

Texas DPS Private Security Bureau (PSB) - Qualified Manager Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

Copyright © 2025 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain from reliable sources accurate, complete, and timely information about this product.

SAMPLE

Questions

- 1. What happens to a license holder's license if they violate the requirement to maintain insurance or a bond?**
 - A. The license is suspended immediately**
 - B. The license is revoked permanently**
 - C. The license is put under review**
 - D. The license holder is fined**
- 2. What penalty is associated with a manager failing to control business operations under the Texas Administrative Code?**
 - A. \$1,000.00**
 - B. \$3,000.00**
 - C. \$5,000.00**
 - D. \$500.00**
- 3. What happens if no action is taken by the person receiving the notice of violation?**
 - A. The violation is considered resolved**
 - B. The department waits indefinitely for a response**
 - C. There will be a potential for suspension proceedings**
 - D. The case is escalated to criminal charges**
- 4. Which of the following is NOT a requirement for local regulation of security services?**
 - A. Contracting with a peace officer for security**
 - B. Employing only licensed private security personnel**
 - C. Providing traffic control at public events**
 - D. Conducting public escorts**
- 5. What offenses do limitations on judge-ordered community supervision NOT apply to?**
 - A. Minor misdemeanors and traffic violations**
 - B. Specific felonies such as murder and aggravated kidnapping**
 - C. Non-violent offenses**
 - D. White-collar crimes**

- 6. What is a witness required to do in relation to a subpoena issued under the Texas Private Security Act?**
- A. Refuse to testify if it may incriminate them**
 - B. Testify or produce documents as requested**
 - C. Consult with an attorney before responding**
 - D. Provide only documents they agree to**
- 7. Which class of license covers operations of an investigations company?**
- A. Class C**
 - B. Class F**
 - C. Class A**
 - D. Class P**
- 8. How many hours of instruction on handgun proficiency are required in the handgun training course?**
- A. 5 to 10 hours.**
 - B. 10 to 15 hours.**
 - C. 15 to 20 hours.**
 - D. 20 to 25 hours.**
- 9. What must watering receptacles for guard dogs be maintained as?**
- A. Contaminated**
 - B. Clean and sanitary**
 - C. Rusty**
 - D. Loose and unsealed**
- 10. Under what circumstances can a license holder disclose information obtained for an employer or client?**
- A. When it benefits the license holder's reputation**
 - B. At the direction of the employer or as required by law**
 - C. When information is deemed common knowledge**
 - D. At any time, without restrictions**

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. What happens to a license holder's license if they violate the requirement to maintain insurance or a bond?

A. The license is suspended immediately

B. The license is revoked permanently

C. The license is put under review

D. The license holder is fined

When a license holder violates the requirement to maintain insurance or a bond, the appropriate action taken is the immediate suspension of the license. This reflects the importance of maintaining insurance or a bond as a fundamental criterion for responsible operation within the private security industry. Insurance or bonding is essential not only for protecting the interests of clients but also for ensuring that the license holder operates within the legal and ethical frameworks established by regulations. Suspending the license immediately serves as a safeguard against potential risks associated with unlicensed or inadequately insured operations, protecting clients and the public from liability or damages that may arise from inadequately trained or insured personnel. This immediate action emphasizes the authority and responsibility of the Texas DPS Private Security Bureau to enforce compliance and ensure that all license holders meet their obligations to maintain insurance or bonding as required. In contrast, options such as revocation or review do not address the immediacy of the situation. Revocation implies a more permanent and severe action that is usually reserved for more serious or repeated violations, while putting the license under review might delay necessary corrective actions. A fine, while applicable in some cases of non-compliance, does not provide a direct resolution to the immediate risks posed by operating without the required insurance or bonding.

2. What penalty is associated with a manager failing to control business operations under the Texas Administrative Code?

A. \$1,000.00

B. \$3,000.00

C. \$5,000.00

D. \$500.00

The penalty associated with a manager's failure to control business operations under the Texas Administrative Code is set at \$3,000. This amount reflects the seriousness with which the Texas DPS Private Security Bureau regards the adherence to operational standards and the responsibilities placed on managers. Ensuring that operations are managed properly is crucial for maintaining professional standards in the private security industry. A monetary penalty like this serves to reinforce compliance and accountability among managers, aiming to prevent lapses that could jeopardize the security services provided to the public. The specified amount highlights the regulatory expectations and the potential financial implications of not meeting those expectations effectively.

3. What happens if no action is taken by the person receiving the notice of violation?

- A. The violation is considered resolved**
- B. The department waits indefinitely for a response**
- C. There will be a potential for suspension proceedings**
- D. The case is escalated to criminal charges**

When a notice of violation is issued and the recipient takes no action, it typically leads to a potential for suspension proceedings. This occurs because the purpose of the notice is to address a compliance issue. If no response is provided, it indicates a disregard for the situation, which may compel the regulatory body to take further action to enforce compliance. The potential for suspension serves as a disciplinary measure, aimed at ensuring that the recipient acknowledges the violation and takes steps to correct it. Thus, the failure to address the notice can escalate into more serious consequences, such as the suspension of a license or certification related to their operations. The other choices do not accurately reflect the protocol following the lack of response to a notice of violation. Simply resolving the violation without action is not standard practice, nor does the department wait indefinitely for a response, as regulatory agencies often have established timelines for addressing such situations. Escalating the issue to criminal charges is typically reserved for severe violations and is not a direct consequence of inaction regarding a notice of violation. Therefore, the correct understanding lies in recognizing that inaction opens the door to suspension proceedings as a necessary step to enforce compliance and uphold regulatory standards.

4. Which of the following is NOT a requirement for local regulation of security services?

- A. Contracting with a peace officer for security**
- B. Employing only licensed private security personnel**
- C. Providing traffic control at public events**
- D. Conducting public escorts**

The correct answer is that employing only licensed private security personnel is not a requirement for local regulation of security services. In the context of local regulations, the emphasis is typically on the authority of municipalities to establish specific operational guidelines for security services operating within their jurisdiction. While local governments can mandate certain standards to ensure public safety, they may not necessarily require that employment be limited to only licensed individuals. This allows flexibility for local entities, such as businesses or event organizers, to determine their security needs, which may include unlicensed personnel under specific circumstances. On the other hand, contracting with a peace officer for security, providing traffic control at public events, and conducting public escorts are specific functions that local regulations often either directly require or encourage, as they are aimed at ensuring public safety and managing events effectively. These activities involve direct interaction with the public and a responsibility to maintain order, which local governments manage closely through regulations.

5. What offenses do limitations on judge-ordered community supervision NOT apply to?

- A. Minor misdemeanors and traffic violations**
- B. Specific felonies such as murder and aggravated kidnapping**
- C. Non-violent offenses**
- D. White-collar crimes**

Limitations on judge-ordered community supervision do not apply to specific felonies such as murder and aggravated kidnapping because these offenses are considered serious crimes that typically carry significant penalties and restrictions under the law. In Texas, the legal framework emphasizes accountability for violent and severe offenses, reflecting a societal stance on the gravity of these crimes. For serious felonies, the judicial system often mandates stricter measures of supervision or incarceration rather than allowing for community supervision, which is generally seen as a more lenient alternative for individuals charged with less severe offenses. This distinction is essential in ensuring that individuals who commit more egregious acts face appropriate consequences while recognizing the need for a different approach for lesser offenses.

6. What is a witness required to do in relation to a subpoena issued under the Texas Private Security Act?

- A. Refuse to testify if it may incriminate them**
- B. Testify or produce documents as requested**
- C. Consult with an attorney before responding**
- D. Provide only documents they agree to**

A witness is required to testify or produce documents as requested under a subpoena issued under the Texas Private Security Act. This formal order compels the witness to appear and respond, ensuring that necessary information or evidence is available for legal proceedings. It's important for the integrity of the legal process that witnesses comply with subpoenas, as they are essential in helping to uncover the truth in investigations and proceedings relevant to private security matters. In this context, fulfilling the requirements of a subpoena is crucial, as it allows legal proceedings to move forward effectively. Compliance ensures that relevant testimony or documentation is made available, which can be vital in a case. The other options do not align with the obligations set by the subpoena. While witnesses have the right to refuse to testify against themselves in some situations (reflecting the Fifth Amendment privilege), the duty under a subpoena is to comply unless a valid legal reason to decline is established. Consulting with an attorney is certainly wise but not a procedural requirement in responding to a subpoena. As for providing only documents they agree to, this undermines the authority of the subpoena and does not meet the standard set by the law.

7. Which class of license covers operations of an investigations company?

- A. Class C**
- B. Class F**
- C. Class A**
- D. Class P**

The Class A license is specifically designed for operations involving investigative and security services. It allows individuals or companies to conduct investigations, which can include a range of activities such as surveillance, background checks, and more complex investigative tasks. This classification is essential for ensuring that those performing investigative work have met the required standards and training that qualifies them to handle sensitive information and situations. In contrast, other classes of licenses serve different purposes. For example, the Class C license typically pertains to security officer positions that do not involve investigative functions. The Class F license primarily covers personal protection, which focuses on security for individuals rather than investigation. The Class P license, on the other hand, relates to private security firms providing unarmed services. Each of these classes has distinct regulations and scopes of operation, emphasizing the need for the Class A license to perform investigative work legally and effectively.

8. How many hours of instruction on handgun proficiency are required in the handgun training course?

- A. 5 to 10 hours.**
- B. 10 to 15 hours.**
- C. 15 to 20 hours.**
- D. 20 to 25 hours.**

The correct choice reflects the training requirements established for handgun proficiency in the context of the Texas DPS Private Security Bureau regulations. The handgun training course mandates a specific number of instructional hours to ensure that individuals gain adequate knowledge, skills, and safety practices related to employing handguns. A range of 10 to 15 hours is designed to provide a comprehensive foundation in both the theoretical and practical aspects of handgun usage, ensuring that participants understand not just how to operate a firearm safely but also the relevant laws and responsibilities that govern their use in a security context. This duration allows for thorough coverage of essential topics, fostering responsible and effective firearm handling among licensed security personnel. The other options suggest ranges that either exceed or do not meet the benchmark set by Texas DPS standards, indicating a misunderstanding of the regulatory requirements for handgun proficiency training.

9. What must watering receptacles for guard dogs be maintained as?

- A. Contaminated**
- B. Clean and sanitary**
- C. Rusty**
- D. Loose and unsealed**

Watering receptacles for guard dogs must be maintained as clean and sanitary to ensure the health and well-being of the animals. Keeping the water clean is essential to prevent the spread of disease and to make sure that the dogs have access to safe drinking water. Any contaminants in the water can lead to health issues for the dogs, including gastrointestinal problems and other illnesses that can arise from drinking dirty water. Maintaining sanitation helps to promote the dogs' overall welfare, which is a fundamental responsibility of a guard dog handler or manager. Proper care and cleanliness are vital components of responsible animal husbandry in any setting, particularly in a security environment where the animals' effectiveness is crucial to operations.

10. Under what circumstances can a license holder disclose information obtained for an employer or client?

- A. When it benefits the license holder's reputation**
- B. At the direction of the employer or as required by law**
- C. When information is deemed common knowledge**
- D. At any time, without restrictions**

The ability of a license holder to disclose information obtained from an employer or client is primarily governed by confidentiality and ethical obligations. The correct choice highlights that information can only be disclosed at the direction of the employer or as mandated by law. When an employer instructs a license holder to share certain information, it implies that the employer recognizes the necessity and appropriateness of that disclosure. This aligns with professional standards and ensures that client privacy is respected while fulfilling job responsibilities. Similarly, if the law requires the release of certain information, compliance is not just ethical but a legal obligation, safeguarding the license holder against potential repercussions for non-disclosure. The other options suggest contexts under which disclosure may occur, but they do not align with the ethical and legal guidelines governing professional conduct. For example, disclosing information to benefit personal reputation compromises the trust placed in the license holder by clients and employers alike. On the other hand, situations such as labeling information as common knowledge can be misleading, as it can depend heavily on context and the specific details about the information shared. Finally, allowing unrestricted disclosure undermines the fundamental principle of confidentiality that is crucial in maintaining professional integrity and protecting client interests.