

Ohio PISGS Qualifying Agent (QA) Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



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SAMPLE

Questions

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- 1. What is the minimum number of hours required for successful handgun training?**
 - A. Ten hours**
 - B. Fifteen hours**
 - C. Twenty hours**
 - D. Twenty-five hours**
- 2. To whom should the results of a criminal records check be sent?**
 - A. Local law enforcement agencies**
 - B. Director of public safety for private investigator services**
 - C. The applicant for their records**
 - D. State licensing board**
- 3. What information must be recorded regarding independent contractors providing security services?**
 - A. Only their payment records**
 - B. Only their hiring dates**
 - C. Payment records and invoices submitted by them**
 - D. Just their contact information**
- 4. What subjects will the examination test the applicant on?**
 - A. Only practical experience in private investigation**
 - B. Knowledge of Chapter 4749 of the Revised Code and related rules**
 - C. Ethics in the private investigation and security services business**
 - D. The general history of private investigation**
- 5. What must a company do if it wishes to open multiple locations?**
 - A. Inform the director about every branch location**
 - B. Only register the main office**
 - C. Apply for a separate license for each branch**
 - D. Notify clients about the multiple locations**

- 6. What is the Ohio private investigation and security services commission responsible for?**
- A. Regulating financial institutions**
 - B. Overseeing matters related to private investigation and security services**
 - C. Managing public transportation services**
 - D. Supervising educational standards**
- 7. What is the fee for a duplicate of a lost, stolen, or destroyed license?**
- A. Fifteen dollars**
 - B. Twenty dollars**
 - C. Twenty-five dollars**
 - D. Thirty dollars**
- 8. What constitutes a penalty for a first-time violation of division (A) of section 4749.13?**
- A. Suspension of license**
 - B. A misdemeanor of the first degree**
 - C. A warning only**
 - D. A fine only**
- 9. What must be presented to renew registration without penalty for those in the military?**
- A. A letter from a military officer**
 - B. Evidence of honorable discharge or release from active duty**
 - C. Proof of continuing education**
 - D. A sworn statement of service**
- 10. Under what condition can an expired license be renewed without penalty?**
- A. If the license holder was out of state for any reason**
 - B. If the license holder was in active service in the armed forces**
 - C. If the license holder has a valid reason for delay**
 - D. If the license holder pays a late fee**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is the minimum number of hours required for successful handgun training?

- A. Ten hours**
- B. Fifteen hours**
- C. Twenty hours**
- D. Twenty-five hours**

The correct answer is twenty hours, as this is the minimum amount of training required for individuals seeking to obtain a concealed carry license in Ohio. This training must be conducted by a qualified instructor and typically includes both classroom instruction and range time to ensure that the individual not only understands the legal aspects and responsibilities of carrying a handgun, but also demonstrates proficiency in handling and shooting the firearm safely and accurately. Understanding the context of this requirement is crucial, as proper training is intended to promote safe firearm practices and reduce accidents or misuse. The hour requirement reflects the state's commitment to ensuring that those who wish to carry a firearm are adequately prepared in both knowledge and skill. Furthermore, while options like ten, fifteen, or twenty-five hours represent various training intensities, they do not meet the established benchmark determined by Ohio law, thus reinforcing the need for the specified twenty hours of instruction.

2. To whom should the results of a criminal records check be sent?

- A. Local law enforcement agencies**
- B. Director of public safety for private investigator services**
- C. The applicant for their records**
- D. State licensing board**

The results of a criminal records check should be sent to the Director of public safety for private investigator services. This is because the Director plays a crucial role in overseeing the licensing and regulation of private investigator services within the state. By receiving the criminal records checks, the Director can ensure compliance with state laws and regulations, and assess the suitability of applicants for licensure as private investigators. In this context, sending the results directly to the Director helps maintain a level of confidentiality and professionalism in the licensing process, ensuring that only authorized personnel review sensitive information.

3. What information must be recorded regarding independent contractors providing security services?

- A. Only their payment records**
- B. Only their hiring dates**
- C. Payment records and invoices submitted by them**
- D. Just their contact information**

The requirement to record both payment records and invoices submitted by independent contractors providing security services is essential for multiple reasons. This information creates a comprehensive account of the financial transactions between the business and the contractors, ensuring transparency and accuracy in accounting practices. Recording payment details allows businesses to monitor expenses associated with hiring independent contractors effectively. Furthermore, having invoices on file provides a formal documentation of services rendered, including details about the dates, hours worked, and the nature of the security services provided. This level of detail is critical for both tax purposes and to resolve any potential disputes about payments or services. In contrast, merely recording payment records or hiring dates does not provide the full scope of information necessary for operational needs and compliance requirements. Contact information alone lacks the financial context necessary for assessing contractor performance and adherence to agreements. Collectively, the comprehensive recordkeeping of payment and invoices ensures accountability and serves as protective documentation for both the independent contractor and the hiring entity.

4. What subjects will the examination test the applicant on?

- A. Only practical experience in private investigation**
- B. Knowledge of Chapter 4749 of the Revised Code and related rules**
- C. Ethics in the private investigation and security services business**
- D. The general history of private investigation**

The examination is designed to assess an applicant's knowledge of Chapter 4749 of the Revised Code and related rules because this chapter encompasses the regulatory framework governing private investigation services in Ohio. Individuals seeking a qualifying agent license must demonstrate their understanding of these laws to ensure they operate within legal boundaries and maintain standards of practice. Knowledge of this chapter is critical for a qualifying agent, as it covers essential aspects such as licensing requirements, operational guidelines, and other state-specific mandates that must be followed in the private investigation field. Mastery of these regulations is crucial for compliance and helps protect both the agency and the clients they serve. While practical experience, ethics, and the history of private investigation are important components of a well-rounded understanding of the field, the primary focus of the examination is on the legal foundation that governs the industry, making knowledge of Chapter 4749 and its related rules the correct answer.

5. What must a company do if it wishes to open multiple locations?

- A. Inform the director about every branch location**
- B. Only register the main office**
- C. Apply for a separate license for each branch**
- D. Notify clients about the multiple locations**

A company wishing to open multiple locations must inform the director about every branch location. This requirement ensures that regulatory bodies are aware of all operational sites, facilitating oversight and compliance with state laws. Each branch may have specific operational licenses or zoning requirements that need to be adhered to, making it essential for the regulatory agency to have current and accurate information on where the business is conducting its activities. The need to inform the director is also tied to the accountability and security measures that come with operating in multiple areas. By notifying the appropriate authorities, businesses help maintain a record of operations which is crucial for inspections, audits, and other regulatory purposes. The other options do not provide a comprehensive approach to regulatory compliance. Registering only the main office ignores the separate operational status of additional branches and does not fulfill legal obligations concerning different locations. Applying for a separate license for each branch would be an unnecessary step if the notification process is already in place, as some businesses can operate under a single license as long as they communicate their locations. Simply notifying clients about multiple locations does not address the legal and regulatory responsibilities the company has towards oversight authorities.

6. What is the Ohio private investigation and security services commission responsible for?

- A. Regulating financial institutions**
- B. Overseeing matters related to private investigation and security services**
- C. Managing public transportation services**
- D. Supervising educational standards**

The Ohio Private Investigation and Security Services Commission is specifically tasked with overseeing the regulation of private investigation and security services within the state. This includes licensing private investigators and security companies, ensuring compliance with state laws and regulations, and maintaining professional standards within the industry. The role of the Commission is vital in safeguarding public interest by ensuring that private security practices are ethical, legal, and effective. In contrast, the other options relate to entirely different sectors. Regulating financial institutions falls under the jurisdiction of banking and financial regulatory authorities, while managing public transportation services would be overseen by transportation departments or agencies. Supervising educational standards is the responsibility of education authorities and boards that focus on school operations and curriculum requirements. Each of those functions is distinct and does not pertain to the private investigation and security services industry, highlighting why the correct answer pertains solely to the Commission's primary responsibilities.

7. What is the fee for a duplicate of a lost, stolen, or destroyed license?

- A. Fifteen dollars**
- B. Twenty dollars**
- C. Twenty-five dollars**
- D. Thirty dollars**

The fee for a duplicate of a lost, stolen, or destroyed license is twenty-five dollars. This regulation is in place to ensure that there is a financial cost associated with the replacement of a license, which serves to deter potential misuse of lost or stolen licenses. Furthermore, the fee helps cover the administrative costs associated with processing and issuing a duplicate license, thus maintaining the integrity and security of the licensing system. Understanding these details can assist individuals in planning for potential expenses related to their licensure, ensuring they remain compliant with state regulations.

8. What constitutes a penalty for a first-time violation of division (A) of section 4749.13?

- A. Suspension of license**
- B. A misdemeanor of the first degree**
- C. A warning only**
- D. A fine only**

A first-time violation of division (A) of section 4749.13 is classified as a misdemeanor of the first degree. This classification is significant because it indicates the seriousness of the violation under Ohio law, carrying potential penalties that may include jail time and fines. A misdemeanor of the first degree is one of the more severe misdemeanor classes, reflecting the state's intention to enforce compliance in licensing and regulatory practices within the security industry. Other options presented do not align with the specific legal consequences established for this violation. For example, while suspending a license or imposing only a fine might appear to be consequences in other contexts or for different types of violations, they are not the stipulated penalties for a first-time violation of this particular statute. Additionally, a warning only would not serve the purpose of holding licensees accountable for their actions, especially in a regulated field like security services. Thus, identifying the penalty as a misdemeanor of the first degree underlines both the legal framework and the importance of adhering to the regulations set forth in section 4749.13.

9. What must be presented to renew registration without penalty for those in the military?

- A. A letter from a military officer**
- B. Evidence of honorable discharge or release from active duty**
- C. Proof of continuing education**
- D. A sworn statement of service**

To renew registration without penalty for military personnel, evidence of honorable discharge or release from active duty must be presented. This requirement reflects a recognition of the unique circumstances faced by those who serve in the military, as their service can temporarily inhibit their ability to comply with regular renewal processes. By providing proof of honorable discharge or release, individuals can demonstrate their commitment to serving their country, and it allows them to maintain their professional credentials without facing penalties that might arise from lapses in registration due to military responsibilities. Other options, while potentially relevant in other contexts, do not specifically address the requirements established for military personnel under these circumstances. For instance, a letter from a military officer does not guarantee proof of discharge status, and proof of continuing education is not typically necessary for military members who have completed their service. Meanwhile, a sworn statement of service could provide some information but is less definitive than documentation confirming honorable discharge or release from active duty.

10. Under what condition can an expired license be renewed without penalty?

- A. If the license holder was out of state for any reason**
- B. If the license holder was in active service in the armed forces**
- C. If the license holder has a valid reason for delay**
- D. If the license holder pays a late fee**

A license can be renewed without penalty if the holder was in active service in the armed forces. This provision acknowledges the unique circumstances that military personnel face, such as deployment or relocation, which may prevent them from keeping their professional licenses current. As a way to support service members, many states, including Ohio, provide mechanisms that allow for an easier renewal process under these conditions, understanding that military duties can lead to unintentional lapses in licensing. In contrast, being out of state for any reason does not automatically exempt a license holder from penalties. Similarly, simply having a valid reason for a delay does not guarantee a penalty-free renewal, as the specific conditions may vary. Finally, while paying a late fee allows for the renewal of a license after its expiration, it does not eliminate the penalty; rather, it serves as a form of remedy for maintaining licensure.