

PISGS Qualified Agent Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



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SAMPLE

Questions

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- 1. When can a holder of an expired license who is a member of the uniformed services renew their license without penalty?**
 - A. When they have been on active duty for more than a year**
 - B. When they provide proof of honorable discharge within six months of release**
 - C. When they are inactive and reside out of state**
 - D. When they can demonstrate proof of continuing education**
- 2. 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**
- 3. True or False: All identification cards become the property of the licensee upon furnishing by the department.**
 - A. True**
 - B. False**
 - C. Only if specified in the contract**
 - D. Depends on the licensee**
- 4. In which scenario is a new license application unnecessary?**
 - A. For a change of address only**
 - B. When renewing a valid license**
 - C. For changing the name of the business**
 - D. When changing a qualified agent**
- 5. When is an officer or qualifying agent allowed to qualify another corporation for similar licensure?**
 - A. When they are not actively engaged in either business**
 - B. When they are actively engaged in the business of both corporations**
 - C. When the first corporation has been dissolved**
 - D. When there is a shared ownership of both corporations**

- 6. How many members of the general public are appointed to the Ohio Private Security Commission?**
- A. One**
 - B. Two**
 - C. Three**
 - D. Four**
- 7. When do registration identification cards expire?**
- A. Every six months**
 - B. Annually on the date of initial issuance**
 - C. At the end of the calendar year**
 - D. Every two years**
- 8. What is the minimum insurance coverage an applicant must provide for a license?**
- A. \$100,000 per person**
 - B. \$200,000 per occurrence**
 - C. \$100,000 property damage**
 - D. \$100,000/person, \$300,000/occurrence, and \$100,000/property damage**
- 9. Which activity is included in the definition of private investigation?**
- A. Social media monitoring**
 - B. Translating documents**
 - C. Locating lost or stolen property**
 - D. Providing legal advice**
- 10. 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**

Answers

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- 1. B**
- 2. B**
- 3. B**
- 4. B**
- 5. B**
- 6. B**
- 7. B**
- 8. D**
- 9. C**
- 10. B**

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Explanations

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1. When can a holder of an expired license who is a member of the uniformed services renew their license without penalty?

A. When they have been on active duty for more than a year

B. When they provide proof of honorable discharge within six months of release

C. When they are inactive and reside out of state

D. When they can demonstrate proof of continuing education

A holder of an expired license who is a member of the uniformed services can renew their license without penalty when they provide proof of honorable discharge within six months of their release from active duty. This policy recognizes the unique circumstances faced by service members and provides them with the opportunity to reintegrate into civilian life without the burden of additional penalties for having an expired license during their service. This situation is particularly considerate of service members who may have been unable to manage licensing requirements while deployed or occupied with military duties. The six-month window allows adequate time post-release for transitioning back into civilian roles, ensuring they can continue their professional careers seamlessly. The other options do not align with the regulations surrounding licensing for service members. Each involves conditions that either add unnecessary constraints or do not prioritize the needs of those who have served. Recognizing the importance of honorable service and transitional support through this grace period is critical to maintaining professional standards while accommodating the unique challenges faced by service members.

2. 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.

3. True or False: All identification cards become the property of the licensee upon furnishing by the department.

A. True

B. False

C. Only if specified in the contract

D. Depends on the licensee

The statement is false because identification cards do not automatically become the property of the licensee when they are issued by the department. While licensees may use these cards for identification purposes, ownership and the rights associated with the cards are generally retained by the issuing department. This ensures that the department maintains control over the issuance process, including the ability to revoke or modify the terms of the identification. Specific regulations govern the handling and responsibilities associated with these cards, which depend on the jurisdiction and the nature of the licensing process. This helps protect the integrity of the identification process and ensures accountability among licensees.

4. In which scenario is a new license application unnecessary?

A. For a change of address only

B. When renewing a valid license

C. For changing the name of the business

D. When changing a qualified agent

A new license application is unnecessary when renewing a valid license because the renewal process typically involves updating the current license rather than applying for a new one. Most jurisdictions have established procedures that allow a license holder to maintain their current license status as long as they meet the renewal requirements, which often include submitting a renewal form and paying a fee. This process is designed to simplify the continuation of licensing for practitioners who are compliant with regulations and wish to keep their license active without starting the application process from scratch. In contrast, changing details like the address, business name, or qualified agent generally requires reporting these changes to the licensing authority, which often necessitates a new license application to ensure that all records are accurate and current.

5. When is an officer or qualifying agent allowed to qualify another corporation for similar licensure?

- A. When they are not actively engaged in either business**
- B. When they are actively engaged in the business of both corporations**
- C. When the first corporation has been dissolved**
- D. When there is a shared ownership of both corporations**

An officer or qualifying agent is allowed to qualify another corporation for similar licensure when they are actively engaged in the business of both corporations. This situation indicates that the individual has a vested interest and involvement in the operations and responsibilities of both entities. Engagement in the business ensures that the officer or qualifying agent possesses the required knowledge and oversight necessary to adequately represent and manage the licensure responsibilities for both corporations. This involvement helps maintain compliance with regulations and ensures that both entities adhere to industry standards. The other choices either imply a lack of engagement or focus on the status of one of the corporations (such as being dissolved or shared ownership) which do not necessitate the active involvement required for qualifying another corporation. Thus, option B directly aligns with the principles of responsible corporate governance and the licensure process in relation to active business operation.

6. How many members of the general public are appointed to the Ohio Private Security Commission?

- A. One**
- B. Two**
- C. Three**
- D. Four**

The Ohio Private Security Commission comprises a range of members with specific appointments, including individuals from the general public. The correct answer, indicating that two members of the general public are appointed to the Commission, reflects the state's commitment to ensuring diverse perspectives and representation within the regulatory body. These public members play a critical role in overseeing the standards and practices of private security services within Ohio, providing a balance of professional insight and public interest. Their inclusion aims to enhance transparency and accountability within the private security industry. Additionally, public representation is valuable for aligning the Commission's work with community needs and expectations, ensuring that the regulatory framework serves the interests of all stakeholders involved. Understanding how the Commission is structured, including the significant role of these public members, is essential for grasping the governance of private security in Ohio.

7. When do registration identification cards expire?

- A. Every six months
- B. Annually on the date of initial issuance**
- C. At the end of the calendar year
- D. Every two years

Registration identification cards expire annually on the date of initial issuance. This means that each card has a specific expiration date that is precisely one year after it was first issued to the holder. This renewal cycle ensures that the information on the card remains up-to-date and compliant with regulations. The annual expiration is relevant as it requires holders to be mindful of when they need to renew their cards. It also helps regulatory bodies maintain accurate records of identification for those holding registration cards. Other timeframes, like six months or two years, do not align with the established standards for these types of identification. Similarly, expiration at the end of the calendar year would not provide a personalized renewal date that corresponds to the initial issuance.

8. What is the minimum insurance coverage an applicant must provide for a license?

- A. \$100,000 per person
- B. \$200,000 per occurrence
- C. \$100,000 property damage
- D. \$100,000/person, \$300,000/occurrence, and \$100,000/property damage**

The minimum insurance coverage an applicant must provide for a license adheres to specific regulatory standards that define the required levels of protection to ensure that the applicant is financially responsible. The correct answer states the comprehensive amounts of coverage needed, which includes \$100,000 per person, \$300,000 per occurrence, and \$100,000 for property damage. This option is correct because it meets the general industry standards that typically require a balance between personal injury coverage and property damage coverage. The \$100,000 per person provides coverage for medical expenses, lost wages, and other damages for individual claims. The \$300,000 per occurrence is crucial as it protects against the total payouts that could arise from a single incident, ensuring that there are sufficient funds to cover multiple claims if necessary. Additionally, the \$100,000 for property damage ensures that there is coverage for damage to other people's property resulting from the licensee's activities. This comprehensive approach guarantees that the applicant has adequate financial backing to handle various potential liabilities effectively, thereby protecting both the public and the licensee.

9. Which activity is included in the definition of private investigation?

- A. Social media monitoring**
- B. Translating documents**
- C. Locating lost or stolen property**
- D. Providing legal advice**

Locating lost or stolen property falls within the scope of private investigation because it involves gathering information, conducting searches, and employing investigative techniques to ensure that objects of value are recovered. This activity often requires skills akin to those used in traditional detective work, as it may entail interviewing relevant parties, analyzing data, and utilizing resources to trace the whereabouts of items or assets. In contrast, activities like social media monitoring can be part of a private investigator's toolkit but are not solely defined as private investigation. Translating documents, while potentially useful in the investigative context, does not directly tie to the investigative process itself. Providing legal advice is outside the realm of private investigation, as this typically requires a licensed attorney and involves knowledge of the law rather than the methodical gathering of facts. Therefore, locating lost or stolen property accurately represents a core aspect of private investigation.

10. 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.