

SO YOU WANT TO BECOME A PRIVATE INVESTIGATOR and or SECURITY OFFICER? HERE'S HOW:

Revision: 20250610

I get this question rather frequently, so I decided to spell it all out for those interested parties.

Being a PI, private investigator, private detective, professional investigator, etc., is more than just chasing cheating spouses, in fact, some PI's never do that sort of thing. I have provided a long list of examples at the end of this paper.

I will give you a warning: If you intend on carrying a firearm, either as a PI and or as a security officer and you want to work for yourself, the cost of liability insurance just went through the roof starting in 2023 – you can expect to pay \$4000+ per year to those money-grubbing insurance companies! And that is why I recently had to shut my practice down, unfortunately, after 14 years in business and not a single claim and then they raised my rates 2.5X!!!! Sure, you can get a policy much more reasonably if you do not carry a firearm, but in today's environment and in specific areas of this profession, well, I don't think I would go without that level of protection, personally.

And if you don't work for yourself, but for another company with lots of employees, I've found that the pay is often not worth the risk associated with the job, so do thorough research and weigh your options carefully and wisely. I talk a little more about this under **Career Opportunities** below.

Minimum insurance requirements vary from state-to-state, but what I am finding is that most underwriters want to issue (and charge) for a policy with no less than \$1M coverage, even though your state may, and usually does, require much less coverage. If you are looking for coverage, here are a couple of agencies that offer it:

- [E.R. Munro & Company](https://ermunro.com/)¹
- [The Campbell Group](https://thecampbellgrp.com/)²

Training & Licensure Requirements:

Most states require you to have some kind of state-issued training and or license to be a PI. Oklahoma is one of those states and law enforcement officers, security officers, and PI's are licensed through the State of Oklahoma's Council on Law Enforcement, Education and Training, or "CLEET," as it is commonly referred to and many states also use that acronym.

The laws which govern the Private Investigations and Security industry in Oklahoma are:

- [Title 59, Chapter 42A, Section 1750](https://www.oscn.net/applications/oscn/Index.asp?ftdb=STOKST59&level=1)³ (scroll down to near the bottom of the page for Chapter 42A.)
- [Oklahoma Secretary of State's Office of Administrative Rules \(OAR\), Oklahoma Administrative Code \(OAC\), Title 390](https://rules.ok.gov/code)⁴ (scroll down for the link to Title 390 and click on View Title)

¹ <https://ermunro.com/>

² <https://thecampbellgrp.com/>

³ <https://www.oscn.net/applications/oscn/Index.asp?ftdb=STOKST59&level=1>

⁴ <https://rules.ok.gov/code>

Before you even start down this path, understand that in order to get CLEET licensure, you will have to go through **rigorous state and federal background checks**. Talk with the school counselor and or [call CLEET](#)⁵ or read the legal references above for more information if you think you have anything in your background, civil or criminal, including bad credit or other financial issues that may preclude you from obtaining your desired level of licensure.

The state of Oklahoma offers various levels of licensure for those who want to pursue this career path. In Oklahoma, you can be licensed as an:

1. Unarmed security officer

Requires CLEET Training Phase I & II, 20 classroom hours

Phase I Includes interpreting security guard law, first-aid, fire extinguishers, writing field notes and reports, plus interpreting legal powers. Phase II includes: public relations, fixed post duties, patrolling and investigating security incidents.

2. An unarmed private investigator

Requires CLEET Training Phase I & III, 55 classroom hours

Phase I above, plus Phase III includes: Review responsibilities to clients, private investigation laws, fair credit reporting laws, investigations and surveillance.

3. An armed security officer

Requires CLEET Training Phase I, II & IV, 63 classroom hours

Phase I & II above, plus qualify for the CLEET armed security guard license. Learn Oklahoma's laws regarding firearms, possession, transport, use of deadly force, handcuffing and arrest techniques. **Prerequisites:** Proof of the *MMPI-2 test and Phase I & II to be turned in on the first day of class. **Requirements:** 21 years old. Minimum 9mm caliber semi-auto pistol, duty style holster, belt and two magazines. For safety reasons students are required to purchase 400 rounds of ammunition at firing range. Reloaded ammo is not allowed to be used in this course.

4. An armed private investigator

Requires CLEET Training Phase I, III & IV, 87 classroom hours

Training and prerequisites as described above.

5. An armed security officer and armed private investigator

Requires CLEET Training Phase I, II, III & IV, 107 classroom hours

Training and prerequisites as described above.

***MMPI-2 – Minnesota Multi-Phasic Personality Inventory** This is an approximately 600 question test to assess your psychological fitness to carry a firearm professionally and engage in the activities of this profession. In most cases, you will have to take the test at the office of a CLEET-approved, state-licensed psychologist who will sit with you after the test and go over it with you and ask you additional questions if clarification is needed.

Where to Get Training:

In Oklahoma City, there are currently 2 places you can go to get your training:

[MetroTech \(state vo-tech schools\)](#)⁶.

[S.O.R. Training Center \(private school\)](#)⁷

⁵ <https://www.ok.gov/cleet/>

⁶ <https://www.metrotech.edu/cleet>

⁷ <https://www.sortrainingcenter.com/>

Costs vary depending upon where and when you go. See the respective schools' websites for more information. For MetroTech, I think the fees will be approximately \$500, but that does **not** include cost of firearm, belt, holster and ammunition. I estimate those costs to be around \$800 - \$1000. See "**So You Think You Want to Carry a Firearm**" on the [Firearms page of my website](#)⁸.

Unless you're going to work for yourself, most security companies require you to be CPR/First Aid/AED certified. You can get that training at most vo-techs, the American Heart Association and the American Red Cross. Depending on who is conducting the training, it is usually 4 – 16 classroom hours and less than \$100. I would recommend taking the most comprehensive training you can get in this area. I strongly recommend this training for all people and not just those in this profession.

For the purpose of this explanation, I'm going to assume that you want to be an armed PI and armed security officer (aka combination license). If you're going to follow this career path and **work for yourself**, you might as well just get all the licenses because it only takes a little more time and money and it opens the door to a lot of other career paths for you, especially with the PI designation. Also, at least in Oklahoma, it (armed PI designation) gives you much more flexibility as to where and when you can carry a firearm. In this day and age and considering the nature of the profession, I think it is wise to carry a firearm to protect yourself.

Putting It All Together:

Okay, here are the steps and I will expand upon them later. Note that some of these steps you can do concurrently.

1. Complete CLEET training, Phases I – IV. [There is a Phase V, but that is for Fugitive Recovery Agents (aka bounty hunters and you have to be employed by a Bail Bond Agency to get that license)]
2. Set up your company (LLC, Subchapter S or C Corporation, etc.)
3. Get an EIN/FEIN.
4. Start lining up insurance (business, health, etc.)
5. Apply to CLEET for your personal and agency licenses (you will only need the Agency licenses if you are going to work for yourself)
6. Open business checking and credit accounts in the name of the business
7. Start marketing your business
8. Start making industry contacts

NOTES for above items:

1. No notes.

2. See the [For Small Business page of my website](#)⁹ and the article, "**Steps to Starting Your Own Small Service Business.**" This is necessary if you are going to work for yourself, or, for example, do contract security officer work say for churches or estate sales, etc. Having an investigative agency and or security agency in your company's name further shields you and your personal assets from liability/lawsuits, etc. – talk to your lawyer about this. A company is also necessary for you to get business checking accounts and lines of credit.

3. No notes.

⁸ <https://www.magnusomnicorps.com/firearms.html>

⁹ <https://www.magnusomnicorps.com/for-small-business.html>

4. In addition to your business general liability insurance (see info in Note 2. above), I think it is wise to carry some sort of self-defense insurance as well. Your general liability should cover you on this, but I carry this extra, specific policy just in case. See the **Firearms Self-Defense Insurance Policies** section on the [Firearms page of my website](#)¹⁰ for more info and options.

5. CLEET has gone paperless, so almost all your applications, etc., must be submitted electronically. See the [LICENSING section of their website](#)¹¹ for more information and instructions.

The current (9-25-2023) cost for a combination (armed security officer & armed private investigator license) license is \$150 and it is valid for 3 years.

The current (9-25-2023) cost for a Security Agency license is \$300 and it is valid for 5 years.

The current (9-25-2023) cost for an Investigative Agency license is \$300 and it is valid for 5 years.

[Here is an example of CLEET's Agency license application](#)¹² – it is an online fillable form.

[CLEET application forms for personal and agency licensure are here](#)¹³.

6. See Note 2. above.

7. See Note 3. above.

Costs to Get Started:

Cost for classes: \$600+

Costs for gun, gear (belt, extra mags, hearing and eye protection & ammo: \$800 - \$1000 (assumes you had no gear to begin with)

Cost for applications/licenses: \$750

Cost for annual general liability insurance: \$1,000 (can vary widely depending on what you are doing with your license and how much coverage you want – CLEET has minimum requirements such as a surety bond, which are very inexpensive.)

Self Defense Insurance: \$250

Oklahoma Handgun License course: \$60 (See **Additional Considerations** section below)

Oklahoma Handgun License application: \$200 for 10 years

Additional private training: \$250

Body Armor: \$1,000

¹⁰ <https://www.magnusomnicorps.com/firearms.html>

¹¹ <https://www.ok.gov/cleet/Licensing/index.html>

¹² <https://www.ok.gov/cleet/documents/Agency%20App%202.0%20Fillable.pdf>

¹³ <https://cleet.us.thentiacloud.net/webs/cleet/>

Bodycam: \$500

If you have no intention of providing uniformed security services, you won't need most of these items below, but, you will need some of them such as pepper spray, handcuffs, and badge.

Uniforms & Gear

Duty Belt Outer: \$ 60

Duty Belt inner: \$ 25

Duty Belt keepers (2) \$ 20

Holster, Gun, Duty: \$125

Holster, Pepper Spray: \$ 25

Pepper Spray, small can \$ 20

Holster, Baton: \$ 25

Holster, Handcuffs: \$ 20

Handcuffs: \$30 - \$ 60 (I like the Asp hinged cuffs) Get engraved cuffs from [Handcuff Warehouse](https://www.handcuffwarehouse.com/)¹⁴

Baton, expandable: \$150 (I like Manadnok or Asp brands)

Pants, Duty: \$ 60

Boots, Duty: \$150

Shirts, Duty: \$ 20

Patches, Custom: \$100

Badge \$200 [Blackinton Design a Badge](https://www.blackinton.com/design-a-badge/show-badge-catalog.php)¹⁵, print form, take to Special Ops Uniforms to Order, be sure to have copies of all your CLEET credentials with you. I like style B736 or B736-H. Be sure any version you select is "Hi Glo," that way, they will refinish it for free when the protective coating gets worn.

Proprietary PI Access Database: Costs vary widely. I like [Skipsmasher](https://www.skipsmasher.com/)¹⁶, but there are many others.

Unless otherwise noted, most items above can be purchased at: [Uniform & Accessories Warehouse](https://www.uniformswarehouse.com/)¹⁷ or locally at stores like Special Ops Uniforms or C.O.P.S.. Be sure to go to each website and sign up for their e-mail notifications so you can get discounts!

Additional Considerations:

If you are going to travel to other states with your gun, I think it is wise to get your Oklahoma Handgun License. I have heard that surrounding states honor our PI licenses, but I have not researched the laws and would not want to test that without doing my homework first and event then, I would **not** want to test it. Having the concealed carry/handgun license will help in that situation. And yes, I know Oklahoma and surrounding states are all "constitutional carry," **however**, some states may not extend that privilege to non-residents, so you have to be extremely careful. The OSBI has everything you need to apply for your handgun license on their [website here](https://osbi.ok.gov/handgun-licensing)¹⁸. Note that you can **NOT** work as a security officer and or private investigator **and** carry a firearm with an Oklahoma Handgun License – you must have completed CLEET Phase IV training and have the "armed" endorsement on your CLEET license. Be sure to consult a knowledgeable attorney if you have firearms questions.

¹⁴ <https://www.handcuffwarehouse.com/>

¹⁵ <https://www.blackinton.com/design-a-badge/show-badge-catalog.php>

¹⁶ <https://www.skipsmasher.com/>

¹⁷ <https://www.uniformswarehouse.com/>

¹⁸ <https://osbi.ok.gov/handgun-licensing>

For individuals who have no or little experience with firearms, I strongly encourage you to get some training before you go to your CLEET Phase IV training. You want to pass this the first time because it is expensive. So, getting your Oklahoma Handgun License from a reputable trainer will be helpful to get you familiar with the laws and firearm handling. Most gun ranges have firearms they will loan you or you can rent for your class. Remember, the best firearm for you is the one with which **you** are most comfortable and effective and can operate safely and **not** what some salesman **thinks** is best for you based on your physical size, gender, popular model/brand, etc. Again, be sure to read “**So You Think You Want to Carry a Firearm**” on the [Firearms page of my website](#)¹⁹.

For additional training locally, see the list of resources in the **Training** section of the [Firearms page of my website](#)²⁰.

On the topic of training, I think it is probably a good idea for you to take additional certification classes in:

- OC/Pepper Spray
- Baton (solid and expandable)
- Handcuffing Techniques
- Taser
- Weapon Retention

You will need contracts, invoices, reports, etc., for your company. I found that [SASC](#)²¹ has a pretty good package for \$250. Their forms are customizable. If you need help brainstorming this aspect, just let me know. One clause I like to add into all my contracts is “either party may cancel this contract with 48 hours written notice. Payment for services rendered will still be due.” I have other forms I have created for my business which I will be happy to share with interested parties.

[CLEET also has some forms](#)²² you may need at some point.

A little more regarding the carrying of weapons. If you go to other states, you may be limited as to where you can carry your firearm, even as someone who is professionally licensed to do so. Have your back-up defensive (non-firearm) weapons ready. Be sure you understand the laws in the jurisdictions in which you will be operating. Of course, never, ever consume alcohol or other illegal drugs when you are carrying a firearm, even if it is unloaded and locked in your vehicle.

Special Considerations for Current and Retired Law Enforcement Officers (LEO's):

For individuals who are already sworn, active LEO's (and maybe retired within a certain timeframe), the process to obtain your armed PI/Security Guard license may be a little different (probably easier) than for your average civilian with no law enforcement background. You may not even need Agency licenses to work on your own, just the personal license, but more on that in a minute. Unfortunately, I am not well versed on the process for individuals in that position. However, I am going to provide you with the Oklahoma statute and CLEET Rules links (below) to read up on it yourself.

Now I'm going to go back to insurance. After talking with some deputies and officers recently, I was unaware that when you work off-duty private security jobs, most of you are not covered (insured) for

¹⁹ <https://www.magnusomnicorps.com/firearms.html>

²⁰ <https://www.magnusomnicorps.com/firearms.html>

²¹ <https://www.startasecuritycompany.com/business-in-a-box/>

²² https://www.ok.gov/cleet/Portal_Links_and_Forms/index.html

liability. Most of the deputies I talk with have the CLEET required minimum \$10K bond, but that isn't anything if you get sued for excessive use of force, negligence, or worse, etc. And you could be sued by your private employer and or the aggrieved person or persons you interacted with in the scope of your private security duties. I'm sure you see where I'm going with this. Without the shield of a company, LLC, etc., plus high-dollar insurance coverage, you are really hanging your butt out in the wind in this profession. Anyway, during a couple of recent calls to CLEET, they were very clear that, at least for a civilians with no law enforcement background, if you were to work self-employed as a security guard, you had to have a Security Guard Agency license (on top of the personal license). Again, I'm not sure if that would apply to current law enforcement officers. Nevertheless, I would recommend to any LEO who works private security jobs when off duty from your department that you have adequate liability insurance coverage, personally. Even if you are working as a security contractor for a 3rd party, like a charter school, who is self-insured, that does not mean that they could not "throw you under the bus" (fire you) in the event of an incident for which they otherwise did not want to throw their legal blanket of protection over you. So, what do you do? Well, in my recent insurance dilemma, I found E.R. Munro and they actually offer policies for off-duty LEOs working private security jobs. [Here is the link](#)²³ for more info on that. They also offer policies for [PI's](#)²⁴ and [Security Guards](#)²⁵ (agencies). They also offer bonds for your personal license - [link here](#)²⁶. Another company, The Campbell Group/SIIS, also offers these policies and they have very easy, online applications and what really impressed me was that after I filled them out, they got back with me with a quote in only 5 hours! ER Munro took about 2 weeks to process my applications. I spoke with Greg Magnus at ER Munro (877-376-8676, gmagnus@ermunro.com) and he was very responsive, knowledgeable and helpful as were [Kevin Whaley and Nick Truba at The Campbell Goup/SIIS](#)²⁷ (emails & phone numbers at that link). I wound up getting my bond with ER Munro and Aubrey Grube (agrube@ermunro.com) - she was very helpful and fast and I got my PI Agency license insurance through SIIS. The only reason I split the two was basically a complicated timing issue on my part and for no other reason. I would feel comfortable getting my coverage from either company.

So the bottom line here is that you need to be adequately insured in this line of work if you are going to work private security jobs and that includes LEO's. Whether that means you would need to set up an LLC and get the respective Agency licenses, etc., I'm not sure, but personally, if I were a LEO, I would probably do all of that now if your intentions are, in the future, to continue in this line of work privately.

A little bit more on insurance: If you don't have short and long-term disability insurance coverage through the department, I would definitely look into getting that - it shouldn't be too expensive, even if you have to pay for it privately (if dept. doesn't offer it). And if you do have it through the department, be sure that it will still cover you in the event you are injured and unable to work for an extended period as the result of an off-duty injury. Ditto for your general health insurance, too!

For LEO's, it appears that the section of the Oklahoma CLEET Rules (subchapter 5, license requirements, which I have cut and pasted part of below) applies in your situation and there may be others. I suggest you read through all statutes and rules so you will understand the process for anyone as a current LEO and afterwards once you leave the department and if you want to continue on in the private security and investigative industry. **Note:** Be sure to go to the official [CLEET](#)²⁸ and [OSCN](#)²⁹ websites to get the most current information regarding their policies and the law, respectively.

²³ <https://ermunro.com/business-insurance/business-insurance-for-specific-professions/off-duty-law-enforcement-professional-liability-insurance/>

²⁴ <https://ermunro.com/business-insurance/business-insurance-for-specific-professions/private-investigator-insurance/>

²⁵ <https://ermunro.com/business-insurance/business-insurance-for-specific-professions/security-guard-insurance/>

²⁶ <https://ermunro.com/bonds/private-investigator-and-security-guard-bonds/>

²⁷ <https://siisinsurance.com/>

²⁸ <https://oklahoma.gov/cleet.html>

²⁹ <https://oscn.net/home/>

I mention this above, but I will re-emphasize it here - I think it is a good idea to get some kind of weapons self-defense/use-of-force policy. I hate to sound so cynical, but you just never know when your company, department, etc., will hang you out to dry and leave you holding the bag for your attorney's fees for your bond, defense, etc. About 2/3 of the way down the [Firearms page of my website](#)³⁰, I have a section on **Firearms/Use of Force Insurance Policies** that you might want to check out. Personally, I like [U.S. Law Shield](#)³¹ and [USCCA](#)³², [Attorneys on Retainer](#)³³, and [CCW Safe](#)³⁴, but also check out the [policy that SIIS offers](#)³⁵, too.

Also, it would probably be a good idea to check on with your local FOP - they may be able to offer some guidance/suggestions for LEO's wanting to do private security/investigations.

In Oklahoma, I heard in a conversation with a former LEO colleague of mine that a new company is coming into town and they are going to coordinate off-duty LEOs with private security jobs (for a cut, of course), but they are also going to offer workers' comp and general liability insurance coverage. Unfortunately, I don't have any additional info on that, but you might want to ask around.

One last thing you need to be aware of - there is a little-known AG's opinion that covers armed PI's and where they may carry their firearms. [Read the opinion here](#)³⁶.

390:35-5-5. Peace officer exemptions and non-exemptions

- (a) If a peace officer who is ordinarily exempt from licensing chooses to become licensed as a security guard or private investigator shall comply with 59 O.S. Section 1750.1 et seq., and these rules in all respects.
- (b) The peace officer exemption shall not apply in the following applications of the Act:
- (1) When a peace officer contracts with an employer to provide other guards or to supervise others who are providing security guard services;
 - (2) No peace officer or reserve peace officer may wear his official police uniform and insignia while working in a capacity of a licensed security guard, except when the policies of his employing law enforcement agency, and the agency in whose jurisdiction he is so privately employed, allow him to do so;
 - (3) CLEET certified peace officers, whether full-time or reserve, may be given comparable training credit for successful completion of their CLEET basic peace officer or basic reserve officer certification training, when applying for a private security license;
 - (4) Active peace officers are exempt from the psychological evaluation that is required for armed security guard applicants. Retired peace officers are exempt from the psychological evaluation for a period of one (1) year from the date of their retirement. This exemption shall apply to any person who possesses CLEET peace officer certification, except when such person has been terminated from a law enforcement agency for failure to exercise appropriate judgement, restraint, and self-control in the use of force, or when there exists clear and convincing evidence of such;
 - (5) Reserve peace officers are not exempt from the psychological evaluation required for an armed security guard license, unless they are in the active service of a law enforcement agency as a reserve peace officer at the time of application.

³⁰ <https://www.magnusomnicorps.com/firearms.html>

³¹ <https://www.uslawshield.com/>

³² <https://www.usconcealedcarry.com/>

³³ <https://attorneysonretainer.us/>

³⁴ <https://ccwsafe.com/>

³⁵ <https://insure-justice.com/>

³⁶ <https://www.oscn.net/applications/oscn/DeliverDocument.asp?CiteID=472713>

(6) When working as a licensed security guard, armed security guard, or private investigator, peace officers and reserve peace officers may possess firearms only to the extent of the authority allowed under law, as applied to licensed armed security guards.

[Source: Amended at 14 Ok Reg 2310, eff 6-12-97; Amended at 15 Ok Reg 3640, eff 7-26-98; Amended at 23 Ok Reg 1934, eff 7-1-06; Amended at 25 Ok Reg 2504, eff 7-15-08; Amended at 39 Ok Reg 1885, eff 9-11-22]

Career Opportunities:

Just having an armed security officer/armed private investigator license from CLEET opens a lot of doors for you because people know you have been thoroughly vetted and licensed by a law enforcement agency.

You may have other skills that allow you to work in other professions and it has been my experience that employers like having a licensed, armed security professional on-site in the event there are any related problems that need to be dealt with immediately.

Currently only about 6% of PI's work for themselves – the rest work for companies – and I think a lot of that relates to the insurance challenges I mentioned in the beginning. There are pro's and con's to each aspect, but you stand to make a lot more money working for yourself because you don't have to share the compensation with the company. You'll also have the flexibility to pick and choose your clients, assignments, cases, etc. From what I've seen, most companies' split is approximately 33% to the employee and 66% to the company. Not very fair, in my opinion, given the risk of the job, but they will usually provide you with health insurance, uniforms, equipment and other benefits, etc., which can add up to significant amounts, so you have to take all that into consideration when weighing your options.

Armed Security Officer:

The career opportunities here are obviously many and you've seen them working in all areas – from building security, special events, concerts, estate sales, to access control at big corporations, government buildings, armored trucks, etc. See below for more examples.

Private Investigator (w/Armed Security Officer license):

All of the above, but not required to be in uniform – check your state's laws on this aspect as they change and can vary widely. Depending upon your background, you can also get into insurance fraud investigations, other white collar fraud investigations, domestic (civil) investigations (more \$\$\$ for surveillance equipment), working for attorneys researching cases (PI's can sometimes get info attorneys aren't allowed to access), executive protection, property protection (private residence security). Because of your expertise, you can write books on security and investigations, speak to groups, etc. See below for more examples.

If you like white collar fraud investigations, the career field is wide open – in that case, I suggest you seek employment with a financial institution (bank) and start working on your fraud examiner certification through the [ACFE \(Association of Certified Fraud Examiners\)](https://www.acfe.com/)³⁷. Also [ASIS International](https://www.asisonline.org/)³⁸ is another great organization that offers a variety of certifications to help your career. Locally I would suggest that you get involved with your local MAFIA (Metropolitan Area Fraud Investigators Association) and [IAFCI](#)

³⁷ <https://www.acfe.com/>

³⁸ <https://www.asisonline.org/>

[\(International Association of Financial Crimes Investigators\)](https://www.iafci.org/)³⁹ groups. Both bring together all levels of local, state and federal law enforcement, local financial institutions, private security, etc., to discuss white collar crime issues and how to address and thwart them.

During your CLEET training, they will discuss career opportunities in more detail.

Good luck!!

Here are some examples of what you might do with your licenses – these examples were taken from an insurance application.

Some examples of what you might do as a Security Guard:

Professional Services:

Airports (Non-TSA)
Airports (TSA, Baggage/Passenger Screening)
Banks or Other Financial Institutions
Construction or Demolition Sites
Industrial (Warehouses, Factories)
Utilities (Water, Electrical, Nuclear)
Office Buildings
Government Contracts (Offices, Courts, Military Base)
Executive Protection/Body Guard Non Celebrity
Body Guard Celebrity
Traffic Control/Strike Work
Security Consultation

Residential:

HOA and High-End Gated Communities
Condo Associations
Subsidized Senior Housing
Apartments
Housing/Residential – Low Income/HUD
Hotels/Motels

Recreational:

Restaurants
Clubs – Sporting, Country, Etc.
Fast Food Restaurants
Liquor Establishments (Bars, Taverns, Night Clubs)
Conventions
Events – Low Hazard (Weddings, Meetings, Operas)
Events – High Hazard (Sports, Concerts, Arenas, Stadiums)
Carnivals/Fairs/Festivals
Casinos/Theaters/Arcades

Institutions:

Schools
Museums
Hospitals – Main Lobby and Parking Lot
Hospitals – Other than Main Lobby and Parking Lots

³⁹ <https://www.iafci.org/>

Retail Security:

Outside Retail (Parking Lots, Patrol, Other: _____)

Inside Retail (Shoplifting, Surveillance, Other: _____)

Flea Markets

Marijuana Related Security (Dispensaries, Growers)

Transportation Services:

Armored Car

ATM Services

Courier (Describe Commodity Transported: _____)

Private Investigators:

Auto Repossession

Bounty Hunter

Computer Fraud

Criminal

Divorce/Domestic

General Background Checks/Pre-Employment Screening

Missing Persons

Polygraph

Process Serving

Psychological Stress Evaluator

Other:

Churches

Private Residences

Estate Sales/Garage Sales

Some examples of what you might do as a Private Investigator:

Narcotics Surveillance

Online Searches

Auto Repossession

Accident Reconstruction

Bodyguard/Exec. Protection*

Arson Investigations (C&O)

Store Detective (Arrests)*

Attorney/Legal Investigations

Polygraph/PSE Exams

Insurance Fraud Investigations

Foreclosure Sales

Locate People/Witnesses

Bank Account Searches

Domestic Surveillance

Undercover Operatives

Guard Service/Property Protection*

Process Service

Subpoena Service

Pre-employment Backgrounds

Electronic Countermeasure

* These functions usually require security guard/security agency licensure.