



Rules of
Boards of Police Commissioners
Division 20—St. Louis Board of Police Commissioners
Chapter 2—Private Security Officers

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Title 17—BOARDS OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS

Division 20—St. Louis Board of Police Commissioners Chapter 2—Private Security Officers

17 CSR 20-2.010 Regulation and Licensing of Private Security Officers (Rescinded July 11, 1988)

AUTHORITY: section 84.340, RSMo 1978. Emergency rule filed Sept. 24, 1980, effective Oct. 4, 1980, expired Jan. 12, 1981. Original rule filed Sept. 24, 1980, effective Feb. 11, 1981. Rescinded: Filed April 8, 1988, effective July 11, 1988.

17 CSR 20-2.015 Administration and Command of the Private Security Section

PURPOSE: Under section 84.340, RSMo, the St. Louis, Missouri Board of Police Commissioners has the authority to regulate and license all private security personnel, serving or acting as such, in St. Louis. These rules establish procedures, training, requirements and license fees for those persons so employed in the security field.

(1) Board of Police Commissioners. The St. Louis Board of Police Commissioners (referred to as the board) is established by state statute and consists of five (5) members, four (4) of whom are appointed by the governor. The Mayor of the City of St. Louis serves as *ex officio* member. The board has sole charge and control of the metropolitan police department of the City of St. Louis and of the licensing, regulation, and discipline of all corporate security advisors, private security officers, private watchmen, and couriers in the City of St. Louis. Private detectives are licensed by the state of Missouri, not by the board of police commissioners.

(2) Private Security Section. The private security section is responsible for the interviewing, investigating, processing, licensing, inspection, and supervision of all persons working or acting as licensed security officers or any other variety of titles in the City of St. Louis. The private security section is further responsible for issuing and transferring all such licenses, for reinstatements, for periodic inspection of license holders, for liaison with all suppliers of security personnel in the city, for maintenance of a personnel file on all applicants in the City of St. Louis, and for publishing, within the department, information of all terminations of employment of security personnel.

(3) Private Security Personnel. The St. Louis Metropolitan Police Department Private Security Program has four (4) distinct classifications of personnel. A definition of each classification is listed as follows:

(A) Corporate security advisor. A person employed to provide all services rendered by a private security officer, as well as other specialized corporate security services related to the protection of his/her employer's/principal's resources and personnel. A licensed corporate security advisor may carry a firearm and protective devices in accordance with the guidelines established in these rules. S/he shall be authorized to exercise the same police powers granted to private security officers while on his/her employer's/principal's property. However, the corporate security advisor's power and authority shall not be restricted to that property, but shall be coextensive with the geographic limits of the City of St. Louis (as defined in 17 CSR 20-5.065);

(B) Private security officer. A person employed with certain police powers (as defined in 17 CSR 20-2.065) to protect life or property on or in designated premises. Generally, the private security officer's powers exist only within the established property owned or leased by the contracting employer and to incidents occurring on the premises. The private security officer may carry a firearm providing this individual is qualified (as defined in 17 CSR 20-2.055). Authorization to carry a firearm is designated on the badge/identification card. The private security officer, whether armed or unarmed, may carry a baton, nightstick, pepper mace, and handcuffs after training requirements have been satisfied;

(C) Courier. A person employed to carry out the assignment of protecting and transporting property from one designated area to another. The person shall be in an approved military style uniform. The courier has no power of arrest. The courier may carry a firearm provided this individual is qualified (as defined in 17 CSR 20-3.055). Authorization to carry a firearm is designated on the badge/identification card; and

(D) Private watchman. A person employed without police powers and without authorization to carry weapons or protective devices. This individual will perform the tasks of observation and reporting on or in a licensed premises or designated area. This may include patrolling the public street. The private watchman has a distinctive grey, military style uniform. The private watchman has no power of arrest. Note: Only the private security officer and private courier classifications will be permitted to hold two (2) licenses. Each classification is licensed separately and

functions as a distinct entity. (This licensing does not include the private watchmen classification.)

AUTHORITY: section 84.340, RSMo 2000. Original rule filed April 8, 1988, effective July 11, 1988. Amended: Filed Feb. 13, 2002, effective Aug. 30, 2002. Amended: Filed April 23, 2012, effective Oct. 30, 2012.*

**Original authority: 84.340, RSMo 1939.*

17 CSR 20-2.020 Qualifications (Rescinded July 11, 1988)

AUTHORITY: section 84.340, RSMo 1978. Emergency rule filed Sept. 24, 1980, effective Oct. 4, 1980, expired Jan. 12, 1981. Original rule filed Sept. 24, 1980, effective Feb. 11, 1981. Rescinded: Filed April 8, 1988, effective July 11, 1988.

17 CSR 20-2.025 Definitions

PURPOSE: This rule standardizes the common terms unique to the private security field. The definitions will be the accepted interpretation for these prescribed rules.

(1) Applicant—A person who applies for a private security license.

(2) Arrest—The authority to apprehend and detain individuals observed or suspected of committing a law violation.

(3) Badge/identification card—A card that is issued to security personnel bearing a picture of, and information about, the person to whom the card is issued.

(4) Cancellation—The inactivation of a license at the request of an employer.

(5) Designated area—The established property owned or leased to which a licensed security person is assigned by his/her employer or contracting company. Generally, the authority of a private security officer exists only within this designated area and applies only to incidents occurring within that area. This includes the term "licensed premises." Police officers with the St. Louis County Police Department who have a valid metropolitan security license through their agency may work on any private property where security is contracted.

(6) Firearm—Approved double-action .38 Special caliber revolver or double-action only semi-automatic pistol in 9mm Luger caliber only.



(7) Hot pursuit—Non-vehicular pursuit of suspects for on-view felonies only. Vehicular pursuits are not permitted.

(8) License—The document which is issued to licensed security personnel by the board of police commissioners authorizing the holder to perform specific security duties in the City of St. Louis as designated by their license. The “Metro” license currently issued allows the holder to perform security duties in St. Louis County as well as in the City of St. Louis.

(9) Licensed premises—Refer to definition of “designated area.”

(10) Protective devices—Instruments approved for personal protection—baton, nightstick, pepper mace, and handcuffs. Training is required before these items may be carried on duty.

(11) Resignation—The voluntary inactivation of a security license by the individual holding that license.

(12) Revocation—The inactivation of a license by the board of police commissioners in accordance with the rules and procedures set out herein.

(13) Suspension—The temporary inactivation of a license pending an administrative investigation and review by the board of police commissioners.

(14) Termination—The inactivation of a license through resignation, cancellation, expiration, or revocation.

(15) Weapons—Firearm, as described in section (6), and instruments used as protective devices, as listed in section (10), including a firearm, baton, nightstick, pepper mace, and handcuffs.

AUTHORITY: section 84.340, RSMo 2000. Original rule filed April 8, 1988, effective July 11, 1988. Amended: Filed Feb. 13, 2002, effective Aug. 30, 2002. Amended: Filed May 14, 2008, effective Dec. 30, 2008. Amended: Filed April 23, 2012, effective Oct. 30, 2012.*

**Original authority: 84.340, RSMo 1939.*

17 CSR 20-2.030 Personal Records (Rescinded July 11, 1988)

AUTHORITY: section 84.340, RSMo 1978. Emergency rule filed Sept. 24, 1980, effective

Oct. 4, 1980, expired Jan. 12, 1981. Original rule filed Sept. 24, 1980, effective Feb. 11, 1981. Rescinded: Filed April 8, 1988, effective July 11, 1988.

17 CSR 20-2.035 Licensing

PURPOSE: Under section 84.340, RSMo, the St. Louis, Missouri Board of Police Commissioners has the authority to regulate and license all private security personnel, serving, or acting as such, in St. Louis. These rules establish procedures, training requirements and license fees for those persons so employed in this industry.

(1) General Procedures. Each applicant must appear in person at the office of the private security section. Each applicant must complete an application form. S/he must provide all information requested in the application for a determination of his/her qualifications to hold a license as a private security officer. Each applicant must present a current letter (no older than ten (10) days) from the intended employer where the proposed employer states an intention to hire the applicant. Prior to an application being processed by the private security section, a criminal history inquiry will be made through the St. Louis Police Department’s computer terminal. If the inquiry reveals that the applicant has an open criminal arrest record, s/he will be required to obtain a certified final court disposition or a report from a circuit or prosecuting attorney. If the case is still open, the application process will not be completed until a final disposition is obtained. Police officers from other jurisdictions including St. Louis County Police, St. Louis Airport Police, St. Louis Deputy Sheriffs, and St. Louis City Marshals, serving or acting as private security officers do not possess police powers at the location of their assignments in the City of St. Louis unless licensed by the board of police commissioners of the City of St. Louis.

(A) All St. Louis Airport Police Officers, St. Louis Deputy Sheriffs, and St. Louis City Marshals desiring to obtain a private security license to work as private security officers in the City of St. Louis will be processed and trained through the St. Louis Metropolitan Police Department Private Security Section.

(B) Municipal police officers who desire to work private security in the City of St. Louis must first obtain a valid license from the St. Louis Metropolitan Police Department Private Security Section. While working in the City of St. Louis, the officer must display a badge/identification card clearly showing

the name of the company for which s/he is working.

(C) Police officers from outside the state of Missouri must first obtain a valid license from the St. Louis Metropolitan Police Department Private Security Section. Applicants will be processed in the normal manner and will be required to complete the private security officer training class after a satisfactory background check has been conducted. Police officers from states other than Missouri may not wear their department uniforms while working security in the City of St. Louis.

(2) Standards. Each applicant for a license to work as a private security officer in the City of St. Louis shall meet the standards set by the board of police commissioners, which require that an applicant—

(A) Be a citizen of the United States or legal resident-alien permitted to work in this country;

(B) Be at least twenty-one (21) years of age;

(C) Be able to read, write, and understand the English language;

(D) Meet physical and mental standards established by the board of police commissioners;

(E) Be capable of understanding and performing the duties and responsibilities of a licensed private security officer within the scope of departmental policies and procedures;

(F) Has received an Honorable Discharge or a General Discharge Under Honorable Conditions, when applicable. An Undesirable Discharge, a Discharge Under Dishonorable Conditions, or a Discharge Under Other Than Honorable Conditions will disqualify the applicant;

(G) Be of good moral character;

(H) Have no felony convictions;

(I) Be able to pass a character investigation by this department as indicated through a criminal record check;

(J) Satisfactorily complete the training program prescribed by the board of police commissioners;

(K) Pass a written examination based on the information given in the training course;

(L) Never have had a security license revoked or denied by another jurisdiction for a criminal law violation;

(M) Not withhold any information which would determine fitness relevant to being licensed as a private security officer; and

(N) Be free of any type of chemical dependency.



(3) Issuance/Denial of License. When an applicant has successfully completed the requirements set by the board of police commissioners, the board will issue a license. An applicant may be denied a license for any of the following reasons:

(A) Failure to meet the standards in section (2);

(B) Falsifying information on any of the forms provided by the private security section to establish eligibility. Applicants who falsify such documents shall be ineligible to receive a private security officer license and cannot reapply for at least six (6) months from the date the false application was submitted;

(C) Failure to provide whatever additional information is deemed necessary in order to establish eligibility;

(D) The references and/or employment background records indicate a poor or unsatisfactory character or work record;

(E) Any facts or actions which make the applicant unsuitable or ineligible for licensing;

(F) Resigned under investigation, resigned under charges, or was discharged from any police force;

(G) Has been denied a security license by any agency; and

(H) The employer is not in good standing with the board of police commissioners.

(4) Notification of License Denial. Applicants and their employers will, in event of license denial, be given a written notification of the denial. Specific reasons will be given to an applicant who appears in person at the office of the private security section. Applicants may appeal, in writing, to the board of police commissioners within thirty (30) days of denial notification. The appeal should contain a brief rebuttal of the reasons for denial. The board of police commissioners will then notify the applicant, in writing, of its final decision in the matter.

(5) Restricted License. The board of police commissioners reserves the right to prohibit the holder of a license from carrying any firearms. Any such prohibition will be noted on his/her badge/identification (ID) card.

(6) Temporary License. If an applicant appears to meet the standards for licensing, the commander of the private security section may issue a temporary license. This permits the applicant to work until a formal license is issued by the board.

(A) While working under a temporary license the holder does not possess power of arrest and search or seizure and may not have a firearm or protective device upon or about

his/her person.

(B) A holder of a temporary badge/identification card must wear the card at the breast of the outermost garment while on duty and must be attired in an approved military style uniform.

(C) A holder of a temporary license who transfers employment to another agency must return his/her temporary badge/identification card to the private security section for issuance of a new badge/identification card.

(D) A holder of a temporary license must return the temporary badge/identification card to the private security section at the time the formal license is issued.

(7) Secondary Employment License. Additional licenses may be approved by the board of police commissioners and issued by the private security section to a private security officer who wishes to work for more than one (1) employer.

(A) A private security officer desiring a second license must present a letter of intent-to-hire from the secondary employer.

(B) A St. Louis Police Department computer inquiry will be made on each private security officer applying for a secondary license. If this inquiry reveals an open arrest record within the previous year, s/he will be required to obtain a certified copy of the final court disposition or a report from the circuit or prosecuting attorney. If the case is still open, the secondary license process will not be completed until final disposition is obtained.

(8) License Renewals. A private security officer's license is valid for one (1) year from date of issue and it must be renewed in the month it expires.

(A) A St. Louis Police Department computer inquiry will be made on each private security officer renewing his/her license. If this inquiry reveals an open arrest record within the previous year, s/he will be required to obtain a certified copy of the final court disposition or a report from a circuit or prosecuting attorney. If the case is still open, the renewal process will not be completed until final disposition is obtained.

(B) A private security officer wishing to renew his/her license must report to the private security section in the month the license expires, bringing—

1. A letter from his/her employer requesting renewal;

2. Badge/identification card; and

3. The fee for the renewal.

(C) If firearms-qualified, the private security officer wishing to renew a license must provide proof of requalification through an

approved firearms course. The private security officer must also submit a urine specimen for drug testing according to the provisions of these rules and regulations, unless otherwise exempted.

(D) A license not renewed during the month it was issued automatically expires on the last day of the month unless the holder has applied to the commander of the private security section and received an extension of time. Such extension will be noted with a sticker on the license. This sticker will indicate the adjusted expiration date of the license.

(E) Applicants for license renewal will be required to annually attend a renewal training program consisting of seven (7) hours training in selected security subjects and departmental regulations.

(9) License Transfer. A license holder may work only for the company, agency, or business entity named on the license. A license holder who changes employers must transfer his/her license to the new employer before he/she begins working for the new employer. In order to transfer a license from one employer to another, the license holder must appear in person at the private security section and—

(A) Bring a current dated letter issued (no more than ten (10) days prior to application) from the new employer, addressed to the board of police commissioners, outlining the duties of the new job and requesting the transfer of license;

(B) Bring in license and badge/identification card;

(C) Pay the fee established for processing transfers;

(D) Will receive a new badge/identification card and license to the new company; and

(E) A St. Louis Police Department computer inquiry will be made on each private security officer transferring his/her license. If this inquiry reveals an open arrest record within the previous year, s/he will be required to obtain a certified copy of the final court disposition or a report from the circuit or prosecuting attorney. If the case is still open, the transfer process will not be completed until final disposition is obtained.

(10) License Reinstatements. A licensed private security officer who resigns may apply for reinstatement of his/her license under the following requirements and procedures:

(A) Application must be made within three (3) months of the resignation date;

(B) The applicant must have resigned while his/her license was in good standing;

(C) The applicant must appear at the private



security section with a currently dated letter from an employer requesting reinstatement;

(D) The applicant should pay the fee established for processing license reinstatements; and

(E) A St. Louis Police Department computer inquiry will be made on each private security officer reinstating his/her license. If this inquiry reveals an open arrest record within the previous year, s/he will be required to obtain a certified copy of the final court disposition or a report from the circuit or prosecuting attorney. If the case is still open, the reinstatement process will not be completed until final disposition is obtained.

AUTHORITY: section 84.340, RSMo 2000. Original rule filed April 8, 1988, effective July 11, 1988. Amended: Filed Feb. 13, 2002, effective Aug. 30, 2002. Amended: Filed May 14, 2008, effective Dec. 30, 2008. Amended: Filed April 23, 2012, effective Oct. 30, 2012.*

**Original authority: 84.340, RSMo 1939.*

17 CSR 20-2.040 Watchman Training Class Attendance
(Rescinded July 11, 1988)

AUTHORITY: section 84.340, RSMo 1978. Emergency rule filed Sept. 24, 1980, effective Oct. 4, 1980, expired Jan. 12, 1981. Original rule filed Sept. 24, 1980, effective Feb. 11, 1981. Rescinded: Filed April 8, 1988, effective July 11, 1988.

17 CSR 20-2.045 Personnel Records and Fees

PURPOSE: This rule indicates which records must be maintained for licensed security personnel and the establishment of fees.

(1) Personnel Records. The private security section will maintain the personnel records of each license holder. Such record, and all information pertaining to the individual, shall be the property of the private security section. Applicants and license holders are personally responsible for immediately notifying the private security section of any change in name, address, telephone number or employer.

(2) Fees. The board of police commissioners will establish, from time-to-time, a set of fees for various services provided by the private security section. The schedule of fees is posted in the private security section office. No fees will be refunded for any reason after the

date of application and must be paid in full at the time of application.

AUTHORITY: section 84.348, RSMo 2000. Original rule filed April 8, 1988, effective July 11, 1988. Amended: Filed Feb. 13, 2002, effective Aug. 30, 2002.*

**Original authority: 84.340, RSMo 1939.*

17 CSR 20-2.050 Written Examination
(Rescinded July 11, 1988)

AUTHORITY: section 84.340, RSMo 1978. Emergency rule filed Sept. 24, 1980, effective Oct. 4, 1980, expired Jan. 12, 1981. Original rule filed Sept. 24, 1980, effective Feb. 11, 1981. Rescinded: Filed April 8, 1988, effective July 11, 1988.

17 CSR 20-2.055 Training

PURPOSE: This rule requires candidates for licensing to attend training classes. Applicants who have been approved for licensing by the board of police commissioners are required to attend and complete a program of basic training.

(1) Exemptions. Full-time state-certified police officers and retired St. Louis City police officers shall be exempt from basic classroom training requirements, but must still complete firearms training requirements. All other applicants shall be required to complete basic classroom training and firearms training.

(2) Length and Content. The classroom training period consists of two (2) days. The length and subject matter of the class is to be determined by the board. Classroom activities consist of selected security subjects and departmental regulations.

(3) Absences. Candidates for licensing who remain away unexcused from any class sessions may be disqualified or required to arrange attendance at a future class.

(4) Final Test. Each applicant must take a written test on the subject matter presented in class and must attain a passing score of at least seventy percent (70%).

(A) Applicants who fail to achieve a seventy percent (70%) score will be allowed to take one (1) make-up test.

(B) A second failure will cause the applicant to be ineligible for licensing. The applicant will be supplied with all training materials and allowed to take the basic class in thir-

ty (30) days at his/her expense. Upon successful completion of the subsequent training and test, the applicant will be issued a license.

(5) Firearms Qualification. On the firing range an applicant must display the ability to safely and properly handle his/her firearm and must achieve a score at or above the standard established by the board of police commissioners.

(A) An applicant who displays an inability to handle a firearm safely and properly will be disqualified from carrying a firearm.

(B) An applicant who does not attain the minimum score on the firing range will not be issued an armed license.

(6) Unarmed Private Security Officer License. An applicant who does not wish to have an armed license, or who cannot attain the minimum required score on the firing range, may be issued a restricted license allowing him/her to work as a private security officer without a firearm.

(7) Training Fee. A training fee established by the board of police commissioners must be paid at the time of application.

(8) Oath or Affirmation. Prior to issuance of his/her license, the applicant must swear or affirm the following:

I DO SOLEMNLY SWEAR OR AFFIRM that I am a citizen of the United States, or a legal resident alien, that I will faithfully support the Constitution of the United States, the Constitution and Laws of the State of Missouri, and the Charter and City Ordinances of the City of St. Louis; that I have never been discharged from the police force of the City of St. Louis; that I have never been convicted of a felony; that I have no physical or mental disability or habit that disqualifies me from performing the duties of a Private Security Officer; that I will wear such dress, badge/identification card or emblem as the Board of Police Commissioners may from time-to-time designate; that I will, to the best of my skill and ability, diligently and faithfully, without partiality or prejudice, discharge my duties according to the Constitution and Laws of the State of Missouri and Charter and Ordinances of the City of St. Louis; that I will strictly obey all lawful orders and regulations of the Board of Police Commissioners of the City of St. Louis, the Chief of Police, or any officer placed by them over me; that I will not cease to perform my duties until my resignation is accepted by the Board of Police Commissioners; that I will



not become a member of or affiliate myself with, any organization of any kind or character whatsoever, membership in which will or may impose upon me obligations inconsistent with the full performance of my duties as a Private Security Officer, or inconsistent with the oath herein taken to carry out the orders of the Board of Police Commissioners and to comply with its lawful orders, rules and regulations, or which will or may, in any degree interfere with the performance of my duties as a licensed security officer.

AUTHORITY: section 84.340, RSMo 2000. Original rule filed April 8, 1988, effective July 11, 1988. Amended: Filed April 16, 1990, effective June 28, 1990. Amended: Filed Feb. 13, 2002, effective Aug. 30, 2002. Amended: Filed April 23, 2012, effective Oct. 30, 2012.*

**Original authority: 84.340, RSMo 1939.*

17 CSR 20-2.060 Watchman Equipment (Rescinded July 11, 1988)

AUTHORITY: section 84.340, RSMo 1978. Emergency rule filed Sept. 24, 1980, effective Oct. 4, 1980, expired Jan. 12, 1981. Original rule filed Sept. 24, 1980, effective Feb. 11, 1981. Rescinded: Filed April 8, 1988, effective July 11, 1988.

17 CSR 20-2.065 Authority

PURPOSE: This rule establishes the arrest powers of a licensed security officer. These powers are in effect only while the licensed security officer is in the area designated by his/her employer and during the time s/he is assigned to work.

(1) Authority. Private security officers have the authority to make an arrest and to search for and seize evidence in connection with the arrest, at the location, and during the time of their assignments, under the same conditions as members of the police force of the City of St. Louis as outlined below—

(A) In all instances of felonies, misdemeanors, and city ordinance violations committed in the presence of the officer;

(B) During an attempt to commit a felony or misdemeanor;

(C) For an offense not committed in the presence or view of the security officer, when s/he has probable cause to believe that the offense was committed by the person s/he is arresting;

(D) Off his/her licensed premises when in foot pursuit for an on-view felony. (An on-

view felony offense is a felony offense the security officer sees committed.) Vehicle pursuits are not permitted under any circumstances;

(E) Off his/her licensed premises, but only within a two (2) block radius of said premises, unless expressly approved by the private security section, and while escorting employer's employees and visitors from said premises to their parked vehicles or other means of transportation; and

(F) Off his/her licensed premises but only while escorting employer or employer's designee, by the most direct route, to and/or from a bank or other financial institution for the purpose of making a cash deposit or withdrawal.

(2) The authority granted private security officers herein is limited and said limitations shall be strictly construed. It does not permit private security officers to serve as bodyguards, process servers, or investigators for attorneys. Operators of security agencies should be aware of these restrictions and should also be aware that violation thereof could result in the suspension or revocation of a private security officer's license by the board of police commissioners.

(3) In specific circumstances, with the consent of the chief of police, uniformed security officers may be empowered to direct traffic on city streets adjacent to their employer's property, provided they have successfully completed a training program in traffic direction and control, sponsored by the Traffic Safety Division of the St. Louis Metropolitan Police Department.

(4) Private security officers successfully completing training in traffic direction and control, sponsored by the Traffic Safety Division of the St. Louis Metropolitan Police Department, and at the discretion of the chief of police, may be subject to activation to assist with traffic direction and control at any location in the City of St. Louis as established in the Code 1200 Department Emergency Mobilization Manual, Section III (6) Bureau of Professional Standards (b) Private Security Section.

(5) Arrests. An arrest is made by the actual restraint of the defendant or by his/her submission to the authority of the private security officer.

(A) In making an arrest a private security officer should use only as much force as is reasonably required to achieve his/her lawful objective. Deadly force may never be used in defense of property only.

(B) The arrest authority for private security officers is established by the board of police commissioners under section 84.340, RSMo, granting the board authority to regulate and license all private security personnel.

(C) Police officers from other jurisdictions, including St. Louis City Marshals and St. Louis Deputy Sheriffs, who are serving or acting as private security officers do not possess police powers at the location of their assignments in the City of St. Louis unless licensed by the Board of Police Commissioners of the City of St. Louis.

AUTHORITY: section 84.340, RSMo 2000. Original rule filed April 8, 1988, effective July 11, 1988. Amended: Filed Feb. 13, 2002, effective Aug. 30, 2002. Amended: Filed May 14, 2008, effective Dec. 30, 2008. Amended: Filed April 23, 2012, effective Oct. 30, 2012.*

**Original authority: 84.340, RSMo 1939.*

17 CSR 20-2.070 Watchman License (Rescinded July 11, 1988)

AUTHORITY: section 84.340, RSMo 1978. Emergency rule filed Sept. 24, 1980, effective Oct. 4, 1980, expired Jan. 12, 1981. Original rule filed Sept. 24, 1980, effective Feb. 11, 1981. Rescinded: Filed April 8, 1988, effective July 11, 1988.

17 CSR 20-2.075 Duties

PURPOSE: Private security officers are expected to perform certain duties. They have responsibilities to their employers as well as the citizens of St. Louis. The private security officer also has the duty to assist and cooperate with the St. Louis police officers.

(1) Duties. It is the duty of every licensed security officer:

(A) To observe and obey these regulations and to obey all lawful orders of any commissioned St. Louis police officer in all matters involving the need for police services;

(B) To assist St. Louis police officers in preserving the peace or in taking such other action as may be necessary to effect an arrest at the location, and during the time, of his/her assignment;

(C) To cooperate with St. Louis police officers in the performance of their duties.

1. Participation by licensed private security officers, on duty or off duty, in police action where police officers are on the scene, shall be limited to identifying themselves to the officer(s) and offering assistance.



2. The judgement of the St. Louis Metropolitan Police on-duty police officers shall prevail in any situation where police are present. They are responsible for the proper handling and reporting of the incident in accordance with departmental policies.

3. Failure to cooperate with a St. Louis police officer may be cause for disciplinary action against a licensed private security officer.

4. Failure to assist a law enforcement agency or to aid in prosecution of a crime may be cause for disciplinary action against a licensed private security officer; and

(D) To notify the St. Louis Police Department when an arrest has been made by the private security officer, to furnish all pertinent facts and evidence to any police officer(s), and to surrender to such officer(s) custody of any prisoner and any evidence related to the arrest. A report of the incident will then be made by the police in the same manner as in other arrests.

AUTHORITY: section 84.340, RSMo 2000. Original rule filed April 8, 1988, effective July 11, 1988. Amended: Filed Feb. 13, 2002, effective Aug. 30, 2002. Amended: Filed May 14, 2008, effective Dec. 30, 2008.*

**Original authority: 84.340, RSMo 1939.*

17 CSR 20-2.080 Watchman's Badge (Rescinded July 11, 1988)

AUTHORITY: section 84.340, RSMo 1978. Emergency rule filed Sept. 24, 1980, effective Oct. 4, 1980, expired Jan. 12, 1981. Original rule filed Sept. 24, 1980, effective Feb. 11, 1981. Rescinded: Filed April 8, 1988, effective July 11, 1988.

17 CSR 20-2.085 Uniforms

PURPOSE: The St. Louis Board of Police Commissioners may prescribe, by regulation, the uniforms to be worn by licensed security officers.

(1) A company shoulder patch shall be mandatory on all shirts, coats, and jackets of private security personnel unless said personnel are within one (1) of the following classifications:

(A) Paid, full-time Missouri Peace Officers Standards and Training- (POST-) certified police officers, having a minimum of six hundred (600) hours of POST-certified training (All such individuals must provide the private security section with written documentation from the head law enforcement

officer of their department indicating approval of their wearing of their department's official police uniform while working licensed security in the City of St. Louis);

(B) St. Louis Airport Police;

(C) St. Louis City Deputy Sheriffs; or

(D) St. Louis City Marshals.

(E) Police officers who do not satisfy the certification requirements in subsection (1)(A) shall be required to wear the company uniform for which they are employed, and are not eligible to wear their department's official police uniform.

(2) All private security officers should be aware of the following guidelines:

(A) All private security officers are required to wear a uniform, which, at a minimum shall consist of trousers or skirt, and shirt or blouse. The word "police" shall only be displayed on official uniforms of individuals within subsections (1)(A) or (1)(B) of this regulation. Verification of the officer's POST certification is required;

(B) All private security officers wearing blue uniform trousers, skirts, shirts, and jackets similar to those worn by the St. Louis Police Department must have their company shoulder patch affixed to either the left or right sleeve, approximately one inch (1") below the shoulder seam, clearly distinguishing them from St. Louis police officers;

(C) The badge/identification card issued by the private security section of the St. Louis Metropolitan Police Department will be worn on the breast of the outermost garment, in plain view, while on duty and performing a bona fide security function for an employer;

(D) Private security personnel may wear a company badge or emblem as devised by their employer. These badges and emblems bear the name of the employer and identify the individual as a private security officer. The word "police" will not be used on the badge or emblem, except as otherwise provided;

(E) A company shoulder patch will be mandatory on all shirts, coats, and jackets of private security personnel. The patch may be worn on the right or left sleeve approximately one inch (1") below the shoulder seam. POST-certified police officers with a minimum of six hundred (600) hours of training wearing their approved department uniforms while working security in the City of St. Louis are exempt from this requirement as long as the official department uniform patch is displayed;

(F) No buttons, insignia, or decoration which are marked in any way with the St. Louis Metropolitan Police Department

imprint may be worn by a licensed private security officer; and

(G) The use of company vehicles for security purposes must conform with the established rules governed under city ordinance. The word "police" will not be displayed on the vehicles. Red and/or blue lights are not allowed on security vehicles.

(3) Exemption From Wearing Uniform. The board of police commissioners may exempt a licensed private security officer from wearing a uniform and/or displaying the department-issued badge/identification card while on duty. Such exemption must be requested by the employer in writing. Each licensed private security officer receiving exemption from the requirement of wearing a uniform may, during the period of the exemption, perform his/her duties as specified on the identification card. The identification card showing that the private security officer has a uniform exemption must be carried while the private security officer is on duty.

(A) All letters requesting exemption from the wearing of a uniform or insignia, including proof of need, shall be addressed to the commander of the private security section by the employer of the security officer.

(B) A uniform exemption identification will expire on the same date the holder's license expires. To renew the exemption, a new letter of request shall be submitted to the commander of the private security section by the employer of the security officer.

(C) No exemption shall be granted for a licensed courier or watchman.

(4) Armed Uniform Exemption. In rare instances the board of police commissioners may exempt an armed licensed private security officer, upon written application from his/her employer, from wearing a uniform and/or insignia provided by the board. The employer must show, in writing, that the wearing of a uniform or insignia hinders the efficient performance of security duties by the employee. These requests will be reviewed by the board of police commissioners. Note: A private security officer receiving this exemption may perform his/her duties as specified on the identification card and may carry an authorized, loaded firearm on his/her person while performing security duties for the employer subject to the rules and regulations established by the board of police commissioners. A private security officer licensed under these conditions is not authorized to carry the weapon on his/her person while traveling in either direction between place of residence and place of assignment and must unload the weapon and



transport it according to existing laws and ordinances. Violation of any of these provisions renders the offender subject to penalties, which can include license revocation.

AUTHORITY: section 84.340, RSMo 2000. Original rule filed April 8, 1988, effective July 11, 1988. Amended: Filed Feb. 13, 2002, effective Aug. 30, 2002. Amended: Filed May 14, 2008, effective Dec. 30, 2008. Amended: Filed April 23, 2012, effective Oct. 30, 2012.*

**Original authority: 84.340, RSMo 1939.*

17 CSR 20-2.090 Watchman Identification (Rescinded July 11, 1988)

AUTHORITY: section 84.340, RSMo 1978. Emergency rule filed Sept. 24, 1980, effective Oct. 4, 1980, expired Jan. 12, 1981. Original rule filed Sept. 24, 1980, effective Feb. 11, 1981. Rescinded: Filed April 8, 1988, effective July 11, 1988.

17 CSR 20-2.095 Equipment

PURPOSE: The St. Louis Board of Police Commissioners issues equipment to the licensed private security officers. This equipment remains the property of the police department and the private security officer is responsible for its maintenance and care.

(1) Equipment Issue. At the conclusion of the training period and upon final approval by the board of police commissioners, each private security officer shall receive from the private security section one (1) badge/identification card, and one (1) security officer's manual. These items are, and remain, departmental property. They must be returned to the private security section by any private security officer who resigns, is suspended, or has his/her license revoked.

(2) Equipment Responsibility. During their employment it is the responsibility of security officers to care for and safeguard departmental property issued to them.

(A) All issued items of departmental property lost, stolen, damaged or destroyed must be replaced by the licensee.

(B) The loss of any item must be immediately reported to the private security section. No formal police report is required. The private security officer then becomes responsible for appearing at the private security section and paying for a replacement.

(C) Careless handling of St. Louis Police Department property by a security officer may be grounds for disciplinary action.

(3) Badge/Identification Card. The badge/identification card which is issued by the private security section to a licensed private security officer is an easily recognized symbol of authority and responsibility.

(A) The badge/identification card, which is stamped with an issue date and an expiration date, will also state whether the holder may be armed or must work unarmed. The card will also indicate if the private security officer is authorized to carry a baton or nightstick.

(B) This badge/identification card must be worn over the breast on the outermost garment in plain view. It must be returned to the private security section upon resignation, suspension, cancellation or revocation of the license.

(C) Tampering, defacing or altering of this card is subject to disciplinary action or revocation.

AUTHORITY: section 84.340, RSMo 2000. Original rule filed April 8, 1988, effective July 11, 1988. Amended: Filed Feb. 13, 2002, effective Aug. 30, 2002.*

**Original authority: 84.340, RSMo 1939.*

17 CSR 20-2.100 Authority of Licensed Security Officers (Rescinded July 11, 1988)

AUTHORITY: section 84.340, RSMo 1978. Emergency rule filed Sept. 24, 1980, effective Oct. 4, 1980, expired Jan. 12, 1981. Original rule filed Sept. 24, 1980, effective Feb. 11, 1981. Rescinded: Filed April 8, 1988, effective July 11, 1988.

17 CSR 20-2.105 Weapons

PURPOSE: The St. Louis Board of Police Commissioners authorizes a private security officer to carry a firearm in the performance of his/her duties. There are limitations and responsibilities as indicated.

(1) Limitations on Carrying Weapon. An armed private security officer licensed by the St. Louis Board of Police Commissioners may be permitted to carry on his/her person an authorized firearm, while traveling in either direction by the most direct route (without deviation and/or not to exceed one (1) hour) between his/her residence and place of assignment provided s/he is—

- (A) In uniform;
- (B) Firearms-qualified;
- (C) Wearing a valid badge/identification card issued by this department; and
- (D) Full-time, off-duty Missouri Peace Officers Standards and Training- (POST-) certified police officers with a minimum of six hundred (600) hours of training are exempt from this requirement.

(2) Private security officers who are authorized to carry their firearms to and from their place of residence have no authority to use their firearms during that travel period.

(A) Except as provided above, a firearm and protective devices may only be carried by a security officer while on his/her licensed premises.

(B) A firearm and protective devices may not be carried off assigned premises for any nonduty related activities (lunch, fueling cars, personal relief, etc.). Full-time, off-duty Missouri POST-certified police officers and St. Louis Airport Police Officers are exempt from this requirement.

(3) The authorization to carry a firearm may be revoked if a private security officer discharges or uses his/her firearm and it is determined to be unjustified. Each incident will be decided on a case-by-case basis with the circumstances surrounding the use being the primary factors under consideration.

(4) Inspection and Registration. All firearms used by private security officers must be inspected by the department armorer or his/her designee and must be registered and on file in the private security section. Armed security officers may only use a duty weapon which is personally owned by them or owned by their agency.

(A) Only one (1) approved firearm may be carried on duty.

(B) Except as provided above, private security officers must carry a double action .38 Special caliber revolver or a 9mm Luger (9x19) caliber semi-automatic pistol. The carrying of any other caliber weapon, including derringers, .357 Magnums, and shotguns, is prohibited. Only factory loaded, commercially available ammunition may be carried.

(C) For armed, uniformed security officers, the firearm shall be exposed and worn on a belt at the waist on the side of the dominant hand. No other methods, such as a shoulder holster, ankle holster, etc., shall be permitted in uniform. The holster must positively secure the weapon with a strap or snap.

(D) For armed security officers on uniform-exempt status the firearm shall be worn on a belt at the waist on the side of the dominant



hand. No other methods, such as a shoulder holster, ankle holster, etc., shall be permitted for uniform-exempt status. The holster must positively secure the weapon with a strap or snap.

(E) Private security officers are required to annually requalify with their firearms during the month of license renewal, and at six- (6-) month intervals.

(F) Notwithstanding the foregoing, any deviation from the mandates of this subsection shall be made on an ad hoc basis, for good cause, only by written order of the chief of police with the consent of the board of police commissioners.

(G) Private security officers who wish to carry a semi-automatic pistol while working security are limited to weapons manufactured by Beretta, Glock, Ruger, Sig-Sauer, Smith & Wesson, and Springfield Armory and registered with the private security section. A semi-automatic weapon carried by a private security officer must be double-action only.

(5) Requirements for Police Officers from Other Jurisdictions Carrying Duty Weapons. Police officers from other jurisdictions working as private security officers in the City of St. Louis may be permitted to carry their department duty weapon upon satisfying the following requirements:

(A) The officer must be a full-time employee of his/her agency and must submit a letter to the private security section from the chief law enforcement officer of his/her department indicating that the officer is a full-time commissioned officer;

(B) The officer must be certified by his/her respective state with a minimum of six hundred (600) hours training at a state-approved academy. A copy of the certification must be presented to the private security section at the time of application for the security license;

(C) The officer must present a letter from the chief law enforcement officer of his/her department indicating the make, model, and serial number of the weapon that they are allowed to carry while working for their department;

(D) The officer must present a letter from the chief law enforcement officer of his/her department indicating a policy that requires the officer to requalify with the duty weapon a minimum of twice each year, and that the officer is subject to random drug testing;

(E) The firearm must be approved by the St. Louis Metropolitan Police Department's armorer or his/her designee;

(F) All other part-time police officers and reserve officers from other jurisdictions are restricted to weapons approved by the board

for other private security officers and are required to successfully complete the firearms training program mandated by the board of police commissioners; and

(G) Tasers or other devices not specifically permitted may not be carried or used by security officers or police officers working security, unless specifically exempted by the board of police commissioners.

(6) Discharge of Firearms. A private security officer may not discharge a firearm in the performance of his/her duties (other than for practice or training at a firing range or similar authorized location) except when—

(A) Reasonably necessary to protect him/herself or another from death or serious bodily harm. Note: Security officers are not permitted to discharge their weapons to destroy any injured or dangerous animal unless their safety or the safety of a third party is directly threatened.

(7) Shots Fired Report. A private security officer, upon firing his/her weapon and/or using force to make an arrest, shall notify the nearest police district and have an official police report prepared. The reporting officer will see that a copy of the police report is forwarded to the commander of the private security section.

(8) Safety First Rules for Gun Handling. The licensed private security officer is responsible at all times for his/her weapon whether in or out of his/her possession. The following rules must be learned and obeyed:

(A) All weapons must be treated with the caution and respect due a loaded gun. Most accidents occur with a weapon thought to be unloaded;

(B) The weapon should be checked for ammunition each time it is handled;

(C) The barrel and action must be clear of obstruction before using the weapon;

(D) The weapon must be kept in good working condition;

(E) The weapon should not be drawn or pointed at any person unless the situation justifies such action;

(F) When the weapon is unattended, it must be properly secured and safe from children and curious people; and

(G) Ammunition carried on duty must be new factory-service ammunition. No reloads or wad cutter ammunition is permitted.

(9) Nonlethal Weapons. Private security officers may only carry the following nonlethal defensive weapons or equipment:

(A) Pepper mace (o.c. spray), after completion of approved training;

(B) Handcuffs, after completion of approved training;

(C) Metal baton not more than twenty-six inches (26") long when fully extended and not weighing more than twenty-one (21) ounces, after completion of approved training; and

(D) Wooden or composite baton not more than twenty-six inches (26") long and not weighing more than twenty-one (21) ounces, after completion of approved training. Note: Private security officers and corporate security advisors will only be authorized to carry an impact weapon after they have received training by a board-approved instructor. It is the responsibility of the employer to provide board-approved training in the proper use of this equipment. An agency has the right to determine which of these items may be carried by its licensed security employees.

AUTHORITY: section 84.340, RSMo 2000. Original rule filed April 8, 1988, effective July 11, 1988. Amended: Filed Feb. 13, 2002, effective Aug. 30, 2002. Amended: Filed May 14, 2008, effective Dec. 30, 2008. Amended: Filed April 23, 2012, effective Oct. 30, 2012.*

**Original authority: 84.340, RSMo 1939.*

17 CSR 20-2.110 Watchman Duties (Rescinded July 11, 1988)

AUTHORITY: section 84.340, RSMo 1978. Emergency rule filed Sept. 24, 1980, effective Oct. 4, 1980, expired Jan. 12, 1981. Original rule filed Sept. 24, 1980, effective Feb. 11, 1981. Rescinded: Filed April 8, 1988, effective July 11, 1988.

17 CSR 20-2.115 Field Inspection

PURPOSE: The St. Louis Board of Police Commissioners has delegated to the members of the St. Louis Metropolitan Police Department the responsibility for the inspection of licensed security officers.

(1) Standards of Conduct. Private security officers are required to conduct themselves at all times in a manner reflecting the highest standards of professional behavior. Any conduct on the part of a private security officer which, in the judgment of a commissioned officer of this department, may be harmful to the good order, discipline or reputation of this department, or which may involve the integrity of this department, may be punished by oral or written reprimand, suspension for



a designated period of time or permanent revocation of license.

(2) Field Inspections. All private security officers are subject to inspection by officers from the St. Louis Metropolitan Police Department. The purpose of such inspection is to insure that the license holder is in compliance with the provisions of this rule. Such an inspection will determine that:

(A) The license holder has in his/her possession a proper badge/identification card issued by the St. Louis Board of Police Commissioners;

(B) The license holder is wearing a full uniform when carrying an exposed firearm; and

(C) The license holder has not disregarded or deviated from the manual.

(3) Failure to Cooperate. Failure by any license holder to cooperate with a commissioned member of the St. Louis Police Department, or with personnel assigned to the private security section in the performance of their official duties, will constitute grounds for disciplinary action.

(4) Arrest of License Holder. During an inspection, if a license holder has been arrested for a felony, a misdemeanor or an infraction involving moral turpitude or license violation, the holder's badge/identification card will be seized and forwarded to the private security section of the St. Louis Police Department with a copy of the arrest report. The license holder is to be informed that s/he is suspended and not to continue to work until the matter is resolved by the private security section. If arrested for a felony violation, a formal suspension number will be obtained in the normal manner. The private security section will conduct any necessary investigation or make notification to the jurisdictional agency.

AUTHORITY: section 84.340, RSMo 2000. Original rule filed April 8, 1988, effective July 11, 1988. Amended: Filed Feb. 13, 2002, effective Aug. 30, 2002.*

**Original authority: 84.340, RSMo 1939.*

17 CSR 20-2.120 Firearms (Rescinded July 11, 1988)

AUTHORITY: section 84.340, RSMo 1978. Emergency rule filed Sept. 24, 1980, effective Oct. 4, 1980, expired Jan. 12, 1981. Original rule filed Sept. 24, 1980, effective Feb. 11, 1981. Rescinded: Filed April 8, 1988, effective July 11, 1988.

17 CSR 20-2.125 Complaint/Disciplinary Procedures

PURPOSE: The St. Louis Board of Police Commissioners has established rules of conduct and the procedures for the investigation of and the discipline for breaches of these rules.

(1) Complaints. Investigation of complaints against a licensed private security officer will be handled by the private security section. The results of the investigation will be forwarded in the form of a report with recommendations through the chain of command to the board of police commissioners. The board will render a judgment concerning disciplinary action. The individual concerned and his/her employer will be informed by the private security section of all decisions made by the board of police commissioners.

(2) Reprimands. In instances of misconduct not sufficiently serious to merit suspension or revocation of a license, the license holder may be reprimanded orally or in writing. Any violation of the provisions in these rules may be grounds for a reprimand. Reprimands will be a factor considered upon a licensee's application for a renewal of license or upon the occasion of any later disciplinary action. There is no appeal from a reprimand.

(3) Suspension. In instances where a private security officer is arrested for a felony or a serious misdemeanor, the commander or watch commander of the district or any officer acting in that capacity will administratively suspend the private security officer.

(A) In instances where a private security officer is arrested for a crime or ordinance violation, not a felony, and depending on the situation, the commander or watch commander of the district or any officers acting in that capacity has the choice of administratively suspending the private security officer or contacting the commander of the private security section, who will determine whether or not the private security officer is to be suspended. If unable to contact the commander of the private security section, the report of the incident will be forwarded to the private security section at the earliest opportunity.

(B) Whenever a licensed private security officer is administratively suspended it will be required that the private security officer surrender his/her badge/identification card until a decision is made for its return by the commander of the private security section or a disposition is rendered by the board of police commissioners.

(C) Where no warrant is issued and/or no cause for discipline is apparent, the private security officer's return to duty is to be determined by the commander of the private security section.

(4) Revocations. A license may be revoked by order of the board of police commissioners for any violations of the rules.

(5) Notification/Appeal. Whenever the license of a private security officer is suspended or revoked by the board of police commissioners, the private security section shall notify the licensee in writing of the action. This notice will be mailed to his/her last address of record. The licensee shall have ten (10) days from the date of mailing notice at his/her last address of record to request a review of the disciplinary action. The request shall be directed in writing to the commander of the private security section. The request shall state additional supporting facts in his/her defense and/or rebuttal of the board of police commissioner's decision.

(A) The commander of the private security section may meet with the licensee and discuss his/her request for review and/or shall conduct a further investigation of the disciplinary case.

(B) The commander of the private security section, within thirty (30) days of appeal, shall submit the appeal in a report to the board of police commissioners for final action.

(C) Judgments and decisions of the board concerning appeals in disciplinary matters are final and once the board has ruled, the matter is permanently closed.

(6) Disciplinary Action and/or Punishment.

(A) The board of police commissioners retains final authority in all disciplinary matters, including re-instruction, verbal reprimand, written reprimand, suspension, and revocation.

(B) Licensed private security personnel, whether on or off duty, are subject to disciplinary action for violations of these rules. Offenses may include, but not be limited to, the following:

1. Conviction of a felony, misdemeanor, or city ordinance;
2. Intoxication or drinking on duty;
3. Possession or illegal use of narcotic or potent drugs (controlled substance);
4. Assumption of police authority when not on duty;
5. Conduct contrary to the public peace and welfare;
6. Interference with any police officer engaged in the performance of his/her duties;



7. Overbearing or oppressive conduct during the performance of duty;

8. Failure to obey a reasonable order by an officer of the St. Louis Metropolitan Police Department;

9. Any conduct or actions which might jeopardize the reputation or integrity of the St. Louis Metropolitan Police Department or its members;

10. Failure to comply with the firearm restrictions, while traveling in either direction, without deviation between their residences and places of assignment by the most direct route (not to exceed one (1) hour);

11. Carrying any weapon other than an approved .38 Special caliber revolver or an approved semi-automatic pistol while performing the duties of a private security officer, unless specifically exempted;

12. Failure to have a weapon inspected by the department armorer and/or his/her designee, not having a record of this weapon on file with the private security section;

13. Carrying more than one (1) authorized firearm on duty;

14. Failure to wear a valid badge/identification card issued by this department on the breast of the outermost garment of security uniform, while on duty;

15. Failure to have in possession a badge/identification card authorizing uniform exemption while working in civilian attire;

16. Serving or acting as a licensed private security officer for any agency or business entity other than the one listed on his/her badge/identification card, except officers of the St. Louis County Police Department;

17. Failure to conform to uniform requirements;

18. Working as a licensed private security officer while under suspension;

19. Carrying a firearm concealed or otherwise in civilian attire while purporting to be working security but not actually engaged in providing a *bona fide* security function at the time;

20. Carrying or using a firearm while performing the duties of a licensed private security officer when not firearms qualified;

21. Any conduct constituting a breach of security or confidence;

22. Neglect of duty;

23. Failure to notify the private security section when and if arrested on any charge;

24. Failure to aid in prosecution;

25. Defacing or altering the badge/identification card;

26. Carrying unauthorized nonlethal weapons and/or protective devices;

27. Using unnecessary force in effecting an arrest or discourteous treatment or verbal

abuse of any person;

28. Submitting a urine specimen which tests positive for controlled substances;

29. Failure to maintain on file at the private security section a current address and telephone number;

30. Failure to surrender badge/identification card to the private security section when license has been suspended;

31. Failure to cooperate in an investigation conducted by the private security section;

32. Identifying himself/herself as a police officer;

33. Engaging in a vehicular pursuit; and

34. Failure to surrender weapon for testing and identification purposes.

(7) Categories of Discipline. The board of police commissioners retains final authority in all disciplinary matters, including reinstruction and firearms training, verbal reprimand, written reprimand, suspension, and revocation. Judgments and decisions of the board are final.

(8) Individuals who resign while under investigation will not be considered for a license in the future.

AUTHORITY: section 84.340, RSMo 2000. Original rule filed April 8, 1988, effective July 11, 1988. Amended: Filed Feb. 13, 2002, effective Aug. 30, 2002. Amended: Filed May 14, 2008, effective Dec. 30, 2008. Amended: Filed April 23, 2012, effective Oct. 30, 2012.*

**Original authority: 84.340, RSMo 1939.*

17 CSR 20-2.130 Uniform (Rescinded July 11, 1988)

AUTHORITY: section 84.340, RSMo 1978. Emergency rule filed Sept. 24, 1980, effective Oct. 4, 1980, expired Jan. 12, 1981. Original rule filed Sept. 24, 1980, effective Feb. 11, 1981. Rescinded: Filed April 8, 1988, effective July 11, 1988.

17 CSR 20-2.135 Drug Testing

PURPOSE: By regulation, the St. Louis Board of Police Commissioners shall prescribe all individuals who apply for a certification as an armed officer or who wish to renew certification as an armed courier to submit to drug testing.

(1) Applicability. The following shall apply to all individuals seeking certification in any

security category, including corporate security advisor, security officer, courier, as well as to all individuals seeking renewal or reinstatement of certification:

(A) Any individual seeking certification as an armed security officer, or any individual seeking reinstatement of certification, shall submit to urinalysis testing before certification is granted, renewed, or reinstated. This testing shall be for the purpose of determining the presence or absence of illegal drugs. Refusal to comply with this requirement shall result in the denial of certification, renewal of certification, or reinstatement of certification as an armed security officer, corporate security advisor, or courier, except as otherwise provided;

(B) If the results of an individual's urinalysis test are positive, that is, indicative of the presence of illegal drugs in the sample, the following penalties shall apply:

1. If the individual is an applicant for initial licensing, s/he shall be denied a license and shall not be permitted to reapply for a period of one (1) year;

2. If the individual is an applicant for renewal of a license, his/her license shall be suspended and an investigation conducted. The results of the investigation will be forwarded to the board of police commissioners. The board may revoke a license for one (1) year based on a positive drug screen;

3. If the individual is an applicant for reinstatement of license, reinstatement shall be denied for a period of one (1) year; and

4. A second positive drug test will permanently exclude the applicant from holding a security license;

(C) Urinalysis testing pursuant to this rule shall consist of a drug screen test and, if the test results are positive, a confirmatory test. The drug screen test shall be the Enzyme Multiplied Immunoassay Test (EMIT) which detects the following:

1. Marijuana (Cannabinoids THC);
2. Phencyclidine (PCP);
3. Amphetamines;
4. Barbiturates;
5. Cocaine;
6. Propoxyphene;
7. Opiates;
8. Benzodiazepines; and
9. Methadone;

(D) The confirmatory testing method to be used shall be Gas Chromatography Mass Spectroscopy (GCMS). No applicant shall be denied a license, renewal of a license or reinstatement of a license on the basis of a positive result on the EMIT test, unless that result is first confirmed by GCMS;

(E) Samples for urinalysis testing shall be taken at the times and locations designated by the St. Louis Board of Police Commissioners



for this purpose. Samples shall be analyzed at a laboratory facility designated by the St. Louis Board of Police Commissioners;

(F) The expense of the drug test shall be borne by the individual requesting an armed license or renewal as an armed security officer. All expenses associated with urinalysis testing shall be borne by the individual seeking the license, or reinstatement of a license as an armed security officer;

(G) A portion of each sample taken pursuant to this rule shall be preserved and, upon request, be made available to the applicant from whom it was taken for the purpose of contesting the results of the analysis performed pursuant to subsections (1)(C)–(E) of this rule. The expense of any analysis for the purpose of contesting the results shall be borne entirely by the applicant. Procedures for contesting the results of a drug analysis shall be determined by the private security section and made available on request; and

(H) Any request made by an applicant for the preserved portion of a sample must be made within thirty (30) days of the applicant's receipt of notification of denial of a license, renewal or reinstatement because of failure to pass urinalysis testing.

(2) Laboratory and Testing Procedures. Security officers and couriers will use the laboratory under contract with the Board of Police Commissioners for collections and analyses of specimens. The testing laboratory will comply with all the provisions of this regulation including the following:

(A) Examinee must not be permitted to bring any clothing or personal effects into the collection area;

(B) Laboratory facilities used for the collection of samples must be both sanitary and sterile (that is, free of discarded paper products from previous collections as well as all other debris of any type and free of any substances which could be used to alter a urine specimen);

(C) The collection process must include procedures to adequately insure:

1. That the specimen is correctly identified as coming from the donor/examinee;
2. That the specimen cannot be altered or tampered with after it has been collected;
3. That there is a documented chain of custody with respect to the sample;
4. That laboratory results are accurately identified with the particular specimen on which the analysis has been performed;
5. That procedures are instituted to rule out a positive analysis based upon the presence of over-the-counter or prescription drugs in the urine of the examinee;
6. That procedures are instituted to rule

out positive analysis based upon the presence of contraband drugs in the urine which presence could have been derived in a manner other than by direct ingestion or intravenous injection; and

7. That procedures are instituted to insure the confidentiality of laboratory results and that positive results are made known only to those individuals, institutions, corporations, governmental agencies or other entities or their agents who have been granted the privilege of disclosure under the terms and conditions of these rules only for the purpose of carrying out the sole intent of this regulation;

(D) All laboratory results must bear the signature of an authorized representative of the testing facility;

(E) Laboratory results must be delivered via the collection agency's computer and the printer housed at the Metropolitan Police Department, Private Security Section.

(F) The laboratory/collection site must have a litigation package which includes records that show:

1. Chain of custody;
2. Collaboration file;
3. Screen results;
4. Confirmation results; and
5. Chromatograms; and

(G) The board of police commissioners or its designee reserves the right to approve any collection service, process, laboratory or procedure regarding drug testing procedures before any results will be recognized for the purposes of this rule.

AUTHORITY: section 84.340, RSMo 2000. Original rule filed April 16, 1990, effective June 28, 1990. Amended: Filed June 30, 1992, effective Feb. 26, 1993. Amended: Filed Feb. 13, 2002, effective Aug. 30, 2002. Amended: Filed May 14, 2008, effective Dec. 30, 2008.*

**Original authority: 84.340, RSMo 1939.*

17 CSR 20-2.140 Appearance of Licensed Watchman (Rescinded July 11, 1988)

AUTHORITY: section 84.340, RSMo 1978. Emergency rule filed Sept. 24, 1980, effective Oct. 4, 1980, expired Jan. 12, 1981. Original rule filed Sept. 24, 1980, effective Feb. 11, 1981. Rescinded: Filed April 8, 1988, effective July 11, 1988.

17 CSR 20-2.150 Conduct (Rescinded July 11, 1988)

AUTHORITY: section 84.340, RSMo 1978. Emergency rule filed Sept. 24, 1980, effective Oct. 4, 1980, expired Jan. 12, 1981. Original rule filed Sept. 24, 1980, effective Feb. 11, 1981. Rescinded: Filed April 8, 1988, effective July 11, 1988.

17 CSR 20-2.160 Punishable Offences (Rescinded July 11, 1988)

AUTHORITY: section 84.340, RSMo 1978. Emergency rule filed Sept. 24, 1980, effective Oct. 4, 1980, expired Jan. 12, 1981. Original rule filed Sept. 24, 1980, effective Feb. 11, 1981. Rescinded: Filed April 8, 1988, effective July 11, 1988.

17 CSR 20-2.170 Disciplinary Suspensions (Rescinded July 11, 1988)

AUTHORITY: section 84.340, RSMo 1978. Emergency rule filed Sept. 24, 1980, effective Oct. 4, 1980, expired Jan. 12, 1981. Original rule filed Sept. 24, 1980, effective Feb. 11, 1981. Rescinded: Filed April 8, 1988, effective July 11, 1988.