



Australian Government

Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations

SFICOMP402C Plan the surveillance operation

Release: 1

SFICOMP402C Plan the surveillance operation

Modification History

Not Applicable

Unit Descriptor

Unit descriptor	This unit of competency involves tasking, planning, allocating resources and organising a static or mobile surveillance operation, including any reconnaissance that may be required. Licensing, legislative, regulatory or certification requirements may apply to this unit. Therefore it will be necessary to check with the relevant state or territory regulators for current licensing, legislative or regulatory requirements before undertaking this unit.
------------------------	--

Application of the Unit

Application of the unit	This competency is one in a series specialising in on-land surveillance. Other units include: SFICOMP403C Operate and maintain surveillance equipment SFICOMP404C Operate an observation post SFICOMP405C Perform post-surveillance duties SFICOMP406C Perform mobile surveillance.
--------------------------------	--

Licensing/Regulatory Information

Refer to Unit Descriptor

Pre-Requisites

Prerequisite units		

Employability Skills Information

Employability skills	This unit contains employability skills.
-----------------------------	--

Elements and Performance Criteria Pre-Content

Elements describe the essential outcomes of a unit of competency.	Performance criteria describe the performance needed to demonstrate achievement of the element. Where bold italicised text is used, further information is detailed in the required skills and knowledge section and the range statement. Assessment of performance is to be consistent with the evidence guide.
---	--

Elements and Performance Criteria

ELEMENT	PERFORMANCE CRITERIA
1. Participate in planning the surveillance operation	1.1. A tasking brief is received and clarified with the team leader or client. 1.2. The type of surveillance operation is identified. 1.3. Priorities are discussed with the team leader and a realistic timeframe agreed. 1.4. Constraints are identified. 1.5. Aims/objectives of surveillance operation are clearly understood by all parties. 1.6. All available factors are analysed. 1.7. Resources are identified and appropriately selected. 1.8. Resource limitations are identified and discussed with the team leader. 1.9. Alternative surveillance techniques are identified. 1.10. A reconnaissance plan is prepared.
2. Conduct reconnaissance of nominated location	2.1. Entry and exit points are identified. 2.2. All apparent security monitoring devices are identified, where practicable. 2.3. Location is accurately described, including type, structure and surrounding environment. 2.4. Vehicles and vehicle storage facilities are described. 2.5. Appropriate observation points for the location are identified. 2.6. Maps, aerial/ground photographs and/or video are utilised to enhance reconnaissance. 2.7. Major subject's frequency points and associates are identified and surveyed. 2.8. Surveillance coverage points for nominated location are identified. 2.9. All legislative and procedural requirements are observed. 2.10. A reconnaissance report is prepared.
3. Participate in preparation of the surveillance plan	3.1. A contribution is made to the development of a surveillance plan, as required by the team leader. 3.2. Alternative surveillance techniques are identified. 3.3. Personal responsibilities are understood and, if appropriate, operational orders interpreted.

Required Skills and Knowledge

REQUIRED SKILLS AND KNOWLEDGE

This section describes the skills and knowledge required for this unit.

Required skills

- clarifying and confirming briefing instructions
- contributing to surveillance planning
- sharing information with team members
- observing and analysing
- reading maps
- using video and photographic equipment
- working in a team.

Literacy skills used for:

- documenting and adapting reconnaissance and surveillance plans
- maintaining a running sheet.

Numeracy skills used for:

- counting, calculations involving time, distances and/or quantities
- estimating height, weight and quantity of people
- estimating size of people and/or product.

Required knowledge

- jurisdictional policies, procedures and laws, especially relating to privacy and trespass
- local knowledge relevant to surveillance operations
- surveillance methods.

Evidence Guide

EVIDENCE GUIDE

The evidence guide provides advice on assessment and must be read in conjunction with the performance criteria, required skills and knowledge, range statement and the Assessment Guidelines for the Training Package.

Overview of assessment

Critical aspects for assessment evidence required to demonstrate competence in this unit

Assessment must confirm the ability to:

- work in a team environment to develop a surveillance plan based on information obtained through a location/site reconnaissance.

Assessment must confirm knowledge of:

- jurisdictional policies, procedures and laws relevant to surveillance operations.

Context of and specific resources for assessment

Assessment is to be conducted at a workplace or in a simulated work environment.

Resources may include:

- surveillance equipment required for reconnaissance
- work team and team leader.

Method of assessment

The following assessment methods are suggested:

- case study
- journal
- questions
- role-play.

Guidance information for assessment

This unit may be assessed holistically with other units within a qualification.

Range Statement

RANGE STATEMENT

The range statement relates to the unit of competency as a whole. It allows for different work environments and situations that may affect performance. Bold italicised wording, if used in the performance criteria, is detailed below. Essential operating

RANGE STATEMENT	
conditions that may be present with training and assessment (depending on the work situation, needs of the candidate, accessibility of the item, and local industry and regional contexts) may also be included.	
Tasking brief may include:	• a clear statement of the client's needs • proposed duration of the surveillance • records all available information held concerning the subject of surveillance • the aim of the surveillance.
Type of surveillance operation:	• collecting information that is part of an activity pattern • mobile • observing a specific activity • static.
Constraints may include:	• operational security • resources • timeframes.
Aims/objectives will be:	• consistent with the overall objectives of the investigation or operation .
Factors may include:	• any information and/or intelligence, which may impact on the formulation of the surveillance planning process, such as: • coverage period • likely courses of action • own resources • subject resources • topography.
Resources may include:	• financial • human • internal or external in origin • physical.
Alternative surveillance techniques may include:	• aerial • electronic • public transport • special requirements of performing surveillance in remote areas.
Reconnaissance plan may include:	• guidance on performance of the reconnaissance • input of surveillance team members and other specialist advice, if appropriate

RANGE STATEMENT	
	- resources needed - cover story - the risks of performing the reconnaissance.
Exit and entry points are:	the avenues open to a subject to arrive at or depart from a specified location.
Security monitoring devices may include:	- alarm systems - all electronic surveillance devices - any other physical or technical application employed for the security of the location and which are likely to comprise a surveillance operation - man traps.
Surrounding environment may include:	- population orientation - socioeconomic climate - topography.
Appropriate means:	correct choice taking into account the environmental conditions affecting the aim/objective at the time and security issues.
A subject's frequency points are:	- any place or building likely to be accessed by the nominated subject, and may include: - business locations - public transport locations - schools - shopping facilities.
Surveillance coverage points are:	observation positions used to identify and cover subject's movements and locations.
Legislative and procedural requirements will include:	- legislation relevant to jurisdiction and its officers in the performance of their duty - legal requirements for tendering surveillance reports to a court - standard operating procedures (SOPs).
Reconnaissance report:	- includes: - aims/objectives of the reconnaissance - equipment needs - officers conducting the reconnaissance - rally point - time frame - type of reconnaissance - provides a clear, concise picture of the

RANGE STATEMENT	
	operational area • should follow the agreed format.
<i>Surveillance plan</i> may include:	• resource and operational issues specific to the task, the team and the target • a plan of operation to facilitate the maximum use of resources in achieving the operational objective • a risk assessment.

Unit Sector(s)

Unit sector	Fisheries compliance
-------------	----------------------

Co-requisite units

Co-requisite units		

Competency field

Competency field	
------------------	--