

## REGULATORY IMPACT ASSESSMENT

### POWERS OF COMMUNITY SUPPORT OFFICERS

#### Title of proposal

*Proposal to establish a set of standard powers for community support officers.*

#### Purpose and Intended effect of the measure

##### Objective

1. To establish a set of standard powers available to all community support officers (CSOs) regardless of their force. It is intended that the vast majority of CSO powers, including the power to detain will be made standard powers, leaving only a small number to be designated at the discretion of the chief constable. This would resolve the issue of public confusion surrounding CSO powers and help clarify their role. It will also ensure that CSOs in all areas have the powers they need to deal with the issues of anti-social behaviour and low level crime as part of neighbourhood policing teams.

##### Issue

2. Under the Police Reform Act 2002 chief constables have the power to designate CSOs from a range of powers set out in Schedule 4 to that Act. At present, this means that CSOs in different forces can be designated with some of the available powers, all of the powers, or occasionally none of the powers. However there are significant drawbacks to the current situation.

3. The public currently have no way of knowing what the powers of CSOs are from one force to the next. A list of all the powers that can be designated to CSOs is available on the Home Office website but this does not tell people what powers are actually applied in individual force areas. CSOs are required by the legislation to carry a designation card detailing the powers with which they have been designated and to produce their designation if asked for by a member of public. However this rarely occurs in practice. This situation is confusing and disorientating, and leads many members of the public to think that CSOs have no powers at all. Also, it means that in some forces CSOs do not have sufficient powers to play a full part in neighbourhood policing and have a role more similar to that of neighbourhood wardens.

4. This issue is becoming more prominent as the number of powers available to CSOs grows. It will also become more of an issue as the numbers of CSOs increase. There are currently 6,200 CSOs but this number will increase to 24,000 by 2008. Addressing this issue now, before this major uplift in the numbers of CSOs as well as addressing the issue surrounding public understanding of the CSO role and powers will ensure that this significant resource is fully utilised and given the tools to operate to their

maximum effectiveness. If this issue was not addressed then this significant police resource may be underutilised and public confusion surrounding the powers of CSOs would remain.

## Options

### **Option 1**

5. Do nothing. This would leave the issues of public confusion about the role and powers of CSOs unresolved. It would also mean that CSOs are unable to play a full role in neighbourhood policing and may in some areas continue to have a role more similar to that of neighbourhood wardens. This lessens the impact that they can have on crime and the fear of crime.

### **Option 2**

6. Make all powers standard. This would resolve issues of public confusion surrounding the role and powers of CSOs. However it could result in areas incurring unnecessary training costs and interfere unnecessarily in the discretion of the local chief officer. Including those powers that may incur a larger degree of potential confrontation in the standard set of powers may affect the types of people applying to become CSOs and have a negative impact on the currently diverse demographic profile of CSOs.

### **Option 3**

7. Establish a set of standard powers that includes the majority of CSO powers, including the power to detain, but still retains a small amount of flexibility for chief constables to tailor the remaining powers to their areas. The proposed list is attached. This would address the issue of public confusion surrounding the role and powers of CSOs. A list of standard powers would be available on the Home Office website and CSOs would only be required to carry details on their designation card of any additional powers (those outside the standard set) with which they have been designated. A set of standard powers that includes the majority of CSOs powers will also ensure that all CSOs have sufficient powers to be effective but allows the chief officer of each force discretion to designate the more potentially confrontational powers to their CSOs as they deem appropriate to address local operational issues.

## Benefits

### **Option 1**

8. There are few benefits to this option. It leaves the issues we are trying to address unresolved although this option would not incur the implementation costs of the other options.

### **Option 2**

9. This would ensure that all CSOs have a robust set of powers that allow them to play a full part in neighbourhood policing and address the issue of public confusion surrounding the powers that are available to CSOs. This option would also reduce the bureaucratic burden of the current designation process on chief officers. By ensuring that a CSO is designated

with the vast majority of CSOs powers at the outset, this will reduce the amount of time spent re-designating CSOs each time it is decided to add or detract from a CSOs powers (see below). However this option could result in forces incurring unnecessary costs training their CSOs in some of the enforcement powers which they would be unlikely to need. It could also have a negative impact on the demographic profile of CSOs as there is some evidence to suggest that women are more attracted to the community angle of their job and imposing standard enforcement powers may have a negative impact on the profile of CSOs. A range of British Minority Ethnic (BME) groups were also consulted as part of the consultation on proposals for standard powers and did not express a particular view on this.

### **Option 3**

10. Implementing this option would resolve the issues we are trying to address in terms of public understanding and would ensure CSOs have all the powers they need to play a full part in neighbourhood policing and ensure that they spend their patrol time more productively without incurring unnecessary training costs. Ensuring that CSOs have been designated with sufficient powers to deal with low level crime and anti-social behaviour issues brings a significant resource to tackling these issues and will benefit local communities by contributing to safer and cleaner environments. By ensuring that a CSO is designated with the vast majority of CSOs powers at the outset, this option will also reduce the burden of time spent re-designating CSOs each time it is decided to add to a CSOs powers. Currently it is estimated that the designation process takes a minimum of 2 minutes per CSO. On current levels of CSOs this is a potential saving of 210 police officer hours, a figure that could rise to 800 hours when the number of CSOs reach 24,000 in 2008.

### **Costs**

#### **Option 1**

11. This would result in no additional training costs for CSOs. However over time this approach would reduce the efficiency and effectiveness of CSOs and would not allow for the potential savings in police time to be realised.

#### **Option 2**

12. This option would result in additional training costs for police authorities. These costs would consist of a one off implementation cost of bringing the CSOs who have already been trained off the streets back into the class room to be trained in the additional powers that they would have under a set of standard powers. The extent of the cost would vary depending on the police force area. Those that currently designate most powers to their CSOs would incur smaller costs (estimated to be in the region of £390 per CSO), whilst forces that currently designate little or no powers to their CSOs will incur the most (estimated to be in the region of £920 per CSO). There would be no continuation costs of this proposal as the cost of training new CSOs in a larger number of powers would be absorbed into the overall training cost and there would be opportunities for

economies of scale to be made by forces joining up with each other to deliver standardised training. However, including enforcement powers (such as the power to search detained persons for dangerous items that could be used to escape) that most CSOs may not need and would not otherwise have been designated with could result in police authorities incurring unnecessary costs.

### Option 3

13. This option would result in additional training costs for police authorities though they would be less than those in option 2 (estimated to be 2.5 days less training per CSO which would be £327.50 less per CSO giving a total cost £2,063,250 less than option 2). The costs would consist of a one off implementation cost involved in training existing CSOs in powers included in the current set of powers with which they are not currently designated. As above there would be minimal continuation costs of this proposal as the cost of training new CSOs in any additional powers would be absorbed in their initial training and there would be opportunities for economies of scale to be made by forces joining up with each other to deliver standardised training. The costs of this option therefore would be the one off costs of bringing CSOs that have already been trained off the streets and into the classroom to be trained in these additional powers. The costs of this have been calculated below taking into account the cost of CSOs time and the cost of the additional training. The potential cost of this measure will vary significantly from force to force with those that have already designated their CSOs with the vast majority of powers incurring the least costs (approximately £70 per CSO) whilst those few forces (only one force has yet to designate its CSOs with any powers at all) that would need to train their CSOs in most of the powers in a standard set of powers incurring the most (maximum of £590 per CSO). We predict that the costs of this policy will be outweighed by the benefits, in particular savings through police officer time (see paragraphs below).

	Community Support Officers
<u>Maximum</u> - Time impact per person (days per year in first year)	4.5
Daily cost per person	£80
Training costs per person (for 4.5 days)	£230
Total implementation cost per CSO	£590
Number of People affected	6,300
Total Implementation cost in first year	£3,717,000

	Community Support Officers
<u>Minimum</u> - Time impact per person (days per year in first year)	.5
Daily cost per person	£80
Training costs per person (.5 day)	£25.50

Total implementation cost per CSO	£65.50
Number of People affected	6,300
Total Implementation cost in first year	£412,650

14. CSOs can undertake a range of activities whilst on patrol including; house to house enquiries, leafleting after a burglary, crime scene cordons, collection of evidence and major events. Increasing the powers designated to CSOs is likely to increase the number of activities CSOs can carry out and the number of incidents they can deal with, without recourse to a police officer.

15. Even at a conservative estimate that as a result of CSOs undertaking these activities, 5 minutes of police officer time is saved per week, this equates to 22155 hours of police officer time saved annually (5mins per week for 6,300 CSOs), rising to a potential saving of 84400 police officer hours per annum when the number of CSOs rises to 24,000 in 2008 (5mins per week x 24,000 CSOs). 15 minutes a week (again, very conservative) would out-turn at 253,200 hours (equivalent to an extra 144 police officers) and so on and an hour a week saved would result in a 1,012,800 hour saving of police officer time (equivalent to an extra 575 police officers). However it must be born in mind in extrapolating significantly larger amounts of time that not all activities undertaken by a CSO would have been carried out by a police officer, in many instances it may be the case that it would not previously have been dealt with at all. With this caveat in mind, one possible calculation of time saved is set out in paragraph 17 below.

16. The National Evaluation of CSOs found that over half of CSOs were dealing with youth disorder on a daily basis. Again at a conservative estimate that this results in 15 minutes of police officer time saved per day, this is a significant saving of over 33,234 police officer hours currently (15mins per day x half number of 6,300 CSOs) – rising to a potential of 126,600 hours when the number of CSOs reaches 24,000. The potential number of police officer hours saved is very likely to increase with the introduction of standard powers which would ensure that all CSOs have the necessary powers to combat youth disorder.

17. The Evaluation also found that overall CSOs spend between 3 and 14% of their time dealing with incidents. Although again we must bear in mind that it is not necessarily the case that these incidents would have been attended by a police officer. On the other hand, we expect that 3% is too low, given qualitative information from CSOs (see paragraph 16 above). Nonetheless, using the 3-14% range of the current 6,300 CSOs, then there is a potential saving here of between 295104 - 1377155 officer hours per annum. This is equivalent to an extra 175-816 police officers. Equivalent figures for 24,000 CSOs are in the range of 667 – 3,109 extra officers.

18. This figure would also be very likely to rise with the introduction of standard powers for CSOs which would enable them to deal with more crimes and respond to more incidents such as dealing with youths and fireworks.

## Equity and Fairness

### *Stop and Search*

19. This proposal will result in more CSOs being designated with the power to stop and search under section 44(1) of the Terrorism Act 2000. There may be some concerns that increasing the number of CSOs authorised with this power may have a disproportionate impact on ethnic minority groups. Statistics for 2004 indicate that 91% of the population are White, 2.8% Black, 4.7% Asian and 1.2 Other.<sup>1</sup> Figures from 2004 show that in 2003/4, 70% of those stopped under section 44 of the Terrorism Act were White, 9% were Black and 12.5% Asian and 4.5%<sup>2</sup> Other. There is therefore an overrepresentation of ethnic minorities in the number of persons being stopped and searched.

20. There are a number of safeguards already in place to protect against any abuse of this power. The legislation provides that CSOs cannot exercise their power to stop and search under section 44 except in the company and under the supervision of a police constable and CSOs are also subject to the same reporting requirements as a constable exercising this power. Consequently they are required to fill in a stop and search form which includes information on the stopped person's ethnicity and is identifiable to the particular officer/CSO who has carried out the search. This information is analysed at force and national level and ensures any irregularities can be identified and traced to the individual involved. This power is already designated to CSOs in 36 police force areas and we do not expect that its extension to the other 7 forces would have a disproportionate impact on BME groups.

### *Impact on Crime and Fear of Crime*

21. Evidence shows that people from BME groups are more likely to be victims of crime, in particular crimes such as burglary and vehicle crime than other members of the population<sup>3</sup>. CSOs provide a high visibility reassuring presence on the streets. By ensuring that they are properly equipped to deal with issues that they encounter on patrol this proposal should help CSOs to act as a deterrent to crime in their areas and help impact positively on the fear of crime. A study of the impact of CSOs in Leeds city centre showed that over 12 months theft of vehicles fell 49%, theft from a vehicle by 33% and vehicles interference fell by 60% in the areas where CSOs were deployed. It is likely that increased powers will increase the impact of CSOs and therefore is likely to have a positive impact on BME groups who are more likely to be victims of crime.

22. People from BME groups are also more likely to say they are afraid of crime than their white counterparts.<sup>4</sup> By enhancing public understanding of

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<sup>1</sup> Section 95 Statistics on Race and the Criminal Justice System - 2004

<sup>2</sup> Section 95 Statistics on Race and the Criminal Justice System - 2004

<sup>3</sup> Section 95 Statistics on Race and the Criminal Justice System 2004

<sup>4</sup> Commission for Racial Equality – Statistics: Criminal Justice

the powers of CSOs this proposal may have a positive impact on BME groups fear of crime by increasing the confidence they have in CSOs ability to deal with issues and enhance community safety. In addition BME groups are well represented amongst CSOs accounting for over 14% nationally which may also have a positive impact on BME groups. This policy would therefore give us the opportunity to promote fairness, equality and cohesion in line with our obligations under the Race Relations (Amendment) Act 2000.

### *Gender*

23. Women are well represented among CSOs accounting for 42% of the workforce. As discussed above, the proposal to establish a set of standard powers will result in CSOs in some areas being designated with more powers than they currently have. There is a possibility that this will affect the perception of the CSO role and that, in particular, it will result in CSOs being viewed as having more of an enforcement role than they do currently. Research has shown that 18% of CSOs joined because the role and working culture was more appealing than the role of a police officer. A higher proportion of women than men were attracted to the role for this reason (23%:16%).<sup>5</sup> This indirect evidence suggests that women are more attracted to the non-enforcement side of the CSO role and there is a chance therefore that this proposal could have a negative impact on the number of women CSOs.

24. For this reason a statistical analysis was carried out to see if there was any correlation between the numbers of female CSOs in a police force and the number of powers designated in that force. The results returned showed that there was no statistically significant correlation between the two. There was also no evidence that forces where they had designated the power to detain had fewer than average numbers of women or larger than the average numbers of men in their workforce. For this reason it can be concluded that this proposal will not have a negative impact on women in this regard. However, as the power to detain has only been available for 10 months and we do not have current recruitment figures it will be important to monitor these figures in the future (see below).

25. As two fifths of CSOs joined because they saw the role as a stepping stone to becoming a police officer any impact in the number of women CSOs could impact negatively on the number of women constables. However, in addition to the evidence that suggest no correlation between women and powers, men were significantly more likely than women to have taken the post of CSO as a stepping stone to becoming a regular officer and it is also likely that those women inclined to move from being a CSO into the regular police force will not be deterred from becoming CSOs by the introduction of a standard set of powers.

26. This policy has been assessed as having a nil impact on disabled groups.

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<sup>5</sup> Home Office – RDS National Evaluation of CSOs

### **Enforcement and Sanctions**

27. This measure will be enforced through an enabling power in primary legislation. The Secretary of State will then set out in regulations a list of powers that all CSOs will have.

### **Consultation**

28. The proposal to establish a set of standard powers for CSOs was consulted on in a formal consultation paper 'Standard powers for community support officers and a framework for the future development of powers' published in August 2005. The consultation was open for a period of 2 months and a wide variety of stakeholders, including organisations representing BME groups were consulted as part of this process.<sup>6</sup> Over 80 responses were received to the consultation with a clear majority in favour of standardising CSO powers. A summary of responses will be published in January 2006.

### **Monitoring and Evaluation**

29. The effectiveness of the policy will be monitored through changes in public perception towards CSOs, increased effectiveness of CSOs on the ground and through feedback from CSOs themselves. The race impact will also be monitored through the above although the exercise of the 'stop and search' powers will also be subject to the monitoring arrangements outlined at paragraph 15. Statistics on numbers of CSOs are collated quarterly by the Home Office Research section and include information on numbers of male and female CSOs. Through these regular reporting mechanisms it will be possible to monitor the numbers of female staff and enable us to take action, as necessary.

### **Summary and Recommendation**

30. Option 3 addresses the issues that have been identified and need to be resolved without incurring the unnecessary costs associated with Option 2. Option 1 - Do nothing is not an acceptable alternative. Establishing a set of standard powers should help clarify the role and powers of CSOs in the public's mind and ensure that they have sufficient powers to play a full role in neighbourhood policing and can deal with more incidences of anti-social behaviour and low level crime without recourse to a police officer.

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<sup>6</sup> Groups consulted included; Board of Deputies of British Jews, Ethnic Minority Foundation, Consortium of Bengali Associations and Muslim Council of Great Britain.

**Ministerial Declaration**

31. I have read the regulatory impact assessment and I am satisfied that the benefits justify the costs

Signed

11 January 2006

Rt. Hon. Hazel Blears MP, Minister of State for Crime Reduction, Policing, Community Safety and Counter Terrorism.

**Contact**

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## Powers included in the standard set

POWER	RELEVANT LEGISLATION
<b>ENVIROMENTAL POWERS</b>	
<b>Power to issue FPNs for dog fouling</b> Power of an authorised officer of a local authority to give a notice under <u>section 4</u> of the Dogs (Fouling of Land) Act 1996.	Paragraph 1(2)(c) of Schedule 4 to the Police Reform Act 2002.
<b>Power to issue FPN for littering</b> Power of an authorised officer of a litter authority to give a notice under <u>section 88</u> of the Environmental Protection Act 1990.	Paragraph 1(2)(d) of Schedule 4 to the Police Reform Act 2002
<b>Power to issue FPN graffiti/fly-posting</b> Power of an authorised officer of a local authority to give a notice under <u>section 43(1)</u> of the Anti-social Behaviour Act 2003.	Paragraph 1(2)(ca) of Schedule 4 to the Police Reform Act 2002 (inserted by section 46 of the Anti-Social Behaviour Act 2003)
<b>Power to remove abandoned vehicles</b> under regulations made under section 99 of the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984	Paragraph 10 of Schedule 4 to the Police Reform Act 2002
<b>TRANSPORT POWERS</b>	
<b>Power to issue FPN for cycling on pavement</b> Power of a constable in uniform to give a person a fixed penalty notice under <u>section 54</u> of the Road Traffic Offenders Act 1988 in respect of an offence under <u>section 72</u> of the Highway Act 1835 (riding on a footway) committed by cycling.	Paragraph 1(2)(b) of Schedule 4 to the Police Reform Act 2002
<b>Power to stop cycles:</b> Powers of a constable in uniform to stop a cycle under section 163(2) of the Road Traffic Act 1988 when a CSO has reason to believe that a person has committed the offence of riding on a footpath.	Paragraph 11A of Schedule 4 to the Police Reform Act 2002 (inserted by section 89(3) of the Anti-Social Behaviour Act 2003)
<b>Power to stop vehicles for testing, power to escort abnormal loads and power to carry out road checks</b>	Paragraph 11 of Schedule 4 to the Police Reform Act 2002. Paragraph 12 of Schedule 4 to the Police Reform Act 2002 Paragraph 13 of Schedule 4 to the Police Reform Act 2002
<b>Power to require name and address for road traffic offences:</b> The Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005 allows CSOs to be designated with the power to require the name and address of a driver or pedestrian who fails to follow the directions of a community support officer or police officer.	Paragraph 3A of Schedule 4 to the Police Reform Act 2002 (inserted by paragraph 6 of Schedule 8 to the Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005).
<b>Power to direct traffic and to place traffic signs</b>	Paragraph 11B of Schedule 4 to the Police Reform Act 2002 (inserted by paragraph 10 of Schedule 8 to the Serious Organised Crime and Police Bill & Paragraph 13A of Schedule 4 to the Police Reform Act 2002 (inserted by paragraph 11 of the Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005).)
<b>Power to issue PND for throwing fireworks and trespassing on a railway and throwing stones on a railway.</b>	S80 of the Explosives Act 1875, s55 & s56 of British Transport Commission Act 1949
<b>Power to seize vehicles used to cause alarm:</b> Power to stop and seize a vehicle which a CSO has reason to believe is being used in a manner which contravenes sections 3 or 34 of	Paragraph 9 of Schedule 4 to the Police Reform Act 2002

the Road Traffic Act 1988 under section 59 of the Police Reform Act 2002.	
<b>ALCOHOL &amp; TOBACCO POWERS</b>	
<b>Limited power to enter licensed premises:</b> The Serious Organised Crime and Police Bill allows CSOs to be designated with a power to enter licensed premises under section 180 of the Licensing Act 2003 for the purposes of investigating relevant licensing offences.	Paragraph 8A of Schedule 4 to the Police Reform Act 2002 (inserted by paragraph 9 of Schedule 8 to the Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005).
<b>Power to require persons drinking in designated area to surrender alcohol</b> Power to require a person whom a CSO reasonably believes is, or has been, consuming alcohol in a designated public place or intends to do so, to not consume that alcohol and to surrender any alcohol or container for alcohol. Power to dispose of alcohol surrendered.	Paragraph 5 of Schedule 4 to the Police Reform Act 2002
<b>Power to require persons aged under 18 to surrender alcohol:</b> Power to require a person who he reasonably believes is aged under 18 or is or has been supplying alcohol to a person aged under 18 to surrender any alcohol in his possession and to give their name and address. Power to require such a person to surrender sealed containers of alcohol if the CSO has reason to believe that the person is or has been consuming or intends to consume alcohol. Power to dispose of alcohol surrendered.	Paragraph 6 of Schedule 4 to the Police Reform Act 2002
<b>Power to search for alcohol and tobacco:</b> Where a person has failed to comply with a requirement under paragraph 5 or 6 or has failed to allow a CSO to seize tobacco under paragraph 7 of Schedule 4 to the Police Reform Act 2002 and a CSO reasonably believes that the person is in possession of alcohol or tobacco then a CSO may search them for it and dispose of anything found.	Paragraph 7A of Schedule 4 to the Police Reform Act 2002 (inserted by paragraph 8 of Schedule 8 of the Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005).
<b>Power to seize tobacco from a person aged under 16 and to dispose of that tobacco.</b>	Paragraph 7 of Schedule 4 to the Police Reform Act 2002
<b>Power to seize drugs and require name and address for possession of drugs:</b> The Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005 allows CSOs to be designated with a power seize unconcealed drugs or drugs found when searching for alcohol, tobacco or dangerous items. The CSO must retain the drugs until a constable instructs them what to do with it.	Paragraphs 7B and 7C of Schedule 4 to the Police Reform Act 2002 (inserted by paragraph 8 of Schedule 8 to the Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005).
<b>Power to issue PNDs for:</b> sale of alcohol to a person under 18; purchase of alcohol for person under 18; delivery of alcohol to person under 18; drinking in designated area; consumption of alcohol by person under 18 or allowing such consumption; buying or attempting to buy alcohol by a person under 18 and sells or attempts to sell alcohol to a person who is drunk.	s146, s149(3),s151, s150(1) Licensing Act 2003, s149(1), s141 Licensing Act 2003 & s12 Criminal Justice & Police Act 2001
<b>POWERS TO TACKLE ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR</b>	

<b>Power to require name and address for anti-social behaviour:</b> Power of a constable in uniform under section 50 of the Police Reform Act 2002 to require a person whom he has reason to believe to have been acting, or to be acting, in an anti-social manner to give his name and address.	Paragraph 3 of Schedule 4 to the Police Reform Act 2002 (Paragraph 3(10) of Schedule 8 to the Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005).
<b>Power to deal with begging:</b> The Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005 makes offences under sections 3 and 4 of the Vagrancy Act 1824 into relevant offences. It also gives CSOs a power to detain a person who they have required to stop committing an offence under sections 3 and 4 of the Vagrancy Act and who has failed to comply with the requirement.	Paragraphs 2(6)(ac) and 2(3B) of Schedule 4 to the Police Reform Act 2002 (see paragraphs 3(4), 3(5), 3(6) and 3(7) of Schedule 8 to the Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005).
<b>Power to issue PND for breach of fireworks curfew; possession of a category 4 firework; possession by a persons under 18 of an adult firework; supply of excessively load firework</b>	Fireworks Regulations 2004 under s11 of the Fireworks Act 2003
<b>ENFORCEMENT POWERS</b>	
<b>Power to require name and address for relevant offences</b> Power to require the name and address of a person whom a CSO has reason to believe has committed a relevant offence (Relevant offences are defined under subparagraph 2(6) of Schedule 4 of the Police Reform Act).	Paragraph 1A of Schedule 4 to the Police Reform Act 2002 (inserted by paragraph 2 of Schedule 8 to the Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005).
<b>Power to detain:</b> Power to detain a person whom a CSO has reason to believe has committed a relevant offence who fails to comply with a requirement to give name and address or who gives an answer which the CSO reasonably suspects to be false or inaccurate for up to 30 minutes or until the arrival of a police officer (or to accompany that person to a police station if he or she elects to do so on request).	Paragraph 2 of Schedule 4 to the Police Reform Act 2002. (Paragraph 3(2) of Schedule 8 to the Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005.)
<b>Power to photograph persons away from a police station:</b> The Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005 enables CSOs to be designated with the power to photograph a person who has been arrested, detained or given a fixed penalty notice away from the police station.	Paragraph 15ZA of Schedule 4 to the Police Reform Act 2002 (inserted by paragraph 12 of Schedule 8 to the Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005).
<b>SECURITY POWERS</b>	
<b>Power to enter and search any premises for purposes of saving life and limb or preventing damage to property</b>	Paragraph 8 of Schedule 4 to the Police Reform Act 2002
<b>Power to stop and search in authorised areas:</b> Powers under the Terrorism Act 2000 in authorised areas to stop and search vehicles and pedestrians when in the company and under the supervision of a constable.	Paragraph 15 of Schedule 4 to the Police Reform Act 2002
<b>Power to enforce cordoned areas:</b> under section 36 of the Terrorism Act 2000	Paragraph 14 of Schedule 4 to the Police Reform Act 2002

## Powers not included in the set of standard powers

ENFORCEMENT POWERS	
<p><b>Power to enforce byelaws:</b> The Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005 provides that offences committed under relevant byelaws are relevant offences under paragraph 2(6) of Schedule 4 of the Police Reform Act 2002. A relevant byelaw is a byelaw from a list of byelaws that has been agreed between a chief constable and a relevant byelaw-making body.</p>	<p>Paragraphs 1A(3), 2(3A), 2(6)(ad), 2(6B), 2(6C), 2(6D), 2(6E), 2(6F) of Schedule 4 to the Police Reform Act 2002 (see paragraphs 2, 3(4), 3(7) and 3(8) of Schedule 8 to the Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005).</p>
<p><b>Power to search detained persons for dangerous items or items that could be used to assist escape:</b> Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005 allows CSOs to be designated with the same powers as a constable under section 32 of PACE to search detained persons for anything that could be used to cause physical injury or to assist escape.</p>	<p>Paragraph 2A of Schedule 4 to the Police Reform Act 2002 (inserted by paragraph 4 of Schedule 8 to the Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005).</p>
<p><b>Power to use reasonable force to prevent a detained person making off:</b> either when waiting for the arrival of a constable or when accompanying a detained person to a police station.</p>	<p>Paragraph 4 of Schedule 4 to the Police Reform Act 2002</p>
<p><b>Power to use reasonable force to transfer control of detained persons:</b> Paragraph 2(4A) of Schedule 4 to the Police Reform Act 2002 places a duty on CSOs to remain with a police officer when transferring a detained person to his or her custody until the police officer has the person under control. Paragraph 2(4B) places a CSO accompanying a detained person to a police station under a duty to remain at the police station until the detained person is under control.</p>	<p>Paragraphs 2(4A), 2(4B), 4ZA and 4ZB of Schedule 4 to the Police Reform Act 2002 (see paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 of Schedule 9 to the Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005).</p>
<p><b>Power to remove children in contravention of curfew notices to their place of residence:</b> Power to remove a child to their place of residence if the CSO has reason to believe that the child is in contravention of a curfew notice under subsections 15(1), (2) and (3) of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998.</p>	<p>Paragraph 4B of Schedule 4 to the Police Reform Act 2002 (inserted by section 33 of the Anti-Social Behaviour Act 2003)</p>
<p><b>Power to issue FPN for truancy</b> Power of a constable to give a penalty notice under section 444A of the Education Act 1996.</p>	<p>Paragraph 1(2)(aa) of Schedule 4 to the Police Reform Act 2002 (inserted by section 23 of the Anti-Social Behaviour Act 2003).</p>
<p><i>Power to remove truants to a designated place: where a local authority designates premises to which young person or child may be removed under this section, Powers of a constable in uniform to remove a child or young person that they have reasonable cause to believe is absent from school without lawful authority, back to the school or to designated premises.</i></p>	<p><i>Section 16 of Crime and Disorder Act 1998</i></p> <p><u><i>Proposed New Power</i></u></p>
<p><b>Destroying or damaging property; causing</b></p>	<p>S1(1) of the Criminal Damage Act 1971, s5</p>

harassment, alarm or distress	Public Order Act 1986
Power to issue PND for wasting police time, giving false report, using public network communications in order to cause annoyance; knowingly giving false alarm to a person acting on behalf of a fire and rescue authority	S5 Criminal Law Act 1967, s127 (2) Communications Act 2003, s49 Fire and Rescue Act 2004
<b>POWERS TO TACKLE ANTI_SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR</b>	
Power to disperse groups and remove persons under 16 to their place of residence: Powers which, by virtue of an authorisation under <u>section 30</u> of the Anti-social Behaviour Act 2003, are conferred on a constable in uniform by section 30(3) to (6) of that Act (power to disperse groups and remove persons under 16 to their place of residence).	Paragraph 4A of Schedule 4 to the Police Reform Act 2002 (inserted by section 33 of the Anti-Social Behaviour 2003)
<b>ALCOHOL AND TOBACCO POWERS</b>	
Power to enforce certain licensing offences: The Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005 establishes a set of relevant licensing offences. These offences are sale of alcohol to a person who is drunk, obtaining alcohol for a person who is drunk, sale of alcohol to children, purchase of alcohol by or on behalf of children, consumption of alcohol by children and sending a child to obtain alcohol. Where these offences apply specifically to clubs they are not relevant licensing offences. CSOs may require name and address but may not detain for those relevant licensing offences that are most likely to be committed by license holders.	Paragraph 2(6A) of Schedule 4 to the Police Reform Act 2002 (see paragraphs 3(3) and 3(8) of Schedule 8 to the Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005).
Power to issue PND for drunk and disorderly behaviour; drunk in highway	S91 of the Criminal Justice Act 1967, s12 Licensing Act 1872