

PRACTICE EXAM 16: 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. A newly licensed agency receives its original license certificate. Where should the certificate be displayed under General Business Law section 75?
 - A. Privately in the qualifier's home with other personal credentials
 - B. Only in the agency's electronic advertising and marketing materials
 - C. Conspicuously in the agency office for which it was issued
 - D. At whichever client location currently generates the most revenue
2. A power failure leaves a public corridor dark, and the guard cannot confirm that its stairs are safely illuminated. The site plan provides a lit alternate route. What should the guard do?
 - A. Redirect occupants to the verified route and report the lighting failure
 - B. Continue using the dark corridor because it is the usual route
 - C. Close the alternate route to concentrate everyone near the dark stairs
 - D. Ask each occupant to test the dark stairs before others follow
3. An access log records the same credential at two distant entrances seconds apart. The guard cannot yet determine whether the card was shared or the system time is wrong. What is the best response?
 - A. Delete the second event because a person cannot travel that quickly
 - B. Preserve the records and verify the discrepancy before assigning a cause
 - C. Accuse the cardholder of copying the credential without checking other evidence
 - D. Adjust both reader clocks immediately and discard the original event times
4. Under Penal Law section 15.05, which description identifies an intentional mental state concerning a prohibited result?
 - A. The person fails to notice a risk of that result
 - B. The person causes that result through an unavoidable accident
 - C. The person learns about that result only after it occurs
 - D. The person's conscious objective is to cause that result

5. A supervisor assigns correction of a recurring access-control defect but gives no deadline or verification step. What should be added to make the assignment accountable?
- A. A general reminder that security staff should care about access control
 - B. A statement that the issue is closed as soon as somebody receives it
 - C. A responsible owner, completion deadline, and check that the correction works
 - D. A request to discuss the issue again only if another breach occurs
6. An agency receives written notice that its license has been revoked. Under section 75, within what period must it surrender the license certificate?
- A. Within 72 hours after the written revocation notice
 - B. Within 10 days after the written revocation notice
 - C. Within 30 days after the written revocation notice
 - D. Within six weeks after the written revocation notice
7. Passengers are trapped in an elevator between floors. There is no visible fire, and the guard has no elevator rescue training. What is the best response?
- A. Pry the landing doors open and invite passengers to climb out
 - B. Cycle unfamiliar equipment controls until the elevator begins moving again
 - C. Contact qualified assistance and communicate calmly with the passengers
 - D. Tell passengers to remain silent while routine rounds are completed
8. A presented access badge is electronically valid, but its photograph clearly depicts someone else. What is the best checkpoint action under an identity-verification policy?
- A. Admit the holder because a valid electronic response proves personal identity
 - B. Admit the holder after recording only the badge's expiration date
 - C. Exchange the badge for a visitor pass without obtaining visitor authorization
 - D. Pause entry and resolve the identity mismatch through the approved process
9. A person recognizes a substantial, unjustifiable risk and consciously disregards it, grossly departing from reasonable conduct. Which section 15.05 mental state does this describe?
- A. Criminal negligence through failure to perceive the relevant risk
 - B. Recklessness through conscious disregard of the recognized risk
 - C. Intent through a conscious objective to produce the prohibited result
 - D. Knowledge established only by awareness after the incident has ended
10. A supervisor distributes new post orders, but guards still have uncontrolled printed copies of the old version. What is the best follow-up?
- A. Replace obsolete copies and confirm the current version is available at every post
 - B. Assume the email distribution automatically removed every printed copy at the site
 - C. Let each shift decide which version seems more convenient during its assignment
 - D. Keep both versions unmarked so guards can choose whichever wording they remember

11. A licensee qualifies for a duplicate after losing an unexpired pocket card without fault. What period does the duplicate cover under section 76?

- A. A new full term beginning with replacement approval
- B. The unexpired portion of the original license term
- C. The original term plus an additional six months
- D. A temporary term ending after the next examination

12. A supervisor asks one guard to move a heavy portable barrier that the handling procedure designates as a two-person task. No second worker is present. What should the guard do?

- A. Move the barrier alone because supervisory approval replaces the handling procedure
- B. Drag the barrier quickly before visitors arrive at the checkpoint
- C. Arrange the specified assistance or approved handling equipment before moving it
- D. Ask an unbriefed visitor to hold one end while work continues

13. A visitor has an approved appointment, but the required escort has not arrived. Post orders prohibit unescorted entry beyond reception. What should the guard do?

- A. Let the visitor find the host because the appointment is already approved
- B. Give the visitor the host's access card for the walk upstairs
- C. Ask another unverified visitor to act as the temporary escort
- D. Keep the visitor in the permitted waiting area while arranging the escort

14. Which feature distinguishes criminal negligence from recklessness under Penal Law section 15.05?

- A. Failure to perceive the substantial and unjustifiable risk
- B. A conscious decision to disregard a risk already recognized
- C. A deliberate objective to cause the prohibited result
- D. Awareness that the prohibited circumstance currently exists

15. A new client contract assigns an alarm review duty but does not identify who receives unresolved faults. What should the supervisor resolve before service starts?

- A. The preferred color of the final monthly invoice sent to the client
- B. The escalation recipient, response expectations, and responsibility for unresolved faults
- C. The wording of a general promise that all alarms will always be prevented
- D. The procedure for deleting unresolved faults from the next shift's briefing

16. Under General Business Law section 78, when should an agency file its renewal application to avoid the specified late filing fee?

- A. Six weeks before the license expiration date
- B. Two weeks before the license expiration date
- C. Two weeks after the license expiration date
- D. Six weeks after the license expiration date

17. A temporary cable crosses a busy walkway without the protective cover required by the site's approved setup. What is the best action?

- A. Leave the crossing unchanged because the cable belongs to another contractor
- B. Move the cable into an adjacent unmarked walkway without telling anyone
- C. Record the issue for the next monthly meeting while foot traffic continues
- D. Control pedestrian exposure and arrange correction of the cable crossing

18. A visitor declines a voluntary bag inspection required for admission and chooses to leave. No offense or lawful detention basis is present. What is the best response?

- A. Prevent departure until the visitor consents to the requested inspection
- B. Search the bag by force because the admission notice was visible
- C. Deny admission under the policy and allow the visitor to leave
- D. Retain the visitor's identification until the bag has been inspected

19. Under section 15.05, a person acts knowingly with respect to a prohibited circumstance when the person has what awareness?

- A. Awareness only that the circumstance might arise in an unrelated setting
- B. Awareness that the specified circumstance exists at the relevant time
- C. A conscious objective to make every possible harmful result occur
- D. A complete lack of awareness caused by an ordinary oversight

20. During a major incident, the supervisor is overwhelmed by simultaneous logging and deployment tasks. A trained clerk is available. What delegation best preserves control?

- A. Assign the clerk incident logging while retaining coordinated deployment decisions
- B. Give every guard independent authority to change the overall incident response
- C. Stop keeping any records until the incident has been completely resolved
- D. Ask the clerk to direct every response without receiving an incident briefing

21. An agency's license expires before its renewal is granted. Its customers offer to sign waivers accepting service during the gap. What does section 78 provide?

- A. Existing contracts may continue if each customer signs permission
- B. Covered business may continue if the qualifier remains available
- C. Covered business cannot continue between expiration and renewal
- D. Existing contracts may continue if no new guards are hired

22. A maintenance hatch in a lobby floor has been opened, but the required barrier is missing. Which response best controls the immediate risk?

- A. Place a small handwritten note inside the open hatch and leave
- B. Assume maintenance staff will notice visitors approaching the opening
- C. Stand across the lobby and record names of people walking past
- D. Keep people clear and obtain the specified barrier through site control

23. A stranger claims to be conducting an authorized security test and demands immediate access to restricted controls. Their authorization has not been verified. What should the guard do?

- A. Grant access because challenging a tester would invalidate the security exercise
- B. Accept the stranger's business card as proof of authority to enter
- C. Verify the claimed exercise through established contacts while maintaining access controls
- D. Disable the controls temporarily so the stranger can demonstrate their methods

24. Which combination states the basic statutory requirement for criminal attempt under Penal Law section 110.00?

- A. A private thought about a crime without any conduct toward commission
- B. Accidental conduct without criminal intent that resembles a possible offense
- C. Knowledge that another person once considered committing a similar offense
- D. Intent to commit a crime and conduct tending to effect its commission

25. One employee can approve access, activate credentials, and erase the related audit records without review. What supervisory change best reduces this accountability weakness?

- A. Give the employee a second account with the same unrestricted permissions
- B. Separate sensitive approvals from execution and preserve independent audit review
- C. Stop collecting audit records so nobody can alter them later
- D. Allow the employee to approve their own exceptions in a private notebook

26. A client signs a patrol contract, but the agency retains every signed copy. What additional step does section 170.12 require?

- A. Give the client a copy of the signed agreement
- B. Give the client only the first monthly service invoice
- C. Give the client a copy only after a written complaint
- D. Give the client only an unsigned price comparison sheet

27. A portable radio battery is visibly swollen and unusually hot. Site procedure says to stop using suspect batteries and call the equipment safety contact. What should the guard do?

- A. Continue charging it until a normal battery indicator appears again
- B. Stop using it and follow the designated equipment safety procedure
- C. Press the swollen casing flat before returning it to service
- D. Place it beside other charging radios so someone notices the defect

28. A teller activates the site's discreet duress signal. The response plan tells guards to notify control without publicly acknowledging the signal. What should the receiving guard do?

- A. Announce over the public address system that the teller signaled duress
- B. Ask the teller loudly whether the nearby customer is causing trouble
- C. Cancel the alert unless the teller also leaves the counter immediately
- D. Follow the discreet notification procedure and provide the relevant location

29. Under Penal Law section 10.00, an offense other than a traffic infraction for which imprisonment cannot exceed fifteen days is classified as what?

- A. A violation under the general offense classifications
- B. A misdemeanor under the general offense classifications
- C. A felony under the general offense classifications
- D. A traffic infraction under the general offense classifications

30. Two shifts each assume the other is responsible for monitoring a restricted loading gate during handover. What is the best corrective instruction?

- A. Let both shifts assume responsibility ends when the scheduled clock time arrives
- B. Close the log before handover so neither shift records a coverage problem
- C. Assign explicit responsibility until a documented transfer is acknowledged
- D. Leave the gate unattended briefly to encourage a faster exchange of information

31. An agency reviews its standard contract under section 170.12. Which information belongs beneath the business name as the required disclosure?

- A. The business's membership in a voluntary professional trade association
- B. The business's ranking in a commercial customer review directory
- C. The business's eligibility to receive ordinary municipal procurement notices
- D. The business's licensing by the state Division of Licensing Services

32. Construction diverts pedestrians into an active delivery lane. The guard is assigned to implement the approved temporary traffic plan. What should happen first?

- A. Establish the plan's separation of pedestrian and vehicle movements
- B. Let pedestrians choose gaps while trucks maintain their delivery pace
- C. Wave every waiting vehicle forward to reduce the delivery queue
- D. Remove the temporary signs because regular users know the area

33. A camera covering a restricted corridor loses its live image. The guard can request the approved temporary coverage arrangement. What is the best action?

- A. Assume the corridor remains secure because no alarm has been received
- B. Report the loss and activate the approved temporary coverage arrangement
- C. Mark the camera as functioning because recorded images exist from yesterday
- D. Move every guard to the corridor without assessing the remaining posts

34. A witness reports substantial pain but no visible bleeding. Which statement about 'physical injury' under section 10.00 is correct?

- A. Visible bleeding is required before any physical injury can be recognized
- B. Only a broken bone can qualify as physical injury under the definition
- C. Substantial pain can qualify without a requirement of visible bleeding
- D. Pain is excluded whenever the person remains able to walk unaided

35. Incident reports drop sharply after a supervisor criticizes employees for reporting minor problems. What should management examine before declaring improved performance?

- A. Whether fewer written reports automatically prove fewer security problems occurred
- B. Whether reporting behavior changed and underlying conditions actually improved
- C. Whether the supervisor can eliminate the remaining reports through stronger criticism
- D. Whether report forms should be removed to maintain the apparent improvement

36. A security guard wears a military style uniform while assigned to a lobby. Under section 170.14, where should the state registration card appear?

- A. Prominently displayed on the guard's outer garment
- B. Inside a wallet kept in the guard's locker
- C. Behind the client identification panel at reception
- D. Inside an envelope retained at the agency office

37. A carbon monoxide alarm activates in an occupied garage. The site plan calls for evacuation to a designated safe area and emergency notification. What should the guard do?

- A. Wait for several occupants to report symptoms before notifying control
- B. Silence the alarm and continue operations while looking for smoke
- C. Keep occupants inside while asking a mechanic to check parked vehicles
- D. Initiate the prescribed evacuation and notification without waiting for symptoms

38. One movable camera normally covers a critical entrance. A guard wants to point it at a minor parking dispute elsewhere. What should happen before leaving the entrance unobserved?

- A. Move the camera immediately because the newest event always takes priority
- B. Ignore the entrance assignment whenever a more visible disturbance occurs
- C. Coordinate alternate entrance coverage and follow the camera-use priorities
- D. Leave the camera pointed away until someone reports unauthorized entry

39. Under section 10.00, what determines whether physical force is 'deadly physical force'?

- A. Its ready capability, in the circumstances used, to cause death or serious injury
- B. Whether the person applying it possesses a state-issued armed guard registration card
- C. Whether the force leaves any visible mark, regardless of its capability to injure
- D. Whether the client has described the technique as a routine security intervention

40. An agency rewards supervisors solely for having zero recorded incidents. What is the strongest concern about this measure?

- A. It guarantees that every supervisor will identify and correct more hazards
- B. It measures response quality without needing any information about actual events
- C. It can encourage underreporting instead of effective prevention and response
- D. It removes the need to compare performance across different site conditions

41. An agency proposes vehicle markings that would lead a reasonable person to believe its guards are police officers. Which rule is most directly relevant?

- A. The requirement to include every client's name on patrol vehicles
- B. The prohibition on misleading displays of law enforcement authority
- C. The requirement to obtain customer approval for ordinary vehicle repairs
- D. The prohibition on displaying an agency's licensed business name

42. During a hot outdoor assignment, a client asks guards to skip the scheduled recovery periods required by the site's heat plan. What should the supervisor do?

- A. Cancel the recovery periods whenever visitor numbers exceed the forecast
- B. Replace the recovery periods with a reminder to work more slowly
- C. Let guards earn recovery periods only after finishing every inspection
- D. Maintain the prescribed recovery arrangements and coordinate coverage with the client

43. An employee takes a tagged laptop toward the exit, but the site requires a matching equipment-removal authorization. The asset tag is present; the authorization is missing. What should the guard do?

- A. Verify removal permission under the property-control procedure before release
- B. Release the laptop because an asset tag proves permission to remove it
- C. Release the laptop because employees may remove any item assigned onsite
- D. Ask the employee to remove the asset tag before carrying it outside

44. Under Penal Law section 10.00, which description can establish possession of tangible property even when it is not being held in the person's hand?

- A. Knowing that the property exists somewhere in the building
- B. Having once seen a photograph of the tangible property
- C. Standing near the property without any control over it
- D. Exercising dominion or control over the tangible property

45. Complaints occur mainly on weekend nights, but quality inspections take place only on weekday mornings. What should the supervisor change?

- A. Increase weekday morning inspections while leaving weekend nights unobserved
- B. Assume weekend complaints are unreliable because weekday inspections look satisfactory
- C. Include the affected shifts in a structured review of actual service performance
- D. Judge every shift solely by the most experienced weekday guard's performance

46. A proposed security uniform patch uses an abbreviated trade nickname but omits the employer's full licensed name. What does section 170.10 require?

- A. Show only the client's name whenever the client supplies uniforms
- B. Show the employer's full licensed name prominently and legibly
- C. Show only the guard's first name beside the assignment number
- D. Show only the insurer's name beside the agency policy number

47. A guard on a cold outdoor post reports numb fingers and difficulty operating the radio. Which supervisory response is best?

- A. Extend the assignment so the guard becomes accustomed to the conditions
- B. Arrange prompt relief and appropriate assistance under the cold-weather plan
- C. Have the guard sign a statement accepting the difficulty and continue
- D. Postpone relief until the guard misses a scheduled radio transmission

48. A delivery contains fewer cartons than the manifest, and the courier asks the guard to sign for the full quantity. What is the best response?

- A. Sign the full quantity because the remaining cartons may arrive tomorrow
- B. Alter the manifest to match the courier's verbal explanation without notation
- C. Record the actual receipt and follow the discrepancy procedure before signing
- D. Refuse to record any delivery details until the next shift begins

49. Under Penal Law section 135.05, what is the central conduct element of unlawful imprisonment in the second degree?

- A. Disagreeing with another person during a routine customer complaint
- B. Reporting another person's observable conduct to an authorized supervisor
- C. Asking another person a question they remain free to decline
- D. Restraining another person within the applicable statutory definition

50. At a site labor dispute, guards are instructed to maintain access rules and report conduct objectively. What supervisory direction best supports that role?

- A. Apply lawful site procedures consistently and document observable actions without taking sides
- B. Favor whichever group promises fewer complaints about the agency's contract performance
- C. Record every participant as violent regardless of their actual behavior at the site
- D. Allow personal views about the dispute to determine which access rules are enforced

51. Under section 170.9(d), how soon after employment ends must an employee surrender the company identification card covered by that rule?

- A. Within ten business days after employment ends
- B. Within thirty calendar days after employment ends
- C. Within five business days after employment ends
- D. Within ninety calendar days after employment ends

52. A sprinkler impairment plan assigns specific temporary patrols and notification duties. A guard thinks ordinary rounds are sufficient. What should the supervisor require?

- A. Continue ordinary rounds until an actual fire confirms the impairment matters
- B. Implement the impairment plan's assigned measures and document their completion
- C. Replace the assigned measures with a handwritten warning at reception
- D. Let each guard choose a preferred frequency without coordinating coverage

53. A sealed trailer is opened by authorized staff for inspection and resealed afterward. What record best preserves the seal history?

- A. Original seal, authorized opening, inspection details, and replacement seal identification
- B. Only the replacement seal number because the original seal no longer exists
- C. Only the driver's name because authorized inspections need no separate record
- D. Only the arrival time because departure checks will establish the seal condition

54. Under Penal Law section 135.00, can confinement accomplished by intimidation satisfy the 'without consent' aspect of restraint?

- A. No, that aspect always requires handcuffs or another mechanical restraint
- B. No, that aspect always requires moving the person into another building
- C. Yes, but only if the person also signs a written statement of refusal
- D. Yes, intimidation can establish that aspect without physical touching

55. A guard can repeat a new instruction in English but cannot explain its practical meaning. An approved language-support resource is available. What should the supervisor do?

- A. Treat exact repetition as sufficient proof that the guard understands the instruction
- B. Assign the guard alone immediately and wait for a mistake to reveal confusion
- C. Remove the instruction from the post orders so no language question remains
- D. Use the resource and verify understanding through the relevant task or scenario

56. A terminated employee has not returned the company identification card. What should the licensee indicate on the termination notice under section 170.9(d)?

- A. That the employee has not surrendered the identification card
- B. That the employee's state registration has automatically been revoked
- C. That the employee remains employed until the card is returned
- D. That the employee may continue using the card for references

57. A contractor asks a guard to disable an alarm zone during work. The required impairment authorization has not been obtained. What should the guard do?

- A. Disable the zone because a contractor accepts responsibility for the work
- B. Refer the request through the approved authorization process before any change
- C. Turn off the entire panel to avoid choosing the wrong zone
- D. Silence each alarm automatically until the contractor leaves the premises

58. Site procedure requires two authorized employees to verify and document a valuables transfer. One asks the guard to sign as the second verifier without observing it. What should the guard do?

- A. Sign because the first verifier has worked at the site for years
- B. Sign with a different pen to show that observation was indirect
- C. Decline the unsupported signature and arrange verification under the procedure
- D. Ask the first verifier to imitate the guard's signature for convenience

59. A person deliberately shoves someone with intent to harass, annoy, or alarm them. Which offense provision directly addresses that conduct without requiring proof of physical injury?

- A. Burglary in the third degree under section 140.20
- B. Criminal possession of stolen property under section 165.40
- C. Criminal trespass in the second degree under section 140.15
- D. Harassment in the second degree under section 240.26

60. A supervisor's audit report says only, 'The checkpoint needs improvement.' What addition would make the finding actionable?

- A. A stronger adjective describing the checkpoint without identifying any actual failure
- B. An unsupported statement that every guard assigned there is careless
- C. Specific observed failures, their effects, and a proposed owner for correction
- D. A copy of last year's report with the date changed to this month

61. No written agreement changes the reporting requirement in section 173.2. When must the agency present its written report of services to the client?

- A. At the time the agency bills for those services
- B. Only when the client disputes the agency's total charge
- C. Only when the client renews the agency's service agreement
- D. After the agency completes its next annual record audit

62. Boxes obstruct access to an emergency eyewash station. The guard can safely prevent further stacking but is not responsible for equipment maintenance. What is the best response?

- A. Leave the boxes because emergency equipment is only needed during an accident
- B. Keep the access area clear and arrange prompt removal of the obstruction
- C. Move the station sign to another wall without changing the obstruction
- D. Ask workers to climb over the boxes if the station is needed

63. An email directs security to send the access roster to a new external address, claiming that a manager needs it urgently. What is the best response?

- A. Reply with the roster because the message uses the manager's display name
- B. Forward the roster to every address copied on the urgent message
- C. Use a personal email account so the agency system does not delay delivery
- D. Confirm the request through a known authorized channel before sharing the roster

64. A person uses physical menace intentionally to make another fear imminent physical injury. Which statute specifically addresses this conduct as menacing in the third degree?

- A. Penal Law section 120.15, even without a completed injury
- B. Penal Law section 120.15, only after a completed injury
- C. Penal Law section 120.15, only after property is stolen
- D. Penal Law section 120.15, only inside an occupied dwelling

65. A fixed-post guard is also assigned stockroom tasks that require leaving the post repeatedly. Continuous post coverage is required. What should the supervisor assess?

- A. Whether stockroom work can be omitted from records so the conflict is invisible
- B. Whether the combined duties can be staffed without leaving required coverage gaps
- C. Whether the guard can walk faster enough to make absence count as coverage
- D. Whether the client will stop asking questions if the guard signs both duty sheets

66. Service reports are more than three years old, but litigation requiring their retention remains pending. What does section 173.2 require?

- A. Destroy the records because the ordinary three years have elapsed
- B. Keep only a summary prepared after destroying the original reports
- C. Keep the relevant records until the litigation is completed
- D. Return the records untracked and delete the agency's retained copies

67. A production area requires hearing protection, and its emergency plan uses visual alerts alongside audible alarms. What should a guard verify during a routine safety check?

- A. That workers remove their hearing protection throughout every routine patrol
- B. That the audible alarm is the only warning method anyone relies upon
- C. That the required visual alert equipment is unobstructed and defects are reported
- D. That visual warning devices remain covered to reduce worker distraction

68. A delivery driver says a sick relative needs help inside a restricted building and demands immediate unverified entry. No emergency has yet been confirmed. What is the best response?

- A. Initiate the emergency verification process while maintaining the access boundary
- B. Grant unrestricted access because any emergency claim overrides identity checks
- C. Dismiss the claim entirely because delivery drivers cannot report emergencies
- D. Give the driver a master key and ask for a later written explanation

69. When assessing disorderly conduct under section 240.20, which mental-state feature is part of the statutory opening requirement?

- A. Intent to obtain a financial benefit, regardless of any effect on the public
- B. Knowledge that the location has a security contract, regardless of actual behavior
- C. Intent to disagree privately with one person, regardless of any public consequences
- D. Intent to cause public inconvenience, annoyance, or alarm, or recklessly risking it

70. A technician requests a shared supervisor login to maintain a security system. The site's policy requires individual authorized accounts. What should the supervisor do?

- A. Share the login because maintenance work is outside ordinary accountability requirements
- B. Arrange approved individual access with the permissions needed for the task
- C. Write the password on the console so future technicians can work faster
- D. Disable activity logging while the technician uses the supervisor's credentials

71. An agency delivers its advance statement of services electronically. Which record best addresses section 173.1(c)?

- A. Written acknowledgment of receipt or retained proof of delivery
- B. An unsigned draft retained without any evidence of transmission
- C. A staff recollection that the client usually checks messages
- D. A note showing that the agency intended to send terms

72. A lone guard loses radio contact in an isolated area. Post orders require working communications before the patrol continues and specify a nearby staffed fallback point. What should the guard do?

- A. Continue the route and report the failure only at the scheduled finish
- B. Enter a more isolated area to see whether reception improves there
- C. Use the fallback arrangement and restore contact before continuing the patrol
- D. Disable the radio entirely and rely on anyone who happens to pass

73. Control instructs a guard to secure Door 17, but radio interference makes the number unclear. What should the guard do?

- A. Secure Door 7 because it is the closest similarly numbered door
- B. Acknowledge completion immediately and check the recording after the shift
- C. Secure every door in the area without considering emergency egress
- D. Request clarification and repeat the confirmed door number before acting

74. A private guard falsely claims to be a government officer to make a visitor submit to that supposed official authority. Which provision is directly implicated?

- A. Ordinary guard registration renewal under General Business Law section 89-m
- B. Criminal impersonation in the second degree under section 190.25
- C. Routine property identification under the client's equipment-tagging procedure
- D. Automatic appointment as a peace officer through the visitor's compliance

75. Two posts each require 10 hours of coverage, and three other posts each require 6 hours. Ignoring overlap and relief, how many guard-hours are required?

- A. 32 guard-hours of coverage
- B. 36 guard-hours of coverage
- C. 38 guard-hours of coverage
- D. 42 guard-hours of coverage

76. An applicant relies on the supervisory alternative in section 172.2 for equivalent agency licensing experience. Which description matches its duration and team-size requirements?

- A. One year supervising and reviewing at least three qualifying workers
- B. Two years supervising and reviewing at least three qualifying workers
- C. Two years supervising and reviewing only one qualifying worker
- D. Six months supervising and reviewing at least five qualifying workers

77. Wind carries incident smoke toward the primary assembly area. The emergency coordinator directs occupants to the approved secondary point. What should the guard do?

- A. Relay the relocation and preserve accountability as the group moves
- B. Keep everyone at the primary point because the first count is complete
- C. Send people home individually without recording their departures from the group
- D. Return people to the building until the outdoor smoke moves away

78. A guard discovers a wrong time in a completed paper log. The correction policy requires the original entry to remain readable. What should the guard do?

- A. Erase the original completely and rewrite the page in matching handwriting
- B. Use correction fluid so nobody can see the original mistaken time
- C. Tear out the page and replace it without noting that a correction occurred
- D. Make a traceable correction that preserves the original and identifies the editor

79. A guard makes a private-person felony arrest under section 140.30, but it is established that the arrested person did not commit the alleged felony. What is the key statutory problem?

- A. The arrest becomes valid whenever the guard sincerely believed the allegation
- B. The arrest becomes valid whenever the client approves the guard's written report
- C. The requirement disappears if the guard telephones police after the detention
- D. The requirement that the person actually committed the felony is absent

80. A daily schedule has three separate handovers, each requiring 15 additional minutes of overlap. How many extra guard-hours does this add each day?

- A. 0.25 additional guard-hour per day
- B. 0.50 additional guard-hour per day
- C. 0.75 additional guard-hour per day
- D. 1.25 additional guard-hours per day

81. A registered guard is convicted outside New York of an offense that would constitute a crime in New York. How does section 172.3 treat the conviction?

- A. It falls within the rule's conviction notification requirement
- B. It is excluded because the convicting court is outside New York
- C. It is reportable only if the employer dismisses the guard
- D. It is excluded whenever the guard retains a current card

82. An evacuation roster lists a visitor who signed out before the alarm. A confirmed departure record is available. What should the accountability guard report?

- A. The visitor as missing because the name still appears on an old list
- B. The visitor's documented departure and the updated accountability status
- C. The visitor as rescued even though no rescue has been reported
- D. The visitor as present at the assembly point without checking there

83. Two witnesses describe different words spoken during an argument. What should the report do?

- A. Attribute each account separately and preserve the difference between them
- B. Combine the accounts into one quotation that sounds more complete
- C. Choose the more senior witness's wording and present it as unanimous
- D. Replace both accounts with the guard's guess about what was probably said

84. A witness tells a guard about a completed nonfelony offense that the guard did not observe. Relying only on section 140.30, may the guard arrest solely on that account?

- A. Yes, any detailed witness account replaces the presence requirement for nonfelonies
- B. Yes, a witness's signature automatically gives the guard police arrest authority
- C. No, because section 140.30 prohibits every private-person arrest for a nonfelony
- D. No, the required commission in the arresting person's presence is missing

85. A rover covers three 20-minute breaks consecutively and needs two 5-minute transfers between posts. No other travel is required. What is the rover's total commitment?

- A. 60 minutes for coverage and transfers
- B. 70 minutes for coverage and transfers
- C. 65 minutes for coverage and transfers
- D. 75 minutes for coverage and transfers

86. Which delivery method does section 172.3 specify for a required conviction notice to the Department of State's Albany licensing office?

- A. An ordinary postcard without a retained mailing record
- B. A verbal message left with the guard's training school
- C. Certified mail with a return receipt requested
- D. A message posted publicly on the employer's website

87. An official shelter instruction is active when an employee circulates an unverified message saying everyone should go outside. What should the guard do?

- A. Check with emergency control and communicate the current authorized instruction
- B. Forward the unverified message because it is the newest information received
- C. Ask occupants to vote on whether sheltering should continue that afternoon
- D. Treat both directions as valid and let each work group choose independently

88. A witness says they are unsure whether the person seen in poor light was an employee. How should the guard record that identification?

- A. Record a positive identification because uncertainty would make the report weaker
- B. Omit the lighting conditions because only the person's name is relevant
- C. Tell the witness to choose one answer before accepting the statement
- D. Record the tentative identification and the witness's stated viewing limitations

89. A person actually committed a felony in one New York county and is later located in another New York county. What geographic rule applies to a qualifying private-person arrest under section 140.30?

- A. The felony arrest may be made only within the original county
- B. The felony arrest may be made only at the original crime scene
- C. The felony arrest may be made anywhere within New York State
- D. The felony arrest may be made anywhere in the United States

90. A contract bills 48 guard-hours at \$32.50 per hour, with no additional charges. What is the total service charge?

- A. \$1,440 for the stated service
- B. \$1,560 for the stated service
- C. \$1,520 for the stated service
- D. \$1,650 for the stated service

91. Under General Business Law section 89-m, what is the usual duration of a security guard registration card from issuance or last renewal?

- A. Two years from issuance or the last renewal
- B. One year from issuance or the last renewal
- C. Three years from issuance or the last renewal
- D. Five years from issuance or the last renewal

92. An emergency dispatcher requests the exact entrance and floor for an incident in a complex with several similar buildings. What should the guard provide?

- A. Only the company's trading name because dispatchers can find the rest
- B. Only the nearest street intersection without specifying the affected building
- C. The site identifier, designated access entrance, floor, and callback contact
- D. A detailed employment history of everyone who may have witnessed it

93. A supervisor finds that two guards' incident reports disagree about the sequence of events. What should happen to the original reports?

- A. Replace both with one unsigned narrative chosen by the supervisor
- B. Have the guards rewrite matching accounts without retaining the originals
- C. Delete the less detailed report so the file contains no disagreement
- D. Preserve them and obtain clearly attributed clarifications about the discrepancy

94. A guard observed a nonfelony offense in County A. The person is later found in County B. Under section 140.30 alone, what geographic limitation matters?

- A. The nonfelony arrest may be made in any county within the state
- B. The nonfelony arrest must be made in the county of the offense
- C. The nonfelony arrest may be made nationwide if pursuit began promptly
- D. The nonfelony arrest may be made wherever the employer maintains an office

95. A week requires 150 guard-hours. Four available guards can each provide 28 assignable hours. How many guard-hours remain uncovered?

- A. 38 guard-hours remain uncovered
- B. 28 guard-hours remain uncovered
- C. 34 guard-hours remain uncovered
- D. 42 guard-hours remain uncovered

96. A qualifier lends a state-issued agency pocket card to a salesperson so the salesperson can display it as their own. Which section 80 principle applies?

- A. The holder may lend the card if the client agrees beforehand
- B. The holder may lend the card if the salesperson is unarmed
- C. The holder may lend the card during ordinary business hours
- D. The holder may not let another person use the pocket card

97. A large tree limb cracks above a public path during a storm. The guard has no tree-removal duties. What is the best response?

- A. Stand directly beneath the limb to assess how firmly it remains attached
- B. Ask passing pedestrians to push the limb clear of the path
- C. Keep people outside the exposed area and request qualified assistance
- D. Leave the path open until the limb actually falls to the ground

98. Three incident summaries repeat a claim, but all three obtained it from the same unverified caller. How should the guard describe the support for that claim?

- A. As three independent witnesses who directly observed the event
- B. As one underlying source repeated through several summaries
- C. As a confirmed fact because repetition establishes independent corroboration
- D. As physical evidence because the statements have been written down

99. During an otherwise lawful private-person arrest, flight makes explaining the arrest reason impractical. What does section 140.35 recognize?

- A. A rule that every arrest is invalid unless an explanation comes first
- B. A rule that the guard may invent a different offense afterward
- C. An exception that removes every legal restriction on the force used
- D. An exception to the explanation requirement when flight makes it impractical

100. A supervisor reviews 240 screening records and finds 18 with missing required fields. What percentage contains those omissions?

- A. 6.0 percent of the reviewed records
- B. 7.5 percent of the reviewed records
- C. 8.0 percent of the reviewed records
- D. 9.0 percent of the reviewed records

101. The Secretary of State lawfully requests an agency's relevant business records during a licensing investigation. Which response follows section 73?

- A. Supply the information and records required by the lawful request
- B. Withhold all records unless every affected client first gives permission
- C. Provide only the agency's marketing brochure and current price list
- D. Destroy outdated records before determining whether the request covers them

102. Ceiling panels begin sagging above an occupied reception area. The site procedure requires clearing areas with signs of overhead failure. What should the guard do?

- A. Place chairs under the panels so occupants can continue waiting nearby
- B. Push the panels upward with a pole to judge their remaining strength
- C. Move people clear and notify the designated facilities and emergency contacts
- D. Keep reception occupied while asking visitors whether they hear unusual sounds

103. A patrol report says damage is 'by the loading area,' where several bays look alike. Which revision is most useful?

- A. Identify the building, bay number, exact surface, and observed damage
- B. Replace the location with 'somewhere near the rear of the property'
- C. Describe the damage as severe without adding a more precise location
- D. Identify only the shift because the next guard knows the site

104. After a lawful private-person arrest, the agency wants a complete internal interview before attempting delivery to police. Which section 140.40 duty takes priority?

- A. Keep custody until the agency completes every internal interview form
- B. Keep custody until the client decides whether publicity would be inconvenient
- C. Attempt delivery to appropriate police custody without unnecessary delay
- D. Wait until the next business day if the agency office is closed

105. A planning exercise requires 210 guard-hours per week. Each guard can supply at most 35 assignable hours, with no timing conflicts or other constraints. What is the minimum number of guards?

- A. Five guards are required
- B. Six guards are required
- C. Seven guards are required
- D. Eight guards are required

106. An agency argues that the Department cannot investigate its business practices because no customer complained. What does section 73 provide?

- A. The Secretary needs a signed complaint from an existing customer
- B. The Secretary needs unanimous permission from all agency owners
- C. The Secretary may investigate only after a criminal conviction
- D. The Secretary may investigate on the Secretary's own initiative

107. A cleaning spill produces an unfamiliar odor. The guard's instructions prohibit mixing chemicals or attempting cleanup of unidentified materials. What should the guard do?

- A. Add a different cleaning product to neutralize the unfamiliar odor
- B. Limit access and contact the designated spill response personnel
- C. Mop the material into the nearest floor drain before reporting
- D. Ask another untrained guard to identify it by smelling more closely

108. A camera clock is eight minutes slow. Its recording shows 23:57 on September 14. If the offset is constant, what is the actual event time?

- A. 23:49 on September 14
- B. 23:57 on September 14
- C. 00:08 on September 15
- D. 00:05 on September 15

109. Under the ordinary court-presentation process in section 140.40(1), what must the private arresting person file without unnecessary delay?

- A. An appropriate accusatory instrument with the proper local criminal court
- B. A customer invoice with the agency's ordinary accounts-receivable department
- C. A statement assigning criminal guilt signed only by the arresting guard
- D. A request allowing the agency to impose its own sentence immediately

110. A relief assignment runs from 10:00 to 13:00. The guard must be qualified and available for the entire interval. Which candidate satisfies both conditions?

- A. Qualified and available from 10:30 to 13:30
- B. Unqualified and available from 09:30 to 13:30
- C. Qualified and available from 09:30 to 13:30
- D. Qualified and available from 09:30 to 12:30

111. A licensee wants to display its current office certificate at an unrelated premises not described in the certificate and not covered by a lawful transfer. What does section 75 indicate?

- A. Posting the certificate there is permitted if the landlord approves
- B. Posting the certificate there is prohibited under the stated circumstances
- C. Posting the certificate there is permitted if the office is temporary
- D. Posting the certificate there is permitted if no fee is collected

112. An ambulance is routed to Gate 4 under the emergency plan, but deliveries currently block that entrance. What should the gate guard prioritize?

- A. Clear the designated response access and coordinate any necessary traffic hold
- B. Keep the delivery schedule unchanged and let the ambulance negotiate around it
- C. Send the ambulance to a different gate without notifying emergency control
- D. Leave the gate to record vehicle registrations at the far end of the site

113. A route begins at 19:35 and requires 42 uninterrupted minutes. At what time should it finish?

- A. 20:07 that evening
- B. 20:27 that evening
- C. 19:57 that evening
- D. 20:17 that evening

114. Does the shopkeeper detention defense in General Business Law section 218, by itself, authorize a store guard to fingerprint a detained customer onsite?

- A. Yes, fingerprinting is automatically permitted whenever merchandise is being questioned
- B. Yes, fingerprinting is automatically permitted whenever the customer refuses to speak
- C. No, the section expressly limits fingerprinting to separate legal authorization
- D. No, because the section prohibits all investigation of suspected shoplifting incidents

115. A site assessment requires a score of at least 80 and zero critical errors. Which result meets that standard?

- A. A score of 82 with zero critical errors
- B. A score of 95 with one critical error
- C. A score of 79 with zero critical errors
- D. A score of 88 with two critical errors

116. An office manager proposes covering part of the original agency license certificate with a new printed business name. Which response best follows section 75?

- A. Cover the original name neatly and preserve a photograph for reference
- B. Keep the certificate intact and seek the proper Department change process
- C. Write the new name over the old one using permanent black ink
- D. Remove the original name and add the new name at renewal

117. A normally self-closing fire door has been wedged open for deliveries. No approved hold-open arrangement applies. Which response is best?

- A. Keep the wedge in place until the next scheduled fire drill
- B. Replace the wedge with a heavier object that is less noticeable
- C. Leave the door open whenever a guard is somewhere in the building
- D. Arrange safe removal of the wedge and report any closing defect

118. An event area starts a period with 53 people inside. Its controlled entrances record 27 admissions and 18 departures, with no other movement. How many people remain?

- A. 44 people remain inside
- B. 71 people remain inside
- C. 62 people remain inside
- D. 98 people remain inside

119. An initial aggressor withdraws and effectively communicates withdrawal, but the other person continues threatening imminent unlawful physical force. What does section 35.15 recognize?

- A. An automatic right to use any degree of force once withdrawal is spoken
- B. A permanent ban on any defensive force regardless of effective withdrawal
- C. A withdrawal exception, subject to the remaining requirements for justified force
- D. An automatic police appointment for the person who first withdraws

120. Two sites report the same number of defects despite very different inspection volumes. What should a supervisor consider before comparing performance?

- A. Only the identical defect totals, because exposure never affects comparison
- B. Comparable defect definitions and rates relative to the number of checks
- C. Only which site's supervisor wrote the shorter monthly report
- D. Only the number of compliments, regardless of what the inspections measured

121. A manager applies General Business Law section 81's employee procedures directly to security guard hiring. What important scope provision appears in section 81(8)?

- A. Section 81 excuses security guards from every state registration requirement
- B. Section 81 grants security guards the powers of licensed investigators
- C. Section 81 makes the client's hiring preference the only applicable rule
- D. Section 81 does not apply to security guards or their employment

122. The emergency plan requires an authorized access override when responders arrive. The guard has the required training and receives the verified activation instruction. What should happen?

- A. Use the approved override and record the action through emergency control
- B. Keep responders waiting while requesting routine visitor appointments for each person
- C. Give the override credential to a bystander and ask them to help
- D. Open every restricted area permanently and suspend all access records afterward

123. A patrol audit finds 54 properly completed checks out of 60 scheduled checks. What percentage of scheduled checks were properly completed?

- A. 80 percent of scheduled checks
- B. 90 percent of scheduled checks
- C. 85 percent of scheduled checks
- D. 95 percent of scheduled checks

124. A private guard relies solely on section 35.15(2)(a) against threatened deadly force. No retreat exception applies, and the guard knows retreat would avoid deadly force with complete safety to everyone. What is required?

- A. Use deadly force first because a security assignment always removes retreat duties
- B. Remain in place because the client's contract overrides the statutory restriction
- C. Ignore the retreat opportunity because personal confidence alone controls justification
- D. Avoid the necessity of deadly force by taking the known safe retreat

125. A shift roster containing personal contact details is posted where visitors can photograph it. What supervisory action best addresses the information exposure?

- A. Leave the roster because scheduling information can never be sensitive
- B. Add more personal information so visitors can distinguish employees with similar names
- C. Move contact details to controlled access and display only necessary public information
- D. Post the same roster on external social media to reduce reception questions

126. An employer hires a guard who already has state registration. Under section 174.7, which reporting document addresses the new employment relationship?

- A. A Notice of Employment submitted to the Department of State
- B. A replacement course certificate issued by the guard's training school
- C. A customer satisfaction survey signed by the assigned client
- D. A personal reference letter retained only by the new guard

127. During a scheduled evacuation drill, a participant falls and reports an actual injury. What should the guard do?

- A. Continue the drill unchanged because every event during it is simulated
- B. Record the injury only after all participants finish the practice exercise
- C. Activate the real assistance procedure and distinguish it from drill activity
- D. Ask the participant to remain in place until the drill evaluator arrives

128. A tour has eight checkpoints requiring 90 seconds each and 14 minutes of travel in total. With no overlap or delay, what is its duration?

- A. 22 minutes in total
- B. 26 minutes in total
- C. 24 minutes in total
- D. 28 minutes in total

129. A guard is considering defensive force under section 35.15. Why does a coworker's statement, 'I personally felt frightened,' fail to settle justification by itself?

- A. Any statement of fear automatically authorizes the greatest available degree of force
- B. A coworker's fear is the only fact relevant to every defensive-force decision
- C. The statute prohibits considering circumstances whenever a person reports feeling frightened
- D. The statute requires reasonable belief and necessary force under the actual circumstances

130. A supervisor approves extra shifts for a close relative despite a policy requiring independent review of such assignments. What should management do?

- A. Apply the review requirement and examine the assignment decision against documented criteria
- B. Ignore the relationship because supervisors can always approve their own exceptions
- C. Remove every assignment record so the relative's privacy is fully protected
- D. Assume misconduct is proven without reviewing the decision or applicable criteria

131. A public entity is exempt from the Article 7 agency license requirement. Under section 174.2, which conclusion about its guard operation is correct?

- A. The exemption automatically removes every individual guard registration duty
- B. Applicable guard registration and supervision requirements still apply
- C. The exemption automatically authorizes guards to perform police functions
- D. Only the public entity's preferred internal practices remain relevant

132. A falling storage item narrowly misses a guard, with no injury or damage. What is the best supervisory response?

- A. Record the near miss and investigate the conditions that allowed it
- B. Omit the event because the injury column in the log is blank
- C. Treat the absence of damage as proof that storage practices are adequate
- D. Wait for a second falling item before notifying the responsible manager

133. A rule permits entry only with an active badge from 18:00 inclusive until 22:00 exclusive. Which presentation satisfies that rule?

- A. An active badge presented at 22:00
- B. An inactive badge presented at 20:00
- C. An active badge presented at 17:59
- D. An active badge presented at 21:59

134. A guard lawfully on premises seeks only to prevent criminal trespass. No arson, burglary, threat to a person, or other deadly-force basis exists. What does section 35.20(2) authorize when reasonably necessary?

- A. Deadly physical force whenever a trespass warning has been posted
- B. Any physical force the property owner has approved in writing
- C. Nondeadly physical force within the provision's necessity requirement
- D. Deadly physical force whenever the trespass occurs after business hours

135. After a difficult incident, a guard reports being unable to concentrate safely on the next assignment. What should the supervisor prioritize?

- A. Assess immediate fitness for duty and arrange appropriate support and coverage
- B. Require the guard to repeat the incident story publicly before receiving assistance
- C. Assign the guard more demanding work to prevent any further discussion
- D. Ignore the report because only visible injuries can affect duty performance

136. After checking a registered applicant through the guard registry, what details does section 174.6 require in the personnel file?

- A. The applicant's preferred shift and the client's billing reference
- B. The recruiter's personal opinion and the applicant's uniform size
- C. The client's purchase order and the applicant's parking assignment
- D. The registry transaction number and the date of inquiry

137. A visitor tells the guard they cannot hear the spoken evacuation instructions. The site provides written emergency directions and an approved assistance process. What should the guard do?

- A. Repeat the same spoken directions more rapidly without checking understanding
- B. Communicate through the available accessible method and follow the assistance process
- C. Assume the visitor will follow whoever happens to leave the area next
- D. Exclude the visitor from accountability because verbal confirmation is unavailable

138. A temporary permit requires current photo identification plus either an authorized host present or a verified written host delegation. Which applicant qualifies?

- A. Current photo identification only, with neither host presence nor verified delegation
- B. Authorized host present only, with neither identification nor verified delegation
- C. Current photo identification and verified written delegation, with no host present
- D. Verified written delegation only, with neither identification nor host present

139. A police officer directs a private person to assist an arrest, but the person knows the arrest is unauthorized. What does section 35.30(3) say about its nondeadly-force justification?

- A. The directed-assistance justification does not apply when the person knows it is unauthorized
- B. The officer's direction automatically justifies all force regardless of known unlawfulness
- C. The direction converts the private person into a police officer for every purpose
- D. The direction permits the private person to ignore all limits on assistance

140. A subcontracted team repeatedly misses a documented service requirement. What is the best basis for a corrective meeting?

- A. Rumors about the subcontractor's reputation without reference to actual service records
- B. A demand for lower prices without examining whether the requirement can be delivered
- C. An agreement to remove the requirement from reports while keeping it in the contract
- D. Verified examples compared with the agreed requirement and a measurable correction plan

141. Under General Business Law section 89-h, what minimum age ordinarily applies to an applicant for a security guard registration card?

- A. At least 19 years of age when applying
- B. At least 21 years of age when applying
- C. At least 18 years of age when applying
- D. At least 25 years of age when applying

142. A guard sees that a fire extinguisher's gauge is outside its marked service range. The guard is assigned visual checks, not servicing. What is the best action?

- A. Discharge the extinguisher outdoors to see whether any material still comes out
- B. Report the defect and arrange replacement or service through the responsible staff
- C. Adjust the gauge by hand until its indicator appears within the marked range
- D. Leave it unreported because extinguishers are only checked after they are used

143. A door alarm stopped after a technician visited, but the guard has no repair report or test result. Which conclusion is best supported?

- A. The technician permanently repaired the defect because the alarm is now quiet
- B. The door was never defective because a technician found time to visit
- C. The guard may delete earlier alarm records because service has occurred
- D. The alarm has stopped, but successful repair still needs verification

144. A private person acting independently wants to use deadly force solely to arrest someone fleeing a nonviolent felony. None of section 35.30(4)'s deadly-force conditions applies. Which conclusion is correct?

- A. Every felony automatically authorizes deadly force during immediate pursuit
- B. The owner's monetary loss alone determines whether deadly force is justified
- C. The felony label alone does not authorize that deadly force
- D. Private arrest authority always includes the same force choices as police authority

145. The electronic incident system is unavailable. The continuity plan provides controlled paper forms with unique temporary numbers. What should the supervisor require?

- A. Stop recording incidents until the electronic system is working again
- B. Use the controlled forms and reconcile them when the system returns
- C. Let each guard invent numbers and discard notes after sending verbal updates
- D. Enter only serious incidents later and omit the remaining paper records

146. An employee says client confidentiality under section 82 means relevant information can never be disclosed to police, even when lawfully required. Which response is accurate?

- A. The section preserves disclosures that employees are required by law to make
- B. The section always makes client secrecy superior to lawful disclosure duties
- C. The section permits disclosure only when the client buys additional insurance
- D. The section requires employees to erase information before police request it

147. A planned emergency drill includes contractors working in a remote area. Their supervisor is absent from the usual briefing. What should the drill coordinator do?

- A. Assume they will hear about the drill from ordinary site conversation
- B. Remove them from the exercise roster without informing emergency control
- C. Wait until the alarm sounds before deciding whether they need instructions
- D. Confirm their notification and assigned response through the approved contact process

148. A patrol review identifies a concealed approach to a service entrance that current observation does not cover. What recommendation is most useful?

- A. Record that the location is suspicious without identifying the unobserved approach
- B. Recommend placing every available guard there regardless of other required duties
- C. Describe the coverage gap and propose an assessed change to observation or access
- D. Assume the entrance is protected because another camera covers the main lobby

149. A person knowingly creates false physical evidence intending that it be introduced in a prospective official proceeding. Which provision directly addresses this conduct?

- A. Tampering with physical evidence under Penal Law section 215.40
- B. Ordinary record correction under the agency's document-retention procedure
- C. Routine witness preparation whenever the client approves the final account
- D. Lawful evidence preservation whenever the original item remains available

150. Before a new security post begins operating, which check best establishes operational readiness?

- A. Confirm only that the client has received a promotional welcome email
- B. Verify equipment, current instructions, trained coverage, and working escalation contacts
- C. Assume readiness because the furniture was delivered before the scheduled start
- D. Wait for the first serious incident to test whether the post can function

Practice Exam 16: Answer Key and Explanations

1. C - Section 75 requires the certificate to be displayed conspicuously at the licensed premises so visitors can readily see it. Keeping it in personal storage defeats that purpose. An advertisement does not replace the required office display, and a client's location is not automatically the premises for which the certificate was issued.

Source: NY General Business Law, section 75

2. A - The immediate concern is safe movement through a route whose condition has been verified. Directing occupants to the available lit route reduces exposure while maintenance and supervision address the failure. Familiarity with the dark corridor does not establish safety. Using occupants to test uncertain stairs transfers the hazard to people the guard should protect.

3. B - The records show an inconsistency, not a proven explanation. Preserving them allows comparison with reader settings, video, and other relevant information. Deleting events or changing clocks without recording their original state can remove evidence needed to understand the discrepancy. The guard should report the facts and support verification before alleging misuse by the cardholder.

4. D - Intent concerns the actor's conscious objective to cause the result or engage in the conduct described by the offense. It is different from merely overlooking a risk or learning about an outcome afterward. An unwanted accident does not establish that objective by itself. Reports should describe evidence bearing on intent rather than assume it from outcome alone.

Source: NY Penal Law, section 15.05

5. C - An accountable corrective assignment identifies who will act, when the action is due, and how effectiveness will be confirmed. Merely forwarding the issue does not establish completion. A general reminder or waiting for another breach leaves the same uncertainty. Verification connects the administrative task with the actual security condition the correction was intended to improve.

6. A - The surrender period specified in section 75 is 72 hours following written notice of revocation. It concerns returning the certificate, not a period during which revoked operations may continue. Longer intervals associated with other administrative tasks do not replace this requirement. The agency should record receipt and arrange prompt, documented surrender.

Source: NY General Business Law, section 75

7. C - Elevator entrapment requires the designated qualified response because opening doors or moving equipment without proper control can create additional danger. The guard should summon assistance, communicate the location and reported conditions, and reassure passengers without promising a release time. Routine patrol completion should not delay notification or the organized response to the entrapment.

8. D - Electronic validity confirms a credential's status, but it does not establish that the presenter is its authorized holder. The photograph mismatch requires resolution under the site's identity process. Checking an expiration date or issuing an unauthorized visitor pass does not answer that question. The guard should preserve normal access controls while seeking authorized verification.

9. B - The description follows the statutory meaning of recklessness: awareness and conscious disregard of a substantial and unjustifiable risk, with the required gross deviation. Criminal negligence instead concerns failure to perceive such a risk. Intent requires a conscious objective, which the scenario does not state. Awareness of an outcome afterward does not establish the relevant earlier mental state.

Source: NY Penal Law, section 15.05

10. A - Version control includes removing or clearly withdrawing obsolete instructions at the places where staff use them. Sending an update does not ensure old printed copies disappear. Confirming the current version at every post reduces conflicting decisions across shifts. Unmarked alternatives or individual preference defeat the purpose of issuing an approved, consistent revision to the operating instructions.

11. B - Section 76 authorizes a duplicate for the remaining portion of the original term once the Department is satisfied that the loss or destruction occurred without the holder's fault. Replacing the physical evidence of authority does not renew that authority. The original expiration framework therefore continues, rather than restarting when the replacement arrives.

Source: NY General Business Law, section 76

12. C - The established handling method identifies assistance or equipment needed for the task. A supervisor's request does not remove that practical requirement. The guard should coordinate a safe move while managing any immediate access issue. Rushing alone or involving an unbriefed visitor can introduce injuries and loss of control that delay the operation further.

13. D - Appointment approval and escort requirements address different parts of access control. The visitor may be expected while still lacking permission to move independently through restricted space. Waiting in the authorized area preserves the boundary while the escort is arranged. Lending credentials or substituting an unverified person does not provide the required supervised access.

14. A - Criminal negligence involves failing to perceive a substantial and unjustifiable risk when that failure grossly departs from reasonable care. Recklessness involves awareness followed by conscious disregard. The distinction concerns the person's relationship to the risk, not simply the seriousness of the outcome. Intent and knowledge are separate statutory mental states with different requirements for proof.

Source: NY Penal Law, section 15.05

15. B - A duty can fail even when the first review occurs if unresolved issues have no accountable destination. Defining escalation contacts, expected response, and ownership makes the process usable across shifts. Invoice appearance does not resolve that operational gap. Promising perfect prevention or removing unresolved faults from briefing hides the problem instead of establishing a path to correction.

16. A - Section 78 identifies six weeks before expiration as the filing point unless the application includes the prescribed late filing fee. Filing early supports continuity but does not excuse missing renewal requirements. The other intervals substitute different deadlines. Supervisors should distinguish the application schedule from the separate prohibition on operating during a licensing gap.

Source: NY General Business Law, section 78

17. D - The guard should address current exposure and notify the party responsible for correcting the crossing. An approved cable cover or authorized rerouting may be needed, depending on the setup. Ownership by another contractor does not make the hazard irrelevant. Moving it without coordination can create a second unrecognized hazard instead of resolving the first.

18. C - An admission condition does not by itself create authority to detain someone who declines and leaves. Denying entry applies the stated policy while respecting the absence of a detention basis. Forced inspection or holding identification to prevent departure changes the encounter into coercion. The guard should document any relevant incident according to the site's procedure.

19. B - Knowing conduct or circumstances involve awareness of their relevant nature or existence. This does not require a conscious objective to produce every possible consequence, which would confuse knowledge with intent. Mere unrelated possibility or complete lack of awareness does not supply the specified knowledge. Evidence must address the circumstance relevant to the particular offense being considered.

Source: NY Penal Law, section 15.05

20. A - Delegating a defined support task to a trained person can reduce overload without fragmenting operational control. Accurate logging supports the supervisor's decisions and later reconstruction. Independent, uncoordinated deployment creates conflicting actions, while abandoning records loses important information. Giving an unbriefed clerk overall command transfers responsibility without establishing the understanding needed to carry it out reliably.

21. C - Section 78 expressly prohibits carrying on covered business during the interval between expiration and renewal. Customer consent does not supply the missing state authorization, and retaining a qualified manager does not extend an expired license. Renewal planning should prevent a service gap; commercial pressure cannot create permission to operate through one.

Source: NY General Business Law, section 78

22. D - An open floor hatch creates an immediate exposure that needs visible, effective access control. The guard should keep pedestrians away and arrange the required barrier without entering the hazard. A note inside the opening may be seen too late. Counting passersby or relying on unstated maintenance observation does not prevent someone from approaching it.

23. C - A claim of testing authority is itself something to verify. Established contacts can confirm whether an exercise exists and what access has actually been approved. A business card or confident demand does not establish that scope. Maintaining controls during verification prevents an unconfirmed claim from becoming an exception that grants access to sensitive equipment.

24. D - Section 110.00 combines intent to commit a crime with conduct tending to effect its commission. A private thought alone lacks the required conduct, while accidental resemblance lacks the stated intent. Knowledge about someone else's past idea supplies neither element by itself. Applying the rule requires attention to both what the person intended and what they did.

Source: NY Penal Law, section 110.00

25. B - Separating sensitive approvals, execution, and review reduces the ability of one person to make and conceal unauthorized changes. The exact arrangement should fit staffing and risk, but independent audit visibility is essential to the proposed control. Duplicate unrestricted accounts or private self-approval preserve the weakness. Eliminating records removes a means of detecting and investigating misuse.

26. A - Section 170.12 requires consumers doing business with the licensee to receive a copy of a signed contract or agreement. Possessing that copy allows the client to check the accepted scope and terms. An invoice or unsigned pricing sheet does not provide the executed agreement, and a complaint is not a prerequisite.

Source: NY licensing law booklet, 19 NYCRR 170.12

27. B - The stated procedure requires withdrawal from use and notification of the equipment safety contact. Continuing to charge or physically compressing the battery adds uncontrolled actions to an already abnormal condition. Grouping it with other equipment also increases exposure. The guard should follow the prescribed isolation and replacement arrangements rather than improvise a repair.

28. D - The signal and response plan are designed to communicate a possible threat without unnecessary public disclosure. Following the discreet procedure lets control coordinate assistance using the relevant location. Public announcements or direct questioning may change the situation unpredictably. Requiring an extra action that the plan does not specify can delay the response to a valid signal.

29. A - Section 10.00 defines a violation by the inability to impose imprisonment beyond fifteen days, excluding traffic infractions. A misdemeanor permits a term beyond fifteen days but not beyond one year, while a felony permits more than one year. Classification depends on the authorized punishment, not on a guard's description of the conduct as minor or serious.

Source: NY Penal Law, section 10.00

30. C - The gap arises from an unclear transfer of responsibility. An explicit rule identifying who retains coverage until acknowledgment prevents both shifts from withdrawing at once. Scheduled time alone does not confirm that relief is functioning. Closing the log or tolerating an unattended interval hides or accepts the failure rather than providing continuity at the required post.

31. D - The contract disclosure identifies the business as licensed by the New York Department of State, Division of Licensing Services. It tells the consumer which licensing authority regulates the business. Trade membership, customer ratings, and procurement notices serve different purposes and cannot replace the prescribed licensing statement beneath the business name in the agreement.

Source: NY licensing law booklet, 19 NYCRR 170.12

32. A - The approved traffic plan coordinates how people and vehicles move through the changed work area. Establishing the specified separation addresses the new conflict before normal movement resumes. Delivery speed and familiarity do not eliminate that conflict. Improvised simultaneous movement can expose pedestrians to vehicles whose drivers are focused on turning, reversing, or unloading.

33. B - The lost image creates a current coverage gap that should be reported and addressed through the approved arrangement. Yesterday's recording does not provide live observation, and lack of an alarm does not prove there is no activity. Moving all guards independently could create larger gaps elsewhere. Coordination preserves coverage while the equipment problem is assessed.

34. C - The statutory definition includes impairment of physical condition or substantial pain. Visible bleeding, a fracture, and inability to walk are not universal prerequisites. Whether the evidence proves substantial pain depends on the facts, so the guard should record the person's account and observable condition accurately. The absence of one visible sign does not settle the legal question.

Source: NY Penal Law, section 10.00

35. B - A falling report count can reflect reduced reporting rather than reduced incidents. Management should examine conditions, independent records, and whether staff feel able to raise concerns. Criticism that discourages reporting can make the metric look better while problems persist. Eliminating forms or increasing pressure would further weaken visibility instead of demonstrating a real improvement in security performance.

36. A - Section 170.14 specifically requires a security guard wearing a military style uniform to display the state registration card prominently on the outer garment. Merely having the card somewhere nearby does not satisfy this display rule. A client credential or an agency file serves a different identification purpose and does not replace the state card.

Source: NY licensing law booklet, 19 NYCRR 170.14

37. D - The alarm is the trigger specified by the site's response plan. Waiting for illness or visible smoke substitutes an unreliable personal test for that trigger and delays protection. The guard should direct occupants as trained and notify responders from a safe location. Investigating a possible source belongs within the authorized emergency response arrangements.

38. C - Camera movement reallocates observation rather than creating additional coverage. Before leaving a critical entrance unobserved, the guard should follow the established priorities and coordinate an alternative if needed. The newest or most visible event is not automatically the greatest risk. Waiting for an unauthorized entry to reveal the gap is not a coverage strategy.

39. A - Deadly physical force is defined by what the force is readily capable of causing under the circumstances of its use. It is not limited to a label, credential, or visible mark. An employer's description cannot determine the statutory category. The actual manner and circumstances of application matter when evaluating the potential for death or serious physical injury.

Source: NY Penal Law, section 10.00

40. C - A zero-report target can reward silence as easily as prevention when it is used alone. A better assessment considers accurate reporting, exposure, corrective action, and response quality alongside incident outcomes. The measure does not automatically explain how conditions were managed. Supervisors need incentives that preserve information about problems rather than make recording them a disadvantage.

41. B - Section 170.10 prohibits displays of authority that could deceive a reasonable person into believing the item is authorized by law enforcement or that its bearer is an officer. The rule reaches vehicle emblems as well as other identifying items. Customer approval cannot cure a design that falsely conveys governmental authority to the public.

Source: NY licensing law booklet, 19 NYCRR 170.10

42. D - The heat plan's protective arrangements are part of how the assignment is staffed and performed. A busy period should prompt coverage coordination, not removal of the prescribed protection. Slower work or performance incentives do not provide the planned recovery. The supervisor should resolve the service demand while maintaining the established measures for the exposed guards.

43. A - An asset tag identifies property; it does not necessarily authorize its removal. The guard should check the required permission and resolve the discrepancy through the approved process. Employment status alone does not satisfy a separate removal rule. Removing the tag would weaken accountability rather than establish who approved the movement and which equipment was covered.

44. D - The definition of possession includes physical possession or otherwise exercising dominion or control over tangible property. Direct hand contact is therefore not always necessary. Mere knowledge, a photograph, or proximity alone does not establish the required control. A guard should describe the facts connecting the person to the property rather than infer possession solely from nearness.

Source: NY Penal Law, section 10.00

45. C - The existing inspection schedule does not observe the conditions associated with the complaints. Including weekend nights allows comparison of staffing, workload, practices, and records where the problem is reported. More observations of unaffected periods may add little evidence. Performance on one shift cannot establish how a different team operates under different demands and supervision at another time.

46. B - Section 170.10 requires the full licensed employer name to appear prominently and legibly on the insignia. This supports clear identification of the private business responsible for the guard. A nickname, client label, personal name, or insurance reference does not provide that required identification. The patch must also satisfy the rule's other design restrictions.

Source: NY licensing law booklet, 19 NYCRR 170.10

47. B - Loss of function can affect both the guard's welfare and the reliability of essential communications. The supervisor should arrange relief and follow the site's assistance procedure promptly. Acclimating by prolonged exposure or accepting a signed statement does not restore safe performance. Waiting for a missed transmission allows a known problem to become an operational failure.

48. C - A receipt should accurately reflect what was received and any limits on the guard's verification. Recording the shortage allows authorized staff to resolve it with the carrier or supplier. Signing for absent cartons creates an inaccurate record. Silent alteration or postponing all documentation can obscure the condition of the delivery when it actually arrived.

49. D - Section 135.05 identifies restraint of another person as the offense's central conduct. The related statutory definition supplies the required unlawful, intentional restriction and other conditions. A disagreement, accurate report, or voluntary question does not automatically amount to that restraint. Guards should recognize that restricting liberty requires a valid legal basis, not simply an operational preference.

Source: NY Penal Law, section 135.05

50. A - The assigned role requires consistent application of lawful procedures and factual reporting. Personal allegiance can distort access decisions and descriptions of conduct. The supervisor should ensure guards understand the boundaries of the assignment and escalate uncertainties. Labeling everyone violent or trading favorable treatment for fewer complaints undermines reliable reporting and creates inconsistent treatment of people at the site.

51. C - Section 170.9(d) specifies five business days for surrender of the employer identification card following termination. Returning that company credential limits continued representation as an employee. The requirement should not be confused with the separate state registration credential. Longer proposed intervals do not satisfy this rule, even if the former employee has no scheduled assignments.

Source: NY licensing law booklet, 19 NYCRR 170.9

52. B - The impairment plan supplies temporary measures for a known reduction in protection. The supervisor should ensure the assigned duties are understood, staffed, and recorded while the impairment remains active. Ordinary rounds may not cover those requirements. An actual fire is not the point at which to discover that the specified compensating measures were omitted.

53. A - A complete seal history explains why the arriving and departing identifiers differ. Recording the authorized opening and resealing links the change to a documented event rather than leaving an unexplained discrepancy. The driver's name or a timestamp alone does not establish that sequence. Retaining both identifiers supports later comparison with the relevant movement and inspection records.

54. D - Section 135.00 includes physical force, intimidation, or deception as ways movement or confinement can occur without consent. Physical touching is therefore not the only relevant mechanism. The other statutory restraint elements still matter, including substantial interference and knowledge of unlawfulness. The absence of handcuffs or movement to another building does not by itself make confinement consensual.

Source: NY Penal Law, section 135.00

55. D - Repeating words does not necessarily demonstrate operational understanding. The available support resource can clarify meaning, and a relevant task or scenario can show whether the guard can apply the instruction. Waiting for a field error exposes the site to an avoidable gap. Removing the duty's instructions does not remove the need to perform that duty correctly.

56. A - The rule requires the licensee to notify the Department of the terminated employee's name and indicate if the identification card was not surrendered. Reporting the missing card documents the unresolved credential issue. It neither keeps the employment relationship alive nor independently revokes a state registration, which is a separate government authorization.

Source: NY licensing law booklet, 19 NYCRR 170.9

57. B - Alarm impairments need coordination so affected parties understand the reduced protection and any temporary measures. The guard should obtain the required authorization before changing the system. Contractor assurances do not establish that coordination. Disabling the entire panel or repeatedly dismissing activations can enlarge the impairment and conceal a real event during the work.

58. C - The second signature is meaningful only if it represents the verification required by the procedure. Trust in a colleague does not supply an observation that never occurred. A different pen or copied signature changes nothing about the missing verification. Arranging the proper transfer process preserves both accountability for the valuables and the reliability of the record.

59. D - Section 240.26 includes specified physical contact, such as shoving, performed with intent to harass, annoy, or alarm another person. This branch does not require the physical injury element associated with some assault offenses. The other listed provisions concern different conduct. A report should capture the contact and surrounding facts relevant to intent without inventing an injury.

Source: NY Penal Law, section 240.26

60. C - An actionable finding identifies what failed, why it matters, and who should address it. Those details allow managers to prioritize and verify a response. Stronger adjectives or generalized blame do not establish the condition needing correction. Reusing an old report without new evidence can misstate current performance and obscure whether the earlier issue was ever resolved.

61. A - Section 173.2 requires a written account of services performed on the client's behalf, presented at billing unless the parties agree otherwise in writing. This connects the charge with the work supporting it. Waiting for a complaint, renewal, or audit removes that timely connection and does not follow the stated default reporting requirement.

Source: NY licensing law booklet, 19 NYCRR 173.2

62. B - Emergency equipment is useful only when people can reach it promptly. Preventing further obstruction and arranging safe removal addresses accessibility without pretending the guard is an equipment technician. Moving a sign does not restore access. Requiring an injured person to climb over stored materials would add difficulty precisely when immediate access may be necessary.

63. D - Urgency and a familiar display name do not establish the sender's identity or authority to receive access information. Verifying through a known channel allows security to confirm both the request and destination. Replying directly, expanding the recipient list, or using personal email can disclose sensitive information before anyone determines whether the request is legitimate.

64. A - Section 120.15 covers intentionally placing or attempting to place another in the specified fear by physical menace. A completed injury is not required for this offense. Property theft and location inside a dwelling are not its stated prerequisites. The guard should document the threatening physical behavior and context rather than substitute the absence of injury for analysis.

Source: NY Penal Law, section 120.15

65. B - The duties conflict when stockroom work takes the only assigned guard away from a continuously staffed post. The supervisor should assess workload and arrange coverage or revise the assignment through the appropriate process. Faster movement does not turn absence into presence. Inaccurate records may conceal the conflict but cannot provide the protection the contract requires.

66. C - Section 173.2 extends retention when pending litigation requires the records to remain available until that litigation is completed. The ordinary three-year period is not an automatic destruction authorization in those circumstances. Replacing original reports with a late summary may remove useful detail. A documented hold should prevent routine disposal of the relevant material.

Source: NY licensing law booklet, 19 NYCRR 173.2

67. C - The plan provides more than one way to communicate an emergency in an area where hearing protection is required. Checking that visual alerts remain available supports that design. Removing protection or covering warning equipment defeats an established control. The guard's role is to identify and report defects through the assigned process, not redesign the system.

68. A - The guard should treat a possible emergency seriously while using the site's rapid verification and response process. Maintaining the boundary prevents an unconfirmed claim from granting unrestricted access. Dismissing the claim risks missing a real need, while handing over keys creates additional exposure. Control can coordinate assistance without relying solely on the claimant's demanded solution.

69. D - Section 240.20 begins with intent to cause public inconvenience, annoyance, or alarm, or reckless creation of that risk, followed by specified conduct. A private disagreement or security contract alone does not supply the requirement. Guards should record the behavior and its setting so the relevant public dimension can be evaluated rather than label every disagreement disorderly conduct.

Source: NY Penal Law, section 240.20

70. B - Individual access links actions to an authorized user and permits task-appropriate permissions. Sharing a supervisor account defeats that policy and can obscure who made a change. Publicly posting the password or disabling logs further weakens accountability. The supervisor should arrange a supported maintenance access method and retain oversight of the work and any resulting system changes.

71. A - Section 173.1(c) calls for a written acknowledgment of receipt or retained receipt or proof of delivery of the statement or executed agreement. The purpose is to establish delivery, not merely preparation. An unsent draft, customary email habits, or an internal intention does not demonstrate that the client received the required document.

Source: NY licensing law booklet, 19 NYCRR 173.1

72. C - The communication requirement supports assistance and accountability during an isolated assignment. The specified fallback point provides a planned response when the normal method fails. Continuing deeper into the route defeats that safeguard. The guard should restore contact, report the equipment or coverage problem, and obtain direction before resuming work that depends on reliable communication.

73. D - An unclear location can lead to action at the wrong door or unintended effects on movement. Requesting clarification and repeating the confirmed number closes the communication gap before action. Guessing, reporting completion prematurely, or applying a broad uncontrolled change does not establish that the specific instruction was understood and safely carried out at the correct location.

74. B - Section 190.25 addresses pretended public authority combined with the specified intent to induce reliance or submission. A guard's private employment does not authorize falsely claiming government office. The visitor's compliance does not create an appointment. Accurate identification of the guard's actual role avoids confusing private access-control duties with powers the person does not possess.

Source: NY Penal Law, section 190.25

75. C - The two longer posts require twenty guard-hours, calculated as two times ten. The three shorter posts require eighteen, calculated as three times six. Adding the two groups gives thirty-eight guard-hours. This total excludes the overlap and relief specified in the question, so those requirements would need separate consideration when preparing an actual staffing schedule.

76. B - Section 172.2 permits the specified alternative based on two years supervising and reviewing at least three people performing qualifying services. The position's primary duties and activities must involve that supervision and review. A shorter duration or smaller team does not satisfy these stated thresholds; a supervisory title alone does not establish qualifying experience.

Source: NY licensing law booklet, 19 NYCRR 172.2

77. A - Assembly arrangements must respond to changing conditions under the emergency coordinator's direction. Moving to the approved secondary point maintains protection, while updating accountability prevents people from being lost in the transition. A completed initial count does not make the first location permanently safe. Unrecorded departures or premature reentry create new uncertainties for the response.

78. D - A traceable correction preserves both the initial record and the later clarification. Following the policy helps readers understand what changed, who changed it, and when. Erasure, correction fluid, or an unrecorded replacement conceals that history. The goal is an accurate, accountable record rather than a document that falsely appears never to have contained an error.

79. D - Section 140.30 requires actual commission of the felony by the person arrested for this private-person arrest authority. A sincere belief, client approval, or later police call does not replace that condition. This illustrates why private guards must distinguish their statutory authority from other arrest standards and avoid treating confidence in an allegation as proof of actual commission.

Source: NY Criminal Procedure Law, section 140.30

80. C - Three handovers at fifteen additional minutes each produce forty-five extra guard-minutes. Dividing by sixty converts this to 0.75 guard-hour. The question asks only for incremental overlap, not the entire shifts. Treating each handover as a full additional hour would overstate the added staffing, while counting one handover would omit two required periods.

81. A - Section 172.3 reaches qualifying convictions in other states and federal or foreign jurisdictions when the offense would constitute a New York crime. Location alone does not remove the notification duty. Employment status and possession of a current registration card do not decide that question. The offense must be assessed against the rule's stated coverage.

Source: NY licensing law booklet, 19 NYCRR 172.3

82. B - Accountability should use current, verified movement information. A documented departure can explain why someone is absent without inventing their presence or a rescue. Reporting the supporting record to the coordinator helps focus attention on genuinely unaccounted people. An outdated list alone should not override reliable evidence showing that the visitor left before the emergency.

83. A - Separate attribution preserves what each witness actually reported and makes the disagreement visible for later assessment. Combining wording into one quotation creates speech that neither witness necessarily heard. Rank does not establish accuracy, and a guard's guess is not a substitute for evidence. The report can identify the inconsistency without deciding it through unsupported editing.

84. D - For an offense other than a felony, section 140.30 requires actual commission in the arresting person's presence. Another person's account does not satisfy that presence requirement for the guard. The statute does allow qualifying private-person nonfelony arrests, so an absolute prohibition is also wrong. Reporting the account to police preserves information without inventing broader arrest authority.

Source: NY Criminal Procedure Law, section 140.30

85. B - Three twenty-minute breaks require sixty minutes of coverage. The two stated transfers add ten minutes, giving seventy minutes in total. Excluding movement understates the rover's commitment, while adding a third transfer includes travel the problem expressly excludes. Actual scheduling must ensure the rover arrives before taking responsibility for each post and can complete the next transfer.

86. C - Section 172.3 specifies certified mail with return receipt requested to the Department's Albany licensing office. That direction provides a documented delivery method to the responsible regulator. A training school, employer website, or ordinary postcard does not follow the prescribed notice procedure. The guard should also observe the rule's deadline and retain evidence of compliance.

Source: NY licensing law booklet, 19 NYCRR 172.3

87. A - Competing instructions can scatter occupants and undermine the protective action already in force. The guard should verify the message through emergency control and clearly communicate the current authorized direction. Newness alone does not establish reliability. Voting or allowing independent choices replaces coordinated response with inconsistent actions that may expose people to the very hazard prompting shelter.

88. D - The witness's uncertainty and viewing conditions affect how the identification should be evaluated. Recording those limitations preserves the actual strength of the account. Converting it into certainty or pressing for a forced answer can distort the evidence. A useful report accurately describes what the witness can and cannot identify rather than making the account appear stronger.

89. C - Section 140.30 permits a qualifying private-person felony arrest anywhere in the state. It does not limit that arrest to the original county or scene, and it does not itself grant nationwide authority. The underlying requirement of actual felony commission still applies. Geographic permission alone does not resolve the other legal conditions or the safety of attempting an arrest.

Source: NY Criminal Procedure Law, section 140.30

90. B - Multiply forty-eight guard-hours by the contractual rate of \$32.50. Forty hours cost \$1,300, and the remaining eight cost \$260, for a total of \$1,560. The question excludes taxes, premiums, and other charges. A correct invoice should connect this calculation with verified service records rather than assume every scheduled hour was necessarily delivered and billable.

91. A - Section 89-m establishes a two-year registration period measured from issuance or the last renewal. This is the registration cycle, not an exemption from annual training obligations. Supervisors should track both the credential expiration and applicable training dates. The other proposed periods would place renewal reminders on an incorrect schedule for the ordinary registration card.

Source: NY General Business Law, section 89-m

92. C - Precise access information reduces the chance of responders arriving at the wrong building or entrance. The guard should provide the requested location details and a usable callback contact, then answer further questions clearly. Background narratives can follow when relevant. A business name or intersection alone may not identify the incident point within a multi-building complex.

93. D - Disagreement is information to investigate, not a formatting problem to erase. Preserving the originals and obtaining attributed clarification maintains the history of each account. Matching rewrites can conceal independent recollections and later changes. The supervisor should compare supporting records and observations while ensuring the file shows how any corrected or clarified account was developed.

94. B - Section 140.30 confines a private-person arrest for an offense other than a felony to the county where the offense occurred. Observing the conduct supplies one requirement but does not remove the separate geographic restriction. An employer's office network or prompt pursuit does not change that provision. The guard should communicate relevant observations to the appropriate police agency.

Source: NY Criminal Procedure Law, section 140.30

95. A - Four guards at twenty-eight assignable hours each provide one hundred twelve guard-hours. Subtracting that capacity from the required one hundred fifty leaves thirty-eight uncovered. The comparison concerns available assignment hours, not headcount alone. A supervisor must arrange the remaining coverage and also check that the available hours align with the actual times and qualifications required.

96. D - Section 80 makes the recipient responsible for safeguarding the pocket card and prohibits allowing another person to hold, use, or display it as authorized. The card identifies the individual to whom it was issued. Sales convenience, lack of a firearm, and customer agreement do not transfer that identification or the authority it evidences.

Source: NY General Business Law, section 80

97. C - A visibly compromised overhead limb presents an exposure that should be controlled before it falls. The guard should keep people away and request the qualified response through site control. Standing underneath or recruiting passersby adds people to the danger area. Waiting for impact uses an injury-producing event as the trigger for action instead of prevention.

98. B - The number of summaries does not equal the number of independent sources. Tracing each statement to the same caller shows that the underlying claim remains unverified by separate observation. Written repetition does not turn testimony into physical evidence or establish its truth. Recording the source chain prevents later readers from overstating the available corroboration.

99. D - Section 140.35 requires the arrest reason to be given unless physical resistance, flight, or other factors make that procedure impractical. The exception concerns that explanation requirement; it does not eliminate the conditions for a lawful arrest or the limits on force. The guard should accurately document the circumstances rather than invent a new justification afterward.

Source: NY Criminal Procedure Law, section 140.35

100. B - Divide eighteen records with omissions by the total of two hundred forty, then multiply by one hundred. The result is 7.5 percent. Counting individual missing fields could produce a different measure if one record lacks several. The question counts affected records, so the supervisor should use a consistent definition when comparing this result with later audits.

101. A - Section 73 obliges applicants and licensees to supply requested business information and records in a lawful Department investigation. Failure to comply can affect licensing. Confidential handling and proper coordination remain appropriate, but a blanket refusal based on client preference does not satisfy the obligation. Destroying potentially requested material would undermine the investigation and record accountability.

Source: NY General Business Law, section 73

102. C - The observed sagging meets the site's trigger for clearing the affected area. Removing people from beneath the panels reduces exposure while qualified personnel assess the cause and stability. Improvised support or probing may disturb weakened material. Visitor impressions do not establish structural safety and should not delay the protective action already required by procedure.

103. A - A precise location lets responders find the condition and compare it with later observations. Building, bay, and surface details remove ambiguity where several areas look similar. A general severity label or shift reference does not locate the damage. The guard should provide observable details without assuming that every future reader shares the same local knowledge.

104. C - Section 140.40 requires delivery or attempted delivery to appropriate police custody without unnecessary delay. An internal interview schedule does not authorize postponement of that duty. Necessary safety and communication steps can be taken as part of the transfer process. Client publicity concerns and agency office hours do not create an independent holding period for private custody.

Source: NY Criminal Procedure Law, section 140.40

105. B - Divide the required two hundred ten guard-hours by the maximum thirty-five hours each guard can supply. The quotient is six, and six times thirty-five exactly covers the requirement. Five guards would be insufficient, while seven or eight exceed the mathematical minimum. The question removes timing and other constraints that could increase staffing in a real schedule.

106. D - Section 73 authorizes investigation on a person's complaint or on the Secretary's own initiative when the Secretary considers investigation warranted. A customer complaint is therefore not the exclusive trigger. Requiring unanimous owner consent or a completed criminal case would impose conditions the statute does not contain and would obstruct the Department's licensing oversight function.

Source: NY General Business Law, section 73

107. B - The stated restrictions prevent untrained staff from improvising a response to an unidentified material. Limiting access and contacting the designated personnel supports controlled assessment and cleanup. Adding another substance, moving material into a drain, or approaching to smell it can increase exposure or create additional hazards. A quick cleanup is not necessarily a safe cleanup.

108. D - A slow camera shows a time earlier than the actual time, so add eight minutes to 23:57. Three minutes reach midnight, and the remaining five give 00:05 on September 15. Subtracting reverses the correction. Preserve the displayed timestamp and document the offset so reviewers can reconstruct the adjustment without altering the original recording.

109. A - Section 140.40(1) describes filing an appropriate accusatory instrument with the proper local criminal court as part of the ordinary process after private arrest. Delivery to police does not turn the guard into the court or confer sentencing power. The statute also contains alternate procedures and exceptions, so the question is expressly limited to the identified ordinary process.

Source: NY Criminal Procedure Law, section 140.40

110. C - The candidate must meet the qualification requirement and cover the whole interval from 10:00 through 13:00. Availability beginning at 09:30 and ending at 13:30 includes that interval. A late start or early finish leaves part uncovered. Full availability cannot compensate for missing qualifications, because the policy requires both conditions to be satisfied for the assignment.

111. B - Section 75 restricts posting a license certificate on premises other than those described in it or those covered by a transfer under the article. The document cannot simply be moved to imply authority at another location. Landlord permission, temporary occupancy, and the absence of immediate revenue do not substitute for the required licensing connection.

Source: NY General Business Law, section 75

112. A - The assigned entrance is part of the coordinated response route. Keeping it usable allows responders to reach the incident without discovering an unannounced obstruction. The guard should manage delivery traffic and communicate any unavoidable access change through emergency control. Independently rerouting responders or leaving the access problem unattended can delay assistance and confuse the response.

113. D - There are twenty-five minutes from 19:35 to 20:00. Subtracting those from the required forty-two leaves seventeen minutes, giving a finish of 20:17. The calculation assumes the uninterrupted duration stated in the question. A supervisor should record actual delays separately rather than changing the planned duration to make an incomplete route appear timely.

114. C - Section 218 states that the described detention does not itself authorize onsite fingerprinting. It refers to separate Criminal Procedure Law authorization and appropriate police handling. The defense concerns qualifying detention for investigation, not a general package of police processing powers. A customer's silence or disputed merchandise ownership does not create independent fingerprinting authority for the store guard.

Source: NY General Business Law, section 218

115. A - The standard has two independent requirements: a score of at least eighty and no critical errors. A score of eighty-two with zero critical errors satisfies both. Higher numerical scores do not offset a critical error under this rule. Likewise, an error-free performance with a score of seventy-nine remains below the stated minimum and therefore does not pass.

116. B - Section 75 prohibits knowingly altering or defacing the license certificate. Changes to licensed information should be handled through the Department's authorized process rather than by modifying the document locally. A neat label, permanent ink, or saved photograph does not make an unauthorized alteration acceptable. Keeping the certificate intact preserves reliable evidence of its issued terms.

Source: NY General Business Law, section 75

117. D - The door's intended protective function depends on its approved operation. An improvised wedge defeats that arrangement, so it should be removed safely and any defect reported. A guard's general presence does not restore the door's function. Substituting a different obstruction or postponing correction until a drill leaves the same problem in place during normal occupancy.

118. C - Start with the fifty-three people already inside, add twenty-seven admissions, and subtract eighteen departures. The resulting count is sixty-two. Admissions increase the population and departures reduce it, so treating both movements as additions is incorrect. The result depends on the stated completeness of the movement records and is an accountability total, not an independent physical headcount.

119. C - Section 35.15 recognizes an exception to the initial-aggressor restriction when withdrawal is effective and communicated but the other person persists with unlawful force or its imminent threat. This does not authorize unlimited force; the remaining justification requirements still govern. The analysis must consider the actual withdrawal and continuing threat, not merely the use of a particular phrase.

Source: NY Penal Law, section 35.15

120. B - Equal defect totals can represent different performance when the number of opportunities differs. The supervisor should compare consistent definitions and measures relative to inspection volume, while considering whether the checks are comparable. Report length and unrelated compliments do not resolve that difference. Raw totals alone can obscure exposure and lead to an unfair or ineffective corrective decision.

121. D - Section 81(8) expressly excludes security guards and their employment by licensees from that section. Guard hiring remains subject to the applicable Security Guard Act and implementing rules, including due diligence requirements. Reading the exclusion as freedom from all regulation would be incorrect. Managers must identify the controlling provisions before importing procedures from another employment category.

Source: NY General Business Law, section 81

122. A - The plan establishes how emergency access is authorized and carried out. Once the trained guard receives the verified instruction, using the approved override supports the response while preserving accountability. Routine appointments would obstruct the emergency procedure. Sharing credentials or opening unrelated areas indefinitely exceeds the instruction and creates additional access problems after the immediate event.

123. B - Divide the fifty-four properly completed checks by the sixty scheduled checks, then multiply by one hundred. The result is ninety percent. Using the missed checks as the numerator would calculate a different measure. This percentage describes completion against the schedule; it does not by itself establish the thoroughness or quality of each completed inspection.

124. D - Under section 35.15(2)(a), known retreat with complete safety to oneself and others prevents reliance on deadly force when no stated exception applies. The question expressly supplies those conditions and limits the asserted basis. Private assignment duties and client contracts do not remove the statutory restriction. Different facts or another applicable provision would require their own separate analysis.

Source: NY Penal Law, section 35.15

125. C - The roster combines an operational schedule with personal contact information that visitors do not need. Moving sensitive details to controlled access preserves legitimate staff use while reducing unnecessary exposure. Adding information or publishing it more widely increases the problem. The supervisor should determine what the public actually needs and use a separate, limited display for that purpose.

126. A - Section 174.7 requires employers to provide guard employment information to the Department on a Notice of Employment. Existing registration does not itself tell the Department which company now employs the guard. Training certificates and client surveys serve different purposes, while a privately retained reference does not report the new relationship to the licensing authority.

Source: NY licensing law booklet, 19 NYCRR 174.7

127. C - A planned exercise does not make a real injury fictional. The guard should obtain assistance under the actual response procedure and clearly tell control that the event is real. Continuing unchanged can delay care and confuse responders. Exercise objectives and evaluation schedules should yield to the immediate needs of an injured participant at the site.

128. B - Eight checks at ninety seconds each require seven hundred twenty seconds, or twelve minutes. Adding fourteen minutes of travel gives twenty-six minutes. Converting seconds to minutes before combining them avoids mixing units. The question excludes overlap and delays, so neither subtracting travel nor counting inspection time within travel is justified by the stated facts.

129. D - Section 35.15 links defensive force to reasonable beliefs about necessity and unlawful force, with additional limits for deadly force. A report of fear is relevant context but does not independently establish every requirement. The guard should document the observed threat and circumstances. Neither automatic authorization nor ignoring the circumstances accurately reflects the statute's approach to justification.

Source: NY Penal Law, section 35.15

130. A - The policy identifies an independence requirement for this situation. Applying it and reviewing documented criteria addresses the conflict without assuming either innocence or misconduct from the relationship alone. Destroying records removes accountability, while unrestricted self-exceptions defeat the policy. A fair review examines how the assignment was made and whether the required process and operational criteria were followed.

131. B - Section 174.2 distinguishes exemption from agency licensing from compliance with guard registration, supervision, personnel records, and insurance provisions. An exempt entity does not receive a general release from those separate duties. Nor does exemption confer police powers. The correct analysis identifies which requirement is waived and continues applying the requirements the regulation expressly preserves.

Source: NY licensing law booklet, 19 NYCRR 174.2

132. A - A near miss reveals conditions that could produce harm even when the immediate outcome is favorable. Recording and investigating it allows correction before a similar event injures someone. The absence of a loss does not establish that the storage arrangement is safe. Waiting for recurrence discards a useful opportunity to address the underlying exposure.

133. D - The rule requires both active status and a time within the permitted interval. An active badge at 21:59 satisfies both conditions. The closing endpoint is excluded, making 22:00 too late, while 17:59 is too early. A presentation within the time window still fails if the badge is inactive, because time alone is insufficient.

134. C - Section 35.20(2) permits specified persons on premises to use reasonably necessary nondeadly force to prevent or terminate criminal trespass. Its references to deadly force involve other defined circumstances, which the question excludes. A sign, owner permission, or nighttime setting does not independently supply them. Legal permission also should not be confused with an operational requirement to use force.

Source: NY Penal Law, section 35.20

135. A - The reported difficulty affects safe performance and should be addressed promptly through appropriate supervisory support and coverage arrangements. A public retelling is not a necessary condition for assistance. More demanding work or ignoring the concern can worsen the operational gap. The supervisor should respond to current functioning without attempting a diagnosis or treating visible injury as the only relevant concern.

136. D - Section 174.6 calls for recording the guard registry transaction number and date in the employee personnel file. Those details connect the hiring decision with an identifiable verification event. Scheduling preferences, uniform measurements, and client purchasing information may have operational uses, but they do not provide the specified record that the registry inquiry was performed.

Source: NY licensing law booklet, 19 NYCRR 174.6

137. B - The visitor has identified a communication need that the site already has a way to address. Using the available written directions and assistance process supports informed movement and accountability. Repeating speech alone may not resolve the barrier. The guard should confirm understanding through an effective method rather than assuming that following strangers will produce a safe outcome.

138. C - Current photo identification is mandatory in every case. The second requirement can be satisfied by either host presence or a verified written delegation. The qualifying applicant has identification and delegation, so an absent host does not defeat eligibility. The other choices omit either the mandatory identification or both acceptable ways of satisfying the host-authorization requirement.

139. A - Section 35.30(3) provides a directed-assistance rule but expressly excludes reliance on its nondeadly-force authorization when the helper knows the arrest is not authorized. An officer's instruction is therefore not an unlimited defense under the stated facts. The person should not treat participation as a general appointment or as permission to disregard known legal limits on the arrest.

Source: NY Penal Law, section 35.30

140. D - Verified examples and the agreed requirement establish a concrete basis for discussing the shortfall. A measurable plan allows later assessment of improvement and accountability. Rumors do not establish performance, and a price discussion alone does not correct delivery. Keeping a contractual obligation while omitting it from reports conceals the failure instead of resolving the service problem.

141. C - Section 89-h sets eighteen as the minimum age for security guard registration. This should be distinguished from the higher age requirement associated with an agency license applicant. Meeting the age threshold alone does not satisfy all registration conditions. A manager must also examine the remaining statutory qualifications and applicable training, identity, and application requirements.

Source: NY General Business Law, section 89-h

142. B - A visual check is intended to identify conditions requiring qualified attention. Reporting the abnormal gauge and arranging the designated response keeps responsibility clear. Discharging or adjusting the equipment is not a valid substitute for servicing and may make it unavailable. Leaving a known defect unreported defeats the purpose of assigning routine checks to the guard.

143. D - The observation establishes that the alarm stopped after the visit, not why it stopped or whether the underlying defect was corrected. A repair report and appropriate verification can resolve that uncertainty. Declaring permanent success or deleting earlier records would exceed the evidence. A quiet system may require confirmation before normal reliance on its protection resumes.

144. C - Section 35.30(4) limits deadly force by a private person acting independently to specified circumstances. The mere fact that an offense is a felony does not satisfy those conditions. The question excludes the applicable deadly-force bases, so the proposed justification fails. Property value and assumed equivalence to police powers cannot supply authorization that the provision does not grant.

Source: NY Penal Law, section 35.30

145. B - The continuity plan preserves incident recording during the outage and supports later reconciliation through unique identifiers. Using the controlled forms prevents a system failure from becoming a documentation gap. Invented numbers can cause duplication or loss, and selective later entry can hide relevant events. Reconciliation should retain the connection between temporary records and the restored electronic system.

146. A - Section 82 protects information acquired through employment but expressly excepts disclosure required by law. Confidentiality therefore does not create an absolute right to refuse every lawful disclosure obligation. Staff should verify the legal basis and coordinate authorized handling. A request alone should not be confused with a legal requirement, and records should not be erased to avoid disclosure.

Source: NY General Business Law, section 82

147. D - Remote workers can be missed when briefing arrangements depend on informal contact. Confirming notification and assigned actions through the approved process closes that gap before the exercise begins. Removing people silently or relying on chance conversation undermines both participation and accountability. The coordinator needs evidence that the affected group knows how to respond during the drill.

148. C - A useful recommendation connects the identified gap with a feasible control change and its effect on overall coverage. Describing the concealed approach gives decision makers something specific to assess. A vague label does not guide correction, while moving every guard may create other vulnerabilities. Protection at the main lobby does not establish visibility of the separate entrance.

149. A - Section 215.40 covers knowingly preparing false physical evidence with the specified intent that it be used in an official or prospective official proceeding. The offense is not limited to destroying genuine material. Client approval and preservation of an original do not legitimize fabrication. A legitimate correction must preserve accuracy and transparency rather than manufacture evidence for official use.

Source: NY Penal Law, section 215.40

150. B - Readiness depends on the people, instructions, equipment, and communication paths needed to perform the assignment. Checking these before opening identifies gaps while they can still be corrected through planned action. Furniture and promotional messages do not demonstrate operational capability. Waiting for a serious incident turns a preventable setup problem into a failure during the moment the service is needed.