WATCH, GUARD AND PATROL LICENSE EXAM PREP 2026-2027

PRACTICE EXAM 14 - 150 QUESTIONS

Independent New York agency-license practice exam. Choose the single best answer, A-D, for each of 150 questions. Allow 150 minutes, matching the published 2.5-hour examination limit. The 150-question length, four choices, and equal subject allocation are editorial practice choices; the current state bulletin does not publish its question count, option count, passing percentage, or topic weights. Unless stated otherwise, guards act as private persons without separate sworn authority. Apply the facts and site procedures given. Complete all questions before viewing the answers. Award one point per correct answer; percentage score = correct answers / 150 x 100. References were reviewed September 15-16, 2026. [E1]

1. Exam 14 licensing scenario: An entrepreneur has submitted a watch, guard or patrol agency application but has not received a license. A website offers paid guard services for immediate booking. Under General Business Law section 70-a, what is the problem?

A. The website must advertise only in counties bordering the business office
B. The application becomes invalid once any prospective customer contacts the firm
C. The advertising restriction applies only after the agency hires armed guards
D. The business is advertising regulated services before obtaining its license

2. Exam 14 safety scenario: At an evacuation assembly point, an employee cannot be accounted for. A coworker last saw that person in a second-floor storage area. What should the guard do with this information?

A. Report the name and last known location to the incident lead
B. Mark the employee safe because the coworker saw the person recently
C. Send an untrained visitor back inside to inspect the storage area
D. Wait until the next shift before reporting the attendance discrepancy

3. Exam 14 patrol scenario: A visitor appears on yesterday's approved list but not today's. The access policy requires authorization for the actual visit date. The host is reachable by the approved contact method. What should the guard do?

A. Treat yesterday's approval as continuing permission for every future visit
B. Hold entry while obtaining authorization through the approved host contact
C. Alter yesterday's list so it appears to authorize the current visit
D. Allow entry if the visitor recalls the name of any employee

4. Exam 14 New York law hypothetical: A guard acting solely as a private person arrests someone for a felony based on convincing information. It is later established that the arrested person did not commit that felony. Which requirement of CPL 140.30 was missing?

A. The arrested person must previously have worked for the guard's employer
B. The guard must obtain a client's written promise to cover any claim
C. The arrested person must in fact have committed the felony
D. The guard must wear a particular uniform before considering the arrest

5. Exam 14 supervision scenario: An agency has several remote client sites. Its licensee proposes supervising only when a client submits a complaint. What change best meets the supervision requirement in 19 NYCRR 170.13?

A. Establish regular guidance, oversight, and review across the remote assignments
B. Rely exclusively on client complaints as proof that every guard is performing adequately
C. Replace all supervisory contact with an annual delivery of identical uniform items
D. Treat remote locations as exempt from supervision because the licensee works elsewhere

6. Exam 14 licensing scenario: A licensed agency plans to open a second office that will independently conduct its guard business. Which licensing step does section 70-a require for that branch?

A. Transfer the original license permanently to the newest office
B. Use the original license automatically at every business location
C. Wait until the branch completes its first paid security contract
D. Obtain the required license for the additional branch office

7. Exam 14 safety scenario: A fire door on an exit route is held open by a wooden wedge. The door otherwise closes and latches properly, and removing the wedge is safe. What is the best response?

A. Leave the wedge because an open door always improves fire protection
B. Replace the wedge with a larger object that is harder to remove
C. Disable the door closer so deliveries can continue without interruption
D. Remove the wedge and report the improper door obstruction

8. Exam 14 patrol scenario: A delivery's seal number differs from the advance shipment record. The post order requires holding the vehicle at the inspection point and contacting receiving about discrepancies. What should the guard do?

A. Change the advance record to match the seal currently on the vehicle
B. Break the seal immediately so the guard can count every package
C. Hold the vehicle and refer the seal mismatch to receiving
D. Release the vehicle because a seal of any number is present

9. Exam 14 New York law hypothetical: A store employee reports a completed non-felony offense to a guard who did not witness it. The guard has no separate police or peace-officer authority. What limitation does CPL 140.30 impose?

A. Private-person authority for that offense arises whenever any employee describes the event
B. Private-person authority for that offense requires commission in the arresting person's presence
C. Private-person authority for that offense depends only on the suspect's previous reputation
D. Private-person authority for that offense becomes unlimited once a client requests detention

10. Exam 14 supervision scenario: A newly assigned guard can repeat the post orders but has never demonstrated the alarm acknowledgment procedure. Which supervisory step best establishes readiness?

A. Have the guard demonstrate the procedure under controlled observation and correct errors
B. Assume accurate recitation proves the guard can complete every practical alarm task
C. Wait for a real emergency to discover whether the guard understands the equipment
D. Assign the guard to teach others before checking their own practical performance

11. Exam 14 licensing scenario: A client asks whether a New York licensed private investigator may also provide watch, guard or patrol agency services. Which statement correctly describes the licensing relationship in section 70-a?

A. The private investigator license permits investigations but categorically excludes all guard services
B. The private investigator must replace that license with a security guard registration
C. The private investigator license permits those agency services within applicable requirements
D. The private investigator may provide those services only for unpaid volunteer clients

12. Exam 14 safety scenario: An ambulance is approaching, but a delivery vehicle blocks the designated emergency entrance. Site procedures authorize the guard to direct the driver to a nearby loading space. What should the guard prioritize?

A. Clear the emergency approach and guide responders to the patient
B. Complete the delivery receipt before addressing the blocked entrance
C. Move the patient outdoors solely to avoid speaking to the driver
D. Ask the ambulance crew to wait until all packages are unloaded

13. Exam 14 patrol scenario: A camera timestamp reads 16:08. A verified clock check shows that the camera is six minutes fast. What actual time corresponds to the recorded event?

A. The actual event time was 16:08 that afternoon
B. The actual event time was 16:14 that afternoon
C. The actual event time was 15:56 that afternoon
D. The actual event time was 16:02 that afternoon

14. Exam 14 New York law hypothetical: A private person has lawful CPL 140.30 grounds to arrest someone who actually committed a felony in Albany County. The person is found in another New York county. What geographical rule applies?

A. A qualifying felony arrest under that section is limited to the original county boundary
B. A qualifying felony arrest under that section may occur anywhere in New York State
C. A qualifying felony arrest under that section is limited to the arresting person's workplace
D. A qualifying felony arrest under that section automatically extends to every neighboring state

15. Exam 14 supervision scenario: A relief guard has not arrived for a post requiring continuous coverage. The outgoing guard reports the delay. What should the supervisor prioritize?

A. Tell the outgoing guard to leave immediately without arranging any replacement coverage
B. Record the relief as present so the schedule appears to match the contract
C. Arrange authorized relief and confirm the post remains covered during the transition
D. Move every guard from other essential posts without assessing the resulting gaps

16. Exam 14 licensing scenario: An agency application names a well-qualified consultant as its qualifying applicant. The consultant will have no principal role in the business. What must be addressed under the published licensing requirements?

A. The consultant must guarantee that the agency will earn a profit
B. The qualifying applicant must be a principal in the business
C. The consultant must hold a municipal permit for each client site
D. The qualifying applicant must own every share of the business

17. Exam 14 safety scenario: During a power failure, a guard finds standing water across a dark corridor containing electrical equipment. The approved alternate route is dry and illuminated. What should the guard do?

A. Enter the water slowly to test whether any electrical hazard exists
B. Carry visitors through the water to shorten their evacuation journey
C. Restore nearby electrical switches before reporting the flooded condition
D. Keep people out of the flooded corridor and use the alternate route

18. Exam 14 patrol scenario: An alarm is recorded at 23:52, and a response team arrives at 00:17 the following day. What is the elapsed response time?

A. The elapsed response time is 25 minutes
B. The elapsed response time is 17 minutes
C. The elapsed response time is 35 minutes
D. The elapsed response time is 65 minutes

19. Exam 14 New York law hypothetical: A private-person arrest otherwise satisfies CPL 140.30. Someone argues that it is barred solely because the time is 03:00. What does CPL 140.35 provide?

A. Such an arrest may be made only during ordinary business hours
B. Such an arrest may be made only before the end of the evening shift
C. Such an arrest may be made at any hour of day or night
D. Such an arrest may be made at night only with a client's written consent

20. Exam 14 supervision scenario: A client requests a change to visitor screening that conflicts with the signed service instructions. No emergency requires immediate deviation. What should the supervisor do?

A. Tell guards to follow whichever instruction the most recent visitor prefers
B. Apply the change verbally while leaving all written instructions unchanged indefinitely
C. Reject every future client request without considering the contracted change procedure
D. Clarify and authorize the change through the contract and post-order process

21. Exam 14 licensing scenario: An applicant documents two years of full-time guard duties that formed the main work of an in-house position at a manufacturer. Under 19 NYCRR 172.2, how should this experience be treated?

A. It may qualify as equivalent experience, subject to Department review
B. It is excluded because the employer sold manufactured goods instead of security
C. It automatically qualifies the applicant without any examination or further requirements
D. It counts only if every shift included an arrest or physical intervention

22. Exam 14 safety scenario: Smoke blocks the normal evacuation stairway. The written plan identifies another approved stairway that is clear. Which direction should the guard give evacuees?

A. Continue into the smoke because the usual route is more familiar
B. Use the clear alternate stairway identified in the evacuation plan
C. Return to desks until the normal stairway becomes usable again
D. Use a service elevator without any authorization from emergency personnel

23. Exam 14 patrol scenario: An access instruction requires an exact match to permit code R7K-482. Which displayed code satisfies the instruction?

A. The displayed permit code is R7K-428
B. The displayed permit code is R7K-482
C. The displayed permit code is R7X-482
D. The displayed permit code is R7K-842

24. Exam 14 New York law hypothetical: During an otherwise authorized private-person arrest, physical resistance makes an immediate explanation of the reason impractical. Which statement best reflects CPL 140.35?

A. The statute eliminates the need to explain reasons in every private-person arrest
B. The statute requires delaying all protective action until a prepared statement is read
C. The statute recognizes impracticality from resistance as an exception to immediate explanation
D. The statute allows the arresting person to invent a different reason for convenience

25. Exam 14 supervision scenario: Two guards disagree about how to screen a recurring delivery. The current written procedure resolves the issue clearly. What should the supervisor do first?

A. Review the procedure with both guards and confirm consistent application
B. Let each guard use a separate method so neither feels overruled
C. Choose the louder guard's interpretation without examining the written instruction
D. Suspend all deliveries until the guards agree on their preferred personal approach

26. Exam 14 licensing scenario: A person seeks the supervisory equivalent-experience route for a watch, guard or patrol agency license. Under 19 NYCRR 172.2, what minimum team size accompanies the required two years of qualifying supervision and review?

A. At least one person performing the qualifying security services
B. At least two persons performing the qualifying security services
C. At least five persons performing the qualifying security services
D. At least three persons performing the qualifying security services

27. Exam 14 safety scenario: A container leaks an unidentified liquid in a laboratory corridor. The guard is not trained or equipped for spill cleanup. What is the best initial response?

A. Keep people clear and notify the designated hazardous-material response contact
B. Use available paper towels to determine whether cleanup is easy
C. Mix the liquid with a cleaning product to reduce its strength
D. Transfer the leaking container to a public lobby for better ventilation

28. Exam 14 patrol scenario: For this exercise, entry requires an active credential AND either a host escort or a verified service authorization. Which applicant meets the rule?

A. Inactive credential; host escort present; verified service authorization present
B. Active credential; no host escort; verified service authorization absent
C. Active credential; no host escort; verified service authorization present
D. Inactive credential; no host escort; verified service authorization present

29. Exam 14 New York law hypothetical: Following a private-person arrest, the usual CPL 140.40 court procedure applies. Beyond prompt delivery to an appropriate police officer, what responsibility does the arresting person have?

A. Personally decide the final sentence before the police officer records the arrest
B. File an appropriate accusatory instrument with the court without unnecessary delay
C. Collect a private release fee before any court receives information about the event
D. Destroy the original incident notes once police have taken physical custody

30. Exam 14 supervision scenario: A report alleges that a guard skipped a required round. The guard disputes the allegation, and access logs are available. What is the best supervisory response?

A. Announce a final disciplinary conclusion before examining the available access logs
B. Delete contradictory records so the complaint can be resolved more quickly
C. Dismiss the allegation solely because the guard has worked at the site for years
D. Preserve the records, obtain the guard's account, and assess the evidence fairly

31. Exam 14 licensing scenario: The Department accepts that an unexpired agency license certificate was destroyed without the holder's fault. Under General Business Law section 76, what term does the duplicate cover?

A. The remaining unexpired portion of the original license term
B. A completely new term beginning on the duplicate's issue date
C. Only the next thirty days while a renewal is processed
D. An indefinite period until the replacement certificate is surrendered

32. Exam 14 safety scenario: A trained first-aid provider is helping an injured visitor. Spectators crowd the area and interfere with access. The guard has been assigned scene support. What action best supports care?

A. Ask the provider to stop treatment until every witness gives a statement
B. Create working space and direct incoming medical responders to the scene
C. Encourage spectators to move closer so they can describe the injury
D. Begin a public discussion of the visitor's possible medical diagnosis

33. Exam 14 patrol scenario: Four approved patrol routes have segment lengths shown here, with no closures or delays. Which route has the shortest total distance?

A. Route Birch: 150 meters plus 300 meters plus 220 meters
B. Route Cedar: 250 meters plus 190 meters plus 240 meters
C. Route Dogwood: 200 meters plus 260 meters plus 190 meters
D. Route Alder: 180 meters plus 240 meters plus 210 meters

34. Exam 14 New York law hypothetical: A police officer directs a guard to assist with an arrest. The guard does not know the arrest to be unauthorized, and deadly force is not involved. Under Penal Law 35.30(3), what limits the guard's force?

A. Force may be increased without limit whenever an officer has requested any assistance
B. Force must always include striking the arrested person regardless of any actual resistance
C. Force must be no more than reasonably believed necessary to carry out the direction
D. Force may be used to punish the arrested person for requiring police involvement

35. Exam 14 supervision scenario: A supervisor notices three guards making the same error after a recent instruction change. Which interpretation most usefully guides the first review?

A. Assume the three unrelated guards must have agreed secretly to ignore every instruction
B. Conclude that the procedure is perfect because a manager approved the revision
C. Remove the written instruction so staff can decide the process independently
D. Check whether the revised instruction and training created a shared misunderstanding

36. Exam 14 licensing scenario: An agency requests a duplicate license certificate after meeting section 76's lost-certificate conditions. What nonrefundable duplicate fee does that section specify?

A. A fee of $25 for the duplicate certificate
B. A fee of $50 for the duplicate certificate
C. A fee of $10 for the duplicate certificate
D. A fee of $100 for the duplicate certificate

37. Exam 14 safety scenario: A charging battery begins hissing and swelling. The posted emergency instruction says to clear the immediate area and notify the fire response contact without handling the battery. What should the guard do?

A. Follow the posted clearance and notification instruction immediately
B. Disconnect and carry the swollen battery through occupied hallways
C. Cover the battery with paperwork to reduce employee concern
D. Wait for the battery to stop making noise before reporting it

38. Exam 14 patrol scenario: Dispatch needs an exact location for a door alarm. The site uses numbered buildings, floors, and door labels. Which report is most useful?

A. The door near the area where employees sometimes take their breaks is alarming
B. Building 2, ground floor, east service door E-04 is alarming
C. Something somewhere along the usual route appears to be making noise
D. The troublesome entrance is acting the way it did on another shift

39. Exam 14 New York law hypothetical: An initial aggressor withdraws from an encounter and effectively communicates that withdrawal, but the other person continues using unlawful force. Under Penal Law 35.15, why does the withdrawal matter?

A. It automatically authorizes deadly force against anyone still present at the location
B. It removes every legal limit on force for the remainder of the guard's shift
C. It can satisfy the stated exception to the initial-aggressor bar on justification
D. It proves that all earlier conduct by the initial aggressor was lawful

40. Exam 14 supervision scenario: A quality review finds 12 incomplete entries among 160 required patrol entries. What percentage of the required entries is incomplete?

A. The incomplete-entry rate is 6.0 percent
B. The incomplete-entry rate is 7.5 percent
C. The incomplete-entry rate is 12.0 percent
D. The incomplete-entry rate is 13.3 percent

41. Exam 14 licensing scenario: A license holder wants to file a renewal without the late filing charge described in General Business Law section 78. How far before expiration should the renewal application be filed?

A. At least two weeks before the license expiration date
B. At least three weeks before the license expiration date
C. At least four weeks before the license expiration date
D. At least six weeks before the license expiration date

42. Exam 14 safety scenario: During an emergency, the assigned radio fails. The emergency plan lists a nearby landline as the backup reporting method, and it is safe to reach. What should the guard do?

A. Use the backup landline to transmit the emergency information
B. Spend several minutes repeatedly testing the failed radio before reporting
C. Abandon the assignment without communicating because the primary device failed
D. Assume another employee has already reported the emergency through dispatch

43. Exam 14 patrol scenario: Recent incident reports identify repeated vehicle break-ins at a remote parking row during shift change. The supervisor may adjust patrol emphasis within the approved plan. Which adjustment is best supported?

A. Inspect only the main lobby because it has the largest number of visitors
B. Eliminate the remote row from patrol to avoid confronting a difficult problem
C. Increase documented observation of that row during the identified risk period
D. Choose patrol priorities solely by which areas are closest to the guard office

44. Exam 14 New York law hypothetical: A visitor directs insults at a guard but makes no physical threat, uses no force, and commits no other act justifying force. The guard wants to strike the visitor to restore respect. What does the defensive-force rule support?

A. The insults alone do not justify the proposed retaliatory strike
B. The guard may strike because disrespect creates automatic defensive authority
C. The guard may strike if no visible injury is intended to result
D. The guard may strike whenever the client prefers a forceful response

45. Exam 14 supervision scenario: A guard repeatedly submits vague reports such as 'everything handled.' What feedback would be most effective?

A. Tell the guard to make every report longer without identifying any missing information
B. Rewrite every report secretly so the guard never learns what needs improvement
C. Praise the wording because vague descriptions reduce the number of questions from clients
D. Specify the missing facts and show how an objective incident entry should read

46. Exam 14 licensing scenario: An agency license expires while its renewal remains unissued. The owner argues that having submitted renewal papers permits business to continue. What does section 78 provide about the gap?

A. Regulated business can continue whenever the renewal fee was mailed
B. Regulated business cannot continue between expiration and renewal
C. Regulated business can continue for all existing clients without restriction
D. Regulated business can continue if guards carry copies of the application

47. Exam 14 safety scenario: A guard approaches a collapsed person but sees traffic still moving through the area. What should guide the first step of the response?

A. Assess and control scene hazards before entering to provide assistance
B. Run into the traffic immediately because every delay is equally unsafe
C. Begin collecting witness identification before checking the person's condition
D. Move the person across traffic without requesting any additional assistance

48. Exam 14 patrol scenario: A checkpoint scanner fails during a completed patrol. The approved backup requires a manual entry with the location, actual visit time, and equipment problem. What should the guard record?

A. A successful electronic scan even though the device produced no such record
B. All remaining checkpoints as completed because one scanner is malfunctioning
C. Nothing about the visit because only electronic entries can ever be useful
D. The actual checkpoint visit and scanner failure using the backup procedure

49. Exam 14 New York law hypothetical: A guard reasonably believes a visitor is about to use unlawful nondeadly physical force against another person. No statutory exclusion applies. What principle governs any defensive force by the guard under section 35.15?

A. Use any amount of force because defending another person removes proportionality limits
B. Use force only when and to the extent reasonably believed necessary for protection
C. Delay all communication until the visitor has caused a completed physical injury
D. Choose the level of force according to the visitor's reputation rather than the threat

50. Exam 14 supervision scenario: A guard reports being too fatigued to continue a safety-sensitive vehicle assignment. The policy requires reassessment and authorized relief when fitness is impaired. What should the supervisor do?

A. Require the guard to drive faster so the assignment will finish sooner
B. Ignore the report unless a collision has already occurred on the shift
C. Reassess the assignment and arrange an appropriate safe relief plan
D. Tell the guard to conceal the fatigue from the next supervisor

51. Exam 14 licensing scenario: The Department schedules an ordinary disciplinary hearing under section 79, with no temporary suspension exception involved. What minimum advance written notice of the charges does that section require?

A. At least five days before the scheduled hearing date
B. At least fifteen days before the scheduled hearing date
C. At least ten days before the scheduled hearing date
D. At least thirty days before the scheduled hearing date

52. Exam 14 safety scenario: A guard trained for permitted incipient-stage firefighting considers using an extinguisher. Fire and smoke now threaten the only safe escape path. Which decision is best?

A. Proceed because completing extinguisher training removes the need for an escape path
B. Move past the fire so the extinguisher can be aimed toward the exit
C. Wait beside the extinguisher until another employee agrees to remain nearby
D. Withdraw and activate the emergency response rather than begin firefighting

53. Exam 14 patrol scenario: During a perimeter check, a guard finds a normally secured storage door open. The post order requires observation from a safe position, notification, and waiting for authorized support before entry. What is the best response?

A. Enter immediately and search every storage aisle alone to establish whether theft occurred
B. Close the door and omit the finding because no person is immediately visible
C. Follow the observation and notification procedure before any entry is attempted
D. Remove items from the room so management can inspect them at the gate

54. Exam 14 New York law hypothetical: A guard is lawfully on premises and reasonably believes nondeadly force is necessary to end a criminal trespass. No arson, burglary, or personal attack is involved. What does section 35.20's trespass provision permit?

A. Only nondeadly force to the extent reasonably believed necessary for that purpose
B. Any deadly force selected solely because the property owner demands immediate removal
C. Unlimited force whenever a person remains beyond the client's preferred closing time
D. Punitive force after the person has left and the criminal trespass has ended

55. Exam 14 supervision scenario: During a briefing, several guards appear unsure about a revised evacuation role. What is the best way to check understanding?

A. Ask only whether anyone dislikes the printed color of the briefing sheet
B. Treat silence as proof that everyone understands every revised responsibility
C. End the briefing immediately so uncertainty cannot delay the shift start
D. Ask guards to explain their assigned actions and resolve any gaps

56. Exam 14 licensing scenario: An applicant knowingly invents supervisory employment to meet agency licensing requirements. Which section 79 ground most directly applies to this application conduct?

A. A routine change in the applicant's preferred work schedule
B. A material misstatement in the application for the license
C. A lawful disagreement with a prospective client's service proposal
D. A voluntary decision to postpone taking the licensing examination

57. Exam 14 safety scenario: A required extinguisher is missing from its marked location. Site instructions require immediate notification and an approved replacement by maintenance. What should the guard do?

A. Report the missing equipment and arrange the stated corrective response
B. Move a decorative cylinder into the bracket until the inspection ends
C. Record the extinguisher as present because the location sign remains intact
D. Borrow another extinguisher without considering the protection lost at its location

58. Exam 14 patrol scenario: An employee's badge photograph no longer reasonably resembles the person presenting it. The site provides a secondary identity check through personnel administration. What should the guard do?

A. Accept the badge whenever its holder confidently states the printed employee name
B. Ask another unknown visitor to decide whether the badge photograph matches
C. Use the secondary verification process before granting access on that badge
D. Destroy the badge immediately because a changed appearance proves intentional fraud

59. Exam 14 New York law hypothetical: A thief is taking an unattended movable item. There is no threat to any person, and the guard claims only defense of property under section 35.25. Does the item's high value alone authorize deadly force?

A. No; that property-defense provision permits only reasonably necessary nondeadly force
B. Yes; a sufficiently expensive movable item automatically supports deadly physical force
C. Yes; property-defense authority becomes unlimited when the item belongs to a client
D. No; the provision prohibits every degree of force in every property-related circumstance

60. Exam 14 supervision scenario: A senior guard offers a new employee a shortcut that bypasses a required visitor check. What should the supervisor reinforce?

A. A senior employee's preference automatically overrides the current written visitor procedure
B. New guards should copy any shortcut until a client formally files a complaint
C. The visitor check can be skipped whenever the reception area appears temporarily quiet
D. Experience does not authorize bypassing a required control without approved change

61. Exam 14 licensing scenario: During a strike, a client asks an agency to obstruct a lawful, peaceful picket solely to discourage union participation. What does General Business Law section 84 require the agency to recognize?

A. Interference becomes lawful whenever the client owns the adjacent premises
B. Interference with lawful and peaceful picketing is prohibited conduct
C. Interference is permitted if the guards receive an additional assignment fee
D. Interference is permitted when the agency supplies only unarmed personnel

62. Exam 14 safety scenario: For this exercise, a hot-work permit is valid from 09:20 through 11:49 and invalid at 11:50. Which proposed start time falls within its stated validity period?

A. A proposed start time of 09:19 the same morning
B. A proposed start time of 11:50 the same morning
C. A proposed start time of 11:49 the same morning
D. A proposed start time of 12:10 the same afternoon

63. Exam 14 patrol scenario: Two people enter through a vehicle gate on one credential scan. The policy requires individual authorization for every occupant. What is the best next step?

A. Verify the second occupant under the required individual authorization process
B. Record both occupants under the driver's credential without any separate verification
C. Ignore the second occupant because the vehicle itself passed the gate barrier
D. Assume that everyone sharing a vehicle has identical access permissions

64. Exam 14 New York law hypothetical: A person uses a threatening physical gesture with the deliberate aim of making another fear imminent physical injury. No injury actually occurs. Which offense most directly matches Penal Law 120.15?

A. Criminal possession of stolen property through an unverified ownership claim
B. Burglary in the third degree through unauthorized entry into a building
C. Menacing in the third degree through intentional physical menace
D. Criminal mischief in the fourth degree through damage to another's property

65. Exam 14 supervision scenario: An employee raises a concern about a supervisor's own conduct. The complaint procedure provides an alternate manager for such situations. What is the best response?

A. Require the employee to withdraw the complaint before receiving further work assignments
B. Investigate privately and destroy the complaint if the supervisor disagrees with it
C. Tell coworkers the complainant's personal details so they can decide what happened
D. Direct the concern to the alternate channel and preserve relevant information

66. Exam 14 licensing scenario: A client offers an agency compensation solely as a percentage of stolen property recovered through the contracted guard service. No statutory exception applies. What licensing concern does section 84 raise?

A. The proposed compensation is valid whenever both parties sign voluntarily
B. The proposed compensation improperly depends on the result achieved
C. The proposed compensation is required for every property-protection assignment
D. The proposed compensation becomes valid when the percentage is reduced

67. Exam 14 safety scenario: A contractor wants to handle an unknown chemical using gloves selected only because they are available. The site procedure requires checking the safety data sheet and obtaining qualified guidance on protection. What should the guard recommend?

A. Treat every intact glove as suitable for every chemical exposure
B. Follow the data-sheet and qualified-guidance process before handling the material
C. Approve handling whenever the container is smaller than a standard bucket
D. Allow the contractor to choose protection by the color of the liquid

68. Exam 14 patrol scenario: A guard sees only the final four characters of a departing vehicle's plate. Which reporting practice is best?

A. Fill the missing characters with the most common local plate pattern
B. Use a coworker's unrelated vehicle plate to complete the report format
C. Record the observed characters and clearly mark the rest as unknown
D. State that the complete plate was unreadable and omit the visible characters

69. Exam 14 New York law hypothetical: A person intentionally shoves another solely to annoy that person. There is no physical injury or additional aggravating circumstance. Which provision most directly addresses this contact?

A. Burglary in the third degree under Penal Law 140.20
B. Criminal possession of stolen property under Penal Law 165.40
C. Tampering with physical evidence under Penal Law 215.40
D. Harassment in the second degree under Penal Law 240.26

70. Exam 14 supervision scenario: A contractor offers a guard a gift in exchange for relaxing an access check. The agency prohibits benefits intended to influence security decisions. What should the supervisor instruct?

A. Decline the offer, maintain the access check, and report the attempted influence
B. Accept the gift if its retail price appears lower than the contractor's daily wage
C. Relax the check once and ask the contractor not to repeat the offer
D. Allow the guard to keep the gift if no other employees observed the exchange

71. Exam 14 licensing scenario: An agency licensed as Harbor Watch Services advertises solely as Metro Police Bureau. The advertisement implies official government status. Which correction best addresses the section 84 problem?

A. Keep the assumed name but add the owner's personal mobile number
B. Keep the official-agency implication but reduce the size of the lettering
C. Use the misleading name only in advertisements directed to commercial clients
D. Use the licensed business name and remove the official-agency implication

72. Exam 14 safety scenario: An evacuation alarm stops sounding, but the incident lead has not authorized reentry. The site plan requires an explicit all-clear. What should the guard tell waiting occupants?

A. Return immediately because silence proves that every hazard has been removed
B. Reenter in small groups so any remaining hazard affects fewer people
C. Remain at the designated location until the authorized all-clear is given
D. Let employees decide individually whether the building appears safe enough

73. Exam 14 patrol scenario: Several witnesses begin comparing their accounts before the guard can document what each saw. Site procedure permits obtaining separate voluntary accounts. What approach best preserves independent recollections?

A. Ask the group to agree on a single account before any notes are taken
B. Invite each witness to describe the event separately in their own words
C. Read the first witness's statement aloud and ask everyone else to copy it
D. Tell each witness which details must be included to support a preferred conclusion

74. Exam 14 New York law hypothetical: A person recklessly creates a substantial risk of serious physical injury to a nearby worker, although the worker escapes injury. Which statement correctly reflects Penal Law 120.20?

A. Actual injury is not required for the stated reckless-endangerment offense
B. Actual injury must occur before any reckless-endangerment offense can exist
C. Intentional theft must accompany the risk before the provision can apply
D. The worker must be a security guard before the provision can apply

75. Exam 14 supervision scenario: Four posts each require 18 hours of coverage. For this planning exercise, every assignment shift covers six hours at one post, with no overlap or breaks to add. How many assignment shifts are needed?

A. Eight assignment shifts are needed for the stated coverage
B. Ten assignment shifts are needed for the stated coverage
C. Eighteen assignment shifts are needed for the stated coverage
D. Twelve assignment shifts are needed for the stated coverage

76. Exam 14 licensing scenario: A guard is required by law to disclose assigned-work information in a formal proceeding. A coworker says section 82 forbids disclosure under every circumstance. Which statement is accurate?

A. The confidentiality provision applies only to reports containing client names
B. The confidentiality provision expressly recognizes disclosure required by law
C. The confidentiality provision ends whenever an employee changes work locations
D. The confidentiality provision allows unrestricted disclosure after a client complains

77. Exam 14 safety scenario: A forklift narrowly misses a pedestrian at a blind corner. Nobody is injured. Site policy requires reporting near misses. What is the best action?

A. Omit the event because an incident exists only when someone is injured
B. Record an injury that did not occur so management will take action
C. Document the near miss and refer the crossing hazard for corrective review
D. Ask the pedestrian to settle the matter privately with the driver

78. Exam 14 patrol scenario: A report combines a guard's observations with a tenant's account. Which sentence most clearly attributes secondhand information?

A. Tenant Lin stated that the rear window was intact at 18:00
B. The rear window was certainly intact at 18:00 because someone mentioned it
C. Everyone knows the rear window must have been intact before the evening shift
D. The rear window was intact at 18:00, although the guard arrived at 19:00

79. Exam 14 New York law hypothetical: A person falsely claims to be a public official and uses that claimed status to induce a guard to obey an inspection demand. Which offense definition is most directly relevant?

A. Criminal trespass based solely on the color of the person's clothing
B. Criminal impersonation in the second degree under Penal Law 190.25
C. Robbery based solely on a request to inspect an ordinary record
D. Criminal mischief based solely on the person's unfamiliarity with the building

80. Exam 14 supervision scenario: The guard who issues supplies also approves every adjustment to missing inventory, without review. What change would improve accountability under a policy requiring independent reconciliation?

A. Have another authorized person review and reconcile the inventory adjustments
B. Give the issuing guard unrestricted authority to remove unexplained shortages from the record
C. Stop recording supply issues so there are fewer discrepancies to reconcile
D. Treat every missing item as consumed without identifying who received it or why

81. Exam 14 licensing scenario: A uniform supplier proposes a patch closely resembling a local police department's insignia. Which feature most directly conflicts with 19 NYCRR 170.10?

A. The design uses any stitching instead of a printed surface
B. The design includes the agency's accurately licensed business name
C. The design could mislead people about law-enforcement authority
D. The design identifies the wearer's private security role in words

82. Exam 14 safety scenario: A guard reports loose overhead material above a public walkway. Maintenance has not arrived, and the hazard remains. The post orders permit temporary pedestrian diversion. What should the guard do next?

A. Remove the diversion because responsibility passed to maintenance when notified
B. Allow visitors through if they agree not to complain about the hazard
C. Stand directly beneath the loose material to watch it more closely
D. Maintain the diversion and follow up through the hazard-reporting process

83. Exam 14 patrol scenario: A recording system retains footage for exactly 72 hours after capture in this exercise. An event was captured Monday at 14:30. When does the 72-hour retention period end?

A. The retention period ends Thursday at 14:30
B. The retention period ends Wednesday at 14:30
C. The retention period ends Thursday at 02:30
D. The retention period ends Friday at 14:30

84. Exam 14 New York law hypothetical: A person intentionally uses physical interference to prevent a firefighter from performing a lawful official emergency function. Which Penal Law provision most directly addresses that obstruction?

A. Larceny by acquiring abandoned property under section 155.05
B. Obstructing governmental administration in the second degree under section 195.05
C. Criminal possession of stolen property under section 165.40
D. Burglary based on entry into a dwelling under section 140.20

85. Exam 14 supervision scenario: A client asks for proof that a newly adopted patrol procedure is working. Which evidence is most useful?

A. Count how many times the procedure's title appears in promotional materials
B. Assume success because staff received a copy of the new procedure by email
C. Compare relevant patrol results and observed compliance against the stated objectives
D. Use only a manager's confidence without examining performance since the change

86. Exam 14 licensing scenario: A security guard wears a military-style uniform. Under 19 NYCRR 170.14, how should the state-issued registration card be displayed?

A. Concealed inside the guard's boot beneath the uniform trousers
B. Stored permanently in the agency's personnel cabinet during assignments
C. Attached only to the guard's private vehicle while parked outside
D. Prominently on the guard's outer garment while so uniformed

87. Exam 14 safety scenario: An envelope is opened and reveals unexpected powder with a threatening note. What response best preserves safety and supports the designated emergency procedure?

A. Avoid further handling, keep others clear, and notify emergency responders
B. Pass the envelope among employees to identify the powder by smell
C. Shake the powder into a waste bin before reporting the threat
D. Carry the envelope outside through the busiest occupied part of the site

88. Exam 14 patrol scenario: A sealed evidence bag reaches a transfer point with its seal visibly broken. The receiving procedure requires documenting discrepancies before accepting custody. What should the guard do?

A. Replace the seal silently so the transfer record appears ordinary
B. Assume the contents are unchanged and sign that the seal was intact
C. Remove the contents for personal examination before deciding whether to report
D. Record the broken seal and notify the designated evidence custodian

89. Exam 14 New York law hypothetical: A person believes a security recording will be used in an official proceeding and intentionally deletes it to prevent that use. Which offense definition is most directly implicated?

A. Criminal trespass based only on remaining inside an office
B. Tampering with physical evidence under Penal Law 215.40
C. Harassment based only on an unwelcome written opinion
D. Menacing based only on making a statement about a recording

90. Exam 14 supervision scenario: A guard's shift report identifies a broken gate but gives no action owner or follow-up status. What should the supervisor add through the proper record process?

A. Remove the gate reference because an unresolved item makes the report look incomplete
B. Mark the gate repaired without checking whether maintenance has attended the site
C. Assign responsibility and record the interim control and expected follow-up
D. Carry the issue forward indefinitely without telling the next shift who is responsible

91. Exam 14 licensing scenario: A guard's employment with a licensed agency ends. Under 19 NYCRR 170.9(d), within what period must the employee surrender the agency identification card?

A. Within ten business days after employment terminates
B. Within fifteen business days after employment terminates
C. Within five business days after employment terminates
D. Within thirty business days after employment terminates

92. Exam 14 safety scenario: An evacuation roster lists 245 employees. At the assembly point, 192 are confirmed safe, and 36 others are independently verified off-site. No person appears in both groups. How many remain unaccounted for?

A. 13 employees remain unaccounted for after the checks
B. 17 employees remain unaccounted for after the checks
C. 36 employees remain unaccounted for after the checks
D. 53 employees remain unaccounted for after the checks

93. Exam 14 patrol scenario: A guard photographs damaged fencing using the approved work device. An acquaintance asks for the images to post online. The policy restricts release to authorized business channels. What should the guard do?

A. Retain the images in the approved system and decline the informal release
B. Send the images privately because the acquaintance promises to remove the location
C. Post only the clearest image because a smaller release requires no authorization
D. Delete the images immediately so nobody can request them from the agency

94. Exam 14 New York law hypothetical: A guard knowingly fabricates a physical exhibit intending that it be introduced in a future official proceeding. Which element makes section 215.40 relevant even before the exhibit is used?

A. The fact that every unsigned draft automatically constitutes a completed evidence offense
B. The fact that any correction of a genuine typographical error is prohibited
C. The requirement that the proceeding must already have ended before liability is possible
D. The intentional preparation of false physical evidence for a prospective proceeding

95. Exam 14 supervision scenario: An agency introduces a revised post order. Old copies remain at several desks. What is the best document-control action?

A. Keep all versions active so every guard can choose whichever wording seems easiest
B. Change the revision date on old copies without comparing their actual instructions
C. Issue the approved version, withdraw obsolete copies, and confirm staff acknowledgment
D. Rely on an informal rumor that the newest procedure is probably different

96. Exam 14 licensing scenario: A licensed agency hires a payroll clerk who will perform no security guard duties. Under section 81, which employment document must the clerk execute before employment?

A. A client service agreement authorizing the clerk to patrol every site
B. The verified employee statement required for covered nonguard employees
C. A personal certificate declaring the clerk to be a sworn peace officer
D. The annual firearms certificate required of every administrative employee

97. Exam 14 safety scenario: An industrial alarm indicates that a machine has shut down automatically. The guard's instructions prohibit resetting equipment and require notifying the control operator. What is the correct response?

A. Notify the control operator and leave reset decisions to authorized personnel
B. Restart the machine immediately to determine whether the alarm repeats
C. Silence every alarm and omit the event if production resumes normally
D. Ask an untrained visitor to operate the reset while the guard observes

98. Exam 14 patrol scenario: A caller claims to be a manager and demands an immediate remote unlock. The procedure requires identity verification using a trusted directory number. What should the guard do?

A. Verify the request through the trusted callback procedure before unlocking
B. Use the telephone number supplied by the caller as the only identity check
C. Unlock first and ask the caller to confirm authority after entering
D. Accept the request because the caller knows the building's public street address

99. Exam 14 New York law hypothetical: A customer takes an identical coat while honestly believing it is their own. The stipulated facts establish no intent to deprive the owner or appropriate another's property. Which larceny element is missing?

A. The requirement that every larceny must occur during the nighttime
B. The requirement that every larceny involve a damaged door or window
C. The requirement that every larceny include a threat of physical violence
D. The required intent to deprive another or appropriate the property

100. Exam 14 supervision scenario: A trainee completes a task correctly once while receiving step-by-step prompts. What is the best next assessment before independent assignment?

A. Treat the prompted performance as proof of independent competence for every related task
B. Assign the trainee alone during the busiest period to make the assessment more realistic
C. Record the task as mastered without checking whether the trainee recalls the sequence
D. Observe the trainee perform the task without prompts under controlled conditions

101. Exam 14 licensing scenario: A recruiting file contains a clear photocopy of an applicant's security guard card. What additional check is central to the Department's employer due-diligence process?

A. Assume the printed expiration date proves the registration has no restrictions
B. Accept a former coworker's opinion instead of checking the registration record
C. Verify registration validity and training status through the guard registry
D. Treat possession of a company uniform as proof of current qualifications

102. Exam 14 safety scenario: After a vehicle collision, a guard sees leaking fluid and an injured driver. The guard has no rescue equipment. What action best supports a safe response?

A. Let spectators stand beside the leaking fluid while statements are collected
B. Call emergency services and keep bystanders away from the immediate hazards
C. Attempt to cut the damaged vehicle open using ordinary office tools
D. Direct another driver to push the damaged vehicle through the crowd

103. Exam 14 patrol scenario: Several guards want to share one login for the electronic patrol system. Which operational weakness would this create?

A. Every patrol route would automatically take longer to complete than before
B. All door alarms would stop functioning whenever two guards were on duty
C. Entries could no longer be reliably attributed to the individual who made them
D. The shared login would guarantee that no supervisor could review any record

104. Exam 14 New York law hypothetical: Immediately after stealing goods, a person uses physical force to overcome the owner's resistance to retaining them. Which feature brings Penal Law 160.00's robbery definition into focus?

A. The fact that the goods can be moved from one room to another
B. The fact that the owner later plans to prepare an insurance claim
C. The fact that the offender did not damage a window before entering
D. Force used in the larceny to overcome resistance to retaining the property

105. Exam 14 supervision scenario: A supervisor notices that complaints cluster around shift handovers. What review is most likely to identify a useful corrective action?

A. Assume customers always complain more when guards wear different uniform sizes
B. Examine handover timing, information transfer, relief coverage, and unresolved-task communication
C. Stop documenting complaints at handover so the pattern no longer appears in reports
D. Discipline every outgoing guard without examining how responsibilities transfer between shifts

106. Exam 14 licensing scenario: An agency employing guards presents insurance that meets the dollar limits but expressly excludes false arrest and false imprisonment. What is the licensing issue?

A. The policy omits coverage that the Department specifically requires
B. The policy is acceptable because only the dollar limits are reviewed
C. The policy becomes acceptable if each guard signs a personal waiver
D. The policy is acceptable whenever the client carries separate property insurance

107. Exam 14 safety scenario: A supervisor receives a heat alert before a long outdoor assignment. The approved plan includes shaded breaks, drinking water, and observation for heat illness. Which instruction best implements that plan?

A. Delay all breaks until someone can no longer continue the assignment
B. Reserve drinking water for employees who have finished their entire shift
C. Discourage symptom reports so relief staffing will remain easier to manage
D. Schedule the protective measures and make reporting symptoms easy and prompt

108. Exam 14 patrol scenario: While checking an office, a guard notices a computer displaying confidential employee records. The post order requires reporting unsecured information without examining it. What should the guard do?

A. Report the unsecured display without browsing the confidential records
B. Read every visible record to decide whether the information is truly sensitive
C. Photograph the records on a personal phone to prove the computer was unlocked
D. Email the entire screen contents to coworkers who might recognize the employees

109. Exam 14 New York law hypothetical: A person knowingly enters a closed building unlawfully through an unlocked door with intent to commit a crime inside. No aggravating circumstance is stated. Does the absence of forced entry defeat third-degree burglary under section 140.20?

A. Yes; the offense always requires breaking a locked door or window
B. No; forced damage to an entry point is not a required element
C. Yes; the offense applies only when the building contains a sleeping resident
D. No; because every entry into a building automatically constitutes burglary

110. Exam 14 supervision scenario: An invoice covers two guards for 7.5 hours each at $28 per guard-hour and three guards for five hours each at $30 per guard-hour. There are no other charges. What is the total?

A. The total invoice amount is $840
B. The total invoice amount is $900
C. The total invoice amount is $870
D. The total invoice amount is $1,740

111. Exam 14 licensing scenario: An owner submits liability insurance but no surety bond, arguing that either document satisfies both requirements. Which response best reflects the licensing requirements?

A. The agency must supply the required bond as well as applicable insurance
B. The agency may replace the required bond with any client purchase order
C. The agency may omit insurance whenever a surety company issues a bond
D. The agency may use a guard's personal insurance as the required business bond

112. Exam 14 safety scenario: Emergency lighting fails in a stairway during an outage. The plan provides a safe alternative route and requires immediate notification of failed life-safety equipment. What should the guard do?

A. Continue directing occupants into the dark stairway to preserve normal traffic flow
B. Mark the lighting operational because the failure occurred during an unusual outage
C. Ask occupants to proceed individually without telling them about the lighting failure
D. Divert occupants to the safe route and report the lighting failure

113. Exam 14 patrol scenario: An access-controlled door fails to secure during routine operation. Facilities warns that an improvised chain would obstruct emergency egress. What is the best guard response?

A. Install the chain because stopping unauthorized entry always overrides exit needs
B. Block the door with furniture and leave the post before facilities arrives
C. Request the approved temporary security measure while preserving emergency egress
D. Record the door as secure because the access-control screen shows a normal status

114. Exam 14 New York law hypothetical: A person knowingly keeps stolen equipment with intent to prevent its owner from recovering it. Which offense definition most directly matches section 165.40?

A. Menacing in the third degree through a threatening gesture
B. Criminal possession of stolen property in the fifth degree
C. Harassment in the second degree through repeated annoying contact
D. Burglary in the third degree through entry into a building

115. Exam 14 supervision scenario: A guard accidentally sends an incident report to the wrong internal distribution group. The information-handling policy requires prompt reporting and coordinated containment. What should the supervisor do?

A. Tell the guard to remain silent unless someone in the group raises a complaint
B. Assume internal distribution cannot create any confidentiality problem for the agency
C. Delete the supervisor's own copy and declare that the disclosure never occurred
D. Activate the reporting and containment process and document the known exposure

116. Exam 14 licensing scenario: An agency is setting a standard retention schedule for records of its regulated business transactions. What minimum period does 19 NYCRR 170.8 specify?

A. Maintain the business transaction records for three years
B. Maintain the business transaction records for six months
C. Maintain the business transaction records for one year
D. Maintain the business transaction records for two years

117. Exam 14 safety scenario: Floodwater surrounds an electrical distribution cabinet. A visitor offers to wade over and switch it off. The guard is not electrically qualified. What should the guard do?

A. Allow the visitor to proceed if wearing ordinary rubber-soled shoes
B. Enter alongside the visitor so two people can operate the cabinet together
C. Keep the visitor clear and request qualified emergency electrical assistance
D. Use a metal pole from dry ground to reach the cabinet controls

118. Exam 14 patrol scenario: A young child in a shopping area says they cannot find their caregiver. The approved procedure requires keeping the child in a supervised safe location and notifying the designated response team. What should the guard do?

A. Drive the child alone to a nearby neighborhood to search for the caregiver
B. Follow the supervised-location and notification procedure while reassuring the child
C. Announce the child's complete personal details over every public channel
D. Send the child to walk the premises alone while the guard continues patrol

119. Exam 14 New York law hypothetical: A visitor knowingly remains on private land after their permission has been validly revoked. No facts establish a higher trespass grade. Which offense is most directly described by Penal Law 140.05?

A. Robbery through the use of force to retain stolen goods
B. Trespass through knowingly remaining unlawfully on the premises
C. Burglary through every disagreement with a property employee
D. Criminal mischief through any refusal to answer a question

120. Exam 14 supervision scenario: A supervisor needs to correct a guard's repeated lateness. Records show specific dates and arrival times. Which approach is most effective?

A. Criticize the guard's personality in front of visitors without discussing actual arrival times
B. Threaten penalties that are not authorized by the agency's established employment procedures
C. Ignore the documented pattern indefinitely because punctuality is difficult to discuss
D. Discuss the documented pattern, hear the explanation, and set clear improvement expectations

121. Exam 14 licensing scenario: A written service statement authorizes a maximum number of hourly patrol units and contains no waiver of that limit. The client wants additional units. Under 19 NYCRR 173.1, what is needed before exceeding the limit?

A. Obtain the client's written consent for services beyond the limit
B. Rely solely on a guard's estimate that the client would probably agree
C. Add the extra units to the bill without changing the authorization
D. Assume that prior payment authorizes unlimited future hourly patrol units

122. Exam 14 safety scenario: A stairwell door is marked as an emergency exit, but stacked cartons prevent it from opening fully. The approved route must remain clear. Which response is best?

A. Leave the cartons because the exit sign remains visible from the corridor
B. Open one carton to determine whether its contents are worth protecting
C. Arrange safe removal of the obstruction and report the exit restriction
D. Wait until the next scheduled fire drill to test whether occupants fit through

123. Exam 14 patrol scenario: A guard realizes an important observation was omitted from an earlier log entry. The system allows dated supplemental entries but prohibits silent alteration of history. What is the best correction?

A. Rewrite the old entry so it appears complete from the original time
B. Ask another guard to enter the observation as if personally witnessed
C. Leave the observation undocumented because the original entry has already been submitted
D. Add a dated supplement identifying the earlier entry and omitted observation

124. Exam 14 New York law hypothetical: A person intentionally disables a telephone to stop its user from seeking emergency police assistance. The person has no right or reasonable ground to believe they have that right. Which fact does section 145.00(4) say is not a defense by itself?

A. The absence of any intent to prevent the request for emergency assistance
B. The person's ownership interest in the disabled communication equipment
C. The absence of any disabling or removal of the communication equipment
D. The fact that no one was attempting to obtain the specified emergency assistance

125. Exam 14 supervision scenario: A temporary replacement arrives at a site with different alarm procedures from their usual post. What should happen before the person assumes independent responsibility?

A. Assume the familiar uniform proves the replacement knows every site's alarm system
B. Let the replacement improvise because temporary assignments require no local briefing
C. Provide site-specific orientation and verify understanding of the critical procedures
D. Give only the previous guard's locker number and leave without a handover

126. Exam 14 licensing scenario: An agency's client-service report has reached the normal retention age, but litigation requiring that report remains pending. Under 19 NYCRR 173.2, what should the agency do?

A. Maintain the report until the relevant litigation is completed
B. Destroy the report as soon as its ordinary retention anniversary arrives
C. Replace the report with an unsigned summary and discard the original
D. Give the only copy to a guard and close the agency record

127. Exam 14 safety scenario: A worker requests entry into a permit-required confined space. The guard's access checklist requires a current entry permit and confirmation from the authorized entry supervisor. Neither is available. What should the guard do?

A. Allow entry because the worker promises to remain inside only briefly
B. Issue a visitor pass as a substitute for the required entry authorization
C. Enter first to judge whether the space seems safe enough for the worker
D. Hold access and contact the authorized supervisor for the required checks

128. Exam 14 patrol scenario: A vehicle post order says to admit service vehicles only through Gate B. Gate A is open for employee cars. A service driver prefers Gate A to save time. What should the guard do?

A. Admit the service vehicle at Gate A whenever the entrance is physically open
B. Direct the service vehicle to Gate B under the stated access arrangement
C. Treat the driver's preferred route as an authorized change to the post order
D. Close both gates until every employee car has left the property

129. Exam 14 New York law hypothetical: Under Penal Law 10.00, which condition is included in the definition of serious physical injury?

A. Any temporary embarrassment resulting from an unpleasant workplace exchange
B. Every minor inconvenience caused by delayed entry into a private building
C. Physical injury causing protracted loss of a bodily organ's function
D. Any dissatisfaction with the quality of customer service after an argument

130. Exam 14 supervision scenario: A supervisor is considering removing a checkpoint because it is inconvenient. No risk review or client authorization has occurred. What is the best next step?

A. Delete the checkpoint from the electronic list without informing guards or the client
B. Keep the checkpoint in reports but tell guards privately that visits are unnecessary
C. Assess the checkpoint's purpose and obtain required approval before changing coverage
D. Remove every nearby checkpoint so the reduced route appears internally consistent

131. Exam 14 licensing scenario: A registered unarmed guard claims that one annual in-service course covers an entire two-year renewal cycle. No exemption applies. What does the Department's training guidance require?

A. Two eight-hour annual in-service courses within the registration period
B. One eight-hour annual in-service course within the registration period
C. One sixteen-hour pre-assignment course instead of annual in-service training
D. Two four-hour agency briefings instead of approved annual in-service training

132. Exam 14 safety scenario: An AED cabinet is obstructed by event decorations. Site procedure requires emergency equipment to remain immediately accessible. What should the guard do?

A. Leave the decorations until an actual cardiac emergency is reported
B. Move the AED to an unmarked private office without notifying anyone
C. Ask event guests to remember where the hidden cabinet is located
D. Arrange removal of the obstruction and notify the event coordinator

133. Exam 14 patrol scenario: A temporary parking authorization is valid only for numbered spaces 210 through 229, inclusive. Which proposed space is authorized?

A. The driver proposes using parking space 224
B. The driver proposes using parking space 209
C. The driver proposes using parking space 230
D. The driver proposes using parking space 292

134. Exam 14 New York law hypothetical: A person deliberately throws an object with the conscious objective of damaging another person's property. Which culpable mental state does Penal Law 15.05 describe through that conscious objective?

A. Acting knowingly merely because the person remembers a prior event
B. Acting intentionally with respect to the damaging result
C. Acting recklessly only because the property has an uncertain value
D. Acting with criminal negligence despite the expressly stated objective

135. Exam 14 supervision scenario: A special post requires current training and availability for the entire 16:00-22:00 shift. Which candidate satisfies both conditions?

A. Bo: training expired; available continuously from 15:00 through 23:00
B. Ari: training current; available continuously from 15:30 through 22:30
C. Cy: training current; available continuously from 17:00 through 23:00
D. Dee: training current; available continuously from 15:00 through 21:00

136. Exam 14 licensing scenario: An armed guard has completed the ordinary annual in-service course but has not completed the separate annual firearms course. No exemption applies. Which statement is correct?

A. Both annual course requirements must be satisfied for the armed registration
B. The ordinary annual course automatically includes every firearms renewal requirement
C. The firearms course is required only after a weapon has been discharged
D. The employer may replace firearms training with an equipment-signature sheet

137. Exam 14 safety scenario: The emergency plan assigns one guard to meet responders at Gate C and another to support evacuation. Both guards start directing evacuees. What is the most useful correction?

A. Have both guards remain together because duplicate effort always improves coverage
B. Cancel the responder-guide role because emergency crews can search the site unaided
C. Stop all evacuation activity until the two guards have identical assignments
D. Restore the responder-guide assignment while maintaining the evacuation function

138. Exam 14 patrol scenario: A patrol begins at 02:10 and takes 37 minutes without interruption. At what time does it finish?

A. The patrol finishes at 02:37 that morning
B. The patrol finishes at 03:07 that morning
C. The patrol finishes at 02:47 that morning
D. The patrol finishes at 03:47 that morning

139. Exam 14 New York law hypothetical: A person recognizes a substantial and unjustifiable risk of injury but consciously disregards it, grossly departing from reasonable conduct. Which mental-state description under Penal Law 15.05 fits?

A. Recklessness based on awareness and conscious disregard of the risk
B. Criminal negligence based on a failure to perceive the stated risk
C. Knowledge based only on the person's awareness of their own name
D. Intent based necessarily on a conscious objective to cause the injury

140. Exam 14 supervision scenario: An incident review identifies a useful procedural change. What action best turns the finding into a sustained improvement?

A. File the finding without responsibility because writing the review completes the corrective action
B. Assign an owner, update the approved procedure, train staff, and check implementation
C. Announce the change once and assume every future employee will learn it informally
D. Replace the incident record with a statement that the agency has always followed the change

141. Exam 14 licensing scenario: A seventeen-year-old applicant has completed pre-assignment training and wants a New York security guard registration card. Under section 89-h, what requirement is still unmet?

A. The applicant must be at least nineteen years of age
B. The applicant must be at least twenty-one years of age
C. The applicant must be at least twenty-five years of age
D. The applicant must be at least eighteen years of age

142. Exam 14 safety scenario: A temporary cable creates a trip hazard across a busy corridor. The guard may redirect traffic but may not alter electrical installations. What is the best immediate response?

A. Disconnect and splice the cable without knowing what equipment it supplies
B. Cover the cable with loose paper so visitors can step across it
C. Redirect pedestrians and request an approved correction by responsible staff
D. Ignore the cable unless a visitor has already fallen and reported an injury

143. Exam 14 patrol scenario: A vehicle patrol follows a 4.8-kilometer loop five times. An additional 1.6-kilometer trip is required after the loops. What total distance is traveled?

A. The total distance traveled is 24.0 kilometers
B. The total distance traveled is 26.4 kilometers
C. The total distance traveled is 25.6 kilometers
D. The total distance traveled is 32.0 kilometers

144. Exam 14 New York law hypothetical: Under Penal Law 110.00, which combination is required for an attempt to commit a crime?

A. An accidental outcome and a later decision to accept responsibility for it
B. Mere presence near a possible crime and an unrelated prior conviction
C. Knowledge of a crime's definition without any conduct directed toward committing it
D. Intent to commit the crime and conduct tending to effect its commission

145. Exam 14 supervision scenario: Site A submitted 45 of 60 reports on time, and Site B submitted 36 of 40 on time. What percentage of all reports from both sites was submitted on time?

A. The combined on-time submission rate is 75 percent
B. The combined on-time submission rate is 81 percent
C. The combined on-time submission rate is 82.5 percent
D. The combined on-time submission rate is 90 percent

146. Exam 14 licensing scenario: A registered guard's circumstances change so that information previously supplied with the registration is no longer accurate. Under section 89-h(11), what written-notice period applies to the guard?

A. Within fourteen calendar days after the change occurs
B. Within seven calendar days after the change occurs
C. Within twenty-one calendar days after the change occurs
D. Within thirty calendar days after the change occurs

147. Exam 14 safety scenario: A shelter instruction is issued for an external hazardous release. The site plan directs occupants to designated interior rooms and reserves ventilation shutdown for facilities staff. What should the guard do?

A. Send everyone outside to observe the source of the reported release
B. Guide occupants to the assigned rooms and relay the facilities task
C. Operate unfamiliar ventilation controls before communicating the shelter instruction
D. Open exterior doors widely so shelter occupants can monitor outside conditions

148. Exam 14 patrol scenario: At shift handover, 48 temporary badges were issued and 43 have been returned. Two of the unreturned badges are still with verified visitors on-site. How many other issued badges remain unexplained?

A. Three other issued badges remain unexplained
B. Five other issued badges remain unexplained
C. Seven other issued badges remain unexplained
D. Nine other issued badges remain unexplained

149. Exam 14 New York law hypothetical: One person commits an offense, and another intentionally aids that conduct while possessing the mental culpability required for the offense. What principle does Penal Law 20.00 establish?

A. Only the person performing the final physical act can ever be liable
B. Every nearby spectator is equally liable regardless of intent or assistance
C. The aiding person is exempt whenever no money changes hands between participants
D. The aiding person can be criminally liable for the other's conduct

150. Exam 14 supervision scenario: A supervisor learns that an operational problem remains after the corrective work was marked complete. What is the best response?

A. Rely on the completed status label and refuse to examine the continuing problem
B. Change the complaint date so the issue appears unrelated to the attempted correction
C. Reopen the issue, verify actual conditions, and revise the corrective action as needed
D. Tell guards to stop reporting the condition because the work order has been closed

Practice Exam 14: Answer Key

Use this key after completing all 150 questions. Full explanations begin on the following page.

Questions	Questions	Questions	Questions	Questions
1. D	**31.** A	**61.** B	**91.** C	**121.** A
2. A	**32.** B	**62.** C	**92.** B	**122.** C
3. B	**33.** D	**63.** A	**93.** A	**123.** D
4. C	**34.** C	**64.** C	**94.** D	**124.** B
5. A	**35.** D	**65.** D	**95.** C	**125.** C
6. D	**36.** C	**66.** B	**96.** B	**126.** A
7. D	**37.** A	**67.** B	**97.** A	**127.** D
8. C	**38.** B	**68.** C	**98.** A	**128.** B
9. B	**39.** C	**69.** D	**99.** D	**129.** C
10. A	**40.** B	**70.** A	**100.** D	**130.** C
11. C	**41.** D	**71.** D	**101.** C	**131.** A
12. A	**42.** A	**72.** C	**102.** B	**132.** D
13. D	**43.** C	**73.** B	**103.** C	**133.** A
14. B	**44.** A	**74.** A	**104.** D	**134.** B
15. C	**45.** D	**75.** D	**105.** B	**135.** B
16. B	**46.** B	**76.** B	**106.** A	**136.** A
17. D	**47.** A	**77.** C	**107.** D	**137.** D
18. A	**48.** D	**78.** A	**108.** A	**138.** C
19. C	**49.** B	**79.** B	**109.** B	**139.** A
20. D	**50.** C	**80.** A	**110.** C	**140.** B
21. A	**51.** B	**81.** C	**111.** A	**141.** D
22. B	**52.** D	**82.** D	**112.** D	**142.** C
23. B	**53.** C	**83.** A	**113.** C	**143.** C
24. C	**54.** A	**84.** B	**114.** B	**144.** D
25. A	**55.** D	**85.** C	**115.** D	**145.** B
26. D	**56.** B	**86.** D	**116.** A	**146.** A
27. A	**57.** A	**87.** A	**117.** C	**147.** B
28. C	**58.** C	**88.** D	**118.** B	**148.** A
29. B	**59.** A	**89.** B	**119.** B	**149.** D
30. D	**60.** D	**90.** C	**120.** D	**150.** C

Score: _____ / 150 Percentage: _____

Use missed questions to plan review. This practice score is not an official licensing result.

Practice Exam 14: Answer Key and Explanations

1. D - Section 70-a regulates advertising as well as actually conducting the business. Filing an application does not itself grant a license, and a different marketing label does not remove the requirement. The entrepreneur should obtain the necessary license before advertising regulated agency services. Customer interest and the absence of armed assignments do not create exceptions. [N1]

2. A - Accountability information helps emergency personnel decide where further checks may be needed. The guard should promptly relay the missing person's identity and last known location through the emergency plan. Being unaccounted for does not prove that someone is inside. It also does not justify sending untrained people into the building to resolve the uncertainty. [S1]

3. B - Authorization must match the conditions of the present visit. The available host contact gives the guard a legitimate way to resolve the missing approval while maintaining the access boundary. Yesterday's entry and knowledge of an employee's name are not substitutes. Changing the record to make approval appear current would also undermine the reliability of the access process.

4. C - CPL 140.30 makes actual commission by the arrested person part of private-person felony arrest authority. Convincing information does not replace that statutory condition. The rule differs from simply borrowing a police officer's reasonable-cause standard. The guard should understand the narrower authority before acting; a uniform, client promise, or employment connection cannot supply the missing requirement. [P1]

5. A - The regulation requires regular, frequent, and consistent guidance, instruction, oversight, and superintendence. Remote placement does not remove those responsibilities. A complaint-only model misses problems that clients have not observed or reported. The licensee should establish a practical pattern of contact and review that checks performance, communicates expectations, and follows up on issues across the assigned sites. [L7]

6. D - The statute requires licensing for each office or branch maintained for the regulated business. A branch is not automatically covered merely because its owner already operates a licensed principal office. Licensing should be addressed before the additional operation begins. Moving the original certificate or waiting for the first invoice does not satisfy that requirement. [N1]

7. D - Exit-route safeguards must remain in proper working order. A wedge can defeat a fire door's protective function even when it makes routine movement more convenient. Removing the unauthorized obstruction allows the functioning door to close and latch. The guard should report the condition so the recurring delivery practice can be corrected through responsible site management. [S2]

8. C - A seal number is useful only when compared with the expected record. The mismatch triggers the stated exception procedure, not an assumption of theft or permission to rewrite the documentation. Holding the vehicle at the assigned point lets receiving resolve the discrepancy. Breaking the seal or releasing the delivery would bypass the required verification process.

9. B - For an offense other than a felony, CPL 140.30 requires that the person actually committed the offense in the arresting person's presence. A report from another employee does not supply the guard's missing presence. The guard should communicate available facts to police and follow lawful site procedures. Client requests do not expand statutory private-person arrest authority. [P1]

10. A - Recitation shows familiarity with words, but a demonstration tests whether the guard can perform the task in the correct sequence. A controlled check lets the supervisor identify and correct misunderstandings before operational demand. Waiting for an emergency increases consequences. Teaching others should follow confirmed competence rather than being used as a substitute for assessing it.

11. C - Section 70-a expressly allows a licensed private investigator to perform watch, guard or patrol agency services. That permission does not eliminate applicable employment, guard registration, insurance, or operational requirements. The reverse licensing relationship is different: a watch, guard or patrol license does not authorize private investigation services. The distinction concerns business authority, not police powers. [N1]

12. A - The stated procedure gives the guard a practical way to restore responder access. Clearing the approach and directing the ambulance to the patient reduces avoidable delay. Delivery paperwork can wait. Moving an injured person merely for convenience may create additional risk, while allowing unloading to continue leaves the known obstruction in the emergency route.

13. D - A fast camera displays a time later than the actual time, so the verified six-minute offset must be subtracted from 16:08. The result is 16:02. Adding the offset would move the estimate in the wrong direction. The report should preserve the displayed timestamp and separately explain the correction, including the basis for the clock check.

14. B - CPL 140.30 permits a qualifying private-person felony arrest anywhere within the state. The county limitation applies to arrests for offenses other than felonies. Crossing a county boundary therefore does not itself remove the stated felony authority. The provision does not grant nationwide authority, and every other applicable arrest and force requirement remains relevant to any actual action. [P1]

15. C - The continuous-coverage requirement makes the immediate issue a staffing gap, not merely an inaccurate schedule. The supervisor should arrange authorized relief, communicate interim instructions, and confirm coverage. Falsifying attendance hides the problem. Moving staff without considering other essential posts may simply relocate the gap; any adjustment should account for the whole assignment and actual available resources.

16. B - The Department of State requires the qualifying applicant to be a principal in the business entity. Expertise supplied by an outside consultant does not automatically satisfy that organizational requirement. The applicant need not be the sole owner merely because qualification is required. The agency should establish a qualifying arrangement that meets both experience and business-role requirements. [L1]

17. D - Water near electrical equipment must be treated as a potential electrical hazard. The guard should prevent exposure and direct people through the available safe route, then report the condition to responsible personnel. Walking slowly or carrying someone does not establish electrical safety. Operating switches near the flooded area is not an appropriate unqualified response. [S8]

18. A - There are eight minutes from 23:52 to midnight and seventeen minutes from midnight to 00:17. Adding those intervals gives twenty-five minutes. The date change must be handled explicitly rather than subtracting clock displays as if both occurred on the same date. Accurate elapsed time supports a useful response review without changing either original timestamp.

19. C - CPL 140.35 allows an arrest pursuant to section 140.30 at any hour of the day or night. Time alone is not the barrier described in the question. This permission does not remove the substantive conditions for the arrest or limits on force. A client's consent is not the source of authority for a nighttime private-person arrest. [P2]

20. D - The conflict should be resolved through the authorized process so service commitments and guard instructions remain aligned. With no immediate emergency, there is time to clarify scope and obtain the required approval. Informal permanent changes create confusion between shifts. Automatic rejection also ignores legitimate client needs that may be addressed through a properly documented revision.

21. A - The equivalent-experience rule can recognize qualifying security work performed for an employer outside the licensed agency industry. The work must meet the required duration, duties, and employment conditions, and the Department evaluates the evidence. A manufacturing employer does not automatically disqualify the experience. Equivalence also does not waive the examination or other licensing requirements. [N9]

22. B - An evacuation route must be usable under the conditions actually present. The plan's clear alternate stairway offers the approved way around the smoke hazard. Familiarity with the normal route does not make it safe. Waiting at desks or independently selecting an elevator could delay protective action and conflict with the building's emergency procedures. [S1]

23. B - Exact matching requires every character to appear in the specified position. R7K-482 matches the instruction, while the alternatives change a letter or transpose digits. A similar-looking code is not equivalent authorization. The guard should compare carefully and use the established exception process when a credential fails the check rather than silently correcting it to fit expectations.

24. C - CPL 140.35 generally requires informing the arrested person of the reason, while recognizing resistance, flight, and other circumstances that make the procedure impractical. The stated resistance fits that exception. It does not authorize a false reason or create a universal exemption from explanation. The arrest and any physical force must still satisfy their separate legal requirements. [P2]

25. A - The available written procedure provides the immediate operational standard. Reviewing it with both guards corrects inconsistency and allows questions to be addressed without making the disagreement personal. Separate methods create uneven access control. The supervisor can consider improvement suggestions later, but current performance should follow the approved procedure until an authorized change is issued and communicated.

26. D - The supervisory alternative specifies two years supervising and reviewing at least three people performing the relevant services. The supervision must be the primary duties and activities of the qualifying position. A management title alone does not establish equivalence. The applicant should document the workers supervised, actual responsibilities, and duration for the Department's assessment of eligibility. [N9]

27. A - The substance is unidentified, and the guard lacks the training and equipment to manage the release. Isolating the area and activating the designated response prevents unnecessary exposure. Testing, mixing, or moving the substance may spread contamination or produce additional hazards. Responders should receive the location, visible conditions, and any safely available identifying information about the container. [S9]

28. C - The active credential is mandatory in every case. Once that condition is met, either a host escort or verified service authorization is sufficient for the second part. The applicant with an active credential and verified authorization therefore qualifies. An escort cannot repair an inactive credential, and an active credential alone does not meet the complete rule.

29. B - The ordinary procedure in CPL 140.40 includes the arresting person's prompt filing of an appropriate accusatory instrument with the proper court. Police custody does not make every responsibility disappear. The statute contains additional procedures and exceptions for specified situations. Private sentencing, release fees, and destruction of source notes are not substitutes for the stated court-related obligation. [P3]

30. D - A fair assessment considers the allegation, the employee's account, and relevant records before drawing a conclusion. Preserving the logs prevents useful evidence from being lost while the matter is reviewed. Seniority does not prove that the round occurred, and a complaint does not prove it was skipped. The supervisor should document findings and follow the established response process.

31. A - A duplicate replaces evidence of an existing license; it does not create a new licensing period. Section 76 ties the duplicate to the unexpired portion of the original term once the Department is satisfied about the loss or destruction. The holder should therefore retain the original expiration date in renewal planning and business compliance records. [N3]

32. B - Scene support should make care easier and preserve access for arriving responders. The guard can calmly move spectators back, maintain privacy, and guide medical personnel. Witness interviews and speculation about diagnosis should not interfere with treatment. The assigned role complements the trained provider's work and avoids introducing unnecessary distractions during an urgent response. [S5]

33. D - Alder totals 630 meters, Birch 670 meters, Cedar 680 meters, and Dogwood 650 meters. The shortest complete route is therefore Alder. Comparing just the first segment would incorrectly favor Birch. All required segments must be included. The question assumes each route is approved and usable, so no additional safety or access constraint changes the comparison.

34. C - Subdivision three addresses a person assisting at an officer's direction and permits nondeadly force within the stated reasonable-necessity limit, unless the person knows the arrest is unauthorized. Assistance is not a license to punish or use unlimited force. The guard must distinguish this directed-assistance rule from the separate rule governing a private person acting independently. [P4]

35. D - A repeated error across several workers can indicate a problem in the instruction, communication, or training process. Reviewing those common factors helps identify a correction that prevents recurrence. It does not rule out individual accountability, but avoids an unsupported conspiracy assumption. Approval of a document is not proof that people understand or can apply it correctly in practice.

36. C - Section 76 specifies a ten-dollar nonrefundable fee for a duplicate license certificate or identification card. This is distinct from an initial application, branch application, or renewal fee. Identifying the exact transaction avoids applying the wrong fee schedule. The replacement remains subject to the original license's expiration and the Department's requirements for establishing loss or destruction. [N3]

37. A - The question supplies a specific emergency instruction for an abnormal battery condition. The guard should apply it without adding an untrained handling task. Moving the battery could expose the guard and others along the route. Concealing the condition or waiting for noise to stop delays the prescribed protective response and leaves occupants unnecessarily close.

38. B - A precise location lets dispatch identify the affected access point and direct help efficiently. Building, floor, and door label are more useful than descriptions that depend on personal familiarity or past events. The guard should add relevant observed conditions when available. Clear naming reduces the chance of sending personnel to the wrong entrance or searching unnecessarily.

39. C - Section 35.15 recognizes an exception when an initial aggressor withdraws, effectively communicates withdrawal, and the other person persists with unlawful force or its threatened imminent use. Meeting that exception does not erase earlier conduct or authorize unlimited force. Any claimed defensive response must still satisfy the remaining necessity, proportionality, and applicable deadly-force conditions in the statute. [P5]

40. B - Divide the twelve incomplete entries by the 160 required entries, then multiply by one hundred. The result is 7.5 percent. The denominator must match the complete set being assessed, not only the defective entries. This measure describes documentation completeness; it does not prove whether a patrol occurred, so supervisors should investigate the reasons behind the missing information.

41. D - Section 78 directs filing six weeks before expiration unless the application includes the prescribed late filing fee. The applicant must also satisfy the renewal requirements, including the applicable fee and bond. Early preparation allows missing materials to be corrected. The filing deadline should not be confused with permission to operate after a license expires. [N4]

42. A - The plan anticipates a communication failure and identifies an available alternative. Using the safe backup preserves timely notification instead of allowing equipment troubleshooting to delay the emergency report. The guard should communicate essential location and hazard information, then report the radio problem when practical. Assuming someone else has called leaves a critical task unverified.

43. C - The reports identify both a location and a recurring time pattern. Directing additional observation there makes the adjustment responsive to the available evidence while retaining required coverage elsewhere. Convenience alone is not a sound basis for priority. The supervisor should review whether the change improves detection or prevention and update the patrol plan through the approved process.

44. A - Defensive force under section 35.15 concerns reasonably perceived unlawful physical force or its imminent use, subject to the statute's conditions. The scenario supplies neither that threat nor another justification. Retaliation to restore respect does not serve a defensive purpose. Lack of an intended visible injury and a client's preference do not turn punishment into lawful self-defense. [P5]

45. D - Useful feedback identifies the performance gap and demonstrates the expected result. Here, the supervisor should explain which facts are missing, such as time, location, observations, actions, and notifications. Length alone is not the goal. Secret rewriting conceals the learning need, while accepting vague statements leaves readers unable to understand what happened or what remains unresolved.

46. B - Section 78 prohibits carrying on the regulated business during any interval between license expiration and renewal. An application or payment receipt is not itself a renewed license. The owner must address the lapse through the Department and arrange lawful service continuity. Existing clients, copied paperwork, and a pending application do not create an operating exception. [N4]

47. A - First-aid response begins with assessing whether the scene is safe. Uncontrolled vehicle movement can injure the rescuer, the patient, or bystanders and complicate the emergency. The guard should summon appropriate help and address access hazards within training and authority. A rapid response should still avoid creating another casualty or delaying the necessary medical assistance. [S5]

48. D - The backup procedure preserves an honest record when the normal device fails. It should show what the guard actually did, when it occurred, and why the electronic confirmation is absent. Inventing a scan or marking unvisited checkpoints complete misrepresents performance. A clear manual entry also helps distinguish an equipment problem from a patrol coverage failure.

49. B - Section 35.15 includes defense of a third person against reasonably perceived unlawful physical force or its imminent use. The response remains limited by reasonable necessity and the statute's other conditions. A completed injury is not required before imminent danger can be addressed. Reputation alone does not determine the appropriate response, and protecting someone does not authorize punishment. [P5]

50. C - The stated policy requires action when fitness may be impaired. The supervisor should assess the immediate operational risk and arrange safe coverage or relief through approved channels. Waiting for a collision defeats the purpose of the report. Pressure to hurry or conceal fatigue can worsen the situation and prevents the next supervisor from making informed staffing decisions.

51. B - The ordinary notice provision in section 79 requires written notification of charges at least fifteen days before the hearing and an opportunity to be heard personally or through counsel. The statute separately addresses temporary suspension. Distinguishing ordinary proceedings from that exception avoids treating every administrative action as if identical timing and procedural conditions applied. [N5]

52. D - Extinguisher training does not make an unsafe firefighting attempt appropriate. A threatened escape path means the guard should withdraw and follow the emergency response procedure. Portable extinguishers are intended for limited, controllable conditions within the employer's policy and training. Staying beside the fire or moving beyond it can eliminate the ability to leave safely. [S7]

53. C - An open door may indicate a security failure, an authorized activity, or another condition requiring assessment. The post order defines the guard's immediate role and limits solo entry. Safe observation and notification preserve useful information without an unapproved search. Closing the matter without reporting or removing property could obscure the circumstances that need to be examined.

54. A - The trespass provision permits a person lawfully on the premises to use nondeadly force when reasonably believed necessary to prevent or terminate the criminal trespass. The scenario excludes the separate circumstances addressed by deadly-force provisions. Necessity still limits the response. A demand from the owner or later punishment does not supply an independent justification for greater force. [P22]

55. D - Having guards describe their own actions reveals whether the instruction was understood and where clarification is needed. Silence can reflect uncertainty rather than comprehension. The supervisor should correct gaps before the new roles are needed and provide usable written references. A brief understanding check supports coordinated performance more directly than assumptions based on attendance or lack of objections.

56. B - Section 79 identifies a material misstatement in a license application as a ground for Department action. Invented qualifying employment goes directly to whether the applicant meets a licensing condition. The applicant should submit truthful, supportable information rather than a persuasive fiction. Ordinary scheduling choices and lawful business disagreements do not describe the stated misconduct. [N5]

57. A - The marked location does not establish that usable equipment is available. The guard should report the missing extinguisher and initiate the approved replacement process. A decorative substitute or inaccurate record hides the deficiency. Moving another extinguisher without coordination can create a second unprotected location rather than resolve the original problem through a controlled correction.

58. C - A poor photograph match creates an identity-verification problem, not automatic proof of wrongdoing. The authorized secondary process can resolve the discrepancy using reliable records. Confidence and an unknown visitor's opinion are weak substitutes. The guard should maintain the access requirement while treating the person professionally and referring any confirmed credential issue through the appropriate channel.

59. A - Section 35.25 addresses preventing or terminating larceny or criminal mischief involving property other than premises, and limits the authorized force to nondeadly force reasonably believed necessary. A high price does not remove that limit. The opposite claim that all force is always barred also misstates the provision. Other legal grounds would require their own qualifying facts. [P6]

60. D - A required control remains in effect until an authorized change is made. Seniority can provide useful practical insight, but it does not create permission to disregard the instruction. The supervisor should correct the shortcut, explain its consequence, and invite improvement proposals through the proper process. Waiting for a complaint allows inconsistent screening to become an informal routine.

61. B - Section 84 prohibits specified interference with lawful, peaceful picketing and employees' labor rights. A client's request cannot convert prohibited conduct into an authorized security service. The agency should separate legitimate protection duties from interference with protected activity. Property ownership, extra compensation, and use of unarmed staff do not remove the prohibition described here. [N6]

62. C - The specified interval includes 09:20 and continues through 11:49. Therefore, 11:49 is within the permit period, while 09:19 is too early and both later choices occur after validity ends. This checks the written time condition only. Starting within the period does not grant permission to continue beyond the permit or ignore other hot-work controls.

63. A - The policy applies to people, not just vehicles or credential scans. The second occupant therefore needs an individual authorization check. Sharing transportation does not establish equal access rights. A complete record should reflect who actually entered under what authority. The guard should resolve the exception through the site's process without inventing an additional scan or approval.

64. C - Section 120.15 addresses intentional placement or attempted placement of another in fear through physical menace. Actual injury is not required by that definition. The supplied facts match that conduct, while the other options concern possession, unlawful entry with criminal intent, or property damage. A guard should document the gesture and circumstances rather than rely only on an offense label. [P16]

65. D - The alternate channel addresses a conflict in handling the complaint and supports a fair review. The employee should be able to use it, and relevant information should be preserved. Retaliatory conditions, destruction of records, or unnecessary disclosure undermine the process. The supervisor should follow the established reporting arrangement rather than control the outcome of a complaint about themselves.

66. B - Section 84 prohibits the covered services from being furnished on a contingent or percentage basis, including compensation dependent on the result achieved. A signed agreement does not cure a prohibited fee arrangement. The agency should use a lawful compensation structure for its services. Reducing the percentage still leaves the same prohibited basis of payment. [N6]

67. B - The site procedure requires matching protection to the material and task through the safety data sheet and qualified guidance. Availability, container size, and liquid color do not establish glove suitability. The guard should enforce the stated process rather than select chemical protection without the necessary information. Preventing premature handling is the useful action within this role.

68. C - Partial information can still help if its limits are clear. Recording the characters actually observed preserves evidence without pretending to know more than the guard saw. Guessing can misdirect later inquiries or implicate an unrelated vehicle. Omitting the visible portion loses useful detail. The report should distinguish observation, uncertainty, and any later verified information about the vehicle.

69. D - Section 240.26 includes specified physical contact committed with intent to harass, annoy, or alarm. The intentional shove described fits that provision without requiring the physical-injury element of an assault theory. The other listed offenses involve different conduct and elements. The guard should record what happened and the available evidence of purpose, leaving charging decisions to appropriate authorities. [P17]

70. A - The proposed exchange directly links a benefit to weakening a security control. The agency's stated rule therefore calls for declining and reporting it while applying the normal check. A small value, private setting, or promise of a single exception does not change the purpose of the offer. Reporting also lets management address repeated pressure from the contractor.

71. D - Section 84 addresses both use of the licensed name and advertising that suggests official police or governmental status. Correcting only the font or audience would leave the misleading representation intact. The business should identify itself accurately under its licensed name. Private licensing authorizes specified commercial services and does not make the agency a government department. [N6]

72. C - The plan makes authorized clearance the condition for reentry. Alarm silence alone does not establish that the hazard has ended or that emergency personnel have completed their work. The guard should communicate the waiting instruction consistently and obtain updates through the designated channel. Personal impressions and smaller groups do not replace the required clearance.

73. B - Separate accounts reduce the risk that one person's description shapes everyone else's recollection. The guard should use neutral prompts and distinguish what each witness personally observed from information learned later. Seeking consensus or supplying desired details can hide real differences. Those differences may be important to the eventual assessment, even when the witnesses are acting honestly.

74. A - Second-degree reckless endangerment concerns reckless conduct creating a substantial risk of serious physical injury. The definition focuses on the dangerous risk and mental state rather than requiring a completed injury. The victim's job and an unrelated theft are not required elements. An incident report should describe the conduct and exposure that made the risk substantial. [P18]

75. D - Four posts multiplied by eighteen hours require seventy-two post-hours. Dividing by six hours per assignment shift gives twelve shifts. The result counts assignments, not necessarily twelve different employees. The exercise excludes breaks and overlap; an actual staffing plan must also account for qualifications, relief, availability, and any additional conditions that affect safe and lawful deployment.

76. B - Section 82 generally restricts disclosure of information acquired on assigned work, but expressly recognizes information the employee is required by law to disclose. The employee should follow the actual legal requirement and appropriate employer procedures. This exception is not blanket permission to discuss assignments publicly. A coworker's absolute reading overlooks the statutory qualification. [L10]

77. C - A near miss can reveal a hazard before it causes injury. Accurate reporting allows management to review visibility, pedestrian separation, traffic control, and work practices. The guard should describe what occurred without inventing harm. Ignoring the event or treating it as a private dispute loses an opportunity to correct the conditions at the crossing.

78. A - Naming the source makes clear that the statement comes from the tenant rather than the guard's direct observation. Attribution lets a reviewer assess the source and seek clarification if needed. Unsupported certainty conceals the evidence gap. The guard should record their own observations separately, including the time of arrival and the condition actually seen then.

79. B - Section 190.25 includes pretending to be a public servant and acting to induce another to submit to or rely on that pretended authority. The stated false official claim and compliance demand fit that framework. Clothing unfamiliarity or a request alone does not establish the other listed offenses. The guard should verify claimed official authority through trusted procedures. [P20]

80. A - Independent review separates custody and issue activity from final approval of discrepancies. That makes errors or misuse harder to conceal and helps explain legitimate adjustments. Removing records or automatically treating shortages as consumption defeats reconciliation. The supervisor should use the required review process and preserve enough detail to connect items received, issued, returned, and adjusted in the inventory.

81. C - The insignia rule prohibits designs similar to police or governmental insignia and displays that could deceive a reasonable person about law-enforcement authority. Accurate private-security identification supports the rule's purpose. Stitching itself is not the problem. The agency should evaluate the overall impression of the proposed patch before purchasing or issuing it to employees. [L7]

82. D - Notification does not remove a hazard that remains physically present. The guard should continue the authorized protective measure and follow up until responsible personnel resolve the condition. Reopening the walkway prematurely defeats the purpose of the report. Visitor consent and close observation from beneath the material do not provide an adequate substitute for exposure control.

83. A - Seventy-two hours equals three complete twenty-four-hour days. Starting Monday at 14:30, the successive endpoints are Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday at 14:30. The guard should arrange authorized preservation before that deadline if the footage is needed. This calculation follows the retention period supplied in the question, not a universal legal rule governing every recording system.

84. B - Section 195.05 addresses intentional obstruction of official functions through specified means, including physical force or interference. The scenario supplies both a lawful official function and deliberate physical interference with it. It does not describe taking property, possessing stolen goods, or burglary. The guard should report the specific obstructive conduct and support responder access within lawful authority. [P21]

85. C - Evaluation should connect the procedure's objectives with evidence of actual use and results. Observed compliance and relevant patrol outcomes provide a basis for judging whether the change is effective. Distribution of an email establishes only communication, not performance. Promotional references and confidence are weak substitutes for checking what guards do and whether the intended problem is improving.

86. D - The regulation specifically addresses guards wearing military-style uniforms and calls for prominent display of the state-issued registration card on the outer garment. Keeping the card elsewhere does not meet that display instruction. The requirement supports visible identification of the guard's status; it does not transform the registration card into a badge of police authority. [N9]

87. A - A suspicious substance accompanied by a threat should not be handled, smelled, or moved through occupied areas by an untrained guard. Keeping people clear and notifying responders limits possible exposure and disturbance. The guard should provide the location and what was observed. Further assessment and handling belong to personnel trained and equipped for the situation. [S11]

88. D - A broken seal is a custody discrepancy that should remain visible in the documentation. Recording and reporting it allows the evidence custodian to decide the appropriate next steps. Quietly replacing the seal or signing an inaccurate condition statement hides an important fact. Personal examination may further disturb the material without resolving who previously accessed it or why.

89. B - Section 215.40 includes suppressing physical evidence by concealment, alteration, or destruction with the specified belief and intent concerning an official or prospective proceeding. The deliberate deletion described is directed at preventing evidentiary use. Routine authorized retention is a different situation. A guard should preserve relevant material and promptly report suspected interference through the designated evidence procedures. [P19]

90. C - An unresolved defect needs ownership and a clear status so it does not disappear between shifts. Recording who will act, what protection is in place, and when follow-up is expected makes the report actionable. Deleting the issue or falsely closing it hides the risk. Repetition without responsibility also fails to move the problem toward verified correction.

91. C - The company identification-card rule requires surrender within five business days after termination. The employer's termination reporting also addresses whether the card was returned, and surrendered cards belong in the former employee's personnel file. This question concerns the agency-issued identification card. It should not be confused with a state registration card or a building access credential. [N9]

92. B - The two verified groups contain 192 plus 36, or 228 employees, with no overlap. Subtracting 228 from the roster total of 245 leaves 17 unaccounted for. This is an accountability discrepancy, not proof that all 17 remain inside. Their identities and last known information should be passed promptly through the emergency accountability process for follow-up.

93. A - The photographs were created for the assignment and remain subject to the stated release policy. Keeping them in the approved system supports the incident record while limiting unauthorized distribution. Removing a location label does not create permission to share. Deleting useful evidence to avoid requests is also inappropriate; authorized personnel should handle any legitimate disclosure decision.

94. D - The first part of section 215.40 covers knowingly making, devising, or preparing false physical evidence with intent that it be used in an official or prospective proceeding. Actual introduction is not the only covered conduct. An honest correction or an unsigned draft is not automatically equivalent. The key features are knowing falsity and the specified evidentiary purpose. [P19]

95. C - Document control helps every guard work from the same authorized instruction. Issuing the revision, withdrawing obsolete copies, and confirming acknowledgment reduce conflicting practices. Changing a date without changing content creates a misleading record. Rumor does not establish reliable communication. The supervisor should retain required historical records separately while ensuring operational copies clearly identify the current approved procedure.

96. B - Section 81 requires covered nonguard employees to furnish the verified employee statement before employment. The section expressly excludes security guards and their employment, which follow the separate guard framework. A payroll clerk's administrative duties make the distinction relevant. The employer should follow the applicable personnel and fingerprinting requirements rather than substitute a client contract or firearms certificate. [N8]

97. A - An automatic shutdown may be protecting people or equipment from an unsafe condition. The post instructions reserve reset decisions for the control operator. The guard should report the alarm and observed conditions without interfering with that safeguard. Restarting, suppressing alarms, or involving an untrained visitor introduces actions outside the assigned role and may obscure the cause.

98. A - The trusted callback procedure verifies the request independently of information controlled by the caller. Knowledge of a public address or an urgent tone does not establish authority. Unlocking first removes the protection before verification occurs. The guard should maintain the access boundary, contact the authorized person through the trusted record, and document the outcome of the request.

99. D - Section 155.05 requires the relevant intent to deprive or appropriate along with wrongful taking, obtaining, or withholding. The stipulated honest mistake removes the intent identified in this question. Larceny does not universally require nighttime conduct, forced entry, or violence. A guard should investigate the available facts through lawful procedures rather than infer intent from possession alone. [P7]

100. D - Prompted performance shows the trainee can follow assistance, but it does not yet establish independent execution. A controlled unprompted demonstration tests recall, sequence, and decision points while allowing safe correction. The supervisor should assess the actual task requirements and document readiness. A busy assignment should not become the first opportunity to discover that essential steps still require coaching.

101. C - The employer checklist requires more than merely collecting an image of a card. Registry verification addresses whether registration is valid and whether required training is current. A copied card may not reflect later changes in status. The employer should complete and document the prescribed checks before relying on the applicant's credentials for a security assignment. [L4]

102. B - The combination of injury and visible hazards calls for emergency assistance and scene control. The guard should provide clear location information and keep others from entering the dangerous area. Improvised rescue tools or vehicle movement can worsen injury and exposure. Assistance should remain within training while qualified responders manage rescue, medical care, and hazardous conditions. [S5]

103. C - Individual accounts support accountability by linking an action to its actual user. A shared login weakens that link and makes error review, access control, and investigation more difficult. It does not necessarily disable alarms or prevent all review. The supervisor should provide approved individual access and address convenience concerns without sacrificing reliable attribution in the patrol system.

104. D - The robbery definition includes force used in the course of larceny to prevent or overcome resistance to the taking or to retention immediately after the taking. The timing and purpose of the force matter. Mobility of the goods, insurance plans, and the absence of window damage do not resolve that element. Reports should preserve those relevant facts. [P8]

105. B - The timing pattern suggests reviewing the transition process rather than making an unrelated assumption about individuals. Coverage gaps, missing information, and unclear ownership can all appear during handover. Examining those factors supports a targeted correction. Removing complaints from records hides evidence, while automatic discipline may leave the underlying process failure unchanged across future shifts and employees.

106. A - The published agency requirements address both insurance limits and specified coverage, including false arrest or false imprisonment. Meeting numerical limits does not fix an exclusion of a required risk. The agency should obtain evidence of compliant coverage from its insurer. Employee waivers and a client's property policy do not establish the agency's required insurance protection. [L1]

107. D - Heat precautions work best when built into the assignment before someone becomes ill. Providing water, shaded breaks, and a clear reporting process supports early recognition and response. Waiting for incapacity defeats prevention. Staff should be able to report symptoms without pressure to continue; the supervisor can then apply the site's emergency and relief procedures. [S6]

108. A - The assigned task is to report an information-security condition, not inspect private records. Limiting observation and using the approved reporting channel reduces unnecessary disclosure while still documenting the problem. Browsing, personal photography, or broad email distribution would enlarge the exposure. The guard should describe the unsecured device and location without copying details unrelated to the security response.

109. B - Section 140.20 requires knowingly entering or remaining unlawfully in a building with intent to commit a crime there. It does not require breaking a door or window. An unlocked entrance therefore does not defeat the stated elements. Equally, entry alone is not enough. The unlawful presence and criminal intent must still be established from the relevant facts. [P9]

110. C - The first group provides fifteen guard-hours at twenty-eight dollars, totaling $420. The second also provides fifteen guard-hours, but at thirty dollars, totaling $450. Adding the two charges gives $870. Each group must be calculated at its own rate. Applying a single rate or counting only hours without the number of guards produces a different, incorrect total.

111. A - The Department lists the surety bond and, when guards are employed, the liability insurance requirement separately. They are different instruments serving different obligations; evidence of one is not automatically evidence of the other. The application should contain each required item. A purchase order or an employee's personal policy does not satisfy the agency's bond requirement. [L1]

112. D - The guard should respond to the actual loss of safe visibility, not simply continue the normal routing pattern. The available approved alternative allows movement while the failure is reported. Concealing the defect or treating the outage as a reason to ignore it undermines the emergency plan. Responsible personnel need timely information to restore the equipment.

113. C - A failed access control needs correction, but the temporary measure must preserve emergency escape. The guard should notify responsible personnel and use an approved interim arrangement, such as assigned observation where authorized. An improvised chain or furniture can create a different safety hazard. Actual door condition should be documented even when the electronic display appears normal.

114. B - Section 165.40 covers knowing possession of stolen property with intent to benefit someone other than the owner or impede the owner's recovery. The scenario states the latter purpose directly. It does not require the possessor to be the original thief. Threatening gestures, annoying contact, and unlawful building entry are different elements from those supplied in this question. [P23]

115. D - A prompt coordinated response can limit further distribution and establish what information reached whom. The supervisor should follow the stated containment and reporting process, preserve necessary facts, and avoid unsupported assumptions. Internal recipients may still lack authorization. Silence or deleting one copy does not reverse the disclosure and can delay the organization's ability to manage the incident appropriately.

116. A - Section 170.8 requires the licensee to retain records of transactions relating to the regulated business for three years. That baseline should be distinguished from requirements governing particular employee documents or records affected by pending litigation. A retention schedule should identify record categories accurately. Applying the shortest period from an unrelated category could cause premature destruction. [N9]

117. C - Floodwater near electrical distribution equipment presents a potentially lethal hazard. The guard should prevent entry and request qualified assistance rather than improvise isolation. Ordinary footwear, a second person, or a metal tool does not establish a safe electrical method. The immediate guard function is to keep people away and communicate the location and conditions accurately. [S8]

118. B - The stated procedure provides protection, supervision, and a coordinated way to locate and verify the caregiver. The guard should reassure the child and share necessary information through authorized channels. Unsupervised searching, private transport, or excessive public disclosure introduces avoidable risks. Any handover should follow the site's verification process rather than simply accepting the first person who claims custody.

119. B - Section 140.05 addresses knowingly entering or remaining unlawfully in or upon premises. Valid revocation of permission and knowing continued presence supply the relevant facts here, with no higher-grade circumstances stated. The other options require conduct not described. A guard should distinguish the offense elements from the separate questions of arrest authority, force, and site response procedures. [P10]

120. D - Specific records make the discussion about performance rather than personal character. The supervisor should hear relevant circumstances, explain the coverage impact, and set clear expectations using the agency's process. Public criticism and unauthorized threats undermine constructive correction. Ignoring a recurring issue also leaves other guards and client coverage affected without a documented plan for improvement and follow-up.

121. A - The advance-statement rule requires a stated limit on periodic services unless the applicable written arrangement provides otherwise. Where a limit exists, exceeding it requires the client's written consent. This prevents the agency from treating an initial authorization as unlimited spending authority. The supervisor should arrange the extension through the authorized contracting process before extra services proceed. [L9]

122. C - An exit must be usable, not merely identified by a sign. Stacked cartons that restrict opening create an immediate escape problem. The guard should arrange safe clearance through the appropriate site process and report the condition. Contents and the next drill date do not change the need to keep the required route available for evacuation. [S2]

123. D - A dated supplement preserves both the original record and the later correction. It lets reviewers understand when the additional information was recorded and which event it concerns. Silent rewriting hides the record's history, while attributing the observation to someone else misstates its source. The system provides a transparent method, so the omission should be corrected through that method.

124. B - The statute expressly states that an ownership interest in the equipment is not a defense to the specified emergency-communication interference. The other options concern elements the prosecution would still need to establish. Ownership therefore should not be treated as automatic permission to disable the device for that purpose. The report should describe conduct, timing, and context accurately. [P11]

125. C - Prior security experience does not establish familiarity with a particular site's equipment, emergency roles, or access rules. A focused orientation and understanding check address those differences before independent duty. The supervisor should emphasize critical actions and available support. Uniforms, locker information, and improvisation do not replace the local knowledge needed to carry out the assignment reliably.

126. A - Section 173.2 provides a retention rule for reports of services and an extension when pending litigation requires the records. Reaching the ordinary retention age does not end that litigation-related obligation. The agency should preserve the relevant report through completion of the litigation. A personal copy or an incomplete substitute does not reliably preserve the agency's record. [L9]

127. D - The stated checklist identifies the conditions for access, and neither has been met. Confined-space hazards cannot be ruled out by a short planned visit or a guard's casual inspection. Holding access and contacting the authorized supervisor preserves the permit process. A general visitor pass does not establish that required entry controls or emergency arrangements exist. [S4]

128. B - Different gates can support different screening, clearance, and traffic needs. The written instruction assigns service vehicles to Gate B, so physical availability at Gate A is not permission to use it. The guard should give clear directions and refer genuine exceptions through the authorized channel. Closing all access would add a restriction the scenario does not require.

129. C - The statutory definition includes physical injury causing protracted loss or impairment of a bodily organ's function, among other serious consequences. It is not interchangeable with embarrassment or ordinary inconvenience. A guard should record observed conditions and obtain medical assistance rather than attempt a definitive diagnosis. Precise injury terminology matters when later reviewers assess the elements of an offense. [P13]

130. C - A checkpoint may protect a specific risk or contractual requirement that is not obvious from convenience alone. Reviewing its purpose and obtaining required authorization makes the change accountable. Silent removal or false completion records disconnect reported service from actual coverage. The supervisor should communicate any approved revision clearly and check that the remaining route still meets the assignment's objectives.

131. A - The guidance requires the eight-hour annual in-service course each calendar year and two such courses within the registration's effective and expiration dates for renewal. One course does not cover the entire two-year cycle. Informal agency briefings cannot be substituted automatically. The guard and employer should track completion dates against the actual registration period and requirements. [L11]

132. D - The emergency equipment must remain accessible before it is needed. Removing the obstruction through the appropriate event staff preserves the known equipment location and avoids delay during a response. Hiding it elsewhere creates a different access problem. Relying on guests' memory or waiting for an emergency leaves a preventable barrier to urgent assistance.

133. A - An inclusive range allows both endpoints and every whole-number space between them. Space 224 falls between 210 and 229. Space 209 is below the range, while 230 and 292 are above it. The guard should apply the printed boundary as written and seek authorization for any exception rather than extending the range for convenience.

134. B - Intent concerns a conscious objective to cause the relevant result or engage in the defined conduct. The scenario expressly supplies that objective. Recklessness instead concerns awareness and disregard of a substantial, unjustifiable risk, while criminal negligence concerns failure to perceive such risk. Those concepts should not displace a directly stated purpose to cause the property damage. [P14]

135. B - Ari has current training and an availability interval that covers the entire required shift. Bo fails the training condition, Cy cannot cover the first hour, and Dee cannot cover the final hour. Both requirements must be satisfied together. A broader schedule cannot compensate for expired training, and current training does not eliminate an uncovered portion of the assignment.

136. A - The Department describes separate annual in-service and annual firearms training requirements for armed security guards. Completing one does not erase the other when no exemption applies. Course records should be reviewed independently for the registration period. An incident-free year or an equipment acknowledgment does not establish completion of the required approved firearms instruction and training. [L11]

137. D - Emergency assignments divide necessary functions so none is overlooked. Restoring the designated responder guide helps crews reach the correct location while the other guard continues evacuation support. Duplicating one task can leave another critical task undone. The correction should maintain both functions, communicate any reassignment clearly, and avoid interrupting protective activity without a reason.

138. C - Add thirty-seven minutes to the 02:10 start time. Ten plus thirty-seven equals forty-seven minutes, so the hour remains 02 and the finish is 02:47. The calculation assumes no interruption, as stated. Recording a scheduled duration should never replace the actual completion time when a real patrol includes delays, additional tasks, or an emergency response.

139. A - The stated awareness and conscious disregard distinguish recklessness from criminal negligence, where the person fails to perceive the qualifying risk. Recklessness also does not necessarily mean the person's objective was to cause injury. The gross departure from the reasonable-person standard is part of the definition. Careful descriptions of awareness and conduct support accurate analysis of the mental state. [P14]

140. B - An improvement needs ownership and implementation, not only recognition in a review. Updating the procedure and training staff establish the new expectation; follow-up checks determine whether it is being used. Filing without responsibility can leave the issue unresolved. Rewriting history also damages the record and prevents a clear comparison between the former process and the approved correction.

141. D - Section 89-h sets eighteen as the minimum age for security guard registration. Completing a course does not waive that threshold, and meeting the age condition alone does not satisfy every other requirement. The higher minimum associated with an agency qualifying applicant concerns a different credential. Separating individual registration from agency licensing prevents this common category error. [N7]

142. C - The guard can reduce exposure immediately by using the authorized traffic diversion while responsible staff correct the installation. Electrical modification is outside the stated role. Loose paper may conceal rather than remove the hazard. Waiting for injury allows a known risk to continue; prompt reporting and temporary control make the correction process effective and accountable.

143. C - Five loops at 4.8 kilometers each total 24.0 kilometers. Adding the separate 1.6-kilometer trip gives 25.6 kilometers. The extra trip occurs once, so it should not be multiplied by the number of loops. Keeping repeated travel separate from additional travel prevents an inflated total and supports accurate mileage records for the completed assignment.

144. D - The attempt provision requires both criminal intent and conduct tending to effect commission of the intended crime. Knowing a definition, having a prior conviction, or being nearby does not supply that combination. The fact that a completed offense has not occurred does not automatically rule out attempt. The relevant conduct and intent must be assessed together under the law. [P15]

145. B - Add the on-time reports first: forty-five plus thirty-six equals eighty-one. The total reports are sixty plus forty, or one hundred. The combined rate is therefore 81 percent. Averaging the two site percentages equally gives 82.5 percent, but that ignores the different numbers of reports. Combining the counts supplies the properly weighted overall measure for this review.

146. A - Section 89-h(11) requires the registrant to give the Department written notice within fourteen calendar days of a change varying previously supplied information. This is the guard's own registration duty, not a substitute for the employer's separate reporting obligations. Correctly identifying who must report and what changed is essential before selecting a deadline from another requirement. [N7]

147. B - The plan assigns both occupant movement and building-system responsibilities. The guard should guide people to the designated shelter and ensure the ventilation task reaches authorized facilities staff. Going outside or opening exterior doors can defeat the shelter instruction. Operating unfamiliar controls adds an unassigned technical action when the plan already identifies who should perform it.

148. A - Forty-eight issued badges minus forty-three returned leaves five unreturned. Two are accounted for by verified visitors still on-site, leaving three unexplained. The guard should distinguish an outstanding badge with a known holder from an unexplained discrepancy. This calculation identifies the follow-up group; it does not by itself establish loss, theft, or unauthorized use of a badge.

149. D - Section 20.00 allows liability for another's conduct when the required mental culpability accompanies specified participation, including intentional assistance. Performing the last physical act is not the only route to liability. Conversely, mere proximity does not establish the required participation and mental state. Payment is not an essential condition of the intentional-aid principle described in the question. [P24]

150. C - A completion label is not proof that the original problem was resolved. Reopening the issue and checking actual conditions lets the supervisor determine whether the work was ineffective, incomplete, or followed by a recurrence. The correction can then be revised and verified. Altering dates or suppressing reports hides useful evidence and leaves the operational risk without an effective response.

References and Source Notes

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