Name:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Federal, State, and Local Laws Exam**

**Matching**

1. Authorized employer
2. Employee
3. Charged
4. Felony
5. Participating state
6. Person
7. Private security officer
8. Security services
9. State Identification Bureau (SIB)

1.\_\_\_\_\_ A crime punishable by imprisonment for more than one year, regardless of the period of imprisonment actually imposed

2.\_\_\_\_\_ With respect to a criminal felony, means being subject to a complaint, indictment, or information

3.\_\_\_\_\_ A state that has not elected to opt out of participating in the act by statutory enactment or gubernatorial order

4.\_\_\_\_\_ Services, whether provided by a third party for consideration, or by employees as an internal, proprietary function, to protect people or property

5.\_\_\_\_\_ Any person that employs private security officers and is authorized to request a criminal history record information search of an employee through a state identification bureau

6.\_\_\_\_\_ The state agency designated by the governor, or other appropriate executive official or the state legislature, to perform centralized recordkeeping functions for criminal history records and associated services in the states

7.\_\_\_\_\_ An individual, partnership, firm, company, corporation or institution that performs security services, whether for a third party for consideration, or as an internal, proprietary function

8.\_\_\_\_\_ Both a current employee and an applicant for employment as a private security officer

9.\_\_\_\_\_ An individual other than an employee of a Federal, State, or local government whose primary duty is to perform security services, full or part time, for consideration, whether armed or unarmed and in uniform or plain clothes.

**Answer the following multiple choice questions:**

10.\_\_\_\_\_ Funded the National Task Force on Private Security to study security from all perspectives, and discovered the need for training and academic professional preparation programs in the private security industry

1. LEAA
2. Holcroft Report
3. Hallcrest Report
4. Hallcrest II

11.\_\_\_\_\_ Published findings on the private security industry and found progress in the study which was funded by the National Institute of Justice

1. LEAA
2. Holcroft Report
3. Hallcrest Report
4. Hallcrest II

12.\_\_\_\_\_ A study that indicated a steady improvement in security services education and training

1. LEAA
2. Holcroft Report
3. Hallcrest Report
4. Hallcrest II

13.\_\_\_\_\_ The initial study that discovered that the security industry was in need of change regarding education and training was performed in \_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. 1973
2. 1974
3. 1975
4. 1976

14.\_\_\_\_\_ Introduced legislation aimed at setting minimum standards for the security profession a. Al Gore

b. Don Sundquist

c. Matthew Martinez

d. Fredrick Grandy

15.\_\_\_\_\_ Directed a second initiative. His proposal provided for a minimum of eight hours of basic classroom instruction and successful completion of a written examination, plus a minimum of four hours of on-the-job training

a. Al Gore

b. Don Sundquist

c. Matthew Martinez

d. Fredrick Grandy

16.\_\_\_\_\_ Added that security employees would need to pass a drug screening, a physical and psychological test, and a background criminal check, and increased training hours a. Al Gore

b. Don Sundquist

c. Matthew Martinez

d. Fredrick Grandy

17.\_\_\_\_\_ The Private Security Bureau was created in \_\_\_\_\_ as the Texas Board of Private Investigators and Private Security Agencies.

1. 1966
2. 1967
3. 1968
4. 1969

18.\_\_\_\_\_ The Texas Commission on Private Security became associated with the Texas Department of Public Safety in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. 2001
2. 2002
3. 2003
4. 2004

19.\_\_\_\_\_ A Class \_\_ private security license consists of a security contractor license to also include guard and courier services.

a. Class A

b. Class B

c. Class C

d. Class D

20.\_\_\_\_\_ A Class \_\_ private security license consists of electronic access control and alarm services.

a. Class A

b. Class B

c. Class C

d. Class D

21.\_\_\_\_\_ The Level \_\_ Training Course and Test is required for commissioned and non-commissioned security officer applicants only.

a. Level I

b. Level II

c. Level III

d. Level IV

22.\_\_\_\_\_ The Level \_\_ Training Course is required for all commissioned security officers and personal protection officers.

a. Level I

b. Level II

c. Level III

d. Level IV

**True/False Questions**

\_\_\_23. Federal Laws come from only the U.S. Constitution, U.S. Criminal Codes, Judicial decisions, and executive orders from the President.

1. True
2. False

\_\_\_24. State Laws are laws that come only from the state’s common law.

1. True
2. False

\_\_\_25. Local Laws come from only city and county charters and judicial decisions.

1. True
2. False

\_\_\_26. The interest of the academic world in security education has decreased.

1. True
2. False

\_\_\_27. Most security programs are large and staffed by a faculty that has more experience in private security than public law enforcement.

1. True
2. False

\_\_\_28. Security services see the need for more training to reduce possible legal liability.

1. True
2. False

\_\_\_29. The Private Security Bureau employs licensing and investigations staff internally at the TX DPS headquarters in Austin, TX, as well as field investigators located throughout the state.

1. True
2. False

\_\_\_30. Legislation does not mandate (only recommends) training for security personnel; it is left primarily to the individual state.

1. True
2. False