

# PISGS Qualified Agent Practice Test (Sample)

## Study Guide



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## **Questions**

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- 1. Who is exempt from the requirement of being registered as an employee with the Department of Public Safety?**
  - A. A registered security guard**
  - B. A commissioned peace officer**
  - C. A firearms instructor**
  - D. A private investigator**
- 2. How long before the registration application submission must an employee's fingerprints be obtained?**
  - A. 6 months**
  - B. No more than one year**
  - C. 3 months**
  - D. 1 year**
- 3. True or False: The status of being licensed grants the right to carry a concealed weapon.**
  - A. True**
  - B. False**
  - C. Only in specific municipalities**
  - D. True, but only under supervision**
- 4. What is the consequence for an employee if their department revokes their registration card?**
  - A. They can continue working unarmed**
  - B. They must find alternative employment**
  - C. They can appeal the decision**
  - D. They should remain on duty without any arms**
- 5. When must fingerprint impressions be submitted prior to filing a license application?**
  - A. Within 6 months**
  - B. Within 1 year**
  - C. Within 2 years**
  - D. Within 3 months**

- 6. What is the maximum number of days allowed for a licensee to register a new employee?**
- A. 3 days**
  - B. 5 days**
  - C. 7 days**
  - D. 10 days**
- 7. How much notice must the department provide for regularly scheduled commission meetings?**
- A. Seven days**
  - B. Fourteen days**
  - C. Thirty days**
  - D. One month**
- 8. True or False: It is the Department's responsibility to furnish each registered employee with an identification card.**
- A. True**
  - B. False**
  - C. Partially True**
  - D. Depends on the situation**
- 9. When is a new license required?**
- A. After a renewal period of two years**
  - B. For a change in the class of license**
  - C. During a change in address**
  - D. When reaching a preset age limit**
- 10. Which of these types of records must be kept for business transactions?**
- A. Payment records to independent contractors**
  - B. Employee performance reviews**
  - C. Inventory management records**
  - D. Marketing strategies**

## **Answers**

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

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## **Explanations**

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**1. Who is exempt from the requirement of being registered as an employee with the Department of Public Safety?**

- A. A registered security guard
- B. A commissioned peace officer**
- C. A firearms instructor
- D. A private investigator

The rationale for why a commissioned peace officer is exempt from the requirement of being registered as an employee with the Department of Public Safety lies in the nature of their role and the authority they possess. Commissioned peace officers are typically employed by government agencies and have specific law enforcement powers granted to them by state law. Their responsibilities include enforcing laws, making arrests, and performing duties that are inherently different from those of security guards, firearms instructors, or private investigators. Because commissioned peace officers already undergo rigorous training and are subject to oversight by government entities, they do not need to go through the additional registration process required for private security personnel or investigators. This exemption reflects the public safety framework, which recognizes the trained and authorized status of peace officers as sufficient for their roles in law enforcement, thereby streamlining regulatory requirements in a way that distinguishes them from other security-related professions. In contrast, registered security guards, firearms instructors, and private investigators are typically associated with private-sector roles where the risk factors and oversight differ from those faced by law enforcement, necessitating their registration to ensure accountability and compliance with safety standards.

**2. How long before the registration application submission must an employee's fingerprints be obtained?**

- A. 6 months
- B. No more than one year**
- C. 3 months
- D. 1 year

The correct answer indicates that an employee's fingerprints must be obtained no more than one year prior to the submission of the registration application. This timeframe is established to ensure that the background check reflects the most current information regarding the individual's criminal history. Having a requirement of one year allows for a sufficient window to obtain fingerprints while ensuring that any potential changes in a person's legal status are accounted for within a reasonable period. Additionally, having a maximum timeframe of one year helps to balance the efficiency of the application process with the need for up-to-date information. If fingerprints were obtained too early, there might be concerns about the relevance of the data at the time of application. Therefore, the one-year limit is a safeguard to promote thoroughness and reliability in the vetting process for employees in positions that require registration.

**3. True or False: The status of being licensed grants the right to carry a concealed weapon.**

**A. True**

**B. False**

**C. Only in specific municipalities**

**D. True, but only under supervision**

The statement that being licensed grants the right to carry a concealed weapon is false because licensure typically involves more than just obtaining a license. In many jurisdictions, having a license may not automatically entitle an individual to carry a concealed weapon. Various laws and regulations govern the carrying of concealed weapons, which often include requirements such as completing specific training, passing background checks, and understanding local laws regarding concealed carry. Additionally, some places may have restrictions based on the type of license obtained or the individual's circumstances. As a result, while licensure is an important step in the process of legally carrying a concealed weapon, it does not singularly confer that right without considering the broader legal context and additional requirements that might be in place.

**4. What is the consequence for an employee if their department revokes their registration card?**

**A. They can continue working unarmed**

**B. They must find alternative employment**

**C. They can appeal the decision**

**D. They should remain on duty without any arms**

If an employee's department revokes their registration card, the implication is generally that the employee loses the authorization to carry a firearm while on duty. Therefore, they may no longer be able to perform their duties in the same capacity as before. The potential consequence tied to continuing to work unarmed is that, if they can maintain their position without needing to carry a firearm, they might be allowed to continue their duties, albeit in a limited capacity or with specific restrictions. It's important to understand that when a registration card is revoked, the individual loses certain privileges or qualifications associated with their role, particularly concerning armed duties. Therefore, the correct choice reflects the reality that they might still be employed in a less armed or potentially unarmed capacity, depending on the department's policies and requirements.

**5. When must fingerprint impressions be submitted prior to filing a license application?**

- A. Within 6 months**
- B. Within 1 year**
- C. Within 2 years**
- D. Within 3 months**

Fingerprint impressions must be submitted within 1 year prior to filing a license application to ensure that the results of the background check are relevant and up-to-date. This time frame helps maintain the integrity of the licensing process by allowing for any criminal activity that may have occurred since the fingerprints were taken to be considered. By requiring recent fingerprint impressions, the licensing authority can effectively assess the applicant's eligibility based on their latest legal background, helping to ensure the safety and security of the public and the integrity of the profession. The other options do not align with the guidelines established, as they either provide a window that is too short or unnecessarily long, potentially compromising the effectiveness of the background check.

**6. What is the maximum number of days allowed for a licensee to register a new employee?**

- A. 3 days**
- B. 5 days**
- C. 7 days**
- D. 10 days**

The correct answer indicates that a licensee has a maximum of 7 days to register a new employee. This timeframe is set to ensure that all employees are officially documented and compliant with regulatory requirements as quickly as possible. Prompt registration is important for maintaining proper records and ensuring that all employees are eligible to work within the relevant legal and regulatory frameworks. The 7-day period strikes a balance between giving employers sufficient time to complete necessary paperwork and ensuring that employees can begin their roles without unnecessary delays. This regulation helps uphold standards in the industry by promoting accountability and transparency regarding employment practices.

**7. How much notice must the department provide for regularly scheduled commission meetings?**

- A. Seven days**
- B. Fourteen days**
- C. Thirty days**
- D. One month**

The department is required to provide a notice of at least fourteen days for regularly scheduled commission meetings. This notice period ensures that stakeholders and interested parties have enough time to prepare for the meeting, review agenda items, and participate in discussions as needed. By setting this standard, it promotes transparency and allows for adequate planning, which is essential for effective governance and decision-making. Having a clear advance notice period helps maintain order and allows for public participation, reflecting good practices in organizational communication and engagement with the community.

**8. True or False: It is the Department's responsibility to furnish each registered employee with an identification card.**

**A. True**

**B. False**

**C. Partially True**

**D. Depends on the situation**

The correct answer is that it is not the Department's responsibility to furnish each registered employee with an identification card. This aligns with standard practices where the responsibility for providing identification cards often falls on the employer rather than a regulatory department. Typically, employers are tasked with managing employee identification, training, and ensuring compliance with relevant regulations. Understanding the responsibilities associated with employee identification cards is crucial for both employees and employers. While regulatory agencies may provide guidelines or requirements regarding identification, they do not usually execute the provision of IDs themselves. Hence, stating that it is the Department's responsibility reflects a misunderstanding of the roles and duties typically assigned to such entities.

**9. When is a new license required?**

**A. After a renewal period of two years**

**B. For a change in the class of license**

**C. During a change in address**

**D. When reaching a preset age limit**

A new license is required for a change in the class of license because different classes may have distinct requirements, privileges, or limitations associated with them. For instance, if an individual wishes to upgrade from a basic license to a commercial license, they must demonstrate the necessary qualifications, training, or experience specific to that type of license. This change necessitates the issuance of a new license rather than simply modifying an existing one, as it reflects a change in the scope of activities that the individual is authorized to undertake. Renewal periods or changes in address typically do not warrant the issuance of a new license; instead, they require updating existing information or processing a renewal application. Reaching a preset age limit may involve fulfilling additional requirements or restrictions but does not inherently necessitate obtaining a new license, as existing licenses could remain valid if all other conditions are met.

**10. Which of these types of records must be kept for business transactions?**

**A. Payment records to independent contractors**

**B. Employee performance reviews**

**C. Inventory management records**

**D. Marketing strategies**

The requirement to maintain payment records to independent contractors is crucial for several reasons. These records serve as a legal and financial safeguard for the business. They provide a clear trail of transactions that can be referenced in case of disputes, tax audits, or when verifying expenses during financial reporting. Maintaining accurate payment records helps ensure compliance with tax laws and regulations since businesses are often required to report payments made to contractors for the purpose of income tax and withholdings. These documents also support proper accounting practices, helping to maintain accurate financial statements, which are essential for both internal decision-making and external analysis by stakeholders. By contrast, while employee performance reviews, inventory management records, and marketing strategies are important for the overall operation of a business, they do not have the same legal or regulatory requirements for retention as payment records to contractors. Employee performance reviews, though valuable for workforce management, tend not to have mandatory retention requirements. Inventory management records are crucial for operational efficiencies but are less focused on legal compliance. Marketing strategies are strategic documents that guide future business directions but also do not typically have specific record-keeping obligations tied to compliance.