



Australian Government

CPPSEC3110 Control persons using batons

Release: 1

CPPSEC3110 Control persons using batons

Modification History

Release 1.

Supersedes and is equivalent to CPPSEC3014A Control persons using baton. Updated to meet the Standards for Training Packages.

This version first released with CPP Property Services Training Package Version 7.0.

Application

This unit specifies the skills and knowledge required to control persons using batons.

It includes:

- following correct procedures for drawing and holding batons and adopting stance and tactical positioning
- using negotiation techniques to defuse conflict, and direct and restrain a person
- using a baton to apply defensive strikes to target areas of the body, and avoiding vital areas and monitoring the wellbeing of the subject
- reviewing and evaluating the effectiveness of the response to identify improved practices.

It applies to people working independently or under limited supervision as members of a security team.

This unit may form part of the licensing requirements for people engaged in security operations in those states and territories where these are regulated activities.

Pre-requisite Unit

Nil

Unit Sector

Security operations

Elements and Performance Criteria

Elements describe the essential outcomes.	Performance criteria describe what needs to be done to demonstrate achievement of the element.
1. Confirm legal requirements and assess need to use baton.	1.1 Review workplace policies and procedures including WHS to ensure compliance with legal rights and responsibilities when using batons for security work. 1.2 Assess need to present baton against known information and potential and existing risks and threats.

2. Confirm personal safety needs and draw baton.	2.1 Select and use PPE to meet WHS requirements. 2.2 Check and confirm personal safety needs and identify withdrawal options. 2.3 Draw baton in a non-threatening manner while maintaining eye contact with subject. 2.4 Hold baton according to type, and maintain a secure grip to ensure continuous control. 2.5 Adopt stance that is confident, assertive, balanced and allows for tactical positioning.
3. Direct person using baton.	3.1 Use interpersonal techniques to exchange information with the subject and negotiate to defuse conflict and aggression. 3.2 Clearly and assertively advise subject of intention to use baton. 3.3 Use baton to restrain person and adjust response to minimise force while preventing continued aggressive behaviour.
4. Apply defensive strikes using baton.	4.1 Continually observe subject to anticipate movement and aggression. 4.2 Strike baton ensuring contact with the subject is minimised and avoids vital areas of the body. 4.3 Restrict baton strikes to target areas of hands, arms, lower abdomen, legs or feet. 4.4 Control and limit force of strike to prevent continued or escalated aggression, and discontinue baton use immediately when threat ceases or decreases. 4.5 Monitor wellbeing of subject and provide first aid and seek immediate assistance as required from relevant persons. 4.6 Use communication equipment to report incident details to relevant persons.
5. Finalise and evaluate response.	5.1 Review and evaluate effectiveness of baton response against incident circumstances and observations, in consultation with relevant persons. 5.2 Identify improvements to future security response procedures using batons. 5.3 Inspect condition of baton and report identified faults. 5.4 Complete incident report and securely maintain documentation in accordance with workplace requirements. 5.5 Recognise effects of stress and manage own well-being using stress-management techniques.

Foundation Skills

This section describes the language, literacy, numeracy and employment skills essential to performance in this unit but not explicit in the performance criteria:

- language skills to provide information or advice in a form that is preferred and understood by the receiver and engages minority groups
- writing skills to:
 - record and describe incident observations and actions taken
 - complete routine reports and forms
- reading skills to interpret workplace procedures and policies that clarify legal rights and responsibilities
- speaking and listening skills to:
 - use questions and active listening to exchange and understand information with subject
 - control tone of voice when negotiating with the subject
 - give clear and succinct spoken warnings and directions when negotiating with the subject
 - use a radio to give clear and sequenced information when reporting incident details
- numeracy skills to estimate distance when adopting stance and tactical positioning
- problem solving skills to:
 - formulate response options to match nature of risk
 - target baton strikes and avoid vital areas of the body
 - recognise situations requiring the need to call emergency services.

Unit Mapping Information

Supersedes and is equivalent to CPPSEC3014A Control persons using baton.

Links

Companion volumes to this training package are available at the VETNet website - <https://vetnet.gov.au/Pages/TrainingDocs.aspx?q=6f3f9672-30e8-4835-b348-205dfcf13d9b>

Assessment Requirements for CPPSEC3110 Control persons using batons

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Performance Evidence

To demonstrate competency in this unit, a person must control persons using batons in three different threat situations involving persons holding weapons.

In doing this, the person must meet the performance criteria for this unit.

Knowledge Evidence

To be competent in this unit, a person must demonstrate knowledge of:

- standard operating procedures and workplace policies that ensure compliance with legislative and regulatory requirements when controlling persons using batons:
 - anti-discrimination and diversity
 - apprehension, arrest and restraint of persons
 - duty of care
 - licensing requirements and limits of own authority
 - trespass and the removal of persons
 - use of force
 - workplace health and safety (WHS)
- approved communication terminology, call signs and radio channels used in the security industry
- arrest and control techniques using batons
- basic negotiation techniques
- blocking techniques using batons
- first aid procedures and their application
- methods of restraint and associated effects, including signs of positional asphyxiation
- procedures for communicating with emergency services personnel
- procedures for effecting an arrest
- process of dynamic risk assessment and how it is applied
- response options using batons that are within specified legal limits
- signs that a person may be suffering from emotional or physical distress
- signs that a person may be suffering from mental illness
- signs that a person may be under the influence of intoxicating substances

- stances and grips to be adopted when using baton
- target (strike) areas of the body (hands, arms, legs and feet)
- techniques for drawing batons
- types and uses of personal protective equipment (PPE) required when using batons
- types of batons and holds and grips associated with each
- types of injuries that can be incurred from baton strike including fractures, shock and bleeding
- understanding of the force model
- vital areas of the body and reasons they are to be avoided (head, neck, throat, spine, tailbone, chest, kidney and liver, clavicle and collar bone)
- ways in which social and cultural differences may be expressed.

Assessment Conditions

Assessors must satisfy the requirements for assessors contained in the Standards for Registered Training Organisations (RTOs). All individuals engaged by a licensed RTO for security licensing purposes must hold both a security trainer's licence (where such a licence exists within the relevant jurisdiction) and a security operative licence that authorises the security activities about which the individual is training/assessing. Regulators may impose other assessor conditions to meet jurisdictional assessment requirements.

Assessment of performance must be undertaken in a simulated workplace environment. Tasks are to be performed to the level of proficiency and within the time limits that would be expected in a workplace.

The assessment of performance evidence must be done by direct observation of the learner by an assessor, either by an assessor observing the learner physically or by an assessor observing the learner via audio and visual media.

Assessment of performance evidence is only valid where the learner has been assessed performing the role of a security officer.

Assessors are responsible for ensuring that the person demonstrating competency has access to:

- specifications of assessment tasks to control persons using batons
- appropriate documents, materials, equipment and personal protective equipment (PPE) currently used in industry including:
 - a baton
 - weapon props to enable achievement of the performance evidence
- standard operating procedures and workplace policies related to the security work role and which specify requirements for complying with industry legislation and regulations.

Links

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