

Learning Objectives: The student will have an understanding of the legal authorities pertaining to Security Officer Commission and responsibilities and will be able to demonstrate proficiency in techniques and tactics necessary to carry out duties as a Commissioned Security Officer. Always remember your main responsibility of a security officer is to observe and report

Four Universal Rules.

These rules always apply, every time we handle a firearm — no matter who we are, no matter where we are, and no matter what we intend to do with the gun when we pick it up.

The Four Rules

- 1. All guns are always loaded. (Treat them so!)**
- 2. Never point the gun at anything you are not willing to destroy.**
- 3. Keep your finger off the trigger until your sights are on target (and you have made the decision to shoot).**

Be sure of your target and what is beyond it.

Why are there *four* rules, instead of only one? Because each one of the four rules provides one layer of safety. If we break only one rule, the chances are that no one will be harmed. We'd have to

break at least two of the rules in order to hurt or kill anyone unintentionally.

Rule One: “All guns are always loaded. (Treat them so!)”

This rule means that we must always treat every firearm with the same respect we would give a loaded weapon.

When we follow Rule One, even after we have just checked to see that the gun is unloaded, we still never do anything with it that we would not do with a loaded gun.

This is the cardinal rule, and all other safety rules follow naturally from it. At its heart, Rule One means that the other safety rules will always apply. It means we carefully protect our good habits, and never excuse our bad ones.

Rule Two: “Never point the gun at anything you are not willing to destroy.”

This rule simply states the first and most logical consequence of Rule One.

A commonly-seen violation of Rule Two puts the left hand in the line of fire.

No matter what we are doing with the firearm — whether we are unloading it, cleaning it, or showing it to a friend — we never allow the muzzle to point at anything we do not want a hole in, nor at anyone we are not willing to kill.

Rule Two means we always stay very aware of muzzle direction during the entire time we're handling the gun.

If we must pick the gun up or put it down, we must notice where the muzzle is pointed from the very moment when we first touch the gun until the moment when we finally let go of it.

If we cannot pick the gun up without allowing it to point at something that shouldn't be shot, we should not pick it up. If we cannot put the gun down without allowing it to point at something that shouldn't be shot, we should not put it down.

Rule Three: **“Keep your finger off the trigger until your sights are on target.”**

It should take a conscious effort to put a finger on the trigger. A good shooter never, ever, ever finds one of their fingers resting on the trigger or within the trigger guard when they didn't consciously and deliberately put it there.

When we take our fingers off the trigger, we index it high on the frame of the gun, not just alongside the trigger guard.

What is a target? A target is anywhere we *deliberately* point the weapon. It a place that we're absolutely certain we would not mind sending a bullet. Whenever we are not *deliberately* pointing the weapon at the optimal spot for a bullet to land, we must keep our fingers away from the trigger and high on the frame of the gun. It is that simple.

Rule Four: **“Be sure of your target and what is beyond it.”**

This rule sounds deceptively simple, but it covers a world of potential tragedies. Among other things, it means we always identify our intended target, and that we must carefully consider the backstop — or lack of a backstop — beyond it.

Placing the finger high on the gun's frame, at the natural limit of movement, helps prevent it from clenching the trigger if the shooter slips and falls.

When shooting at the range, we must never begin firing until we are absolutely sure that no one is lurking behind or around the targets. It isn't enough to simply hear someone *call* the range clear. When we're the ones holding the gun, we must look for

ourselves. Every shooter is responsible for where their own bullets land, and that's why we look for ourselves.

To follow Rule Four, we make sure of the space between us and our target by asking ourselves, "Could someone come between you and what you're shooting at?" We do the same thing by looking at the areas around our intended target, when we ask, "If you miss your target, what will you hit instead?"

Firearm Cleaning and Maintenance

Handguns: Basic Cleaning Supplies: Powder solvent, Lubricating oil, Cleaning rod, Bore brush, Jag or slot tip, Cleaning patches, Cleaning brush, Screwdriver, Cloth rag

Handguns: Cleaning a Revolver

forcing cone, then end of the forcing cone, and the front of the cylinder.

7. Replace the bore brush tip with the jag or slot tip, then push several dry patches through the bore and empty chambers.
8. Wipe all surfaces of the revolver to remove any solvent.
9. Lightly oil a clean patch and wipe all surfaces of the revolver.
10. Reassemble in reverse order.

11. Wipe all surfaces of the revolver with a clean cloth, leaving a thin layer protective oil on the metal surfaces.

Handguns: Cleaning a Semi-Automatic

1. Remove the magazine, then pull the slide to the rear locking it in place with the slide release/slide stop. Verify that the weapon is empty.
2. Activate the takedown lever, then remove the slide from the frame.
3. Compress the recoil spring and remove it along with the guide rod and barrel.
4. Remove the grip panels.
5. Attach a bore brush to the cleaning rod and push several patches through the bore.
6. Using a patch dampened with solvent, clean the inside of the slide and interior of the frame (especially grooves in frame and on slide).
7. Wipe the barrel, frame, slide, recoil spring, and magazine with a patch dampened with solvent
8. Wipe all parts dry with a clean cloth.
9. Lightly oil a patch and wipe all metal surfaces of the pistol.

10. Place a small drop of oil on the interior of the slide, the frame rails, and the frame grooves.
11. Place the slide on a surface with the sights down, then insert the barrel.
12. Insert the recoil spring and guide rod into the slide/barrel assembly.
13. Place slide on frame, pull back and insert slide stop, then deactivate takedown lever.
14. Replace the grips, then cycle the action to ensure proper function.
15. Wipe all surfaces of the pistol with a clean cloth, leaving a thin layer protective oil on the metal surfaces.

Handguns: Preventive maintenance

1. Clean the outside surfaces often to remove dust and fingerprints.
2. Perform full cleaning after each firing.
3. If not in use, clean the firearm at least twice a year.
4. Inspect the firearm on a regular basis, especially before and after firing.

Authority to Arrest

Texas Code of Criminal Procedure arrest without a warrant

- a. A felony or immediate breach of the peace committed within the view of the security officer
- b. Preventing the Consequences of Theft.

Art. 14.01. OFFENSE WITHIN VIEW.

- a. Specifies when a person may arrest without a warrant (Article 14.01) and
- b. Requires that an offender must be taken before a magistrate (Article 16.06)

Texas Penal Code:

Felony crimes that a security officer may encounter while on duty:

Kidnapping (PC 20.03) Aggravated Kidnapping (PC 20.04) Arson (PC 28.02) Robbery (PC 29.02)

Aggravated Robbery (PC 29.03) Burglary (PC 30.02) Theft (PC 31.03) Assault (PC 22.01)

Unlawful Carrying Weapons

(PC 46.02) Places Weapons Prohibited (PC 46.03) Prohibited Weapons (PC 46.05)

Subchapter H, Chapter 411, Government Code Article 43.19, Code of Criminal Procedure.

Pocket Cards

- a. Cards are issued after application is made, by a licensed security company, to the Commission and all requirements are met.**
- b. Pocket Cards are the property of the State of Texas. Cards are issued to you through the State of Texas.**
- c. Cards must be carried while on duty. This is your license to carry a firearm. Without it you could be charged with Unlawfully Carrying of a Firearm, a Class A Misdemeanor. Which could revoke you license.**
- d. Cards must not be altered or misused.**

A Commissioned Officer can only work for a company that is licensed by the State. An Officer cannot work for any company or person who is not licensed by the State.

Security and the Concealed Handgun License

- a. A Concealed Handgun License is not valid when providing any service that would require a Security**

**Officer Commission or Personal Protection
Authorization.**

- b. Your weapon as a Security Officer must be in plain view. You may not carry a Concealed Weapon when in a security uniform even if you have a Concealed Handgun License.**

Aggravated Assault (PC 22.02) **Deadly Conduct** (PC 22.05)

Breach of the Peace: Texas Penal Code: CHAPTER 42.

Disorderly Conduct And Related Offenses Section 42.01:

Disorderly Conduct.

Chapter 30, Section 30.05 Criminal Trespass

Article 18.16 of the Code of Criminal Procedure: Preventing
consequences of theft. Surety May Obtain a Warrant (CCP 17.19)

Impersonating a Peace Officer (PC 37.11)

(Impersonating Public Servant):

False Identification as Peace Officer (PC 37.12)

(Misrepresentation of Property): Section 1701.001 Occupations
Code.

Elements of Field Notes and Report Writing:

Who—Persons involved and their roles (suspect, victim, witness)

What—Type of offense, property involved, statements, actions, means of travel, entry, etc. When—Dates and times

Where—Exact locations, reference points, type and proximity

Why—Evidence or statements supporting probable cause or motive

How—How the offense occurred and how did the persons involved come to become participants Eight essential elements of the Security Officer's Report:

1. Accurate
 2. Complete
 3. Concise
 4. Clear
 5. Legible
 6. Grammatically correct
 7. Objective
 8. Correct Spelling
- Two types of reports

Situations when a security officer may use force:

42 USC Sec. 1983 Federal Civil Rights Act Penal Code 9.22

Necessity

Penal Code 9.31 Self Defense Defense of Third Person

Protection of one's Own Property Deadly Force To Protect Property

Protection of Third Person's Property Use of Device to Protect Property

Law Enforcement Use of Force and Deadly Force Prevention of Escape from Custody:

Important Notes:

A person using force or deadly force must have the reasonable belief that the use of force or deadly force is *immediately necessary* to prevent the other's use or attempted use of force or deadly force.

Force is NOT Justified:

1. In response to Verbal Provocation alone.
2. To resist arrest or search by a peace officer (unless officer uses greater force than necessary and suspect believes force necessary to protect himself).
3. If Actor consented to the act (unless consent withdrawn).
4. If actor provoked the other's use or attempted use of unlawful force.
5. If actor sought communication with other person concerning the actor's differences while carrying a weapon.

Report Writing

Essential elements of the Security Officer's report:

1. Accurate
2. Complete
3. Concise
4. Clear
5. Legible
6. Grammatically Correct
7. Objective (No Opinions)
9. Correct Spelling
10. Who, What, When, Where Why

FORCE CONTINUUM



The minimum caliber of firearm that you may qualify with is either a 9mm Semi-automatic or 38 Revolver. You may qualify with larger, but not smaller.

Level 1 - Officer Presence

The mere presence of a officer in uniform or in a marked car is often enough to stop a crime in progress or prevent most situations from escalating. Without saying a word, the mere presence of a officer can deter crime by the simple use of body language and gestures. At this level gestures should be non-threatening and professional.

Level 2 - Verbal Commands

Used in combination with a visible presence, the use of the voice can usually achieve the desired results. Whether you say, "Stop.", "Don't Move.", "Be quiet.", "Listen to me.", "Let me see your ID."

Level 3 & 4 – Strikes, Pepper Spray, Baton, Taser

Certain situations will arise where words alone will not reduce the aggression. This is the time officers will need to get involved physically. When the suspect is violent or threatening, more

extreme, but non-deadly measures must be used to bring the suspect under control.

Level 5 - Deadly Force

SELF-DEFENSE ONLY!!!!

Important General Information

Which of the following types of weapons of mass destruction is known to have trigger methods that can be chemical, electronic, or mechanical?

Incendiary weapons are known to have trigger methods that can be chemical, electronic, or mechanical. Incendiary weapons are also known to have delivery methods that can be stationary, hand-thrown, or self-propelled. The advantages for terrorists to use incendiary weapons are: (1) they are easy to make from home-made materials; (2) they ignite about 75% of the time; (3) they produce fire which is very frightening. The disadvantages for terrorists to use incendiary weapons are: (1) the victims know how to deal with fire and (2) more property may be destroyed than lives.

Which of the following *best* represents a security guard's authority to question an individual on his or her employer's private property?

A security guard has the same right as his or her employer, but more than a private citizen, when he or she needs to question an individual on the employer's private property. If the individual does not answer the security guard's questions, the security guard may ask him or her to leave. If the individual should refuse to leave the premises.

When is a security guard allowed to make an arrest?

A security guard is never required to make an arrest. As a security guard, your first responsibility is to prevent an incident from occurring. However, if an incident does occur, you are only responsible for observing and reporting the incident. Searching a suspect should be avoided. Searches should be avoided because there are laws that protect the suspect's rights in regards to being searched. Searches are only conducted to find weapons and a suspect should be placed under arrest before a search is performed.

In order for a security guard to prevent offenses from occurring, he or she should be?

In order for a security guard to prevent offenses from occurring, he or she should be highly visible. The security guard can discourage individuals from committing crimes by being visible, as individuals are less likely to commit crimes if they know that they are being watched. A security guard must be alert, listening, and watching in order to his or her job well.

You are the only security guard on duty and your assignment is to patrol the warehouse every night between 1:00 AM and 3:00 AM. At 2:30 AM you witness three men coming into the back of the warehouse with firearms. What should you do?

When you are faced with armed individuals, you should “immediately call the police and continue observing the men.” As a security guard, when you cannot prevent an incident from occurring, the best thing you can do is to observe and report the incident to the police.

Battery is the use of unlawful force upon another individual and is punishable by a fine and/or imprisonment. Which of the following represents the maximum fine and term for individuals who are found guilty of battery?

Individuals who are found guilty of committing battery could face up to a \$2,000 fine and/or up to 6 months imprisonment.

Individuals who are found guilty of assault could face up to a \$1,000 fine and/or 6 months imprisonment. Individuals who are found guilty of assault with a deadly weapon could face up to a \$10,000 fine and/or 1-year imprisonment.

Mustard, cyanide, and chlorine are examples of which of the following weapons of mass destruction?

Mustard, cyanide, chlorine, and sarin are all examples of chemical weapons. The advantages for terrorists to use chemical weapons are: (1) they are cheap, easy to make, and available; (2) they have an immediate effect; and (3) they are great at creating fear. The disadvantages for terrorists to use chemical weapons are: (1) they need to have a lot to have a mass effect and (2) they are dangerous to produce and deploy.

Which type of mass destruction weapon creates fire and is easily made from home-made materials?

An incendiary weapon creates fire and is easily made from home-made materials. Incendiary weapons are known to have trigger methods that can be chemical, electronic, or mechanical. Incendiary weapons are also known to have delivery methods that can be stationary, hand-thrown, or self-propelled.

What is the reactionary distance that a security guard should keep between his or her adversary?

A security guard should try to keep 6 to 8 feet between his or her adversary in order to have an appropriate amount of distance in order to react. This distance allows the security guard enough room to move toward, side-step, or simply move back from his or her attacker.
