

## Study Guide

### Utah Security Company Qualifying Agent Exam

#### Training and Certification Requirements

- Armed or armored car security officers are required to complete continuing education and firearms education for a specified number of hours (R156-63a-304).
- Armed security officers must undergo approved firearms training programs and meet performance benchmarks, including minimum scores on pistol recertification (R156-63a-304(2)(c)(ii)).
- Recertification and continuing firearms education must be completed periodically, with specific guidelines for those who fail to meet these requirements (R156-63a-604(1)).
- Security officers must complete a set number of core continuing education hours per renewal cycle to maintain licensure (R156-63a-304(1); R156-63b-304(1)).
- Instructors for firearms training and basic security education must meet specific qualifications, including a minimum number of years in supervisory experience and certification as firearms instructors (R156-63a-602(5)(a)).
- Training records must be maintained for a minimum specified period, as required by regulations (R156-63a-602(6)).

#### Use of Force and Armed Security Protocols

- Armed security guards must follow strict use-of-force guidelines, including only using force when legally justified (R156-63a-304(4)(a)).
- Non-lethal force training, including the use of defensive tactics, is mandatory for unarmed security personnel to ensure safe conflict management (34A-6-301(6)(a)(i)(C)).
- Armed guards must meet firearm safety and use-of-force regulations, with thorough training and ongoing proficiency requalification (34A-6-301).
- Armed security personnel are also required to maintain adequate insurance coverage to manage risks associated with the use of firearms (34A-6-301(3)(b)).

#### Confidentiality and Record-Keeping Obligations

- Security companies and personnel are required to protect client confidentiality, including safeguarding sensitive information such as security plans and protocols (34A-6-301(3)(b)(ii)(A)).
- Detailed records of incidents, training, and personnel must be maintained to meet regulatory requirements and support audits or investigations (34-30-8).
- Breaches of confidentiality and improper record-keeping can lead to severe penalties, including loss of licensure and legal consequences (34-30-8).

#### Reporting Obligations

- Reporting of incidents involving security personnel, such as the use of force, is mandatory and must be completed in a timely manner to avoid penalties (58-63-302(2)(c)).
- Security companies are also responsible for reporting employee terminations due to misconduct and incidents involving firearms (R156-63a-609).
- Reports related to client complaints or breaches in security must be filed promptly to ensure accountability and compliance (34-30-8).

## **Legal and Compliance Standards**

- Security personnel must meet minimum legal standards, including passing background checks for armed security roles (34A-6-301(3)(b)(iii)).
- Non-compliance with these legal standards, including operating without a valid license, can result in fines, suspension, or criminal charges (34A-6-301).
- Licensing renewal, maintaining insurance coverage, and adhering to regulatory standards are essential for legal compliance (R156-63a-609; R156-63b-609).

## **Workplace Policies and Procedures**

- Security companies must develop written policies and standard operating procedures (SOPs) that govern day-to-day operations and safety protocols (Sec. 156-63a-611).
- Policies related to vehicle use, communication equipment, and workplace safety must be regularly updated and enforced to ensure operational compliance (34A-6-301(3)(b)(iii)).
- Safety protocols, including fire protection and accident reporting, are crucial for workplace security and must comply with local safety regulations (119, 34A-6-301).

### **1. Disciplinary Actions for Security Personnel**

Security professionals must adhere to strict regulations, and any violation can result in disciplinary actions. These actions may include probation, restriction, suspension, or even revocation of a license, depending on the severity of the infraction. According to R156-1-102-28, R156-1-102(29) in *Utah Laws and Rules*, a suspension is often imposed for more serious breaches. It's important for security professionals to understand the full range of consequences to remain compliant and maintain their licenses.

### **2. Continuing Education Requirements**

Approved training programs for security personnel must cover a broad range of topics, including first aid, use of force, and security ethics. Ongoing education not only helps maintain professionalism but is also a requirement for license renewal. According to R156-63a-603(1),

under *Utah Laws and Rules*, regular training in these areas ensures that security professionals stay current with legal requirements and best practices.

### **3. Work-Hour Requirements for Licensure**

To maintain their licenses, security personnel must meet specific work-hour requirements. According to 58-63-102 (17), individuals must work a minimum number of hours per month to remain eligible for continued licensure. Security professionals should keep accurate records of their work hours to avoid issues with non-compliance.

### **4. License Renewal Periods for Security Companies**

Security companies, including contract and armored car businesses, must renew their licenses periodically. The standard renewal period is two years, as outlined in 58-63-303 (1) from *Utah Laws and Rules*. Companies should track their renewal dates carefully to ensure that they remain compliant with state regulations and avoid penalties for late renewals.

### **5. Interim Permits for Security Personnel**

Interim permits allow security personnel to work while awaiting full licensure. These permits are temporary, typically lasting 90 days, as described in 58-63-310(2)(a) under *Utah Laws and Rules*. It is essential for individuals to complete the licensing process within this time frame to avoid disruptions in their ability to work.

### **6. Insurance Requirements for Security Companies**

Security companies are required by law to maintain specific insurance policies to operate. These policies typically include general liability coverage and may vary depending on the size of the business and the scope of services offered. According to R156-63a-302a(1), companies that fail to comply with insurance requirements may face penalties, including the suspension or revocation of their licenses.

### **7. Reporting of Criminal Convictions**

Security personnel are required to report any criminal convictions to the licensing authority within a specified period. According to R156-63a-304 from *Education and Training of Security Officers Count*, failure to report such convictions can result in severe penalties, including suspension or revocation of a license. This requirement is intended to ensure that only individuals with clean records are entrusted with providing security services.

### **8. Authority to Issue Fines**

The licensing board or agency overseeing security professionals has the authority to impose fines for violations of rules and regulations. According to R156-63a-304(2)(c)(ii), fines may be issued in cases of non-compliance with licensing requirements or other breaches of conduct. Security professionals should be aware of the specific actions that can lead to fines and take steps to avoid violations.

### **9. Armed Security Guard Licensing Requirements**

Security personnel who carry firearms are subject to additional licensing requirements beyond those for unarmed security guards. According to R156-63a-304(4)(a) from *Education and Training of Security Officers Count*, armed security guards must complete specialized training in

the use of firearms and meet specific criteria for licensure. Failure to adhere to these requirements can result in penalties, including suspension or revocation of licensure.

#### **10. License Fees for Security Companies**

Security companies are required to pay annual or biennial license fees as part of their compliance with state regulations. According to R156-63a-604(1), failure to pay these fees on time can result in penalties, including late fees or suspension of the company's license. It is essential for companies to keep track of their renewal dates and ensure that all fees are paid on time to avoid disruptions to their operations.

#### **11. Record-Keeping Requirements for Security Companies**

Security companies are required to maintain detailed records of their operations, including employee records, incident reports, and client contracts. According to R156-63a-608(2) and R156-63b-608(2) from *Supervision of Security Officers Count*, these records must be kept for a specified period and be made available to regulatory authorities upon request. Failure to maintain proper records can result in penalties or license suspension.

#### **12. Employee Background Checks**

Before hiring, security companies are required to conduct thorough background checks on all potential employees. According to R156-63a-613(1)(a) in *Utah Laws and Rules*, this process includes checking criminal records and ensuring that the candidate meets the qualifications for a security professional. Failing to conduct background checks can result in penalties for the employer and may put the company's license at risk.

#### **13. Training Requirements for New Hires**

Newly hired security personnel must undergo a comprehensive training program covering topics such as ethics, use of force, and first aid. According to R156-63a-613(1)(b), this training must be completed within a specified time after hiring and be documented by the employer. Non-compliance with training requirements can lead to penalties for both the employee and employer.

#### **14. Licensing Renewal Process**

Security personnel and companies must renew their licenses periodically to remain compliant with state regulations. According to R156-63a-302f(u); R156-63b-302g(u) from *Utah Laws and Rules*, the renewal process includes submitting proof of continuing education, paying fees, and updating any necessary information. Failure to renew a license on time can result in suspension or additional penalties.

#### **15. Incident Reporting Requirements**

Security personnel are required to report incidents involving the use of force, arrests, or other significant events to their supervisors and the relevant authorities. According to p. 131, failure to report such incidents in a timely manner can result in disciplinary action against the employee or the company. Accurate and timely reporting ensures accountability and transparency in the field.

#### **16. Vehicle Marking Requirements for Security Companies**

Vehicles used by security companies must adhere to specific marking requirements, which typically include the company's name and license number displayed visibly. According to p. 16

from *Security Business Management Count*, failure to comply with these requirements can lead to fines or other penalties. Security companies should ensure all their vehicles meet these standards to avoid violations.

### **17. Temporary Licenses for Security Personnel**

Temporary licenses allow individuals to work in the security field while they complete the requirements for full licensure. These licenses are generally short-term and must be renewed or converted to a full license within a specified time. According to p. 16, failure to convert a temporary license within this period can result in the individual being unable to continue working.

### **18. Uniform Requirements for Security Guards**

Security guards are required to wear uniforms that clearly distinguish them as security personnel. According to R156-63a-304(1); R156-63b-304(1) in *Utah Laws and Rules*, these uniforms must comply with regulations that prevent confusion with law enforcement officers. Proper identification through uniforms is critical for transparency and accountability in the field.

### **19. Firearm Training for Armed Guards**

Armed security guards must undergo specific training related to the safe and legal use of firearms. This training is mandatory and must be completed prior to obtaining licensure. According to Sec. 501(3), failure to complete this training can result in denial or suspension of an armed guard license.

### **20. Penalties for Operating Without a License**

Operating as a security company or professional without a valid license is a serious offense. According to 58-1-502.2.d.iii from *Utah Laws and Rules*, individuals or companies found in violation may face severe penalties, including fines and criminal charges. It is essential for all personnel to maintain up-to-date licensure to avoid these consequences.

### **21. Reporting Requirements for Security Companies**

Security companies are required to report certain activities, including incidents involving the use of force, breaches of contract, and legal disputes. According to 58-63-503.3.h.ii, companies must file these reports with the relevant regulatory authority within a specified timeframe. Failure to comply with reporting requirements can result in penalties or license suspension.

### **22. Insurance Coverage for Security Personnel**

Security personnel, especially those working in high-risk environments, are often required to carry specific insurance coverage. According to Sec. 606, this insurance must cover liability for incidents that may occur while on duty. Ensuring adequate coverage protects both the employee and the employer from legal liability in case of accidents or incidents.

### **23. Renewal of Armed Guard Licenses**

Armed security guards must renew their licenses periodically, which involves demonstrating continued proficiency in firearms use and meeting other regulatory requirements. According to R156-63a(604)(2), R156-63b(604)(2), failure to renew an armed guard license on time can result

in penalties, including suspension of the license and revocation of the right to carry firearms while on duty.

#### **24. Training Certification for Security Officers**

Security officers are required to complete specific training programs that certify their readiness to handle various responsibilities, such as conflict resolution, emergency response, and legal compliance. According to p. 97, these training programs must be completed within a certain timeframe, and failure to obtain certification can prevent officers from being licensed or continuing in their roles.

#### **25. Use of Force Policies for Security Personnel**

Security personnel must adhere to strict policies governing the use of force, particularly when detaining individuals or protecting property. According to p. 91 from *Security Business Management Count*, these policies are designed to ensure that force is only used when necessary and that all actions are lawful. Violating use of force policies can lead to disciplinary action, including loss of licensure.

#### **26. Contract Requirements for Security Services**

Security companies must establish formal contracts with clients that outline the scope of services, fees, and the duration of the contract. According to p. 241 from *Workplace Safety and Security Count*, these contracts must be clear and legally binding. Properly executed contracts help prevent disputes and ensure both parties are aware of their responsibilities.

#### **27. Professional Conduct and Ethics**

Security personnel are held to high standards of professional conduct and ethics. According to p. 289, individuals working in the security field must adhere to guidelines that ensure they conduct themselves with integrity, respect, and fairness. Violations of these ethical guidelines can result in disciplinary action, including suspension or revocation of licensure.

#### **28. Vehicle Equipment Requirements for Security Companies**

Vehicles used in security operations must meet specific equipment standards to ensure safety and compliance with the law. According to p. 114, security vehicles must be outfitted with necessary equipment such as lights and communication devices, depending on the nature of the service. Failure to meet these equipment standards can lead to penalties.

#### **29. Notification of Employment Changes**

Security companies are required to notify the regulatory board of any changes in employment status for their licensed personnel. According to Sec. 156-63a-611; 156-63a-611 in *Risk Analysis Count*, changes such as terminations, resignations, or transfers must be reported within a specific timeframe. Failure to notify the board in a timely manner can result in penalties for the employer.

#### **30. Monitoring Requirements for Security Officers**

Security companies are required to implement systems for monitoring the activities of their security officers while on duty. According to R156-63a-302d(2), this includes regular check-ins and ensuring that officers are complying with established protocols. Proper monitoring helps ensure accountability and enhances the safety and effectiveness of security services.

### **31. Prohibited Conduct for Security Personnel**

Security personnel are prohibited from engaging in certain activities while on duty, such as using excessive force, engaging in personal conflicts of interest, or failing to adhere to established protocols. According to Sec. 58-1-501 from *Utah Laws and Rules*, violating these prohibitions can result in disciplinary action, including suspension or revocation of licensure.

### **32. Licensing for Armored Car Services**

Companies providing armored car services must obtain a specific license to operate legally. According to R156-63a-607(3a); R156-63b-607(3)(a), these companies are required to meet stringent security standards, including personnel training and vehicle modifications. Failure to comply with these licensing requirements can lead to penalties, including suspension or revocation of the company's license.

### **33. Annual Reporting Requirements for Security Companies**

Security companies are required to submit annual reports to the regulatory board. These reports typically include information about personnel, contracts, and financial status. According to Sec. 503(1), failure to submit these reports on time can result in fines or other penalties. Maintaining compliance with annual reporting ensures transparency and accountability.

### **34. Confidentiality Requirements for Security Personnel**

Security personnel are required to maintain the confidentiality of sensitive information obtained during their duties. This includes client information, security protocols, and incident details. According to 58-63-501(1)(2)(4)(5), 58-63-503 from *Utah Laws and Rules*, breaches of confidentiality can result in disciplinary action, including termination and revocation of licensure.

### **35. Carrying Firearms While Off-Duty**

Security personnel are subject to specific regulations regarding the carrying of firearms while off-duty. According to 58-1-301-2(a), individuals licensed to carry firearms for work must adhere to the same legal standards when off-duty, and failure to do so can result in penalties.

### **36. Criminal Background Checks for License Renewals**

Security personnel renewing their licenses are required to undergo criminal background checks. According to Sec. 58-1-401 (2)(b) from *Utah Laws and Rules*, these checks ensure that licensed individuals continue to meet legal requirements and maintain good moral character. Failure to pass a background check can result in denial of the renewal request.

### **37. Minimum Age Requirements for Security Personnel**

To be eligible for licensure, security personnel must meet minimum age requirements. According to Sec. 58-1-404(5), individuals must be at least 18 years old for unarmed positions and 21 years old for armed positions. Employers must verify the age of applicants to ensure compliance with the law.

### **38. Security Company Financial Responsibility**

Security companies are required to demonstrate financial responsibility as part of their licensure. According to R156-63a-502; R156-63b-502 from *Utah Laws and Rules*, this typically includes

maintaining insurance and a bond to cover liabilities incurred during operations. Failure to meet financial responsibility requirements can lead to license suspension or revocation.

### **39. Conflict of Interest Policies for Security Personnel**

Security personnel must adhere to conflict of interest policies that prevent them from engaging in activities that compromise their professional integrity. According to 58-1-501(2), security officers should avoid personal or financial relationships that could interfere with their duties. Violating conflict of interest policies can result in disciplinary action.

### **40. Mandatory Continuing Education for Armed Guards**

Armed security guards are required to complete continuing education courses to maintain their proficiency with firearms and stay current on legal updates. According to Sec. R156-1-102(27), failure to complete these courses can result in the suspension or revocation of the armed guard's license.

### **41. Confidentiality of Client Information**

Security personnel must maintain the confidentiality of sensitive client information, including security protocols and incident reports. According to R156-1-310-3e, unauthorized disclosure of client information is a violation of the law and can result in disciplinary action, including loss of licensure.

### **42. Weapons Restrictions for Unarmed Security Guards**

Unarmed security guards are prohibited from carrying firearms or other weapons while on duty. According to Sec. 58-1-305 from *Utah Laws and Rules*, unarmed personnel must comply with these restrictions to avoid penalties, including suspension or revocation of their licenses.

### **43. Drug and Alcohol Testing for Security Personnel**

Security companies may be required to implement drug and alcohol testing for their employees, especially following incidents or accidents while on duty. According to R156-63a-302d(4); R156-63b-302e(4), personnel found to be under the influence while working may face immediate termination and revocation of their licenses.

### **44. Probationary Licenses for New Security Personnel**

Newly licensed security personnel may be issued probationary licenses while they complete specific training requirements or a probationary period. According to R156-1-308a(1), failure to meet these requirements during the probationary period can result in the suspension or revocation of the license.

### **45. Reporting of Misconduct by Security Personnel**

Security companies are required to report any misconduct by their personnel to the regulatory board. According to R156-63a-602(5)(a); R156-63b-602(4)(a), failure to report misconduct, including violations of law or company policy, can result in penalties for both the company and the individual.

### **46. Licensing Fees for Security Personnel**

Security personnel are required to pay licensing fees upon application and renewal of their



licenses. According to Sec. 602(5)(b) from *Utah Laws and Rules*, failure to pay these fees on time can result in penalties, including suspension or revocation of the license.

#### **47. Unlawful Detainment by Security Personnel**

Security personnel are prohibited from unlawfully detaining individuals without proper cause. According to 58-1-501(1), security officers must comply with all legal requirements regarding detention to avoid criminal and civil penalties.

#### **48. Weapons Training Requirements for Armed Guards**

Armed security guards must complete weapons training to demonstrate proficiency and knowledge of firearm safety. According to R156-63a-302d(1); R156-63b-302e(1), this training is mandatory and must be renewed periodically to maintain licensure.

#### **49. Employee Identification for Security Personnel**

Security personnel are required to carry proper identification while on duty, including displaying a badge or license number. According to Sec. 601(2), failure to carry or display proper identification can result in penalties.

#### **50. Incident Response Procedures for Security Personnel**

Security personnel must follow established procedures when responding to incidents, including reporting, documenting, and following up on the event. According to 58-63-302(2)(c), these procedures are designed to ensure accountability and legal compliance.

#### **51. Termination of Employment Reporting**

Security companies are required to report the termination of employment of licensed personnel to the regulatory board. According to 58-63-306, failure to report terminations in a timely manner can result in penalties for the company.

#### **52. Prohibited Use of Force for Security Personnel**

Security personnel are prohibited from using excessive or unauthorized force in the performance of their duties. According to R156-63a-306; R156-63b-306 from *Utah Laws and Rules*, violations of use-of-force policies can result in severe penalties, including criminal charges and loss of licensure.

#### **53. Firearm Storage Requirements for Armed Guards**

Armed security personnel are required to store firearms securely when not in use. According to R156-63a-609; R156-63b-609, failure to comply with firearm storage regulations can result in penalties, including suspension or revocation of the armed guard license.

#### **54. Prohibited Relationships Between Security Personnel and Clients**

Security personnel are prohibited from engaging in certain types of relationships with clients that could compromise their professional judgment or create conflicts of interest. According to Sec. 502(1), violations of this prohibition can result in disciplinary action, including license suspension.

### **55. Mandatory Training on Legal Standards for Security Personnel**

Security personnel are required to undergo training on the legal standards governing their conduct, including laws on detention, use of force, and client relations. According to Sec. 102(11), failure to complete this mandatory training can result in penalties, including suspension or revocation of licensure.

### **56. Reporting of Criminal Convictions by Security Personnel**

Security personnel are required to report any criminal convictions to the regulatory board. According to R156-61-302e; R156-63b-302f, failure to report such convictions can result in severe penalties, including suspension or revocation of the license.

### **57. Physical Fitness Requirements for Security Personnel**

Security personnel must meet certain physical fitness standards to perform their duties effectively. According to Sec. 304(3), these standards vary depending on the nature of the work, but non-compliance can result in the inability to obtain or maintain licensure.

### **58. Authority to Carry Firearms for Security Personnel**

Security personnel authorized to carry firearms must adhere to specific rules regarding their use and handling. According to R156-63a-602(6); R156-63b-602(5), improper use of firearms can result in the suspension or revocation of the license, and in some cases, criminal charges.

### **59. Duty to Cooperate with Law Enforcement**

Security personnel are required to cooperate with law enforcement during investigations and incidents involving criminal activity. According to R156-63a-602(9); R156-63b-602(8), failure to cooperate can lead to disciplinary actions, including suspension of the license.

### **60. Confidentiality Agreements for Security Personnel**

Security personnel must sign confidentiality agreements as part of their employment, ensuring that sensitive information is not disclosed without proper authorization. According to R156-63a, Sec. 602, breaches of confidentiality can result in penalties, including termination and loss of licensure.

### **61. Termination of Contracts for Non-Compliance**

Security companies can terminate contracts with clients who fail to comply with the terms of the agreement. According to p. 45 from *Security Officer Legal Issues Count*, clients who engage in illegal activities or fail to meet payment obligations may be subject to contract termination, and companies must report these terminations to the regulatory board.

### **62. License Renewal Deadlines for Security Personnel**

Security personnel must renew their licenses by specified deadlines to remain compliant. According to p. 66, failure to meet these deadlines can result in penalties, including late fees and possible suspension of the license.

### **63. Requirements for Firearms Safety Training**

Firearms safety training is mandatory for all armed security personnel, and failure to complete

this training can result in denial of licensure. According to p. 182, this training includes the safe handling, storage, and use of firearms in the performance of security duties.

#### **64. Drug Testing Policies for Security Personnel**

Security companies must implement drug testing policies to ensure their personnel are not under the influence while on duty. According to p. 184, personnel who fail drug tests may face immediate termination and revocation of licensure.

#### **65. Scope of Practice for Unarmed Security Guards**

Unarmed security guards are limited in their scope of practice compared to armed guards. According to p. 244 from *Risk Analysis Count*, unarmed guards may not use or carry weapons, and they are restricted in the types of enforcement actions they can take.

#### **66. Training Requirements for Specialized Security Services**

Security personnel involved in specialized services, such as private investigations or high-risk environments, are required to undergo additional training. According to p. 244, this training often includes advanced conflict resolution, legal knowledge, and enhanced tactical skills. It is critical that personnel complete these specialized courses to maintain proficiency and compliance with state regulations. Non-compliance can lead to penalties, including suspension of licensure.

#### **67. Regulations on Surveillance Equipment Usage**

Security personnel who use surveillance equipment must follow strict regulations to ensure the legal use of these devices. According to *Personnel Hiring and Retention of Officers Count*, personnel must obtain proper authorization and respect privacy laws when monitoring individuals or property. Failure to comply with these regulations can result in penalties, including revocation of the security company's license and potential legal action against the individual.

#### **68. Security Officer Personal Liability**

Security personnel may be held personally liable for their actions while on duty if they violate the law or company policies. According to p. 20, it is important for security professionals to understand the legal implications of their actions, including the potential for civil and criminal charges. Carrying adequate insurance and adhering to best practices can help mitigate the risks of personal liability.

#### **69. Client Confidentiality in Security Operations**

Security personnel are required to maintain strict confidentiality regarding client operations and sensitive information. According to *Introduction*, breaches of confidentiality, such as sharing proprietary information or discussing client details with unauthorized parties, can result in disciplinary actions, including suspension or revocation of licensure. Security personnel should always handle client information with the utmost discretion.

#### **70. Annual Firearms Qualification for Armed Security Guards**

Armed security personnel must complete an annual firearms qualification test to ensure they maintain the necessary skills to safely handle firearms. According to p. 176, this qualification includes both theoretical and practical elements, such as safe handling, accuracy, and knowledge

of firearm laws. Failure to pass the qualification can result in the suspension of the guard's license and their ability to carry a firearm while on duty.

### **71. Licensing Requirements for Security Supervisors**

Security supervisors must meet additional licensing requirements compared to standard security personnel, including advanced training and experience in leadership roles. According to p. 209 from *Risk Analysis Count*, supervisors are responsible for overseeing day-to-day operations and ensuring that their teams comply with legal and operational standards. Non-compliance with licensing requirements can lead to penalties for both the supervisor and the company.

### **72. Record-Keeping and Documentation for Security Companies**

Security companies must maintain accurate records of all operations, including personnel files, incident reports, and client contracts. According to p. 107, these records are crucial for compliance with regulatory requirements and may be requested during audits or investigations. Failure to maintain proper documentation can lead to fines, legal action, and suspension of the company's license.

### **73. Use of Force Reporting Requirements for Security Personnel**

Whenever force is used by security personnel, they must report the incident to their supervisors and regulatory authorities. According to p. 11, these reports must include detailed accounts of the incident, including the justification for the use of force. Accurate reporting helps ensure transparency and accountability, while failure to report use-of-force incidents can result in disciplinary actions and legal repercussions.

### **74. Mandatory Insurance Coverage for Security Companies**

Security companies are required to carry specific insurance coverage, including liability insurance, to protect against risks associated with their operations. According to p. 183, failure to maintain adequate insurance coverage can result in severe penalties, including the suspension of the company's license. Insurance coverage ensures that companies can handle claims related to property damage, personal injury, or other incidents that occur during operations.

### **75. Security Company Financial Audits**

Security companies may be subject to financial audits to ensure they are operating within the bounds of the law and maintaining financial responsibility. According to p. 183, these audits may review financial statements, tax filings, and insurance policies. Non-compliance with audit requirements can result in fines, suspension, or revocation of the company's license.

### **76. Appeals Process for Denied License Applications**

Security personnel or companies whose license applications are denied have the right to appeal the decision. According to p. 193 from *Security Business Management Count*, the appeals process involves submitting additional documentation or requesting a hearing. Applicants should carefully review the reasons for the denial and ensure that all necessary information is provided before filing an appeal.

### **77. Security Guard Identification Requirements**

Security guards are required to carry proper identification at all times while on duty. According

to p. 199, failure to display a valid ID or badge can result in penalties, including suspension of the guard's license. Identification helps maintain accountability and ensures that personnel are properly licensed.

### **78. Workplace Safety Regulations for Security Personnel**

Security companies must adhere to workplace safety regulations to protect their personnel from harm while on duty. According to p. 199 from *Security Business Management Count*, this includes providing adequate safety training, equipment, and protocols to minimize risks. Failure to comply with these regulations can lead to fines, legal action, or loss of licensure.

### **79. Authority to Make Arrests as a Security Officer**

Security officers may have limited authority to make arrests, depending on the jurisdiction and the specific circumstances. According to p. 202, security personnel must understand the boundaries of their authority and avoid exceeding their legal powers. Unauthorized arrests can result in civil or criminal liability, as well as the loss of licensure.

### **80. Continuing Education Requirements for Supervisors**

Supervisors in security companies must meet ongoing continuing education requirements to stay updated on industry standards and legal developments. According to p. 207, these requirements include completing courses in leadership, management, and updated security protocols. Failure to meet continuing education requirements can result in penalties, including suspension of the supervisor's license.

### **81. Reporting Requirements for Incidents Involving Firearms**

Whenever a firearm is discharged by a security guard, a detailed report must be submitted to both the employer and the relevant regulatory authority. According to p. 213, the report should include the circumstances surrounding the incident, any injuries or damage, and the justification for the use of force. Failure to submit a timely report can result in disciplinary action, including suspension or revocation of the guard's license.

### **82. Security Guard Uniform Standards**

Security guards are required to wear uniforms that meet specific standards to clearly identify them as security personnel. According to p. 223 from *Security Business Management Count*, uniforms must distinguish guards from law enforcement officers and meet other visibility and safety requirements. Non-compliance with uniform standards can lead to fines and other penalties for both the guard and the company.

### **83. Liability Insurance for Security Companies**

Security companies are required to carry liability insurance to cover potential claims arising from their operations. According to p. 233, this insurance protects the company and its clients from financial losses related to property damage, injuries, or other incidents. Failure to maintain proper insurance can result in fines, legal action, or suspension of the company's license.

### **84. Vehicle Use Policies for Security Personnel**

Security personnel who operate company vehicles must adhere to strict vehicle use policies. According to p. 240, these policies include safe driving practices, proper vehicle maintenance,

and restrictions on personal use of company vehicles. Violations of vehicle use policies can lead to disciplinary action, including suspension of the employee's license.

### **85. Requirements for Unarmed Guard Certification**

Unarmed security guards must complete specific certification programs to be licensed, including training on legal standards, ethics, and conflict resolution. According to p. 240, these certification programs are designed to prepare guards for their duties without the use of weapons. Failure to complete certification can result in the denial or revocation of the guard's license.

### **86. Security Officer Conduct During Arrests**

Security officers must adhere to strict guidelines when making arrests, ensuring that they act within the legal limits of their authority. According to p. 243 from *Security Business Management Count*, failure to follow proper procedures can result in personal liability, criminal charges, or loss of licensure. Security personnel should be well-trained in arrest protocols to avoid unnecessary risks.

### **87. Reporting of Terminations Due to Misconduct**

Security companies are required to report any terminations of employees that occur due to misconduct to the regulatory board. According to p. 261, companies must file these reports within a specified timeframe to maintain compliance. Failure to report terminations can result in penalties for the company.

### **88. Security Company Policies on Use of Force**

Security companies must establish clear policies on the use of force by their personnel, including guidelines for when and how force may be applied. According to p. 266, these policies must be regularly updated and aligned with legal standards. Non-compliance can lead to liability for both the company and individual employees.

### **89. Mandatory Firearm Registration for Armed Guards**

Armed security guards are required to register any firearms they carry while on duty. According to p. 269, failure to register a firearm can result in penalties, including suspension or revocation of the guard's license.

### **90. Surveillance Protocols for Security Companies**

Security companies that use surveillance equipment must follow strict protocols to ensure privacy rights are respected. According to p. 269 from *Risk Analysis Count*, surveillance must be conducted lawfully, with appropriate signage and disclosures where required. Violations can result in fines or legal action.

### **91. Physical Restraint Guidelines for Security Officers**

Security officers are trained in the appropriate use of physical restraints when detaining individuals. According to p. 269, officers must adhere to guidelines that ensure the safety of both the officer and the detained individual. Improper use of restraints can result in disciplinary actions and legal consequences.

## **92. Vehicle Marking Requirements for Armored Car Services**

Vehicles used by armored car services must be clearly marked to indicate their purpose. According to p. 272, these markings help law enforcement and the public recognize the vehicles, reducing the risk of misunderstandings or accidents. Failure to comply with marking requirements can result in fines or other penalties.

## **93. Drug-Free Workplace Policies for Security Companies**

Security companies are required to maintain drug-free workplace policies, which include regular drug testing and immediate action in the event of violations. According to p. 301, these policies help ensure that security personnel are fit for duty. Violations of drug policies can result in the termination of employment and suspension of licensure.

## **94. Background Checks for Armed Security Personnel**

Armed security personnel must undergo thorough background checks before being licensed to carry a firearm. According to p. 321, these checks include criminal history reviews and verification of legal eligibility to carry a weapon. Failure to pass a background check will result in denial of licensure.

## **95. Incident Documentation and Record-Keeping Requirements**

Security companies must maintain detailed records of all incidents involving their personnel. According to p. 4, this documentation is critical for audits, investigations, and legal compliance. Failure to properly document incidents can lead to fines, legal liability, and suspension of licensure.

## **96. Security Officer Training on Conflict De-escalation**

Security officers must undergo training in conflict de-escalation techniques to handle disputes safely and effectively. According to p. 46, this training focuses on reducing the need for force and resolving situations without escalating tensions. Non-compliance with de-escalation training requirements can result in penalties or revocation of licensure.

## **97. Requirements for Reporting Client Complaints**

Security companies are required to report client complaints related to their personnel or services to the regulatory board. According to p. 48, timely reporting of these complaints is essential for maintaining transparency and accountability. Failure to report complaints can lead to penalties for the company and affect its license.

## **98. Insurance Requirements for Armed Security Guards**

Armed security guards must carry additional insurance coverage to protect against liabilities associated with the use of firearms. According to p. 53, this insurance ensures that both the guard and the company are covered in the event of an incident involving a firearm. Failure to maintain this coverage can result in suspension or revocation of the guard's license.

## **99. Notification of Legal Action Against Security Companies**

Security companies are required to notify the regulatory board if they are subject to legal action related to their operations. According to p. 64, this includes lawsuits, settlements, or criminal

charges. Failure to provide notification can result in penalties or suspension of the company's license.

#### **100. Training in Use of Non-lethal Force for Security Personnel**

Security personnel must complete training in the use of non-lethal force, including the proper use of batons, pepper spray, and other defensive tools. According to p. 7, this training helps ensure that personnel can handle situations without resorting to lethal force. Non-compliance can result in penalties or suspension of licensure.

#### **101. Reporting of Employee Misconduct by Security Companies**

Security companies are required to report any instances of employee misconduct, including violations of company policies or laws, to the regulatory board. According to p. 7, failure to report misconduct can result in penalties for both the company and the employee involved.

#### **102. Standards for Armed Security Personnel Firearm Maintenance**

Armed security personnel are required to maintain their firearms in good working condition. According to p. 73, proper maintenance includes regular cleaning, inspections, and ensuring that firearms are stored safely. Failure to comply with maintenance standards can result in penalties or revocation of the guard's license.

#### **103. Required Continuing Education for Security Officers**

Security officers must complete continuing education courses to stay updated on changes in laws, security practices, and technologies. According to p. 76, failure to meet continuing education requirements can result in suspension of licensure and the inability to continue working in the field.

#### **104. Confidentiality Obligations for Security Companies**

Security companies are required to protect the confidentiality of client information, including security plans and incident reports. According to p. 91, breaches of confidentiality can result in severe penalties, including fines and suspension of the company's license.

#### **105. Security Personnel Duty to Intervene During Illegal Activities**

Security personnel are obligated to intervene when they witness illegal activities while on duty, provided it is safe to do so. According to p. 96, failure to act in such situations can result in disciplinary action or loss of licensure. Security officers must balance safety with legal obligations when intervening.

#### **106. Use of Personal Vehicles for Security Operations**

Security personnel who use their personal vehicles for work must adhere to company and legal regulations regarding vehicle safety, insurance, and usage. According to p. 27, using personal vehicles without proper authorization or insurance can result in penalties for both the individual and the company.

#### **107. Firearm Requalification for Armed Security Guards**

Armed security guards must undergo periodic firearm requalification to demonstrate continued



proficiency in the use of firearms. According to p. 28, failure to pass these requalification tests can result in suspension of the guard's license.

#### **108. Physical Security Assessment Requirements**

Security companies are required to conduct physical security assessments of client premises to identify potential risks and vulnerabilities. According to p. 314, these assessments must be thorough and documented, with appropriate recommendations made to mitigate risks. Non-compliance can result in penalties or legal liabilities.

#### **109. Security Guard Licensure for Multiple Jurisdictions**

Security personnel who work in multiple jurisdictions may be required to obtain licenses in each area where they provide services. According to p. 314, failure to obtain the necessary licenses can result in penalties and the inability to work legally in those regions.

#### **110. Reporting Requirements for Use of Non-lethal Force**

Whenever non-lethal force is used by security personnel, a detailed report must be filed with both the employer and the regulatory authority. According to p. 7, this report should include the justification for the use of force, details of the incident, and any injuries or damage caused. Failure to report such incidents can lead to disciplinary action.

#### **111. Standards for Security Personnel Appearance and Grooming**

Security personnel are required to meet specific appearance and grooming standards to maintain a professional image while on duty. According to p. 119, non-compliance with these standards can result in penalties, including suspension or termination of employment.

#### **112. Penalties for Operating Without a Valid License**

Security personnel or companies found to be operating without a valid license are subject to severe penalties, including fines, suspension, and legal action. According to p. 135, individuals must ensure their licenses are active and in good standing to avoid these consequences.

#### **113. Confidentiality of Security Plans and Protocols**

Security companies must ensure the confidentiality of all security plans and protocols. According to p. 211, breaches of confidentiality can lead to penalties, including loss of licensure and legal liability. Proper protocols for handling sensitive information are essential to maintain client trust and operational security.

#### **114. Mandatory Drug Testing for Armed Security Personnel**

Armed security personnel are required to undergo mandatory drug testing to ensure they are fit for duty. According to p. 10, personnel who fail drug tests may face immediate suspension or revocation of their license.

#### **115. Emergency Response Training for Security Officers**

Security officers must complete emergency response training to prepare them for handling critical situations such as medical emergencies, fires, or natural disasters. According to p. 17-18, failure to complete this training can result in penalties or suspension of licensure.

### **116. Security Officer Communication Equipment Requirements**

Security personnel are often required to carry communication equipment, such as radios or cell phones, to maintain contact with their employers or authorities. According to p. 17, this equipment must be in good working condition and used in accordance with company policies. Failure to comply with communication requirements can result in penalties.

### **117. Security Personnel Duty to Assist Law Enforcement**

Security officers have a duty to assist law enforcement during incidents or investigations, provided it is safe to do so. According to p. 20, failure to assist law enforcement when required can result in disciplinary action or suspension of licensure.

### **118. Reporting of Security Breaches by Security Personnel**

Security personnel are required to report any breaches of security, such as unauthorized access or suspicious activity, to their supervisors or the relevant authorities. According to p. 20, failure to report security breaches in a timely manner can result in disciplinary actions or penalties.

### **119. Mandatory Background Checks for Security Supervisors**

Security supervisors are required to undergo thorough background checks before being licensed. According to p. 20, these checks ensure that supervisors meet the necessary legal and ethical standards to oversee security operations. Failure to pass a background check can result in denial of licensure.

### **120. Confidentiality Agreements for Security Personnel**

Security personnel must sign confidentiality agreements to protect sensitive client information and company protocols. According to p. 20, violations of confidentiality agreements can result in termination of employment and suspension of licensure.

### **121. Incident Report Filing Deadlines for Security Personnel**

Security personnel are required to file incident reports within a specified timeframe after an incident occurs. According to p. 21, failure to meet these deadlines can result in penalties, including fines or suspension of licensure.

### **122. Security Guard License Renewal Process**

Security guards must renew their licenses periodically, submitting proof of continuing education and compliance with regulatory requirements. According to p. 21, failure to renew a license on time can result in penalties or suspension of licensure.

### **123. Use of Security Badges and Identification Cards**

Security personnel are required to wear badges or carry identification cards while on duty. According to p. 25, failure to properly display or carry identification can result in penalties, including fines or suspension of licensure.

### **124. Penalties for Violations of Security Protocols**

Security personnel who violate established security protocols are subject to disciplinary action, including fines, suspension, or revocation of licensure. According to p. 28-29, strict adherence to protocols is required to maintain compliance and ensure the safety of clients and the public.

### **125. Minimum Hours of Training for New Security Personnel**

New security personnel are required to complete a minimum number of training hours before they are licensed to work. According to p. 29, this training must cover key areas such as legal standards, conflict resolution, and emergency response. Failure to meet training requirements can delay licensure or result in penalties.

### **126. Security Personnel Training in Emergency Procedures**

Security personnel must be trained in emergency procedures, including how to respond to fires, medical emergencies, and evacuations. According to p. 301, this training is critical for ensuring that personnel can react appropriately during emergencies. Failure to complete emergency training can result in penalties or suspension of licensure.

### **127. Use of Force Guidelines for Armed Guards**

Armed security guards must follow strict use of force guidelines to ensure that firearms and other weapons are only used when legally justified. According to p. 359, misuse of force can result in disciplinary action, criminal charges, or suspension of licensure.

### **128. Standards for Security Guard Uniforms**

Security personnel must wear uniforms that meet company and legal standards to ensure they are easily identifiable. According to p. 365, uniforms must differentiate security guards from law enforcement officers to prevent confusion. Non-compliance with uniform standards can result in penalties for both the guard and the company.

### **129. Supervision Requirements for New Security Personnel**

New security personnel must be supervised during their initial employment period to ensure they are performing their duties correctly. According to p. 365, supervisors are responsible for ensuring that new employees comply with regulations and follow company policies. Failure to provide adequate supervision can lead to disciplinary actions.

### **130. Reporting Requirements for Incidents Involving Armed Security Personnel**

Incidents involving armed security personnel, such as firearm discharges or the use of force, must be reported to both the employer and the regulatory authority. According to p. 367, timely reporting ensures that incidents are properly documented and investigated. Failure to report such incidents can result in penalties or loss of licensure.

### **131. Annual Recertification Requirements for Security Personnel**

Security personnel must meet annual recertification requirements to maintain their licensure, including completing continuing education and passing competency tests. According to p. 461, failure to complete recertification on time can result in suspension of the security officer's license.

### **132. Mandatory Drug Testing for Security Officers**

Security officers are subject to mandatory drug testing to ensure they are fit for duty, especially after incidents or accidents. According to p. 53, positive drug tests can result in immediate suspension or revocation of licensure.

### **133. Record-Keeping Requirements for Security Companies**

Security companies must maintain detailed records of their personnel, operations, and incident reports. According to p. 95, these records must be kept for a specified period and made available for regulatory inspections. Failure to comply with record-keeping requirements can lead to fines or suspension of licensure.

### **134. Training Certification for Armed Security Personnel**

Armed security personnel are required to complete specific training programs, including firearm safety and legal standards, before being licensed to carry a weapon. According to Sec. 34A-2-103(2)(a), failure to obtain the necessary certifications can result in denial of licensure or suspension.

### **135. Legal Requirements for Armed Security Personnel**

Armed security personnel must comply with legal requirements, including firearm regulations and use of force laws. According to Sec. 34a-5-106 (1)(a)(i), non-compliance with these legal standards can result in criminal charges, fines, or suspension of licensure.

### **36. Security Officer Certification for Handling Emergency Situations**

Security officers are required to obtain certification in handling emergency situations, such as medical crises or natural disasters. According to 34A-5-106(1)(a)(i), this certification ensures that officers are prepared to manage emergencies effectively and legally. Failure to obtain certification can result in penalties or loss of licensure.

### **137. Insurance Coverage for Armed Security Personnel**

Armed security personnel must maintain adequate insurance coverage to protect against liability arising from the use of firearms. According to 34A-5-106(1)(a)(i), failure to maintain this insurance can result in suspension of licensure and increased legal risk for both the guard and the employer.

### **138. Background Check Requirements for Armed Security Personnel**

Armed security personnel must pass a thorough background check before being licensed to carry a firearm. According to 34A-6-301(3)(b)(iii), this process includes reviewing criminal records and verifying eligibility to carry weapons. Failure to pass the background check will result in denial of licensure.

### **139. Minimum Work Hours for Security Personnel to Maintain Licensure**

Security personnel must meet minimum work-hour requirements to maintain their licensure. According to 34A-6-301(8), failure to meet these requirements can result in the suspension or revocation of the license.

### **140. Confidentiality Obligations Regarding Client Information**

Security companies and personnel must protect the confidentiality of client information at all times. According to 34A-6-301(3)(b)(ii)(A), breaches of confidentiality can lead to severe penalties, including fines and revocation of the company's or personnel's license.

#### **141. Training in Use of Defensive Tactics for Unarmed Security Personnel**

Unarmed security personnel must undergo training in defensive tactics, such as de-escalation techniques and self-defense, to manage conflicts without the use of weapons. According to 34A-6-301(6)(a)(i)(C), this training is essential for ensuring that personnel can perform their duties safely. Failure to complete this training can result in penalties or suspension of licensure.

#### **142. Record-Keeping Standards for Incident Reports**

Security companies must maintain detailed records of all incident reports involving their personnel. According to 34-30-8, proper record-keeping is critical for compliance with regulatory requirements and can be used in audits or investigations. Failure to maintain proper records can result in fines and penalties.

#### **143. Use of Body Cameras by Security Personnel**

Some security personnel are required to wear body cameras while on duty to document interactions and ensure accountability. According to 34-30-8, body camera footage must be properly stored and maintained, and failure to do so can result in disciplinary actions or legal consequences.