

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

## Study Guide



**Everything you need from our exam experts!**

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# Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

# How to Use This Guide

**This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:**

## 1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

**Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.**

## 2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

**Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 - 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.**

## 3. Learn from the Explanations

**After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.**

## 4. Track Your Progress

**Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.**

## 5. Simulate the Real Exam

**Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.**

## 6. Repeat and Review

**Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.**

**There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!**

## **Questions**

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- 1. What constitutes the role of a locksmith according to the Texas Private Security Act?**
  - A. Only selling mechanical locks**
  - B. Advertising locksmith services to the public**
  - C. Both selling and servicing mechanical security devices**
  - D. Only installing locks at residential properties**
  
- 2. What must the presiding officer do at board meetings?**
  - A. Conduct research on board topics**
  - B. Preside and ensure duties are performed**
  - C. Record meeting minutes**
  - D. Represent the board at public events**
  
- 3. What is a permissible payment method for fees and fines according to the Texas Private Security Act?**
  - A. Cash only**
  - B. Check issued by personal accounts**
  - C. Electronic funds transfer or a valid credit card**
  - D. Money order exclusively**
  
- 4. Within what timeframe must an alarm systems company notify the municipality of an alarm system installation or activation?**
  - A. 15 days**
  - B. 30 days**
  - C. 60 days**
  - D. 90 days**
  
- 5. Which of the following offenses is classified under the statute for impersonating a security officer?**
  - A. Inducing another person to rely on false authority**
  - B. Failing to report security violations**
  - C. Issuing unauthorized security badges**
  - D. Operating a security firm without a license**

**6. What are the factors that contribute to determining the amount of a penalty for a violation?**

- A. The nature and extent of the violation**
- B. The size of the organization involved**
- C. The media coverage of the violation**
- D. A previous successful violation**

**7. Which chapter of the Government Code governs contested cases under the Texas Private Security Act?**

- A. Chapter 3001**
- B. Chapter 2001**
- C. Chapter 1801**
- D. Chapter 2901**

**8. How long is a governmental letter of authority valid?**

- A. Six months**
- B. One year**
- C. Two years**
- D. Five years**

**9. What must be the basis for requests for continuance prior to a hearing?**

- A. Personal preference**
- B. Financial hardship**
- C. Good cause**
- D. Previous requests**

**10. According to CH. 35.182, what must military service members complete within two years?**

- A. Any required training only.**
- B. Continuing education and other renewal requirements.**
- C. Only license renewals.**
- D. Exams for new licenses.**

## **Answers**

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

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## **Explanations**

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## 1. What constitutes the role of a locksmith according to the Texas Private Security Act?

- A. Only selling mechanical locks
- B. Advertising locksmith services to the public
- C. Both selling and servicing mechanical security devices**
- D. Only installing locks at residential properties

The role of a locksmith according to the Texas Private Security Act encompasses both the sale and servicing of mechanical security devices, which makes the selected answer correct. This definition reflects the comprehensive nature of locksmithing, where professionals are not only responsible for the installation of locks but also for maintaining, repairing, and servicing various types of mechanical security equipment. Locksmiths play a vital role in enhancing security for both residential and commercial properties by ensuring that locks function effectively and securely. Their expertise extends beyond merely selling locks; they must also possess the skills to address issues such as lock malfunctions, rekeying, and providing advice on security solutions. This broad scope of responsibilities highlights the importance of locksmiths in the security industry and underscores the necessity for proper training and licensing to operate within the parameters defined by the Texas Private Security Bureau.

## 2. What must the presiding officer do at board meetings?

- A. Conduct research on board topics
- B. Preside and ensure duties are performed**
- C. Record meeting minutes
- D. Represent the board at public events

The presiding officer's primary role at board meetings is to preside over the meeting and ensure that the established procedures and duties are performed properly. This includes maintaining order during discussions, guiding the meeting agenda, and ensuring that all members have the opportunity to contribute. The presiding officer plays a crucial role in facilitating effective communication and decision-making among board members. While conducting research on board topics, recording meeting minutes, and representing the board at public events may be essential tasks within the overall operation of a board, they do not specifically fall under the responsibilities that are unique to the presiding officer's role during meetings. The presiding officer is focused on the immediate proceedings of the meeting itself, ensuring that everything runs smoothly and according to the rules governing the board's activities.

**3. What is a permissible payment method for fees and fines according to the Texas Private Security Act?**

- A. Cash only**
- B. Check issued by personal accounts**
- C. Electronic funds transfer or a valid credit card**
- D. Money order exclusively**

The permissible payment method for fees and fines according to the Texas Private Security Act includes electronic funds transfer or a valid credit card. This method provides a streamlined and efficient way for individuals and businesses to handle their financial obligations related to licensing and fines associated with the private security industry. Using electronic funds transfer or credit cards facilitates immediate processing and tracking of payments, which is beneficial for both the payor and the enforcement agencies. It also aligns with modern payment practices, making it more convenient and accessible in an increasingly digital world. While alternatives such as cash or personal checks might seem viable, they are typically less preferred due to issues related to security, traceability, and slower processing times. Money orders, while allowed, are more limited compared to the flexibility offered by electronic payments or credit cards. Thus, the inclusion of electronic payment options is seen as a proactive step in improving the efficiency of financial transactions within the Texas Private Security Bureau framework.

**4. Within what timeframe must an alarm systems company notify the municipality of an alarm system installation or activation?**

- A. 15 days**
- B. 30 days**
- C. 60 days**
- D. 90 days**

An alarm systems company is required to notify the municipality of an alarm system installation or activation within 30 days. This timeframe is established to ensure that local authorities are informed about potential security measures in their jurisdiction, aiding in effective emergency response and crime prevention efforts. Notification within this timeframe allows the municipality to maintain accurate records of alarm systems in use, which can be important for tracking false alarms and ensuring compliance with local ordinances. It also helps law enforcement to prioritize their responses based on the types and numbers of alarms in the area, contributing to overall public safety. The choices for other timeframes vary, but they do not align with the statutory requirements set forth for notification. Therefore, understanding the 30-day requirement is crucial for compliance within the private security industry.

**5. Which of the following offenses is classified under the statute for impersonating a security officer?**

- A. Inducing another person to rely on false authority**
- B. Failing to report security violations**
- C. Issuing unauthorized security badges**
- D. Operating a security firm without a license**

Impersonating a security officer falls under the offense of inducing another person to rely on false authority. This action involves presenting oneself as a security officer without the legal right or qualifications to do so, which creates a deceptive appearance of authority that others might mistakenly trust. Such deception can lead to significant consequences, including legal ramifications for both the impersonator and the individuals who may be misled by this false representation. This highlights the importance of adhering to regulations and maintaining integrity in the security profession to prevent unauthorized individuals from exerting influence or control under the guise of official authority. The other options do not directly relate to impersonating a security officer; for example, failing to report security violations pertains more to ethical responsibilities than impersonation, while issuing unauthorized security badges is also related but focuses on the misuse of credentials rather than personal representation. Operating a security firm without a license is a separate violation concerning business operations in the security industry.

**6. What are the factors that contribute to determining the amount of a penalty for a violation?**

- A. The nature and extent of the violation**
- B. The size of the organization involved**
- C. The media coverage of the violation**
- D. A previous successful violation**

The selection of the nature and extent of the violation as the key factor in determining the amount of a penalty is well-founded. This aspect assesses not only what the violation entailed but also its impact, severity, and potential consequences. The nature of the violation involves examining whether it was a regulatory infraction, neglect of duty, or willful misconduct, while the extent may consider how widespread the effects were, whether there were multiple occurrences, and if there was harm to individuals or property. Focusing on the nature and extent helps regulatory bodies ensure that penalties are proportionate to the severity of the violation. This method aims to deter future violations and uphold compliance standards. In contrast, while the other factors—such as the size of the organization or previous violations—may play a role, they do not inherently characterize the violation itself or its ramifications, which are critical in discerning appropriate penalties. Media coverage can influence public perception and possibly the organization's reputation, but it does not directly relate to the inherent nature of the violation or its consequences.

**7. Which chapter of the Government Code governs contested cases under the Texas Private Security Act?**

- A. Chapter 3001**
- B. Chapter 2001**
- C. Chapter 1801**
- D. Chapter 2901**

The correct answer focuses on Chapter 2001 of the Government Code, which specifically addresses the procedures for contested cases in Texas, including those relevant to the Texas Private Security Act. This chapter establishes the standards and processes for administrative hearings, including matters concerning licensing and regulation in the field of private security. Chapter 2001 outlines the necessary frameworks such as notice requirements, the conduct of hearings, and the decision-making process for administrative agencies, which are critical in ensuring that individuals and entities involved in contested cases are given fair opportunities for representation and resolution. This chapter is essential for anyone involved in the private security industry, as it provides the guidelines that govern how disputes or challenges regarding licensure or enforcement actions are handled by the Texas Private Security Bureau, ensuring compliance with procedural justice. Understanding this chapter is crucial for qualified managers in navigating the complexities of administrative law related to private security.

**8. How long is a governmental letter of authority valid?**

- A. Six months**
- B. One year**
- C. Two years**
- D. Five years**

A governmental letter of authority is valid for one year. This one-year validity period is designed to ensure that the authorization remains current and relevant, as it allows for periodic review and reassessment of the requirements and criteria under which that authority was granted. By establishing a one-year time frame, the issuing authority can evaluate changes in regulations, needs for security services, or any other relevant factors that may necessitate a renewal or modification of the letter of authority. The one-year duration reflects a balance between providing adequate time for security operations to be conducted under the authority granted and the need for regular updates to ensure compliance with current laws and practices.

**9. What must be the basis for requests for continuance prior to a hearing?**

- A. Personal preference**
- B. Financial hardship**
- C. Good cause**
- D. Previous requests**

Requests for continuance prior to a hearing must be based on "good cause." This term refers to a legitimate and compelling reason that warrants delaying the hearing. Good cause serves to ensure that all parties involved have a fair opportunity to present their case adequately, which may involve needing more time to gather evidence, secure witnesses, or address unforeseen circumstances that could affect the outcome of the hearing. In a legal context, the requirement for good cause aims to uphold the principles of fairness and due process. This means that simply stating a personal preference or financial hardship may not suffice to justify a request for postponement. Similarly, while previous requests may indicate a pattern of asking for continuances, they do not inherently provide the substantive justification needed for the current request. Therefore, establishing good cause is critical to maintain the integrity of the hearing process.

**10. According to CH. 35.182, what must military service members complete within two years?**

- A. Any required training only.**
- B. Continuing education and other renewal requirements.**
- C. Only license renewals.**
- D. Exams for new licenses.**

The correct answer pertains to the requirement that military service members must complete continuing education and other renewal requirements within two years. This stipulation recognizes the unique challenges faced by military personnel, including deployments and other service obligations that may hinder their ability to meet regular licensing requirements. Continuing education is vital for ensuring that professionals stay informed about the latest practices, regulations, and technologies relevant to their field, which in this context pertains to the security industry. Meeting these renewal requirements helps maintain the quality and standards of security services provided, ensuring that licensed individuals are adequately prepared for their roles. This requirement ensures that military service members can keep their licenses active despite the disruptions to education or training that may occur due to their service commitments. By allowing for the fulfillment of these obligations within a two-year period, the law shows consideration for the service members' unique situations while still upholding the standards expected in the private security industry.

# Next Steps

**Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.**

**As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.**

**If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at [hello@examzify.com](mailto:hello@examzify.com).**

**Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:**

**<https://txdpspsbqualifiedmngr.examzify.com>**

**We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!**

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