

R156. Commerce, Occupational and Professional Licensing.

R156-63a. Security Personnel Licensing Act Contract Security Rule.

R156-63a-101. Title.

This rule is known as the "Security Personnel Licensing Act Contract Security Rule."

R156-63a-102. Definitions.

In addition to the definitions in Title 58, Chapters 1 and 63, as used in Title 58, Chapters 1 and 63 or this rule:

- (1) "Approved basic education and training program" means a basic education and training program that:
 - (a) meets the standards and is approved by the Division as set forth in Section R156-63a-602; and
 - (b) has the content required by Section R156-63a-603.
- (2) "Approved basic firearms training program" means a firearms education and training program that:
 - (a) meets the standards and is approved by the Division as set forth in Section R156-63a-602; and
 - (b) has the content required by Section R156-63a-604.
- (3) "Authorized emergency vehicle" is as defined in Subsection 41-6a-102(3).
- (4) "Contract security company" includes a peace officer who engages in providing security or guard services when acting in a capacity other than as an employee of the law enforcement agency by whom the peace officer is employed.
- (5) "Contract security company" does not include a company which hires as employees, individuals to provide security or guard services for the purpose of protecting tangible personal property, real property, or the life and well-being of personnel employed by, or animals owned by or under the responsibility of that company, as long as the security or guard services provided by the company do not benefit any person other than the employing company.
- (6) "Compensated", as used in Subsection 58-63-302(1)(c)(viii)(A), means remuneration in the form of W-2 wages unless the qualifying agent is an owner of a contract security or armored car company, in which case "compensated" means the owner's profit distributions or dividends.
- (7) "Conviction" means criminal conduct where the filing of a criminal charge has resulted in:
 - (a) a finding of guilt based on evidence presented to a judge or jury;
 - (b) a guilty plea;
 - (c) a plea of nolo contendere;
 - (d) a plea of guilty or nolo contendere which is held in abeyance pending the successful completion of probation;
 - (e) a pending diversion agreement; or
 - (f) a conviction which has been reduced pursuant to Section 76-3-402.
- (8) "Corporate officer" as defined in Subsection 58-63-102(9), includes an individual who is on file with the Division of Corporations and Commercial Code as a limited liability company's company officer or "governing person" as defined in Subsection 48-3a-102(7), or as a limited partnership's "general partner" as defined in Subsection 48-2e-102(8).
- (9) "Employee" means an individual providing services in the security guard industry for compensation, when the amount of compensation is based directly upon the security guard services provided and upon which the employer is required under law to withhold federal and state taxes, and for whom the employer is required under law to provide worker's compensation insurance coverage and pay unemployment insurance.
- (10) "Instructor" means a person who directly facilitates learning through means of live in-class lecture, group participation, practical exercise, or other means, who has fulfilled the instructor experience and training requirements set forth in Section R156-63a-602.
- (11) "Qualified continuing education" means continuing education that meets the standards set forth in Subsection R156-63a-304.
- (12) "Qualifying agent" means a natural person who meets all of the requirements set forth in Subsection 58-63-302(1)(c).
- (13) "Soft uniform" means a business suit or a polo-type shirt with appropriate slacks. The coat or shirt has an embroidered badge or contract security company logo that clips on to or is placed over the front pocket.
- (14) "Supervised on-the-job training" means training of an armed or unarmed private security officer under the supervision of a licensed private security officer who has been assigned to train and develop the on-the-job trainee.
- (15) "Supervision" means general supervision as defined in Subsection R156-1-102a(4)(c).
- (16) "Trainer" has the same meaning as "instructor".
- (17) "Unprofessional conduct," as defined in Title 58, Chapters 1 and 63, is further defined, in accordance with Subsection 58-1-203(1)(e), in Section R156-63a-502.

R156-63a-103. Authority - Purpose.

This rule is adopted by the Division under the authority of Subsection 58-1-106(1)(a) to enable the Division to administer Title 58, Chapter 63.

R156-63a-104. Organization - Relationship to Rule R156-1.

The organization of this rule and its relationship to Rule R156-1 is as described in Section R156-1-107.

R156-63a-201. Advisory Peer Committee created - Membership - Duties.

(1) There is created in accordance with Subsection 58-1-203(1)(f), the Education Advisory Committee to the Security Services Licensing Board, consisting of:

- (a) one member who is a corporate officer, director, manager or trainer of a contract security company;
- (b) one member who is a corporate officer, director, manager or trainer of an armored car company;
- (c) one member who is an armored car security officer or a contract security officer;
- (d) one member representing the general public; and
- (e) one member who is a trainer, and who is also, in order of preference:
 - (i) a member of the Utah Peace Officers Association;
 - (ii) a qualifying agent of a licensed security company that is in good standing with the Division; or
 - (iii) a member of a security association that is in good standing with the Utah Division of Corporations.

(2) The Education Advisory Committee shall be appointed and serve in accordance with Section R156-1-205. The duties and responsibilities of the Education Advisory Committee shall include assisting the Division in collaboration with the Board in their duties, functions, and responsibilities regarding the acceptability of educational programs, requesting approvals from the Division, and periodically reviewing all approved basic education and training programs and approved basic firearms training programs regarding current curriculum requirements.

(3) The Education Advisory Committee shall consider, when advising the Board of the acceptability of an education and training program:

- (a) whether in keeping with Subsections R156-63a-102(1) and (2), or Subsections R156-63b-102(1) and (2), a proposed basic education and training program meets:
 - (i) the operating standards of Sections R156-63a-602 or R156-63b-602; and
 - (ii) the content requirements of Sections R156-63a-603 or R156-63b-603; and
- (b) whether a proposed basic firearms training program meets:
 - (i) the operating standards of Sections R156-63a-602 or R156-63b-602; and
 - (ii) the content requirements of Sections R156-63a-604 or R156-63b-604.

R156-63a-302a. Qualifications for Licensure - Application Requirements.

(1) An application for licensure as a contract security company shall be accompanied by:

- (a) two fingerprint cards for each of the applicant's:
 - (i) qualifying agent;
 - (ii) corporate officers;
 - (iii) directors;
 - (iv) equity holders or shareholders owning more than 5% of the equity or outstanding shares;
 - (v) partners;
 - (vi) proprietors; and
 - (vii) responsible management personnel; and
- (b) a fee established in accordance with Section 63J-1-504 equal to the cost of conducting a check of records of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the Bureau of Criminal Identification, Utah Department of Public Safety, for each of the persons required to provide a fingerprint card under Subsection (1)(a) above.

(2) An application for licensure as an armed or unarmed private security officer shall be accompanied by:

- (a) two fingerprint cards for the applicant; and
- (b) a fee established in accordance with Section 63J-1-504 equal to the cost of conducting a check of records for the applicant

with:

- (i) the Federal Bureau of Investigation; and
- (ii) the Bureau of Criminal Identification of the Utah Department of Public Safety.

(3) Applications for change in licensure classification from unarmed to armed private security officer shall only require the following additional documentation:

- (a) successful completion of an approved basic firearms training program; and
- (b) an additional criminal history background check pursuant to Section 58-63-302 and Subsection R156-63a-302a(2).

R156-63a-302b. Qualifications for Licensure - Basic Education and Training Requirements.

(1) In accordance with Subsections 58-1-203(1)(b), 58-63-302(2)(g), and 58-63-302(2)(h), an applicant for licensure as an armed private security officer shall successfully complete:

- (a) an approved basic education and training program, as defined in Subsection R156-63a-102(1); and
- (b) an approved basic firearms training program, as defined in Subsection R156-63a-102(2).

(2) In accordance with Subsections 58-1-203(1)(b) and 58-63-302(3)(f), an applicant for licensure as an unarmed private security officer shall successfully complete an approved basic education and training program, as defined in Subsection R156-63a-102(1).

R156-63a-302c. Qualifications for Licensure - Examination Requirements.

In accordance with Subsections 58-1-203(1)(b) and 58-1-301(3), the examination requirements for licensure in Section 58-63-302 are defined, clarified, or established herein.

(1) The qualifying agent for an applicant who is a contract security company shall obtain a passing score of at least 75% on the Utah Contract Security Company Qualifying Agent Examination.

(2) An applicant for licensure as an armed private security officer or an unarmed private security officer shall obtain a score of at least 80% on the approved basic education and training program's final examination.

R156-63a-302d. Qualification for Licensure - Liability Insurance for a Contract Security Company.

In accordance with Subsections 58-1-203(1)(b) and 58-1-301(3), the insurance requirements for licensure as a contract security company in Subsection 58-63-302(1)(j)(i) are defined, clarified, or established herein.

(1) An applicant shall file with the Division a "Certificate of Insurance" providing liability insurance for the following exposures:

- (a) general liability;
- (b) assault and battery;
- (c) personal injury;
- (d) false arrest;
- (e) libel and slander;
- (f) invasion of privacy;
- (g) broad form property damage;
- (h) damage to property in the care, custody or control of the contract security company; and
- (i) errors and omissions.

(2) The required insurance shall provide liability limits in amounts not less than \$300,000 for each incident and not less than \$1,000,000 total aggregate for each annual term.

(3) The insurance carrier must be an insurer which has a certificate of authority to do business in Utah, or is an authorized surplus lines insurer in Utah, or is authorized to do business under the laws of the state in which the corporate offices of foreign corporations are located.

(4) All contract security companies shall have a current insurance certificate of coverage as defined in Subsection (1) on file at all times and available for immediate inspection by the Division during normal working hours.

(5) All contract security companies shall notify the Division immediately upon cancellation of the insurance policy, whether such cancellation was initiated by the insurance company or the insured agency.

R156-63a-302e. Qualifications for Licensure - Age Requirement for Armed Private Security Officer.

In accordance with Subsections 76-10-509(1) and 76-10-509.4, an armed private security officer must be 18 years of age or older at the time of submitting an application for licensure.

R156-63a-302f. Qualifications for Licensure - Good Moral Character - Disqualifying Convictions.

(1) In accordance with Subsections 58-63-302(1)(h), (2)(c), and (3)(c), in addition to those criminal convictions prohibiting licensure, the following criminal convictions may disqualify an applicant or licensee from obtaining or holding an unarmed private security officer license, an armed private security officer license, or a contract security company license:

- (a) crimes against a person as defined in Title 76, Chapter 5, Part 1;
- (b) theft, including retail theft, as defined in Title 76;
- (c) larceny;
- (d) sex offenses as defined in Title 76, Chapter 5, Part 4;
- (e) any offense involving a controlled substance as defined in Subsection 58-37-2(1)(f);
- (f) fraud;
- (g) extortion;

- (h) treason;
- (i) forgery;
- (j) arson;
- (k) kidnapping;
- (l) perjury;
- (m) conspiracy to commit any of the offenses listed herein;
- (n) hijacking;
- (o) burglary;
- (p) escape from jail, prison, or custody;
- (q) false or bogus checks;
- (r) terrorist activities;
- (s) desertion;
- (t) pornography;
- (u) two or more convictions for driving under the influence of alcohol within the last three years; and
- (v) any attempt to commit any of the above offenses.

(2) An applicant may not obtain initial licensure or license renewal as an armed private security officer or as a contract security company providing armed private security services, and the license of an armed private security officer or of a contract security company providing armed private security services shall be automatically revoked, if the applicant or licensee is in violation of any provision set forth in:

- (a) 18 U.S.C. Chapter 44, 922(g)1-9, concerning restrictions on firearms and ammunition transportation by certain persons; or
- (b) Utah Code Section 76-10-503, concerning restrictions on possession, purchase, transfer, or ownership of dangerous weapons by certain persons.

(3) In accordance with Subsection 58-63-302(1), if the applicant or licensee is a contract security company, the background of the following individuals shall be considered:

- (a) corporate officer;
- (b) director;
- (c) any shareholder owning 5% or more of the outstanding stock of the company as described in Subsection 58-63-302(1)(d)(ii);
- (d) partner;
- (e) proprietor;
- (f) qualifying agent; and
- (g) management personnel employed within Utah or having direct responsibility for managing operations of the company within Utah.

(4) Criminal history and statutory violations that do not automatically disqualify an applicant under statute or rule shall be considered on a case-by-case basis in accordance with Section R156-1-302.

R156-63a-302g. Qualifications for Licensure - Immediate Issuance of an Interim Permit.

In accordance with Section 58-63-310, upon receipt of a complete application for licensure as an unarmed private security officer or as an armed private security officer, the Division may immediately issue an interim permit to the applicant, if the applicant:

- (1)(a) submits with the applicant's application an official criminal history report from the Bureau of Criminal Identification, Utah Department of Public Safety, showing "No Criminal Record Found";
- (b) has not answered "yes" to any question on the qualifying questionnaire section of the application; and
- (c) has not had a license to practice an occupation or profession denied, revoked, suspended, restricted, or placed on probation.
- (2) If an applicant's application is denied, an interim permit issued under this section shall automatically expire.

R156-63a-303. Renewal Cycle - Procedures.

(1) In accordance with Subsection 58-1-308(1), the renewal date for the two-year renewal cycle applicable to licensees under Title 58, Chapter 63 is established by rule in Section R156-1-308a.

- (2) Renewal procedures shall be in accordance with Section R156-1-308c.

R156-63a-304. Continuing Education for Armed and Unarmed Private Security Officers as a Condition of Renewal.

(1) In accordance with Subsections 58-1-203(1)(g) and 58-1-308(3)(b), there is created a continuing education requirement as a condition of renewal or reinstatement of licenses issued under Title 58, Chapter 63 in the classifications of armed private security officer and unarmed private security officer.

(2) Armed and unarmed private security officers shall complete 16 hours of continuing education every two years consisting of education that includes:

- (a) company operational procedures manual;
- (b) applicable state laws and rules;
- (c) legal powers and limitations of private security officers;
- (d) observation and reporting techniques;
- (e) ethics; and
- (f) emergency techniques.

(3) Credit for the 16 hours of continuing education shall be recognized in accordance with the following:

(a) Unlimited hours shall be recognized for continuing education completed in blocks of time of not less than one hour in formally established classroom courses, seminars, or conferences.

(b) Unlimited hours shall be recognized for continuing education that is provided via Internet provided the course provider verifies registration and participation in the course by means of a test which demonstrates that the participant has learned the material presented.

(4) In addition to the required 16 hours of continuing education, armed private security officers shall complete not less than 16 additional hours of continuing firearms education and training every two years. The continuing firearms education and training shall be completed in four-hour blocks every six months and shall not include any hours for the continuing education requirement in Subsection R156-63a-304(2). The continuing firearms education and training shall include as a minimum:

(a) live classroom instruction concerning the restrictions in the use of deadly force and firearms safety on duty, at home and on the range; and

(b) a recognized practical pistol recertification course on which the licensee achieves a minimum score of 80% using regular or low light conditions.

(5) An individual holding a current armed private security officer license in Utah who fails to complete the required four hours of continuing firearms education within the appropriate six month period will be required to complete one and one half times the number of continuing firearms education hours the licensee was deficient for the reporting period (this requirement is hereafter referred to as penalty hours). The penalty hours shall not be considered to satisfy in whole or in part any of the continuing firearms education hours required for subsequent renewal of the license.

(6) If a renewal period is shortened or lengthened to effect a change of renewal cycle, the continuing education hours required for that renewal period shall be increased or decreased accordingly as a pro rata amount of the requirements of a two-year period.

(7) Each licensee shall maintain documentation showing compliance with the requirements above.

(8) The continuing education course provider shall provide course participants who complete the continuing education course with a course completion certificate.

(9) The course certificate shall contain:

- (a) the name of the participant;
- (b) the date the course was taken;
- (c) the location where the course was taken;
- (d) the title of the course;
- (e) the name of the course provider and instructor; and
- (f) the number of continuing education hours completed.

R156-63a-305. Criminal History Renewal and Reinstatement Requirement.

(1) In accordance with Subsections 58-1-203(1)(g) and 58-1-308(3)(b) and R156-1-302, a criminal history background check is required for all applications for renewal and reinstatement.

(2) The criminal history background check shall be performed by the Division and is not required to be submitted by the applicant.

(3) If the criminal background check discloses a criminal background, the Division shall evaluate the criminal history in accordance with Sections 58-63-302 and R156-63a-302f to determine appropriate licensure action.

R156-63a-306. Change of Qualifying Agent.

Within 60 days after a qualifying agent for a licensed contract security company ceases employment with the licensee, or for any other reason is not qualified to be the licensee's qualifier, the contract security company shall file with the Division an application for change of qualifier on forms provided by the Division, accompanied by a fee established in accordance with Section 63J-1-504.

R156-63a-502. Unprofessional Conduct.

"Unprofessional conduct" includes the following:

- (1) making any statement that would reasonably cause another person to believe that a private security officer functions as a law enforcement officer or other official of this state or any of its political subdivisions or any agency of the federal government;
- (2) utilizing a vehicle with markings, lighting, and/or signal devices that imply or suggest that the vehicle is an authorized emergency vehicle as defined in Subsection 41-6a-102(3) and Section 41-6a-310 and in Title R722, Chapter 340;
- (3) utilizing a vehicle with an emergency lighting system that violates the requirements of Section 41-6a-1616 of the Utah Motor Vehicle Code;
- (4) wearing a uniform, insignia, or badge that would lead a reasonable person to believe that the unarmed or armed private security officer is connected with a federal, state, or municipal law enforcement agency;
- (5) being incompetent or negligent as an unarmed private security officer, an armed private security officer, or a contract security company, so as to cause injury to a person or create an unreasonable risk that a person might be harmed;
- (6) failing as a contract security company or its officers, directors, partners, proprietors or responsible management personnel to adequately supervise employees so as to place the public health and safety at risk;
- (7) failing to immediately notify the Division of the cancellation of the contract security company's insurance policy;
- (8) failing as a contract security company or an armed or unarmed private security officer to report a criminal offense pursuant to Section R156-63a-613;
- (9) pursuant to Subsection R156-63a-612(3), failing as a contract security company or an armed private security officer to report to the Division a violation of:
 - (a) any provision set forth in 18 U.S.C. Chapter 44, 922(g)1-9;
 - (b) Utah Code Subsection 76-10-503(1); or
 - (c) Utah Code Subsections 58-63-302(1)(a), (2)(c), or (3)(c); and
- (10) wearing a uniform, insignia, or badge, or displaying a license, that would lead a reasonable person to believe that an individual is connected with a contract security company, when not employed as an armed or unarmed private security officer by a contract security company.

R156-63a-503. Mandatory Sanctions - Administrative Penalties.

- (1) The license of a contract security company or an armed private security officer shall be suspended for a period of time determined by the Board if the licensee fails to report to the Division a violation of:
 - (a) any provision set forth in 18 U.S.C. Chapter 44, 922(g)1-9;
 - (b) Utah Code Subsection 76-10-503(1); or
 - (c) Utah Code Subsections 58-63-302(1)(a), (2)(c), or (3)(c).
- (2) In accordance with Subsection 58-63-503, the following citation fine schedule shall apply to citations issued under Title 58, Chapter 63:

TABLE

FINE SCHEDULE

FIRST OFFENSE

Violation	Contract Security Company	Armed or Unarmed Security Officer
58-63-501(1)	\$ 800.00	N/A
58-63-501(4)	\$ 800.00	\$ 500.00

SECOND OFFENSE

58-63-501(1)	\$1,600.00	\$1,000.00
58-63-501(4)	\$1,600.00	\$1,000.00

(3) Citations shall not be issued for third offenses, except in extraordinary circumstances approved by the investigative supervisor. If a citation is issued for a third offense, the fine is double the second offense amount, with a maximum amount not to exceed the maximum fine allowed under Subsection 58-63-503(3)(h)(iii).

(4) If multiple offenses are cited on the same citation, the fine shall be determined by evaluating the most serious offense.

(5) An investigative supervisor may authorize a deviation from the fine schedule based upon the aggravating or mitigating circumstances.

(6) The presiding officer for a contested citation shall have the discretion, after a review of the aggravating and mitigating circumstances, to increase or decrease the fine amount imposed by an investigator based upon the evidence reviewed.

R156-63a-601. Operating Standards - Firearms.

(1) An armed private security officer shall carry only that firearm with which the officer has passed an approved basic firearms training program.

(2) Shotguns and rifles owned and issued by the contract security company, may be used in situations where they would constitute an appropriate defense for the armed private security officer, if the officer has successfully completed an approved basic firearms training program in their use.

(3) An armed private security officer shall not carry a firearm except when acting on official duty as an employee of a contract security company, unless the licensee is otherwise qualified under the laws of the state to carry a firearm.

R156-63a-602. Division Approval and Operating Standards - Training Programs for Armed and Unarmed Private Security Officers.

(1) To obtain Division approval of any training program for armed private security officers and unarmed private security officers, the program owner shall submit to the Division:

- (a) an application in a form prescribed by the Division;
- (b) a fee for the approval of the program; and
- (c) a written education and training manual which includes:
 - (i) a course syllabus with an hourly breakdown of the course outline and training schedule;
 - (ii) a course curriculum;
 - (iii) a four-hour instructor training program;
 - (iv) testing tools; and
 - (v) if an online curriculum or multi-media learning tools are used, a copy of the original medium.

(2) If any individual or entity uses an approved basic education and training program that the user does not own, the user shall submit to and maintain with the Division a current copy of the user's written contract with the program owner, which identifies the duration allowed for use. The user shall promptly update this information in writing with the Division as necessary.

(3) A course curriculum for armed private security officers shall include the content established in Sections R156-63a-603 and R156-63a-604.

(4) A course curriculum for unarmed private security officers shall include the content established in Section R156-63a-603.

(5) All instructors teaching an approved basic education and training program shall:

- (a) have at least three years of supervisory experience reasonably related to providing contract security services; and
- (b) have completed a four-hour instructor training program which shall include the following:
 - (i) motivation and the learning process;
 - (ii) teacher preparation and teaching methods;
 - (iii) classroom management;
 - (iv) testing; and
 - (v) instructional evaluation.

(6) All instructors teaching an approved basic firearms training program shall have the following qualifications:

- (a) current Peace Officers Standards and Training firearms instructor certification; or
- (b) current certification as a firearms instructor by:
 - (i) the National Rifle Association;
 - (ii) a Utah law enforcement agency;
 - (iii) a Federal law enforcement agency;
 - (iv) a branch of the United States military; or
 - (v) other qualification or certification found by the Division, in collaboration with the Board, to be equivalent.

(7) When an instructor for a Division-approved training program begins providing instruction, the user of the Division-approved training program shall report the instructor's name to the Division, on a form supplied by the Division.

(8) When an instructor for a Division-approved training program ceases to instruct for that program, or no longer meets instructor requirements, the user of the Division-approved training program shall report that information and the instructor's name to the Division, on a form supplied by the Division.

(9) All approved training programs shall maintain training records on each individual trained, including the dates of attendance at training, a copy of the instruction given, and the location of the training. These records shall be maintained in the program's files for at least three years.

(10) If an approved training program provider of basic education and training ceases to engage in business, the provider shall establish a method approved by the Division by which the records of the education and training shall continue to be available for a period of at least three years after the education and training is provided.

(11) Instructors who teach continuing education programs and are licensed armed or unarmed private security officers, shall receive continuing education credit for actual preparation time for up to two times the number of hours to which participants are entitled. For example, for learning activities in which participants receive four continuing education hours, instructors may receive up to eight continuing education hours (four hours for preparation plus four hours for presentation).

R156-63a-603. Content of Approved Basic Education and Training Program for Armed and Unarmed Private Security Officers.

In accordance with Subsections 58-63-302(2)(g) and 58-63-302(3)(f), an approved basic education and training program for armed and unarmed private security officers shall have at least 24 hours of classroom or online instruction, including:

- (1) 16 hours of basic instruction, to include:
 - (a) the nature and role of private security, including a private security officer's:
 - (i) scope and limits of authority;
 - (ii) civil liability; and
 - (iii) role in today's society;
 - (b) state laws and rules applicable to private security;
 - (c) the legal responsibilities of private security, including:
 - (i) constitutional law;
 - (ii) search and seizure; and
 - (iii) other such topics;
 - (d) situational response evaluations, including:
 - (i) protecting and securing crime or accident scenes;
 - (ii) notifying internal and external agencies; and
 - (iii) controlling information;
 - (e) security ethics;
 - (f) the use of force, emphasizing the de-escalation of force and alternatives to using force;
 - (g) documentation and report writing, including:
 - (i) preparing witness statements;
 - (ii) performing log maintenance;
 - (iii) exercising control of information;
 - (iv) taking field notes;
 - (v) organizing information into a report; and
 - (vi) performing basic writing;
 - (h) patrol techniques, including:
 - (i) mobile patrol versus fixed post;
 - (ii) accident prevention;
 - (iii) responding to calls and alarms;
 - (iv) security breaches; and
 - (v) monitoring potential safety hazards;
 - (i) police and community relations, including fundamental duties and personal appearance of security officers;
 - (j) sexual harassment in the workplace; and
- (2) eight hours of elective coursework determined by the instructor, which may include:
 - (a) current certification in:
 - (i) cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR);
 - (ii) automated external defibrillator (AED);
 - (iii) first aid; or
 - (iv) any other recognized basic life-saving certification;
 - (b) introduction to executive protection;
 - (c) basic self-defense;
 - (d) driving techniques for the security professional;

- (e) escort techniques;
 - (f) crowd control;
 - (g) access control and the use of electronic detection devices;
 - (h) introduction to security's role with closed-circuit television systems;
 - (i) use of defensive items and objects;
 - (j) management of aggressive behavior, use of force, de-escalation techniques;
 - (k) homeland security involving bomb threats and anti-terrorism;
 - (l) Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) compliance; and
 - (m) prior training as evidenced by third-party documentation, which may be accepted at the trainer's discretion to count towards the eight hours of elective training; and
- (3) a final examination that:
- (a) competently examines the student on the subjects included in the 16 hours of basic instruction; and
 - (b) mandates a minimum pass score of 80%.

R156-63a-604. Content of Approved Basic Firearms Training Program for Armed Private Security Officers.

In accordance with Subsection 58-63-302(2)(h), an approved basic firearms training program for armed private security officers shall have the following components:

- (1) at least six hours of classroom firearms instruction to include the following:
 - (a) the firearm and its ammunition;
 - (b) care and cleaning of the firearm;
 - (c) the prohibition against alterations of the firearm's firing mechanism;
 - (d) firearm inspection review procedures;
 - (e) firearm safety on duty;
 - (f) firearm safety at home;
 - (g) firearm safety on the range;
 - (h) legal and ethical restraints on firearms use;
 - (i) explanation and discussion of target environment;
 - (j) stop failure drills;
 - (k) explanation and discussion of stance, draw stroke, cover and concealment, and other firearm fundamentals;
 - (l) armed patrol techniques;
 - (m) use of deadly force under Utah law and the provisions of Title 76, Chapter 2, Part 4, and a discussion of 18 USC 44 Section 922; and
 - (n) instruction that an armed private security officer shall not fire the officer's weapon unless there is an imminent threat to life, and at no time shall the weapon be drawn as a threat or means to force compliance with any verbal directive not involving imminent threat to life;
- (2) a final examination that demonstrates the competency of the participant on the subjects included in the six hours of classroom firearms instruction, with a passing score requirement of 80%; and
- (3) at least six hours of firearms range instruction to include the following:
 - (a) basic firearms fundamentals and marksmanship;
 - (b) demonstration and explanation of the difference between sight picture, sight alignment, and trigger control; and
 - (c) a recognized practical pistol course on which the applicant achieves a minimum score of 80% using regular and low light conditions.

R156-63a-605. Operating Standards - Uniform Requirements.

- (1) All unarmed and armed private security officers while on duty shall wear the uniform of their contract security company employer unless assigned to work undercover.
- (2) Each armed and unarmed private security officer wearing a soft uniform unless assigned to an undercover status shall at a minimum display on the outermost garment of the uniform the name of the contract security company under whom the armed and unarmed private security officer is employed, and the word "Security", "Contract Security", or "Security Officer".
- (3) The name of the contract security company and the word "Security" shall be of a size, style, shape, design and type which is clearly visible by a reasonable person under normal conditions.
- (4) Each armed and unarmed private security officer wearing a regular uniform shall display on the outermost garment of the uniform in a style, shape, design and type which is clearly visible by a reasonable person under normal conditions identification which contains:

- (a) the name or logo of the contract security company under whom the armed or unarmed private security officer is employed;
- and
- (b) the word "Security", "Contract Security", or "Security Officer".

R156-63a-606. Operating Standards - Badges.

(1) At the contract security company's request, an unarmed or armed private security officer may, while in uniform and while on duty, wear a shield inscribed with the words "Security," or "Security Officer". The shield shall not contain the words "State of Utah" or the seal of the state of Utah.

(2) The use of a star badge with any number of points on a uniform, in writing, advertising, letterhead, or other written communication is prohibited.

R156-63a-607. Operating Standards - Notification and Prohibition of Criminal Status of Contract Security Company Corporate Officer, Director, Partner, Proprietor, Qualifying Agent, Private Security Officer, Manager, or Shareholder.

(1) In accordance with Subsections 58-63-302(1)(h), 58-63-302(2)(d) and (d), 58-63-302(3)(c), and Section R156-63a-302f, this section applies to any contract security company:

- (a) corporate officer;
- (b) director;
- (c) partner;
- (d) proprietor;
- (e) qualifying agent;
- (f) private security officer;
- (g) management personnel employed within Utah having direct responsibility for managing operations of a contract security company within Utah; and
- (h) shareholder owning 5% or more as described in Subsection 58-63-302(1)(d)(ii).

(2) A person identified in Subsection (1) shall not participate at any level or capacity in the management, operations, sales, or employment of a contract security company, and shall not own any part of a contract security company (except less than 5% under Subsection 58-63-302(1)(d)(ii), if the person fails to meet a licensing requirement set forth in:

- (a) Subsections 58-63-302(1)(h), or 58-63-302(2)(c) or (3)(c), for conviction of a felony, or of a misdemeanor involving moral turpitude, or of a crime that when considered with the duties and responsibilities of the license by the Division and the Board indicates that the best interests of the public are not served by granting the license; or
- (b) Subsections 58-63-302(1)(h)(iii) or 58-63-302(2)(d), for conviction of violating any provision set forth in:
 - (i) 18 U.S.C. Chapter 44, 922(g)1-9, concerning restrictions on firearms and ammunition transportation by certain persons; or
 - (ii) Subsection 76-10-503, concerning restrictions on possession, purchase, transfer, or ownership of dangerous weapons by certain persons.

(3) A contract security company shall:

- (a) within ten calendar days of occurrence, report to the Division in writing any event that occurs in regard to a person identified in Subsection (1), respecting:
 - (i) any conviction listed under this Subsection (2) or Subsection R156-63b-302f(2) as a disqualifying criminal conviction; and
 - (ii) any conviction listed under Subsection R156-63b-302f(1) as a potentially disqualifying criminal conviction; and
- (b) take appropriate steps to ensure that company ownership and operations comply with this Section.

R156-63a-608. Operating Standards - Implying an Association with Public Law Enforcement Prohibited.

(1) No contract security company shall use any name which implies intentionally or otherwise that the company is connected or associated with any public law enforcement agency.

(2) No contract security company shall permit the use of the words "special police", "special officer", "cop", or any other words of a similar nature whether used orally or appearing in writing or on any uniform, badge, or cap.

(3) No person licensed under this chapter shall use words or designations which would cause a reasonable person to believe he is associated with a public law enforcement agency.

R156-63a-609. Operating Standards - Proper Identification of Private Security Officers.

All armed and unarmed private security officers shall carry a valid security license together with a government-issued identification card or a current state-issued driver license whenever performing the duties of an armed or unarmed private security officer and shall exhibit said license and identification upon request.

R156-63a-610. Operating Standards - Vehicles.

- (1) All contract security vehicles shall conform to the following requirements:
 - (a) green, amber, and white are the only colors that may be used in roof mounted light bars facing forward on a contract security vehicle;
 - (b) green, amber, and red are the only colors that may be used in roof mounted light bars facing rearward on a contract security vehicle;
 - (c) light bars may only be operated on private property in which the company has a written contract;
 - (d) light bars may be operated on public highways only when personally directed to do so by a peace officer; and
 - (e) all contract security vehicles shall meet the requirements of Section 41-6a-1616.
- (2) A contract security company or its personnel may not utilize a vehicle whose marking, lighting and signal devices:
 - (a) display any form of blue lighting;
 - (b) use a siren in any manner;
 - (c) display a star or star badge insignia; or
 - (d) employ any wording that suggests they are connected with law enforcement.
- (3) A contract security company vehicle may have a public address system, an air horn, or both.
- (4) The word "Security", either alone or in conjunction with the company name, shall appear on each side and the rear of the company vehicle in letters no less than four inches in height and in a color contrasting with the color of the contract security company vehicle and shall be legible from a reasonable distance.

R156-63a-611. Operating Standards - Operational Procedures Manual.

- (1) Each contract security company shall develop and maintain an operational procedures manual which includes the following topics:
 - (a) detaining or arresting;
 - (b) restraining, detaining, and search and seizure;
 - (c) felony and misdemeanor definitions;
 - (d) observing and reporting;
 - (e) ingress and egress control;
 - (f) natural disaster preparation;
 - (g) alarm systems, locks, and keys;
 - (h) radio and telephone communications;
 - (i) crowd control;
 - (j) public relations;
 - (k) personal appearance and demeanor;
 - (l) bomb threats;
 - (m) fire prevention;
 - (n) mental illness;
 - (o) supervision;
 - (p) criminal justice system;
 - (q) code of ethics for private security officers;
 - (r) sexual harassment in the workplace; and
 - (s) hazardous chemical release.
- (2) The operations and procedures manual shall be immediately available to the Division upon request.

R156-63a-612. Operating Standards - Display of License.

The license issued to a contract security company shall be prominently displayed in the company's principal place of business and a copy of the license shall be displayed prominently in all branch offices.

R156-63a-613. Operating Standards - Notification of Criminal Arrest, Charge, Indictment, or Conviction - Notification of On-Duty Firearm Discharge.

- (1) In accordance with Subsection 58-63-302(2):
 - (a) A licensed armed or unarmed private security officer shall notify the licensee's employing contract security company, or if none, shall notify the Division, within 72 hours of being arrested, charged, indicted, or convicted for:
 - (i) any criminal offense above the level of a Class C misdemeanor;

- (ii) any offense set forth in:
 - (A) 18 U.S.C. Chapter 44, 922(g)1-9, concerning restrictions on firearms and ammunition transportation by certain persons;
 - (B) Section 76-10-503, concerning restrictions on possession, purchase, transfer, or ownership of dangerous weapons by certain persons;
 - (C) Subsections 58-63-302(2)(c), or (3)(c), concerning a felony, a misdemeanor involving moral turpitude, or a crime that when considered with the duties and responsibilities of a private security officer by the Division and the Board indicates that the best interests of the public are not served by granting the license; or
 - (D) Subsection R156-63b-302g(1), concerning certain potentially disqualifying criminal offenses;
- (b) A contract security company shall notify the Division within 72 hours of receiving notification, or becoming aware, of any arrest, charge, indictment, or conviction of any of its licensed employees under this Subsection (1).
- (c) Notification under this Subsection (1)(b) shall be in writing, and include:
 - (i) the employee's name;
 - (ii) the name of the court or arresting agency, if applicable;
 - (iii) the court or agency case number or similar case identifier;
 - (iv) the date of the arrest, charge, indictment, or conviction; and
 - (v) the nature of the criminal offense or violation.
- (2) In accordance with Subsections 58-63-302(2) and 58-1-202(1)(d), the following notice and appearance standards shall apply to an on-duty discharge of a firearm by an armed private security officer:
 - (a) Within 24 hours of the on-duty discharge, the armed private security officer shall notify the officer's employing contract security company, or if none, then the armed private security officer shall notify the Division.
 - (b) Within 72 hours of receiving notification, or becoming aware, of an on-duty firearm discharge by its employee, the employing contract security company shall notify the Division.
 - (c) Notification under this Subsection (2) shall be in writing, and include:
 - (i) the employee's name;
 - (ii) the date of the firearm discharge;
 - (iii) the nature of the firearm discharge; and
 - (iv) the physical location of the firearm discharge.
 - (d) The Security Services Licensing Board shall require a mandatory appearance before the Board by the qualifying agent over that officer, to review the company policy and procedure for dealing with an on-duty discharge.

KEY: licensing, security guards, private security officers

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SECURITY PERSONNEL LICENSING ACT
CONTRACT SECURITY RULE

R156-63a
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