

RESPOND TO SECURITY RISK SITUATION (CPPSEC2004A)

This competency standard covers the skills and knowledge required to carry out a response to a security risk situation. This unit may be assessed together with CPPSEC2017A Protect self and others using basic defensive techniques. It requires the ability to identify risks, determine the safest response and participate in a review and debriefing of response activities. These work functions would be carried out under routine supervision and within organisational guidelines.

On completion of this unit the student will be able to:

- 1 Identify potential security risks
- 1 Respond to security risk
- 2 Assist in the review of the risk response

ELEMENT

PERFORMANCE CRITERIA

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| 1 Identify security risk situation | 1.1 Applicable provisions of legislative and organisational requirements relevant to security risk operations are identified and complied with. |
| | 1.2 Potential security risk situation is identified and assessed for degree of risk to self, others property and premises. |
| | 1.3 Environmental factors are monitored and changes in characteristics that may impact on security risk situation are identified. |
| | 1.4 Occupational Health and Safety requirements are identified and appropriate risk control measures to ensure safety of self and others are implemented. |
| | 1.5 Requirements for advice or assistance are identified and requested from relevant persons in accordance with organisational procedures. |
| 2 Respond to security risk situation | 2.1 Appropriate response to identified security risk situation is determined and implemented in with organisational procedures. |

- 2.2 Response initiative maximises the safety and security of self, others, property and premises and is carried out within the scope of own responsibility, competence and authority.
 - 2.3 Equipment is used in accordance with manufacturer instructions and organisational procedures.
 - 2.4 Appropriate interpersonal techniques and communication channels are used in accordance with organisational procedures.
 - 2.5 Details of security risk situation are documented and maintained in accordance with organisational procedures.
- 3 Assist in the review of the response to security risk situation
 - 3.1 Participation in review and debrief processes are carried out in accordance with organisational procedures.
 - 2.2 Observations are accurate and provided in a clear, concise and constructive manner.
 - 2.3 Effects of stress and other issues related to own well-being are recognised and controlled using stress management techniques.
 - 2.4 Review and debrief findings identify areas for improving future response procedures and reducing effects of stress.
 - 3.5 Relevant documentation is completed and securely maintained with due regard to confidentiality in accordance with organisational procedures.

Use of Force: Criminal Investigation Act and the Criminal Code

The use of force by Security personnel when managing subjects is paramount. Security organisations should ensure that clear policy is articulated to all members, stating what is required with respect to the management of violent or potentially violent subjects.

There are some key principles associated with the management of use of force incidents to every day operational matters where conflict is involved. These principles include:

- The need to undertake intelligence gathering prior to attendance at an incident. When this is not readily available, members should use other means such as canvassing witnesses, surveillance and the like to obtain relevant information.
- Developing a plan and recording it. The ultimate aim for members should be for a peaceful resolution and to ensure the safety of members of the public and subjects.
- Determining who will be in charge of the incident and informing supervisors/management/police and others at the scene.
- Tactical communications should always be utilised with subjects.
- Making use of other expert assistance including police, mental health workers, psychologists and other appropriate professionals.
- Not rushing incident resolution and using time as a tool. Members must realise that tactical disengagement is acceptable. Policy, training and Supervisors should all convey the acceptability of this course of action.
- Restraining subjects in a way that minimises the risk of injury. This involves an awareness of the implications of Positional Asphyxia, Excited Delirium and the characteristics of people most at risk of these conditions.
- Pursuant to their responsibilities, members will only resort to the use of force when strictly necessary and to the extent required for the performance of their duty.
- Members should use the minimal amount of force necessary to affect arrest and apprehension.

Criminal Investigation Act

Section 24 Prevention of Offences and Violence

Any person may use any force that is reasonably necessary in the circumstances to prevent-

- a) the continuance of an act being done by a person in his or her presence –
 - i) that involves the use of violence against a person;
 - ii) that the citizen reasonably suspects will cause a person to use violence against another person;
 - iii) that the citizen reasonably suspects will cause a person to fear violence will be used by a person against another person;

- b) an act by a person that the citizen reasonably suspects is just about to be done in his or her presence that is likely –
 - i) to involve the use of violence against a person;
 - ii) to cause a person to use violence against another person; or
 - iii) to cause a person to fear violence will be used by a person against another person

Section 25 Citizen's Arrest

In this section – “**arrestable offence**” means an offence the statutory penalty for which is or includes imprisonment.

Any person may arrest another (the suspect) if he or she reasonably suspects that the suspect has committed an arrestable offence.

(3) Any person may arrest another person (the suspect) who is doing or about to do an act that the person is entitled to prevent under section 24(1)(a), (b) or (c).

A person is not entitled, by reason only of subsection (2) or (3), to enter a place or vehicle where the person suspects the suspect is.

A person who arrests a suspect under subsection (2) or (3) must as soon as practicable-

- a. arrange for a police officer to attend; or
- b. take the suspect and any thing relevant to the offence to a Police Officer.

(6) For the purpose of complying with subsection (5), a person may detain the suspect until the police officer attends or until the suspect is taken to a police officer.

Reasonable Force

In any circumstances where the use of force is permitted, members should decide whether the use of any force is reasonably necessary.

In any circumstances where the use of force is reasonably necessary, members should use the minimal amount of force required to establish control. Once control has been achieved, lower force options are to be employed at the earliest opportunity.

Excessive Force: Section 260 Criminal Code

In any case in which the use of force by one person to another is lawful, the use of more force than is justified by law under the circumstances is unlawful.

Members must ensure that they do not use excessive force and, in particular, do not use:

- any force where none is needed;
- more force than is needed;
- any force or a greater level of force after the necessity for it has ended.

Levels of Resistance

When dealing with subjects, officers will experience a number of levels of resistance. The level of resistance offered can vary from low levels of intimidation to aggravated assaults.

- **Psychological Intimidation**

Non-verbal actions or postures, sometimes called ‘body language’, that may indicate a subject’s readiness to fight.

- **Verbal Non-compliance**

Threats against an officer, along with verbal statements, indicating a refusal to follow lawful instructions.

- **Passive Resistance**

The subject refuses to co-operate without taking any physical action to interfere when the officer attempts to arrest or otherwise control them.

- **Defensive Physical Resistance**

Attempts by the subject to resist the officer’s efforts to control them. This involves defensive physical actions. These actions may involve pulling away from or pushing the officer in a manner that prevents the officer being able to establish control, without the subject attempting to thrust the officer.

- **Active Physical Aggression**

A physical attack on an officer made by or caused by a subject, intending to defeat the officer’s efforts to control them. The subject is attempting to injure the officer.

- **Aggravated Physical Aggression**

The subject’s use of physical force, with weapon/s and/or technique/s, that could cause bodily harm or death.

Force Options

Force options available to officers are introduced into conflict situations within legislative and organisational guidelines. **Force options are best described as a group of tools made available for use in circumstances where other courses of action are either inappropriate or have failed to resolve the incident.**

Selection is based on an officer’s interpretation of an incident, and is linked to their perception of the risk faced.

Any application of force to a subject should be followed immediately with an act or intention to lower force levels at the earliest opportunity. In any circumstance, only the minimum amount of force required to effect control should be considered.

Application of force upon a subject is based upon your perception of the current threat.

Force options are applied with the objective of initiating lower force management at the earliest opportunity.

Higher levels of training are likely to result in the application of lower levels of force.

Force options available to officers include:

Professional Presence

An officer makes the subject aware of their presence as a security officer at the scene by identifying themselves and displaying appropriate symbols of their authority (uniform, identification, etc).

Presence is the effect a uniformed or declared security officer may have upon a subject. The impact of presence (observed by the officer) in this context will range from cessation of unlawful behaviour and complete compliance, to demonstrated aggression towards the officer and a possible increase in unlawful behaviour.

Tactical Communications (Words)

The use of communication tools such as:

- negotiation;
- commands;
- requests;
- appeals;
- instructions; and/or
- information.

Most situations may be resolved with good communication skills.

Empty Hand Tactics (EHT)

Empty hand tactics techniques range from low level to very high levels of control.

- **Holds**

EHT holds are generally used in low risk situations or when there is a low level of resistance, however, the holds can be used for higher levels of resistance.

Low level holds include the passive escort position.

- **Thrusts**

Includes techniques delivered with the officer's open hand.

- **Empty Hand Control (ground control)**

Placing a subject on the ground provides a more secure tactical position of control for the officer in overcoming resistive behaviour.

Care must be taken with these techniques, since they have a higher probability of creating soft or connecting tissue damage, skin lacerations that may require medical attention.

- **Empty Hand Pressure Points**

Applying pressure to a specific point on the body that is susceptible to digital tip pressure with the hand until compliance is obtained. Please view the Protect Self & others chapter.

Impact Control

Impact control includes thrusts using a baton to major muscle areas.

Warning: Security guards must be licensed by Police to carry a baton and be authorised and trained by the Security Organisation that employs them.

Variations in Tactical Options Models

There have been many attempts to establish a single model outlining force selection for deployment, when viewed against a defined type or style of threat. The truth is that no one event is the same as the next. Factors will change constantly and nothing can be established as typical between one event and the next.

One point that is strongly agreed upon is that a force model cannot be ridged. Its form cannot be linear or progressively intensity specific. The reason for this is that each gathering of factors within a conflict environment is unique and may never be repeated in exactly the same configuration again.

It is not possible to match a single force option to what is seen as ‘typical factors’ in every circumstance.

- The overall effect of that single factor for each event is different.
- Force options are selected and used on the basis of a considered response and its effectiveness when dealing with an identified threat.
- Justification in the use of any level of force by a officer is tested against the officer’s ability to explain appropriate threat interpretation when supporting their action/s in that event.

Tactical Options Model

The tactical options model represents various tactics / actions / tools that may be employed by officers during a use of force incident. The core of the model is the ‘**Safety First**’ philosophy, which, coupled with tactical communication, is always present and continues throughout the incident.

One or more of the various tactical options can be selected by a officer in any order or combination, depending upon the officer’s assessment (perception) of the circumstances throughout the various stages of the incident.

The role of the officer is to apply appropriate tactics together with ongoing tactical communication in an effort to engineer a peaceful outcome to the conflict. The escalation / de-escalation of the incident may be, in some instances, dictated by the officer’s choice of tactics. Ongoing risk assessment and re-assessment is a prerequisite to professionally policing use of force events.

Officers should always be prepared to deploy a second option in the event of the primary option failing or not completely achieving the desired outcome/s. The plan must always

include alternative strategies that can be enacted quickly, with an emphasis similar to your initial objective. **Officer safety** will always take priority.

The tactical options model indicates a group of options available to officers, the list is not conclusive. The most appropriate option or options should be considered at the earliest opportunity with primary focus towards officer safety.

Tactical Options Model

