

GOLDENEYE TRAINING ACADEMY



SECURITY OFFICER TRAINING PARTICIPANT HANDOUT



Security Officer Training Certification **Handout**

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Security Officer Training Certification Handout

Processing Instructions

Mail-In Instructions:

1. Certificate of Instruction
2. 1 Passport Style Photo
3. 1 Completed Fingerprint Card
4. Check or Money Order made out to: "Treasurer, State of CT"

Fees to be included:

1. \$100.00 – Application Processing
2. \$75.00 – State Background Check
3. \$13.25 – Federal Background Check
4. Mail all the above to address below

In-Person Instructions:

Bring the following to the address below:

1. Certificate of Instruction
2. Blank Checks or Money Orders

Fees to be included:

1. \$100.00 – Application Processing
2. \$15.00 – Fingerprint Processing
3. \$75.00 – State Background Check
4. \$13.25 – Federal Background Check

Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection

Division of Connecticut State Police - HQ

Special Licensing and Firearms Unit

1111 Country Club Road

Middletown, CT 06457

860-685-8290

Hours of Operation:

Monday – Friday

8:30AM – 4:15PM

Closed on weekends and holidays



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Definitions

Sec. 53a-3. Definitions. Except where different meanings are expressly specified, the following terms have the following meanings when used in this title:

- (1) "Person" means a human being, and, where appropriate, a public or private corporation, a limited liability company, an unincorporated association, a partnership, a government or a governmental instrumentality;
- (2) "Possess" means to have physical possession or otherwise to exercise dominion or control over tangible property;
- (3) "Physical injury" means impairment of physical condition or pain;^{[[111]]}
- (4) "Serious physical injury" means physical injury which creates a substantial risk of death, or which causes serious disfigurement, serious impairment of health or serious loss or impairment of the function of any bodily organ;
- (5) "Deadly physical force" means physical force which can be reasonably expected to cause death or serious physical injury;
- (6) "Deadly weapon" means any weapon, whether loaded or unloaded, from which a shot may be discharged, or a switchblade knife, gravity knife, Billy, blackjack, bludgeon, or metal knuckles. The definition of "deadly weapon" in this subdivision shall be deemed not to apply to section 29-38 or 53-206;
- (7) "Dangerous instrument" means any instrument, article or substance which, under the circumstances in which it is used or attempted or threatened to be used, is capable of causing death or serious physical injury, and includes a "vehicle" as that term is defined in this section and includes a dog that has been commanded to attack, except a dog owned by a law enforcement agency of the state or any political subdivision thereof or of the federal government when such dog is in the performance of its duties under the direct supervision, care and control of an assigned law enforcement officer;
- (8) "Vehicle" means a "motor vehicle" as defined in section 14-1, a snowmobile, any aircraft, or any vessel equipped for propulsion by mechanical means or sail;
- (9) "Peace officer" means a member of the Division of State Police within the Department of Public Safety or an organized local police department, a chief inspector or inspector in the Division of Criminal Justice, a state marshal while exercising authority granted under any provision of the general statutes, a judicial marshal in the performance of the duties of a judicial marshal, a conservation officer or special conservation officer, as defined in section 26-5, a constable who performs criminal law enforcement duties, a special policeman appointed under section 29-18, 29-18a or 29-19, an adult probation officer, an official of the Department of Correction authorized by the Commissioner of Correction to make arrests in a correctional institution or facility, any investigator in the investigations unit of the office of the State



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Treasurer or any special agent of the federal government authorized to enforce the provisions of Title 21 of the United States Code;

(10) "Firefighter" means any agent of a municipality whose duty it is to protect life and property therein as a member of a duly constituted fire department whether professional or volunteer;

(11) A person acts "intentionally" with respect to a result or to conduct described by a statute defining an offense when his conscious objective is to cause such result or to engage in such conduct;

(12) A person acts "knowingly" with respect to conduct or to a circumstance described by a statute defining an offense when he is aware that his conduct is of such nature or that such circumstance exists;

(13) A person acts "recklessly" with respect to a result or to a circumstance described by a statute defining an offense when he is aware of and consciously disregards a substantial and unjustifiable risk that such result will occur or that such circumstance exists. The risk must be of such nature and degree that disregarding it constitutes a gross deviation from the standard of conduct that a reasonable person would observe in the situation;

(14) A person acts with "criminal negligence" with respect to a result or to a circumstance described by a statute defining an offense when he fails to perceive a substantial and unjustifiable risk that such result will occur or that such circumstance exists. The risk must be of such nature and degree that the failure to perceive it constitutes a gross deviation from the standard of care that a reasonable person would observe in the situation;

(15) "Machine gun" means a weapon of any description, irrespective of size, by whatever name known, loaded or unloaded, from which a number of shots or bullets may be rapidly or automatically discharged from a magazine with one continuous pull of the trigger and includes a submachine gun;

(16) "Rifle" means a weapon designed or redesigned, made or remade, and intended to be fired from the shoulder and designed or redesigned and made or remade to use the energy of the explosive in a fixed metallic cartridge to fire only a single projectile through a rifled bore for each single pull of the trigger;

(17) "Shotgun" means a weapon designed or redesigned, made or remade, and intended to be fired from the shoulder and designed or redesigned and made or remade to use the energy of the explosive in a fixed shotgun shell to fire through a smooth bore either a number of ball shot or a single projectile for each single pull of the trigger;

(18) "Pistol" or "revolver" means any firearm having a barrel less than twelve inches;

(19) "Firearm" means any sawed-off shotgun, machine gun, rifle, shotgun, pistol, revolver or other weapon, whether loaded or unloaded from which a shot may be discharged;

(20) "Electronic defense weapon" means a weapon which by electronic impulse or current can immobilize a person temporarily, but is not capable of inflicting death or serious physical injury, including a stun gun



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or other conductive energy device;

(21) "Martial arts weapon" means a nunchaku, Kama, kasari-fundo, octagon Sai, tonfa or Chinese star;

(22) "Employee of an emergency medical service organization" means an ambulance driver, emergency medical technician or paramedic as defined in section 19a-175;

(23) "Railroad property" means all tangible property owned, leased or operated by a railroad carrier including, but not limited to, a right-of-way, track, roadbed, bridge, yard, shop, station, tunnel, viaduct, trestle, depot, warehouse, terminal or any other structure or appurtenance or equipment owned, leased or used in the operation of a railroad carrier including a train, locomotive, engine, railroad car, signals or safety device or work equipment or rolling stock.

Connecticut State General Statutes

C.G.S. 53a-19

Sec. 53a-19. Use of physical force in defense of person.

(a) Except as provided in subsections (b) and (c) of this section, **a person is justified in using reasonable physical force upon another person to defend himself or a third person from what he reasonably believes to be the use or imminent use of physical force, and he may use such degree of force which he reasonably believes to be necessary for such purpose; except that deadly physical force may not be used unless the actor reasonably believes that such other person is (1) using or about to use deadly physical force, or (2) inflicting or about to inflict great bodily harm.**

(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (a) of this section, a person is not justified in using deadly physical force upon another person if he or she knows that he or she can avoid the necessity of using such force with complete safety (1) by retreating, except that the actor shall not be required to retreat if he or she is in his or her dwelling, as defined in section 53a-100, or place of work and was not the initial aggressor, or if he or she is a peace officer, a special policeman appointed under section 29-18b, or a motor vehicle inspector designated under section 14-8 and certified pursuant to section 7-294d, or a private person assisting such peace officer, special policeman or motor vehicle inspector at his or her direction, and acting pursuant to section 53a-22, or (2) by surrendering possession of property to a person asserting a claim of right thereto, or (3) by complying with a demand that he or she abstain from performing an act which he or she is not obliged to perform.

(c) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (a) of this section, a person is not justified in using physical force when (1) with intent to cause physical injury or death to another person, he provokes the use of physical force by such other person, or (2) he is the initial aggressor, except that his use of physical force upon another person under such circumstances is justifiable if he withdraws from the encounter and effectively communicates to such other person his intent to do so, but such other person notwithstanding continues or threatens the use of physical force, or (3) the physical force involved was the product of a combat by agreement not specifically authorized by law.



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C.G.S. 53a-20

Sec. 53a-20. Use of physical force in defense of premises.

A person in possession or control of premises, or a person who is licensed or privileged to be in or upon such premises, is justified in using reasonable physical force upon another person when and to the extent that he reasonably believes such to be necessary to prevent or terminate the commission or attempted commission of a criminal trespass by such other person in or upon such premises; but he may use deadly physical force under such circumstances only (1) in defense of a person as prescribed in section 53a-19, or (2) when he reasonably believes such to be necessary to prevent an attempt by the trespasser to commit arson or any crime of violence, or (3) to the extent that he reasonably believes such to be necessary to prevent or terminate an unlawful entry by force into his dwelling as defined in section 53a-100, or place of work, and for the sole purpose of such prevention or termination.

C.G.S. 53a-21

Sec. 53a-21. Use of physical force in defense of property.

A person is justified in using reasonable physical force upon another person when and to the extent that he reasonably believes such to be necessary to prevent an attempt by such other person to commit larceny or criminal mischief involving property, or when and to the extent he reasonably believes such to be necessary to regain property which he reasonably believes to have been acquired by larceny within a reasonable time prior to the use of such force; but he may use deadly physical force under such circumstances only in defense of person as prescribed in section 53a-19.

C.G.S. 53a-22

Sec. 53a-22. Use of physical force in making arrest or preventing escape.

(a) For purposes of this section, a reasonable belief that a person has committed an offense means a reasonable belief in facts or circumstances which if true would in law constitute an offense. If they believed facts or circumstances would not in law constitute an offense, an erroneous though not unreasonable belief that the law is otherwise does not render justifiable the use of physical force to make an arrest or to prevent an escape from custody. A peace officer, special policeman appointed under section 29-18b, motor vehicle inspector designated under section 14-8 and certified pursuant to section 7-294d or authorized official of the Department of Correction or the Board of Pardons and Paroles who is effecting an arrest pursuant to a warrant or preventing an escape from custody is justified in using the physical force prescribed in subsections (b) and (c) of this section unless such warrant is invalid and is known by such officer to be invalid.

(b) Except as provided in subsection (a) of this section, a peace officer, special policeman appointed under section 29-18b, motor vehicle inspector designated under section 14-8 and certified pursuant to section 7-294d or authorized official of the Department of Correction or the Board of Pardons and Paroles is justified in using physical force upon another person when and to the extent that he or she reasonably



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believes such to be necessary to: (1) Effect an arrest or prevent the escape from custody of a person whom he or she reasonably believes to have committed an offense, unless he or she knows that the arrest or custody is unauthorized; or (2) defend himself or herself or a third person from the use or imminent use of physical force while effecting or attempting to effect an arrest or while preventing or attempting to prevent an escape.

(c) A peace officer, special policeman appointed under section 29-18b, motor vehicle inspector designated under section 14-8 and certified pursuant to section 7-294d or authorized official of the Department of Correction or the Board of Pardons and Paroles is justified in using deadly physical force upon another person for the purposes specified in subsection (b) of this section only when he or she reasonably believes such to be necessary to: (1) Defend himself or herself or a third person from the use or imminent use of deadly physical force; or (2) effect an arrest or prevent the escape from custody of a person whom he or she reasonably believes has committed or attempted to commit a felony which involved the infliction or threatened infliction of serious physical injury and if, where feasible, he or she has given warning of his or her intent to use deadly physical force.

(d) Except as provided in subsection (e) of this section, a person who has been directed by a peace officer, special policeman appointed under section 29-18b, motor vehicle inspector designated under section 14-8 and certified pursuant to section 7-294d or authorized official of the Department of Correction or the Board of Pardons and Paroles to assist such peace officer, special policeman, motor vehicle inspector or official to effect an arrest or to prevent an escape from custody is justified in using reasonable physical force when and to the extent that he or she reasonably believes such to be necessary to carry out such peace officer's, special policeman's, motor vehicle inspector's or official's direction.

(e) A person who has been directed to assist a peace officer, special policeman appointed under section 29-18b, motor vehicle inspector designated under section 14-8 and certified pursuant to section 7-294d or authorized official of the Department of Correction or the Board of Pardons and Paroles under circumstances specified in subsection (d) of this section may use deadly physical force to effect an arrest or to prevent an escape from custody only when: (1) He or she reasonably believes such to be necessary to defend himself or herself or a third person from what he or she reasonably believes to be the use or imminent use of deadly physical force; or (2) he or she is directed or authorized by such peace officer, special policeman, motor vehicle inspector or official to use deadly physical force, unless he or she knows that the peace officer, special policeman, motor vehicle inspector or official himself or herself is not authorized to use deadly physical force under the circumstances.

(f) A private person acting on his or her own account is justified in using reasonable physical force upon another person when and to the extent that he or she reasonably believes such to be necessary to effect an arrest or to prevent the escape from custody of an arrested person whom he or she reasonably believes to have committed an offense and who in fact has committed such offense; but he or she is not justified in using deadly physical force in such circumstances, except in defense of person as prescribed in section 53a-19.

NOTE: The relevant Connecticut statute is CGS § 53a-22. It authorizes a private person to use reasonable physical force when and to the extent he reasonably believes it is necessary to make an arrest of someone he reasonably believes has committed an offense and who has in fact committed the offense. He may use



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deadly force only if he reasonably believes the other person is (1) using or about to use deadly physical force or (2) inflicting or about to inflict great bodily harm. But he may not do so if he knows he can avoid using force with complete safety by (1) retreating unless he is in his dwelling or place of work and was not the initial aggression; (2) surrendering property to a person claiming he has a right to it; or (3) complying with a demand that he abstain from performing an act he is not obligated to perform (see CGS § 53a-19). The authority of a citizen to make an arrest is from our common law (judge made). Although a statute deals with citizen arrests, it establishes rules for when a citizen can use force or deadly force; it does not appear to independently confer any authority to actually make the arrest.

The leading case appears to be *Malley v. Lane*, 97 Conn. 133 (1921). The Supreme Court held that a person in whose presence another commits a misdemeanor theft may, without a warrant, arrest or detain the accused until a police officer arrives. An earlier case established the right of the owners of stolen goods, and those acting with the owner's authority, to pursue and arrest the thief without a warrant (*Wrexford v. Smith*, 2 Root 171 (1795)). In a relatively recent case, a Superior Court judge restated the common law rule that a citizen can make an arrest or prevent the escape of one whom he has observed committing a felony or a misdemeanor (*State v. Ghiloni*, 35 Conn. Sup. 570 (1978)).

Under the common law rule still in effect in many jurisdictions, a private person may arrest without a warrant in a felony case if (1) the felony has actually been committed and (2) he has reasonable grounds for believing that the person he arrests committed it. Under this rule, if no felony has been committed an arrest without a warrant by a private person is illegal (5 AmJur 2d Arrest, § 58). This rule has been modified in some jurisdictions to uphold an arrest if the private citizen had reasonable grounds for believing that a crime had been committed and the arrested person was guilty even though it was subsequently shown that no felony had been committed (*Burton v. McNeil*, 13 SE 2d 10 (South Carolina); also see 133 ALR 603).

C.G.S. 53a-100. Definitions. Dwelling: a building, which is usually occupied by a person lodging therein at night, whether or not a person is actually present

C.G.S. Section 29-161q

Sec. 29-161q. Qualifications of security officers. License. Instructor approval. Registration. Identification card. Prohibition. Penalty.

(a) Any security service or business may employ as many security officers as such security service or business deems necessary for the conduct of the business, provided such security officers are of good moral character and at least eighteen years of age.

(b) No person hired or otherwise engaged to perform work as a security officer, as defined in section 29-152u, shall perform the duties of a security officer prior to being licensed as a security officer by the Commissioner of Public Safety. Each applicant for a license shall complete a minimum of eight hours training in the following areas: Basic first aid, search and seizure laws and regulations, use of force, basic criminal justice and public safety issues. The training shall be approved by the commissioner in accordance with regulations adopted pursuant to section 29-161x.

(c) Upon successful completion of the training pursuant to subsection (b) of this section, the applicant



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may submit an application for a license as a security officer on forms furnished by the commissioner and, under oath, shall give the applicant's name, address, date and place of birth, employment for the previous five years, experience in the position applied for, any convictions for violations of the law and such other information as the commissioner may require, by regulation, to properly investigate the character, competency and integrity of the applicant. Applicants shall submit with their application two sets of fingerprints of the employee and the Commissioner of Public Safety shall require any applicant for a license under this section to submit to state and national criminal history records checks conducted in accordance with section 29-17a. Applicants shall submit with their application two sets of their fingerprints and two full-face photographs of them, two inches wide by two inches high, taken not earlier than six months prior to the date of application, and a one-hundred-dollar licensing fee, made payable to the state. Subject to the provisions of section 46a-80, no person shall be approved for a license who has been convicted of a felony, any sexual offense or any crime involving moral turpitude, or who has been refused a license under the provisions of sections 29-161g to 29-161x, inclusive, for any reason except minimum experience, or whose license, having been granted, has been revoked or is under suspension. **Upon being satisfied of the suitability of the applicant for licensure, the commissioner may license the applicant as a security officer. Such license shall be renewed every five years for a one-hundred-dollar fee.**

(d) Upon the security officer's successful completion of training and licensing by the commissioner, or immediately upon hiring a licensed security officer, the security service employing such security officer shall apply to register such security officer with the commissioner on forms provided by the commissioner. Such application shall be accompanied by payment of a forty-dollar application fee payable to the state. The Division of State Police within the Department of Public Safety shall keep on file the completed registration form and all related material. **An identification card with the name, date of birth, address, full-face photograph, physical descriptors and signature of the applicant shall be issued to the security officer, and shall be carried by the security officer at all times while performing the duties associated with the security officer's employment.** Registered security officers, in the course of performing their duties, shall present such card for inspection upon the request of a law enforcement officer.

Public Act 08-73

Public Act 08-73

Changes Affecting Security Services, Security Officers, and Course Instructors

Pursuant to Public Act 08-73, please take note of the following summary of significant changes in state law and agency administrative procedures effective October 1, 2008.

Security Officers

- Effective October 1, 2008 all security officer licenses and renewals issued shall be valid for five (5) years with a fee of ~~fifty dollars (\$50.00)~~ \$100.00.
- All security officer license applications and renewals received or post-marked on or after October 1, 2008 will be subject to new licensing term and fee.



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- All issued security officer licenses (guard card) shall always be carried by the security officer while performing the duties associated with the security officer's employment.
- All registered security officers, in the course of performing their duties, shall present their guard card for inspection upon request of a law enforcement officer.

Security Services

- No person, firm or corporation shall employ or otherwise engage any person as a security officer unless such person is a licensed security officer AND the security service employing such security officer has applied to register such security officer with DPS. *(Proprietary entities are only required to register ARMED guards with DPS)

New Fines and Penalties

*Refer to Public Act 08-73 for specific changes, fines and penalties

Public Act 08-20

AN ACT ALLOWING APPLICANTS FOR SECURITY OFFICER LICENSES TO WORK AS SECURITY OFFICERS.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Section 1. Section 29-161q of the 2018 supplement to the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective July 1, 2018):

(a) Any security service or business may employ as many security officers as such security service or business deems necessary for the conduct of the business, provided such security officers are of good moral character and at least eighteen years of age.

(b) No person hired or otherwise engaged to perform work as a security officer, as defined in section 29-152u, shall perform the duties of a security officer prior to being licensed as a security officer by the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection, except as provided in subsection (h) of this section. Each applicant for a license shall complete a minimum of eight hours training in the following areas: Basic first aid, search and seizure laws and regulations, use of force, basic criminal justice and public safety issues. **The commissioner shall waive such training for any person who, [(A)] while serving in the armed forces or the National Guard, or [(B)] if such person is a veteran, within two years of such person's discharge from the armed forces, presents proof that such person has completed military training that is equivalent to the training required by this subsection, and, if applicable, such person's military discharge document or a certified copy thereof.** For the purposes of this subsection, "veteran" means any person who was discharged or released under conditions other than dishonorable from active service in the armed forces, "armed forces" has the same meaning as provided in section 27-103, and "military discharge document" has the same meaning as provided in section 1-219. The training shall be approved by the commissioner in accordance with regulations adopted pursuant to section 29-161x.



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(1) On and after October 1, 2008, no person or employee of an association, corporation or partnership shall conduct such training without the approval of the commissioner except as provided in subdivision (2) of this subsection. Application for such approval shall be submitted on forms prescribed by the commissioner and accompanied by a fee of forty dollars. Such application shall be made under oath and shall contain the applicant's name, address, date and place of birth, employment for the previous five years, education or training in the subjects required to be taught under this subsection, any convictions for violations of the law and such other information as the commissioner may require by regulation adopted pursuant to section 29-161x to properly investigate the character, competency and integrity of the applicant. No person shall be approved as an instructor for such training who has been convicted of a felony, a sexual offense or a crime of moral turpitude or who has been denied approval as a security service licensee, a security officer or instructor in the security industry by any licensing authority, or whose approval has been revoked or suspended. The term for such approval shall not exceed two years. Not later than two business days after a change of address, any person approved as an instructor in accordance with this section shall notify the commissioner of such change and such notification shall include both the old and new addresses.

(2) If a security officer training course described in this subsection is approved by the commissioner on or before September 30, 2008, the instructor of such course shall have until April 1, 2009, to apply for approval as an instructor in accordance with subdivision (1) of this subsection.

(3) Each person approved as an instructor in accordance with this section may apply for the renewal of such approval on a form approved by the commissioner, accompanied by a fee of forty dollars. Such form may require the disclosure of any information necessary for the commissioner to determine whether the instructor's suitability to serve as an instructor has changed since the issuance of the prior approval. The term of such renewed approval shall not exceed two years.

(c) **Not later than two years after successful completion of the training** required pursuant to subsection (b) of this section, or the waiver of such training, **the applicant may submit an application for a license as a security officer** on forms furnished by the commissioner and, under oath, shall give the applicant's name, address, date and place of birth, employment for the previous five years, experience in the position applied for, including military training and weapons qualifications, any convictions for violations of the law and such other information as the commissioner may require, by regulation, to properly investigate the character, competency and integrity of the applicant. The commissioner shall require any applicant for a license under this section to submit to state and national criminal history records checks conducted in accordance with section 29-17a. Each applicant shall submit with the application two sets of his or her fingerprints on forms specified and furnished by the commissioner, two full-face photographs, two inches wide by two inches high, taken not earlier than six months prior to the date of application, and a one-hundred-dollar licensing fee, made payable to the state. Any applicant who received a waiver as provided in subsection (b) of this section shall be exempt from payment of such licensing fee. Subject to the provisions of section 46a-80, no person shall be approved for a license who has been convicted of a felony, any sexual offense or any crime involving moral turpitude, or who has been refused a license under the provisions of sections 29-161g to 29-161x, inclusive, for any reason except minimum experience, or whose license, having been granted, has been revoked or is under suspension. Upon being satisfied of the suitability of the applicant for licensure, the commissioner may license the applicant as a security officer. Such license shall be renewed every five years for a one-



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hundred-dollar fee. The commissioner shall send a notice of the expiration date of such license to the holder of such license, by first class mail, not less than ninety days before such expiration, and shall enclose with such notice an application for renewal. The security officer license shall be valid for a period of ninety days after its expiration date unless the license has been revoked or is under suspension pursuant to section 29-161v. An application for renewal filed with the commissioner after the expiration date shall be accompanied by a late fee of twenty-five dollars. The commissioner shall not renew any license that has been expired for more than ninety days.

(d) Upon the security officer's successful completion of training and licensing by the commissioner, or immediately upon hiring a licensed security officer, the security service employing such security officer shall apply to register such security officer with the commissioner on forms provided by the commissioner. Such application shall be accompanied by payment of a forty-dollar application fee payable to the state. The Division of State Police within the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection shall keep on file the completed registration form and all related material. An identification card with the name, date of birth, address, full-face photograph, physical descriptors and signature of the applicant shall be issued to the security officer, and shall be carried by the security officer at all times while performing the duties associated with the security officer's employment. Registered security officers, in the course of performing their duties, shall present such card for inspection upon the request of a law enforcement officer.

(e) The security service shall notify the commissioner not later than five days after the termination of employment of any registered employee.

(f) Any fee or portion of a fee paid pursuant to this section shall not be refundable.

(g) No person, firm or corporation shall employ or otherwise engage any person as a security officer, as defined in section 29-152u, unless such person (1) is a licensed security officer, or (2) meets the requirements of subsection (h) of this section.

(h) **During the time that an application for a license as a security officer is pending** with the commissioner, **the applicant may perform the duties of security officer, provided (1) the security service employing the applicant conducts, or has a consumer reporting agency regulated under the federal Fair Credit Reporting Act conduct, a state and national criminal history records check and determines the applicant meets the requirements of subsection (c) of this section to be a security officer, and (2) the applicant (A) successfully completed the training required pursuant to subsection (b) of this section, or obtained a waiver of such training, and (B) performs the duties of a security officer under the direct on-site supervision of a licensed security officer with at least one year of experience as a licensed security officer.** The applicant shall not perform such duties at a public or private preschool, elementary or secondary school or at a facility licensed and used exclusively as a childcare center, as described in subdivision (1) of subsection (a) of section 19a-77. The applicant shall cease to perform such duties pursuant to this subsection when the commissioner grants or denies the pending application for a security license under this section.

[(h)] (i) Any person, firm or corporation that violates any provision of subsection (b), (d), (e), [or] (g) or (h) of this section shall be fined seventy-five dollars for each offense. Each distinct violation of



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this section shall be a separate offense, and in the case of a continuing violation, each day thereof shall be deemed a separate offense.

Approved May 29, 2018

Good Samaritan Law in CT

Sec. 52-557b. "Good Samaritan law". Immunity from liability for emergency medical assistance, first aid or medication by injection. School personnel not required to administer or render. Immunity from liability re automatic external defibrillators. (a) A person licensed to practice medicine and surgery under the provisions of chapter 370 or dentistry under the provisions of section 20-106 or members of the same professions licensed to practice in any other state of the United States, a person licensed as a registered nurse under section 20-93 or 20-94 or certified as a licensed practical nurse under section 20-96 or 20-97, a medical technician or any person operating a cardiopulmonary resuscitator or a person trained in cardiopulmonary resuscitation in accordance with the guidelines set forth by the American Red Cross or American Heart Association, or a person operating an automatic external defibrillator, who, voluntarily and gratuitously and other than in the ordinary course of such person's employment or practice, renders emergency medical or professional assistance to a person in need thereof, shall not be liable to such person assisted for civil damages for any personal injuries which result from acts or omissions by such person in rendering the emergency care, which may constitute ordinary negligence. A person or entity that provides or maintains an automatic external defibrillator shall not be liable for the acts or omissions of the person or entity in providing or maintaining the automatic external defibrillator, which may constitute ordinary negligence. The immunity provided in this subsection does not apply to acts or omissions constituting gross, willful or wanton negligence. With respect to the use of an automatic external defibrillator, the immunity provided in this subsection shall only apply to acts or omissions involving the use of an automatic external defibrillator in the rendering of emergency care. Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to exempt paid or volunteer firefighters, police officers or emergency medical services personnel from completing training in cardiopulmonary resuscitation or in the use of an automatic external defibrillator in accordance with the guidelines set forth by the American Red Cross or American Heart Association. For the purposes of this subsection, "automatic external defibrillator" means a device that: (1) Is used to administer an electric shock through the chest wall to the heart; (2) contains internal decision-making electronics, microcomputers or special software that allows it to interpret physiologic signals, make medical diagnosis and, if necessary, apply therapy; (3) guides the user through the process of using the device by audible or visual prompts; and (4) does not require the user to employ any discretion or judgment in its use.

(b) A paid or volunteer firefighter or police officer, a teacher or other school personnel on the school grounds or in the school building or at a school function, a member of a ski patrol, a lifeguard, a conservation officer, patrol officer or special police officer of the Department of Energy and Environmental Protection, or emergency medical service personnel, who has completed a course in first aid offered by the American Red Cross, the American Heart Association, the National Ski Patrol, the Department of Public Health or any director of health, as certified by the agency or director of health offering the course, and who renders emergency first aid to a person in need thereof, shall not be liable to such person assisted for civil damages for any personal injuries which result from acts or omissions by such person in rendering the emergency first aid, which may constitute ordinary negligence. No paid or volunteer firefighter, police officer or emergency medical service personnel who forcibly enters the



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residence of any person in order to render emergency first aid to a person whom such firefighter, police officer or emergency medical service personnel reasonably believes to be in need thereof shall be liable to such person for civil damages incurred as a result of such entry. The immunity provided in this subsection does not apply to acts or omissions constituting gross, willful or wanton negligence.

(c) An employee of a railroad company, including any company operating a commuter rail line, who has successfully completed a course in first aid, offered by the American Red Cross, the American Heart Association, the National Ski Patrol, the Department of Public Health or any director of health, as certified by the agency or director of health offering the course, and who renders emergency first aid or cardiopulmonary resuscitation to a person in need thereof, shall not be liable to such person assisted for civil damages for any personal injury or death which results from acts or omissions by such employee in rendering the emergency first aid or cardiopulmonary resuscitation which may constitute ordinary negligence. The immunity provided in this subsection does not apply to acts or omissions constituting gross, willful or wanton negligence.

(d) A railroad company, including any commuter rail line, which provides emergency medical training or equipment to any employee granted immunity pursuant to subsection (c) of this section shall not be liable for civil damages for any injury sustained by a person or for the death of a person which results from the company's acts or omissions in providing such training or equipment or which results from acts or omissions by such employee in rendering emergency first aid or cardiopulmonary resuscitation, which may constitute ordinary negligence. The immunity provided in this subsection does not apply to acts or omissions constituting gross, willful or wanton negligence.

(e) (1) For purposes of this subsection, "cartridge injector" means an automatic prefilled cartridge injector or similar automatic injectable equipment used to deliver epinephrine in a standard dose for emergency first aid response to allergic reactions.

(2) Any volunteer worker associated with, or any person employed to work for, a program offered to children sixteen years of age or younger by a corporation, other than a licensed health care provider, that is exempt from federal income taxation under Section 501 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, or any subsequent corresponding internal revenue code of the United States, as from time to time amended, who (A) has been trained in the use of a cartridge injector by a licensed physician, physician assistant, advanced practice registered nurse or registered nurse, (B) has obtained the consent of a parent or legal guardian to use a cartridge injector on his or her child, and (C) uses a cartridge injector on such child in apparent need thereof participating in such program, shall not be liable to such child assisted or to such child's parent or guardian for civil damages for any personal injury or death which results from acts or omissions by such worker in using a cartridge injector which may constitute ordinary negligence. The immunity provided in this subsection does not apply to acts or omissions constituting gross, willful or wanton negligence.

(3) A corporation, other than a licensed health care provider, that is exempt from federal income taxation under Section 501 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, or any subsequent corresponding internal revenue code of the United States, as from time to time amended, which provides training in the use of cartridge injectors to any volunteer worker granted immunity pursuant to subdivision (2) of this subsection shall not be liable for civil damages for any injury sustained by, or for the death of, a child



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sixteen years of age or younger who is participating in a program offered by such corporation, which injury or death results from acts or omissions by such worker in using a cartridge injector, which may constitute ordinary negligence. The immunity provided in this subsection does not apply to acts or omissions constituting gross, willful or wanton negligence.

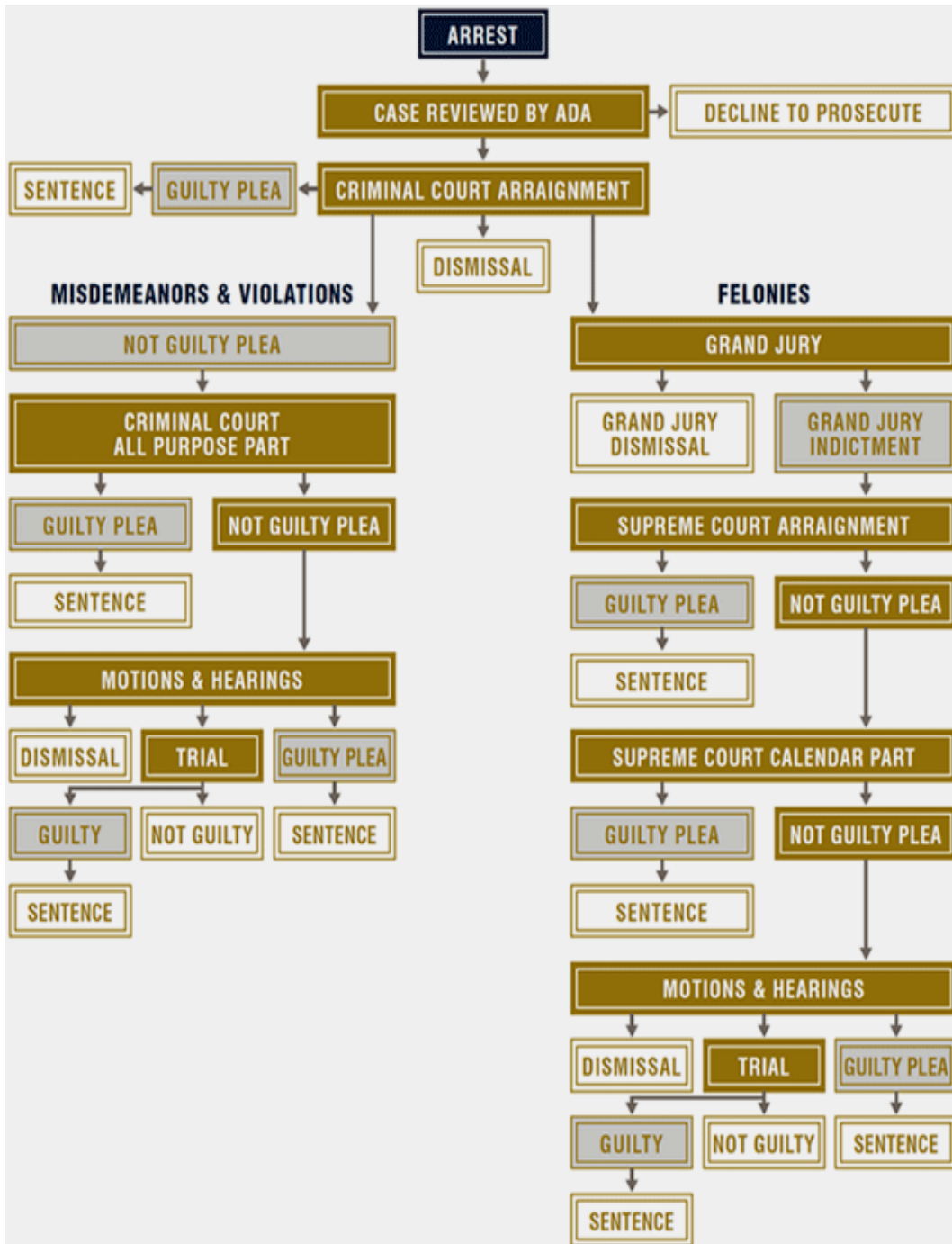
(f) A teacher or other school personnel, on the school grounds or in the school building or at a school function, who has completed both a course in first aid in accordance with subsection (b) of this section and a course given by the medical advisor of the school or by a licensed physician in the administration of medication by injection, who renders emergency care by administration of medication by injection to a person in need thereof, shall not be liable to the person assisted for civil damages for any injuries which result from acts or omissions by the person in rendering the emergency care of administration of medication by injection, which may constitute ordinary negligence. The immunity provided in this subsection does not apply to acts or omissions constituting gross, willful or wanton negligence.

(g) The provisions of this section shall not be construed to require any teacher or other school personnel to render emergency first aid or administer medication by injection.

(h) Any person who has completed a course in first aid offered by the American Red Cross, the American Heart Association, the National Ski Patrol, the Department of Public Health or any director of health, as certified by the agency or director of health offering the course, or has been trained in the use of a cartridge injector by a licensed physician, physician assistant, advanced practice registered nurse or registered nurse, and who, voluntarily and gratuitously and other than in the ordinary course of such person's employment or practice, renders emergency assistance by using a cartridge injector on another person in need thereof, or any person who is an identified staff member of a before or after school program, day camp or day care facility, as provided in section 19a-900, and who renders emergency assistance by using a cartridge injector on another person in need thereof, shall not be liable to such person assisted for civil damages for any personal injuries which result from acts or omissions by such person in using a cartridge injector, which may constitute ordinary negligence. The immunity provided in this subsection does not apply to acts or omissions constituting gross, willful or wanton negligence. For the purposes of this subsection, "cartridge injector" has the same meaning as provided in subdivision (1) of subsection (e) of this section.




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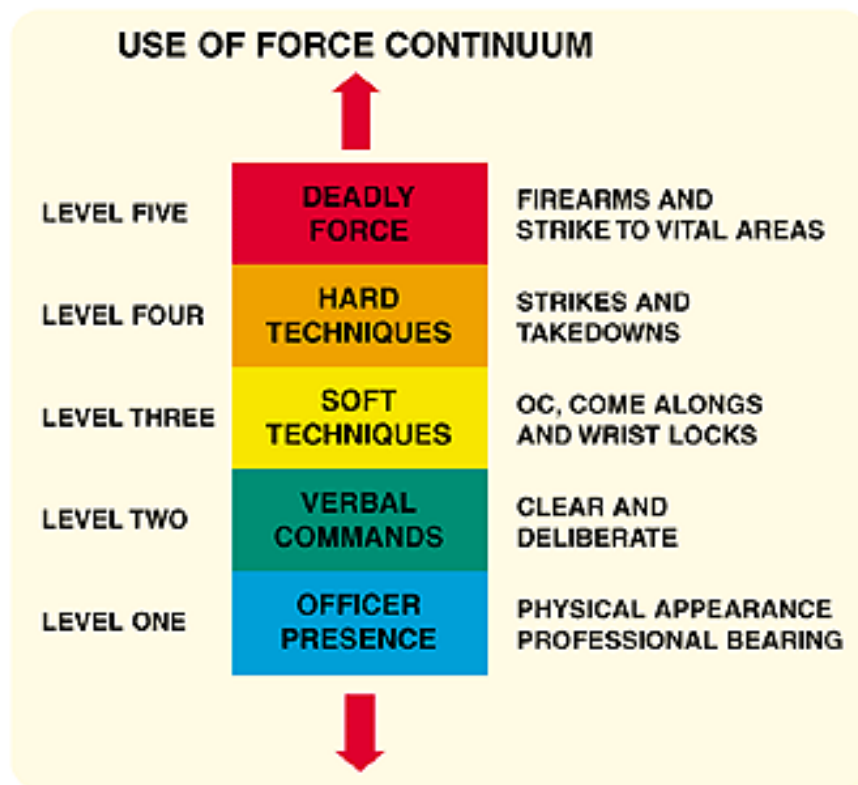
HEALTH	FLAMMABLE	REACTIVE
4- Too dangerous to enter vapor or liquid 3- Extremely dangerous- use full protective clothing 2- Hazardous- Use breathing apparatus 1- Slightly hazardous 0- Like ordinary material	4- Extremely flammable 3- Ignites at normal temperatures 2- Ignites when moderately heated 1- Must be preheated to burn 0- Will not burn	4- May detonate- Vacate area if materials are exposed to fire 3- Strong shock or heat may detonate- Use monitors from behind explosion-resistant barriers 2- Violent chemical change possible- Use hose streams from distance 1- Unstable if heated- Use normal precautions 0- Normally stable
	 Avoid use of water	





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To understand what the code “1219” is, download the “DOT PLACARD” app on your smartphone.





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MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION I – PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product Identifier: Benefect® Multi-Purpose Cleaner
Chemical Class: Cleaner
Supplier: Sensible Life Products
Address: 7 Innovation Drive, Ontario, CA L9H 7H9
Emergency Phone: (905) 690-7474
Manufacturer: Same as Above
Product Use: General Purpose Cleaning
Updated as of: 05 July 2010

HEALTH	1
FLAMMABILITY	0
REACTIVITY	0

SECTION II – COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredients	CAS#	Wt%	OSHA-PEL	ACGIH-TLV	LD ₅₀	LC ₅₀
2-Hydroxypropanoic acid	50-21-5	3-7	N/A	N/A	3730 mg/kg oral, rat	N/A
Alkyl polyglycoside	110615-47-9	1-5	N/A	N/A	>5000 mg/kg oral, rat	N/A
Glucopyranose, oligomeric, decyl octyl glycosides	68515-73-1	1-5	N/A	N/A	>5000 mg/kg oral, rat	N/A

*No pesticides or preservatives.

*All ingredients are derived from renewable or re-growable sources.

SECTION III – HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Calculated Oral LD₅₀: 12526 mg/kg
Calculated Dermal LD₅₀: >2000 mg/kg

Route of Entry: Eye, skin contact, ingestion.

Effects of Acute Exposure:

Eye: Direct contact may cause mild irritation.

Ingestion: Ingestion of large amounts may cause stomach distress, nausea or vomiting.

Effects of Chronic Exposure:

Skin: None known to us at this time.

Respiratory Tract Sensitization: No data available.

Carcinogenicity: Non-hazardous by WHMIS/OSHA criteria.

Teratogenicity, Mutagenicity, Reproductive Effects: No data available.

Synergistic Materials: Not available.

SECTION IV – FIRST AID MEASURES

Eye: Flush with water. Remove contact lenses if applicable, and continue flushing for 15 minutes. Obtain medical attention if irritation persists.

Skin: Not a normal route of harmful exposure. Flush with water. Wash with soap and water. Obtain medical attention if irritation persists.

Inhalation: Not a normal route of exposure. If symptoms develop, move victim to fresh air. If symptoms persist, obtain medical attention.

Ingestion: Do not induce vomiting. Rinse mouth with water, then drink one glass of water. Obtain medical attention or call a poison-control center immediately. Never give anything by mouth if victim is unconscious, is rapidly losing consciousness or is convulsing.

SECTION V – FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Flammability: Not flammable.

Flash Point (deg F/C, TCC): None to boil.

LEL: Not applicable.

UEL: Not applicable.

Hazardous Combustion Products: May include and are not limited to oxides of carbon.

Extinguishing Media: Treat for surrounding material.

Special Fire Hazards: Firefighters should wear self-contained breathing apparatus.



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Fire Classification Know How To Handle It

Classes Of Fires	Types Of Fires	Picture Symbol	Extinguisher
	Wood, paper, cloth, trash and other ordinary materials.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Water ■ Foam Spray ■ ABC Powder ■ Wet Chemical
	Gasoline, oil, paint and other flammable liquids		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Foam Spray ■ ABC Powder ■ Carbon Dioxide
	May be used on fires involving live electrical equipment without danger to the operator		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ ABC Powder
	Combustible metals and combustible metal alloys		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ ABC Powder ■ Carbon Dioxide
	Cooking media (Vegetable or Animal Oils and Fats)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Wet Chemical