production pressure. The correct response is to contact responsible authorized personnel and maintain the existing protective arrangement.

48. C - There are twelve minutes from twenty-two forty-eight to twenty-three hundred and another seventeen minutes to twenty-three seventeen, for twenty-nine minutes total. Directly subtracting the minute fields without accounting for the hour change gives a misleading result. Accurate elapsed time supports comparison with the patrol log, but duration alone does not prove that every checkpoint was completed.

49. A - Section 35.25 permits reasonably necessary nondeadly physical force to prevent or terminate larceny or criminal mischief involving property other than premises. The stated property-only situation does not justify deadly force under that provision. Price, managerial approval, and a warning do not change the statutory limit. The guard must also respect other applicable legal and operational restrictions.

Source: NY Penal Law, section 35.25

50. D - Two simultaneous fixed posts create a resource requirement that must be assessed explicitly. The supervisor should explain the coverage issue and obtain an authorized adjustment to staffing or scope. A guard cannot truthfully occupy separated fixed posts at the same time. Quietly abandoning one post hides the gap instead of resolving the changed service requirement.

51. C - General Business Law section 70-a addresses licensing for offices and branch offices used to conduct the business. An existing headquarters license should not be assumed to cover every additional location automatically. Client volume, furniture, and telephone ownership do not resolve that issue. The agency should complete the applicable branch licensing process before operating there.

Source: NY General Business Law, section 70-a

52. A - The guard should preserve the caller's exact words and collect useful details while triggering the response discreetly. Questions about location and timing can assist the responsible authorities. Arguing, promising secrecy, or destroying call information reduces the value of the contact. The guard should follow the threat checklist and site plan without delaying emergency notification.

53. D - A near match is still a discrepancy when the procedure requires matching identifiers. Verification through the receiving process can distinguish a clerical issue from a security concern. Changing the manifest destroys the original comparison, while opening the load prematurely may compromise custody. The guard should preserve the information and obtain an authorized disposition before proceeding.

54. B - Defensive justification depends on necessity in the circumstances, so a changing situation requires reassessment. Force that was justified during a threat may no longer be justified after it ends. Punishment and demonstrations of dominance are different objectives. The guard should stop unnecessary force, maintain safety, request assistance, and accurately document what occurred and why actions changed.

Source: NY Penal Law, section 35.15

55. B - Subcontracting does not remove the need to verify that the people and services meet the assignment's requirements. Credentials, authorized scope, training, and readiness should be checked before deployment. Price and branding are not substitutes for evidence. Clear coordination also establishes reporting and supervisory arrangements so gaps are addressed before guards are relied upon at the client site.

56. D - Section 77 specifies written notice within twenty-four hours following the move. The notice identifies the new premises and move date, and the section also addresses sending the license certificate for endorsement. Merely changing a website or telling clients is insufficient. The licensee should use a documented process to keep the Department's location record current.

Source: NY General Business Law, section 77

57. C - A suspicious item should remain untouched while people are moved away and the appropriate response is initiated from a safe location. Handling, opening, or relocating it may increase danger and disturb evidence. The guard should describe the item's location and appearance without approaching again merely to obtain a more detailed photograph or closer inspection.

58. A - Urgency and a senior title are common ways to pressure staff into bypassing controls. The guard should authenticate the request using an approved independent method and apply the disclosure policy. Repetition or a newly supplied address does not establish identity. Sensitive access information should be released only through the authorized process to an entitled recipient.

59. B - Section 35.30(4) ties nondeadly arrest force to reasonable necessity and a person reasonably believed to have committed an offense who in fact committed it. A refusal to answer questions or a client instruction does not automatically satisfy those conditions. The provision does not authorize punishment. Arrest authority and the permissible level of force require separate attention.

Source: NY Penal Law, section 35.30

60. C - A continuously staffed post needs an explicit coverage response when relief is delayed. The supervisor should use the approved contingency, communicate with affected parties, and record actual times. Falsifying the handover hides an exposure and can distort pay or billing records. Leaving the post unaddressed transfers the problem to chance rather than preserving the agreed protection.

61. D - The advertising rule requires identification of the New York State Department of State as the licensing authority. Insurance and training claims do not replace that disclosure. The other choices wrongly suggest police authority, client certification, or a police guarantee. An advertisement should accurately identify the licensed business and its status without implying official law enforcement endorsement.

Source: NY licensing law booklet, 19 NYCRR 170.11

62. A - The exclusion boundary exists to limit exposure and preserve the response operation. Property ownership, urgency, or a short intended visit does not establish safe access. The guard should maintain the assigned control and refer the request to the person authorized to change it. A badge exchange is an administrative measure, not protection against the hazard.

63. A - The first entry reports a time, location, and directly observed condition. The other entries add conclusions about dishonesty, overall safety, or management conduct that the stated observation does not establish. A useful log records facts and identifies any separate inference as such. This allows later reviewers to assess the evidence without mistaking speculation for observation.

64. D - Simple trespass concerns knowingly entering or remaining unlawfully on premises. The correct choice supplies both awareness and lack of lawful permission. Asking a question or waiting outside does not establish those elements, and an accidental approach does not by itself show knowing unlawful presence. Guards should record the relevant conduct and communications rather than assume every unfamiliar person trespasses.

Source: NY Penal Law, section 140.05

65. B - Each of the three posts requires eight hours of coverage, so three multiplied by eight produces twenty-four guard-hours. Adding the post count to the hours mixes unlike quantities. The figure excludes breaks and overlap because the question explicitly does so. Real scheduling would need to address those additional coverage needs rather than assume this minimum covers them.

66. C - The advance statement rule focuses on what will be provided, the price, and limits on periodic services unless the applicable written agreement provisions address them. These terms let the client understand the commitment before work begins. Operational preferences and unrelated financial details do not replace a clear description of services and the authorized charges.

Source: NY licensing law booklet, 19 NYCRR 173.1

67. A - Effective assistance follows the site's accessible emergency arrangements and respects the person's stated needs. The guard should communicate and obtain the designated support, including responder information where required. Improvised carrying can injure both people, and an ordinary elevator may be inappropriate. Leaving someone without communication or support defeats the purpose of an organized evacuation plan.

68. C - Attribution preserves the source of the information and the limits of the guard's knowledge. The report should distinguish a witness statement from direct observation and accurately record uncertainty. Converting secondhand information into personal observation misrepresents the evidence. Filling missing details with a preferred description can also misdirect the search and weaken the reliability of the report.

69. D - Section 140.20 describes knowing unlawful entry or remaining in a building with intent to commit a crime there. The intended crime need not be successfully completed for that element to matter. Ordinary requests for information do not supply criminal intent. A guard should distinguish observations supporting the required intent from unsupported assumptions based only on unfamiliar presence.

Source: NY Penal Law, section 140.20

70. B - Continuous coverage means twenty-four hours each day. Multiplying twenty-four by seven gives one hundred sixty-eight guard-hours for the week. A standard weekday schedule does not cover nights and weekends. This is the post's coverage requirement, not a recommendation for any individual's hours; rest, breaks, training, and other scheduling constraints must be considered separately.

71. D - Where an applicable service-unit limit has been fixed, section 173.1 requires the client's written consent before the licensee performs services beyond it. Internal approval does not bind the client to an expanded purchase. The agency should document the additional authorization and communicate the revised scope so deployment and billing match the client's actual agreement.

Source: NY licensing law booklet, 19 NYCRR 173.1

72. A - Responders need prompt, safe access to the correct location. Clearing the route and assigning a guide reduces delay without interfering with care. Witness interviews and administrative paperwork can follow. Moving an injured person solely for convenience may create additional harm. The guard should coordinate traffic and provide accurate directions within the emergency response role.

73. B - Preserving the original retains the recording's context and available metadata. A documented export and transfer establish what was provided, by whom, and when. Editing the only source or deleting it after a screen recording can remove important information. Distribution should follow authorization and retention procedures so evidence remains controlled, accessible, and traceable for later review.

74. C - The basic burglary provision focuses on knowing unlawful entry or remaining with intent to commit a crime inside. It does not require a completed theft, forced damage, or nighttime conditions. The scenario supplies the relevant entry and intent. Guards should document those facts, while recognizing that prosecutors and courts determine the charge and whether all elements are proven.

Source: NY Penal Law, section 140.20

75. A - Six guards providing thirty-two assignable hours each supply one hundred ninety-two guard-hours. Subtracting that capacity from the two hundred forty required hours leaves forty-eight hours uncovered. The calculation uses assignable hours, so no further deductions are assumed. The supervisor must arrange qualified additional coverage or an authorized scope change rather than report the gap as staffed.

76. C - Section 170.8 establishes three years for records of transactions relating to the licensed business. This is a baseline, not permission to destroy material covered by another retention duty or a litigation hold. Records should remain organized and retrievable. A short payroll cycle or completion of the customer invoice does not end the recordkeeping obligation.

Source: NY licensing law booklet, 19 NYCRR 170.8

77. D - Water near electrical equipment presents a potentially serious hazard whose extent cannot be judged safely by appearance alone. The guard should restrict approach and notify those qualified to isolate the equipment. Entering the water or opening the cabinet can expose the guard to danger. The response should protect people while qualified personnel assess the condition.

78. B - A custody record links an identified item to each person responsible for it over time. Recording both parties and the transfer time makes the handover traceable. Value estimates and intended return locations do not show who controlled the item. Transfers within one organization still matter because gaps in handling can create questions about identity, condition, or access.

79. A - Larceny requires wrongful taking, obtaining, or withholding with the specified intent to deprive or appropriate. The correct choice describes that central combination. Permission to view merchandise, passing a display, or asking a price does not establish it. A guard should describe actual conduct and surrounding facts rather than treat ordinary shopping behavior as proof of theft.

Source: NY Penal Law, section 155.05

80. C - Two separate thirty-minute relief periods require sixty minutes when covered consecutively. Counting only one break leaves the other post without relief, while adding unprovided travel time changes the stated assumptions. The supervisor must also ensure the timing permits consecutive coverage. The calculation does not mean the rover could cover two separated posts simultaneously during overlapping breaks.

81. D - Section 172.3 requires notice within ten days of the conviction, notwithstanding a pending appeal. It specifies notice to the Division of Licensing Services by certified mail with return receipt requested. Waiting for renewal or appellate resolution misses that requirement. The guard should retain documentation showing what was sent and when the notice was provided.

Source: NY licensing law booklet, 19 NYCRR 172.3

82. D - The event plan connects the warning to a defined protective action. The guard should communicate clearly and direct attendees toward the designated shelter before conditions worsen. Waiting for visible damage can consume the time needed to move people safely. Improvised shelter choices should not replace the assessed locations and routes established for the event.

83. B - An overall view establishes where the damage sits in the scene, while detail views record its features. Leaving items undisturbed preserves their relationship and condition. Rearrangement or image effects can misrepresent the evidence, and an isolated close-up may lack context. Photography should remain within authorization and supplement, rather than replace, accurate written observations and scene control.

84. C - Robbery is forcible stealing. Section 160.00 connects the use or threatened immediate use of physical force to overcoming resistance, retaining property immediately after taking it, or compelling delivery. The bag's location and later paperwork do not create that distinction. Guards should record the words and actions that show how force was connected to the taking.

Source: NY Penal Law, section 160.00

85. B - Multiply the thirty-six authorized guard-hours by the contractual rate of twenty-eight dollars per hour. The resulting service charge is one thousand eight dollars. No taxes or premiums are added because the scenario excludes them. This is a billing calculation, not an employee wage determination, and it should be supported by accurate records of the authorized work performed.

86. A - Section 82 addresses people who are or have been employees of a license holder. Leaving employment does not create general permission to disclose information learned on assignments. Authorized direction and legally required disclosure are different from selling client information. Removing dates does not remove the confidentiality concern when the client's security details remain identifiable.

Source: NY General Business Law, section 82

87. D - The needle presents a puncture and contamination hazard. An unassigned guard should protect the area and obtain trained personnel using the appropriate equipment and disposal arrangements. Hand pickup, shoe contact, and ordinary trash disposal can expose guards, visitors, or cleaners. A delayed verbal mention leaves the hazard accessible and does not complete the response.

88. A - The useful transmission identifies the recipient, problem, and precise response location. It lets control direct help before less urgent detail follows. Vague descriptions and opinions delay that decision. The guard should use the site's radio procedure, remain concise, and add observable hazards or immediate needs so responding personnel understand what they may encounter on arrival.

89. B - Section 145.00 includes intentional damage to another person's property without right or reasonable ground to believe a right exists. That directly fits the described conduct. Robbery requires forcible stealing, and burglary requires additional entry or remaining elements. A guard should report the damage and observed actions without adding unsupported elements merely to select a more serious label.

Source: NY Penal Law, section 145.00

90. C - Divide the twelve deficient entries by the eighty entries examined and multiply by one hundred. The result is fifteen percent. Using twelve as the percentage confuses the number of exceptions with their share of the sample. The supervisor should investigate the causes and scope of the missing confirmations rather than treat the percentage alone as a complete assessment.

91. B - Section 82 expressly addresses willfully false reports to the employer concerning assigned work. The absence of a theft does not make fabricated performance records acceptable. A missed patrol should be reported accurately, with the circumstances and corrective action recorded. Honest reporting enables the employer to restore coverage and investigate the underlying scheduling or performance problem.

Source: NY General Business Law, section 82

92. A - Alarm meanings and associated actions should be established in the site's emergency arrangements. The guard should use those instructions and obtain clarification through the designated channel if needed. Following a crowd or a forceful individual can spread an incorrect response. Clear communication about the applicable action helps prevent conflicting movements and avoidable congestion.

93. D - A calm explanation and a legitimate resolution channel can reduce frustration while preserving the access rule. Raising the intensity, inventing charges, or disclosing unrelated private information creates additional problems. The guard should maintain space and awareness, communicate respectfully, and seek assistance if the situation changes. Courtesy does not require abandoning a valid security control.

94. C - Section 120.00 includes causing physical injury with intent to cause such injury. The correct choice supplies intent and resulting injury. A disagreement, truthful report, or access refusal alone does not establish those elements. Other branches of the statute address different mental states, so guards should avoid treating this single branch as the only possible form of assault.

Source: NY Penal Law, section 120.00

95. D - The assignment policy requires two conditions together. Only the candidate with current registration and completed orientation satisfies both. Strength in one area does not compensate for a missing mandatory condition. This exercise tests the stated assignment rule; additional legal and site requirements may still apply. The supervisor should verify evidence rather than rely on unchecked verbal assurances.

96. B - The standard introductory requirement is the eight-hour pre-assignment course, with its completion certificate submitted with the registration application. It supplies an initial foundation but does not replace later job-specific or recurring training. The other options mix unrelated durations and course purposes. Employers should check the applicant's actual training record rather than infer completion from experience.

Source: NY DOS, security guard training requirements

97. C - The immediate problem is crowd pressure at a restricted point. Coordinated reduction of inflow and redirection toward the approved alternative address that pressure. Faster checks alone may be insufficient, and adding obstacles can worsen compression. Guards should communicate with event control, preserve escape paths, and obtain assistance before the crowd condition develops further.

98. A - A consistent control evaluates the delivery against the authorized procedure rather than the guard's familiarity with a person. Familiar couriers can still carry an incorrect or unauthorized shipment. Appearance and another courier's guarantee do not complete the required check. The guard should explain the process respectfully and document any exception only through the authorized approval channel.

99. D - Section 10.00 defines a crime as a misdemeanor or a felony. Violations and traffic infractions are not included in that definition even though they can be offenses. Private warnings, complaints, and company rules are not substitute statutory classifications. Understanding the distinction helps a guard read legal requirements that specifically use the word crime rather than the broader word offense.

Source: NY Penal Law, section 10.00

100. C - The gift creates a conflict between impartial security decisions and a personal benefit. The supervisor should apply the agency's gift policy and keep the screening requirement intact. Sharing the gift does not remove that conflict. The incident should be documented and reviewed through the appropriate channel so future access decisions remain based on authorization rather than favors.

101. B - The standard on-the-job requirement is sixteen hours within ninety days of employment. This instruction relates to the guard's duties, site conditions, and employer needs. It is separate from the introductory pre-assignment course. A supervisor should schedule it promptly and retain proof, rather than assume initial classroom training covers every requirement of the new assignment.

Source: NY DOS, security guard training requirements

102. A - A loose handrail is a foreseeable fall hazard even before an injury occurs. The guard should report it and manage access until responsible maintenance personnel correct the condition. Improvised repairs or removal can worsen the risk. A useful record identifies the location, observed defect, temporary control, notification, and whether the repair was actually completed.

103. A - Logging and securing found property creates accountability and supports a controlled return to the legitimate owner. A personal locker or reward arrangement weakens custody, while a vague description may not establish ownership. Publishing identification documents exposes private information. The guard should record the find and use the site's verification and handover process for any later claimant.

104. B - The definition turns on whether imprisonment exceeding one year may be imposed, not the sentence ultimately selected in a particular case. A person can receive a different sentence without changing the offense's classification. The distractors confuse other limits or invent an exception. Guards should consult the statutory classification rather than infer it from an individual's eventual punishment.

Source: NY Penal Law, section 10.00

105. D - The supervisor should stop inappropriate conduct and explain the specific behavior expected, with follow-up to confirm improvement. Public humiliation can escalate the situation and does not provide effective instruction. Ignoring or encouraging disrespect undermines service and can increase conflict. Accountability should be clear and proportionate, supported by the agency's procedures and an accurate record of the event.

106. C - New York requires the ordinary registered guard to complete the annual eight-hour in-service course. This recurring requirement refreshes the guard's knowledge and is separate from initial training. The employer should track due dates and completion in the personnel record. Firearms and bail enforcement courses serve different roles and do not substitute for the required general refresher.

Source: NY General Business Law, section 89-n

107. A - A reduction in visible smoke does not establish that the building is safe. Reentry should follow the authorized all-clear and the site's instructions. Personal waivers and shift changes do not replace that decision. The guard should maintain orderly access control, communicate available information, and direct questions through the designated incident-management channel until entry is authorized.

108. D - Entry and exit calls give control a defined period during which the guard is in the isolated area. A missed completion call can trigger the appropriate follow-up. These communications do not prove the thoroughness of an inspection or replace hazard reports. They support personnel accountability while the guard continues to follow the yard's other access and safety rules.

109. C - The dangerous-instrument definition considers how an object is used, attempted to be used, or threatened to be used in the circumstances. An everyday tool can therefore be dangerous even if its ordinary purpose is legitimate. Its common name alone does not settle the issue. The guard should describe the manner of use and the observed threat accurately.

Source: NY Penal Law, section 10.00

110. B - The failure may involve staffing, competing tasks, equipment, or unclear response procedures. Comparing these with call records helps locate the actual breakdown. Absence of a reported incident does not prove missed calls were harmless. Random discipline or a favorable replacement log does not fix the process. Corrective action should address the evidence and be checked for effectiveness.

111. C - The ordinary armed upgrade requires the forty-seven-hour firearms course, together with the other applicable armed registration and pistol licensing requirements. A guard should not be assigned armed duties merely because a course has been booked. Introductory and job-specific general training have different purposes and cannot substitute for the prescribed firearms instruction and completed authorization process.

Source: NY DOS, security guard training requirements

112. A - The stated procedure requires withdrawal and notification, so investigating by operating nearby switches is inappropriate. Electrical switching can present an ignition concern in a flammable atmosphere. The guard should avoid unnecessary activity in the suspected release area, move people away, and communicate from safety. Qualified responders can determine the source and the conditions for safe access.

113. D - Access decisions should be based on the current approved instructions. Clear version and effective-date information prevent staff from applying superseded permissions. Keeping old copies without control can create inconsistent decisions. Choosing the most permissive or oldest text substitutes personal preference for authorization. The agency should distribute the revision and verify that affected guards understand the change.

114. B - Section 218 describes a defense in specified civil actions involving qualifying detentions. It depends on reasonable grounds and detention in a reasonable manner for a reasonable time for the authorized purpose. It is not unrestricted police authority or permission to demand payment. The guard should distinguish this provision from a general private-person arrest and follow applicable limits.

Source: NY General Business Law, section 218

115. C - An additional task may change the resources, permissions, training, or contractual obligations involved. The supervisor should assess those issues and obtain the appropriate approval before committing staff. A client's request alone does not resolve them. The absence of an immediate emergency allows orderly review and clear instructions, helping prevent unauthorized or poorly prepared work from becoming routine.

116. B - The ordinary armed guard must satisfy both annual general in-service training and the separate annual firearms training requirement. Completion of one does not erase the other. Supervisors should track both courses and the guard's credentials. Training completion also does not itself renew an agency license or substitute for the individual's registration renewal process.

Source: NY General Business Law, section 89-n

117. A - Responders need reliable observations to assess the situation. Times, locations, and observed conditions distinguish evidence from speculation. An unsupported diagnosis can send the response in the wrong direction, while claiming all hazards are excluded overstates the guard's knowledge. The guard should identify any uncertainty and describe subsequent actions without filling gaps with assumptions.

118. D - The report should describe the specific vulnerability and the factors that make it difficult to observe. Temporary control and a repair request connect the finding to action. General appearance comments or unsupported blame do not help prioritize the defect. A mostly intact fence does not make the gap irrelevant, especially where vegetation conceals the opening.

119. C - A private payment dispute does not itself establish arrest or detention authority. The scenario expressly provides no lawful basis, so preventing departure would introduce a serious legal problem. A client cannot create that authority by written demand. The guard should use appropriate reporting and management channels for the dispute while maintaining safety and avoiding unauthorized confinement.

Source: NY Criminal Procedure Law, section 140.30

120. D - A corrective action is complete when the intended protective function is restored and verified. Replacement followed by an operational check provides evidence that the radio works. Merely sending a request leaves uncertainty about implementation. Moving the defect transfers the problem, and deleting it conceals the risk. The supervisor should record the result and any remaining limitations.

121. A - A course certificate documents the specified training, not every authorization relevant to security work. Registration, agency licensing, and firearms permissions have their own requirements. Treating a certificate as a universal license can produce an unlawful assignment. The employer should verify the actual credential needed for the proposed duties as well as the supporting training record.

Source: NY DCJS, security guard training FAQ

122. B - Conflicting directions can leave critical tasks uncovered or place guards in unsafe locations. Clarification through the designated supervisor preserves coordination and accountability. Convenience and appearance do not establish authority. When an immediate threat requires protective action, the guard should act within training and communicate promptly, rather than silently choose between incompatible assignments or pretend both were completed.

123. B - A credential can be valid while having limited scope. The listed permissions do not include the server room, so the guard should obtain separate authorization through the approved process. A short visit or nearby corridor does not expand access rights. This distinction helps prevent legitimate entry to one area from becoming unauthorized access to another.

124. A - Reliable testimony distinguishes personal knowledge, records used to refresh memory, and matters the witness does not know. Acknowledging genuine limits is more accurate than inventing precision or adopting someone else's account. The guard should answer truthfully and seek clarification when necessary. Confidence in delivery does not repair an account that misrepresents what the witness actually observed.

125. D - A factual timeline aligns the participants' accounts and identifies where decisions, communications, or controls failed. Clear responsibilities then connect findings to corrective work. Protecting reputations or selecting a conclusion beforehand can obscure the cause. A short meeting is not evidence of an effective review. Follow-up should confirm that the agreed changes were implemented and improved the process.

126. C - Section 174.6 requires more than a visual glance at a card. The employer checks registry information, confirms relevant training status, and records the transaction information along with the required employee documentation. A convincing card or confident statement is not a complete eligibility check. Verification should occur through the prescribed hiring process before relying on the credential.

Source: NY licensing law booklet, 19 NYCRR 174.6

127. A - The assignment protects people from approaching a temporary hazard while the responsible parties establish effective controls. It does not make the guard a substitute for the contractor's complete safety program. A warning alone may not prevent a fall, and unauthorized entry adds risk. Clear boundaries, communication, and documented relief help keep the protective assignment effective.

128. D - The stated rule uses both conditions, so an entrant must have an approved appointment and photo identification. Meeting only one condition does not satisfy the combined requirement. This question does not establish a universal visitor policy; it tests the policy supplied in the scenario. Any exception must be handled through the site's authorized process rather than assumed.

129. C - Section 215.40 addresses suppression of physical evidence through concealment, alteration, or destruction under the specified knowledge and intent conditions. The scenario expressly supplies those conditions. A private request does not turn intentional suppression into routine housekeeping. The guard should preserve the recording, report the improper request through the appropriate channel, and maintain the applicable evidence hold.

Source: NY Penal Law, section 215.40

130. B - Comparing planned and actual coverage can show whether the new schedule created gaps, poor relief timing, or other pressure. Absence records and verified hours help distinguish operational needs from unsupported requests. Automatic rejection or approval skips that analysis. Altering actual time records conceals the evidence. The supervisor should make decisions using accurate information and applicable policies.

131. B - Client permission does not convert an unarmed registration into armed authority. The agency must verify the applicable armed registration, firearms training, pistol licensing, and other requirements before assigning armed work. A witnessed handover proves only that equipment changed hands. The appropriate response is to maintain lawful staffing or arrange a properly qualified armed replacement.

Source: NY DCJS, security guard training FAQ

132. C - The untrained guard should promptly activate emergency medical assistance, provide the location, and help responders reach the person. Dispatcher instructions can guide appropriate immediate actions. Giving someone else's medication or arranging unnecessary movement introduces risks beyond the stated role. Administrative questions should not delay the call or interfere with access to emergency care.

133. A - Start with the thirty-five vehicles already onsite, add one thousand two hundred forty-eight arrivals, and subtract one thousand one hundred seventy-six departures. The expected balance is one hundred seven vehicles. Using only arrivals minus departures omits the opening balance. Any difference from a physical count should be investigated rather than hidden by altering the original entries.

134. D - The scenario supplies no offense or other lawful arrest basis. An insult may be unpleasant, but a guard cannot create criminal authority from personal offense, client preferences, or a uniform. The appropriate response is professional communication and application of lawful site rules. The guard should monitor any change in conduct and request assistance if a genuine safety issue develops.

Source: NY Criminal Procedure Law, section 140.30

135. C - A designated deputy and escalation sequence preserve decision-making when the primary supervisor is unavailable. The arrangement should identify authority and contact methods clearly. An arbitrary available person may lack authority or knowledge, while waiting can leave urgent issues unresolved. Guards should know who can approve exceptions and direct the response before an absence creates a gap.

136. D - Section 170.5 requires a principal place of business within New York State containing employee and business records for licensed activities conducted there. A convenient mailing address elsewhere does not satisfy that requirement. The agency should distinguish its actual required business location and record arrangements from optional correspondence addresses, customer sites, or outside service providers.

Source: NY licensing law booklet, 19 NYCRR 170.5

137. A - An emergency list must connect people to the correct resources when time matters. The defect needs prompt verification and correction, followed by controlled distribution of the update. Keeping identical but unusable copies does not support readiness. Unverified substitutions can create a different failure, so the responsible site contact should confirm the information before it is issued.

138. B - Four inspections at three minutes each require twelve minutes. Adding the eighteen minutes of total travel gives a thirty-minute tour. The travel figure already covers the whole route, so it should not be multiplied by the number of checkpoints. The estimate assumes no other delays and should not be used to justify falsely reporting unfinished inspections.

139. B - Accurate observations allow supervisors and police to evaluate whether an offense or lawful response basis exists. A bag and unfamiliar appearance alone do not establish theft, robbery, or burglary. Unsupported labels can distort later decisions. The guard should report what was seen, identify uncertainty, and continue appropriate observation within the assignment rather than invent missing legal elements.

140. A - The new form changes how evidence is recorded, so implementation should address user understanding and data quality. Training, a functional check, and review of early reports reveal missing or confusing fields. Appearance alone does not establish usefulness. Removing controls indiscriminately can lose essential information. Feedback should support targeted improvements while preserving clear, accurate, and complete incident records.

141. D - Section 170.13 calls for regular, frequent, and consistent supervision of employees engaged in guard work. A passive credential arrangement does not provide guidance or oversight. Client coordination and equipment purchasing may support operations, but neither replaces the licensee's supervisory role. The agency needs an active process for instructions, review, correction, and follow-through on assignments.

Source: NY licensing law booklet, 19 NYCRR 170.13

142. C - Structural safety cannot be established by a casual visual opinion or by wearing ordinary visibility clothing. The plan requires clearance, so the guard should maintain the restriction and route the request appropriately. Assigning a less experienced person does not reduce the hazard. The guard should document the request and communicate any changes authorized by responsible personnel.

143. B - A failed export means the preservation task remains open. The guard should protect the source against overwrite and promptly involve the responsible technical or supervisory contact. Marking completion creates a false record, while deletion removes the available evidence. An undocumented personal workaround can introduce access and privacy problems. The response should preserve continuity and an accurate audit trail.

144. D - Private instructions cannot expand the force that applicable law justifies. A guard must respect legal limits even when a client or supervisor asks for more. Policies may impose additional operational restrictions, but permission in a policy is not independent legal justification. The guard should raise the conflict and seek lawful instructions before relying on the disputed direction.

Source: NY Penal Law, section 35.15

145. A - The supervisor should follow the organization's reporting and investigation process, preserve relevant information, and address immediate workplace needs. Forcing withdrawal undermines the process, while broad gossip compromises privacy and fairness. Absolute secrecy should not be promised when appropriate review may require limited disclosure. The response should be timely, documented, and free from a predetermined conclusion about either person.

146. C - The Department's guard-employer guidance emphasizes maintaining required liability coverage. A policy that was valid on application day does not resolve a later lapse during operations. The agency should track expiration and obtain continuous compliant coverage. A surety bond and personal automobile insurance address different risks and do not automatically replace the required agency liability policy.

Source: NY DOS, security guard employer FAQ

147. D - An unresolved hazard must remain visible to the incoming shift. Its location, temporary control, notification, and outstanding action allow protection to continue without a gap. A shift ending does not close the condition. Opinions and unrelated identifiers provide little operational value. The incoming guard should understand who owns the next step and how to report deterioration.

148. A - An active restriction must continue consistently across the handover. Scope and authority tell the relief guard what to enforce, while exceptions and outstanding actions prevent confusion. Historical visitor totals do not answer those immediate questions. A shift change is not authority to remove the control. The handover should make the current operational position clear and confirm understanding.

149. B - The position and condition of objects can help explain what occurred. Unnecessary rearrangement may remove context and complicate the investigation, even when intended as tidying. The guard should maintain the assigned scene control and seek investigator authorization before changes. Any necessary movement should be accurately documented so later reviewers understand how and why the scene changed.

150. C - Corrective training is useful only if it changes the required performance. Later observation against the same clear standard provides evidence of improvement or remaining gaps. Gratitude and appearance do not establish competence, and future complaints still deserve assessment. The supervisor should record the follow-up result and provide further support or appropriate action based on what is actually demonstrated.