



Australian  
**BORDER FORCE**

**Official**

# **Operational Safety Order (2020)**

**Official**

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## 2. Glossary

Acronyms	
Australian Border Operations Centre	ABOC
Authorised Arms Issuing Officer	AAIO
Australian Border Force	ABF
<i>Australian Border Force Act 2015</i>	ABF Act
Australian Federal Police	AFP
Australian Public Service	APS
Basic Operational Safety Training	BOST
Border Force Officer	BFO
<i>Customs Act 1901</i>	Customs Act
<i>Customs Regulation 2015</i>	Customs Regulation
Integrity and Professional Standards	I&PS
Operational Safety Committee	OSC
Operational Safety Training Unit	OSTU
Personal Defence Equipment	PDE
Rules of Engagement	ROE

Term	Acronym (If Applicable)	Definition
ABF Accoutrements		Any approved firearm and other approved item of Personal Defence Equipment (PDE) and any other personal defence item endorsed by the Comptroller-General of Customs (Commissioner) or the Operational Safety Committee (OSC), including approved firearms, batons, handcuffs and other approved restraints, oleoresin capsicum spray, anti-ballistic protection, holsters, firearm accessories, ammunition, munitions and associated operational accessories.
ABF Armourer		A Border Force Officer (BFO) who has attained and maintains the appropriate qualifications for ABF weapons systems, which qualifies them through manufacturer approved training to service the weapons they are qualified in. These officers must be appointed as an ABF Armourer and are responsible for the servicing and repair of ABF approved firearms and PDE.
Actioned		In relation to a firearm means: the firearm has a round in the chamber. For <b>operational purposes</b> , the firearm must also have a fully loaded magazine seated into the magazine well.
Advanced Training Skills		Any training not delivered on the Basic Operational Safety Training (BOST) course or as skills enhancement, and includes specialist or task-specific training and tradecraft.
Appointment		Refers to the formal appointment of a BFO who has completed and continues to maintain currency in the required recognised training to one or more of the following positions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ABF Armourer;</li> <li>• Armoury Registrar or Deputy Registrar; or</li> <li>• Authorised Arms Issuing Officer (AAIO).</li> </ul>
Approved Firearm		Has the same meaning as 'approved firearm' under subsection 189A(5) of the <i>Customs Act 1901</i> (Customs Act) and means a firearm of a kind declared by regulation 119 of the <i>Customs Regulation 2015</i> (Customs Regulation) to be an approved firearm for the purpose of subsection 189A(5) of the Customs Act.

Approved item of Personal Defence Equipment	PDE	Has the same meaning as ‘approved item of PDE’ under subsection 189A(5) of the Customs Act - an extendable baton, oleoresin capsicum spray, or anti-ballistic clothing. It also includes any other item that is declared by the Customs Regulation to be an approved item of PDE for the purposes of section 189A of the Customs Act. Note: at time of writing there are no items listed in the Customs Regulation.
Approved Restraints		Restraints approved by the OSC, used to restrict a person’s movement or actions.
Anti-Ballistic Clothing		Approved clothing or equipment designed to provide BFOs with protection from ballistic threats.
Armoury		An approved secure storage facility used to safely store weapons, ammunition, dangerous goods, PDE or other restricted items and includes those based on vessels. Refer to Departmental policy for further details.
Armoury Registrar	Registrar	A BFO who has completed the necessary training and is appointed by the Comptroller-General of Customs or their authorised representative.
Australian Border Operations Centre	ABOC	Is a centralised and unified operations centre, providing a single source of situational awareness on ABF operations. The ABOC is also the primary point of contact for partner agencies and stakeholders engaging with the ABF.
Authorised Arms Issuing Officer	AAIO	Has the same meaning as ‘authorised arms issuing officer’ under subsection 189A(5) of the Customs Act – an officer of Customs authorised under section 189A(6) of the Customs Act to exercise powers or is appointed to perform the functions of an ‘authorised arms issuing officer’ under section 189A of the Customs Act. (The term encompasses the previous references to a Customs Arms Issuing Officer and Marine Arms Issuing Officer).
Authorised Representative		For the purposes of the OSO - Assistant Commissioner or above is an authorised representative/delegate of the Comptroller-General of Customs (Commissioner).
assetDNA		The approved asset management system used by the ABF to maintain accountability and tracking of ABF armoury assets.
Baton		An approved impact weapon.
Border Force Officer	BFO	An APS employee of the Department who is a sworn or affirmed officer of the ABF and performing duties within the ABF. Border Force Officers are officers of Customs as defined in the Customs Act and officers as defined in the <i>Migration Act 1958</i> .
Chemical Munition		An approved substance, namely oleoresin capsicum, discharged from an approved delivery mechanism that delivers a chemical in liquid, foam or gas to achieve subject control.
Child/Young Person		A person who is under the age of 18 years.
Commander		An APS employee of the Department who has attained the rank of Commander (SES Band 1).
Compliant Escort		The escort of a person who is detained or under arrest, including application of a holding technique that does not induce pain where it is reasonably necessary and the person voluntarily complies, and without the requirement for any other use of force or threat of force, including verbal, to achieve the person’s compliance. If, during or after applying an escort hold, a person physically or verbally resists a BFO’s directions or is injured, the incident is no longer a compliant escort.
Compliant Handcuffing		The application of handcuffs or approved restraints to a person where the person complies with verbal commands for the application of the handcuffs or restraints without the requirement for any other use of force or threat of force. If, during or after being compliantly

		handcuffed a person physically or verbally resists a BFO's directions or is injured, the incident is no longer a compliant handcuffing.
Compliant Search		A search conducted on a person who is complying with directions, not offering resistance and without the requirement for any other use of force or threat of force (excluding compliant handcuffing), including verbal, to achieve the person's compliance. If, during or after applying a compliant search, a person physically or verbally resists a BFO's directions or is injured, the incident is no longer a compliant search.
Comptroller-General of Customs		A person appointed under section 11 of the ABF Act as the ABF Commissioner is also Comptroller-General of Customs.
Critical Incident		An incident involving a BFO which has resulted in the death or serious injury of a person or other incident that a forward Commander considers could attract significant attention, interest or criticism and the public interest will be best served by investigating the matter in accordance with Departmental Governance.
Death or Serious Injury		<p>Death or serious injury resulting from or associated with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• discharge of an approved firearm by a BFO;</li> <li>• any other use of force by a BFO;</li> <li>• custody-related operations, which include where BFOs are attempting to detain a person;</li> <li>• persons in the process of escaping or attempting to escape from custody;</li> <li>• persons being in custody, whether in holding rooms, on board a vessel or otherwise, including where either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ there is suspicion on the part of any BFO;</li> <li>○ there is an allegation made by any person; or</li> <li>○ the circumstances indicate that any death or serious injury occurring subsequent to a period of ABF detention is because of that detention; or</li> </ul> </li> <li>• any other action or omission by a BFO in the course of their duties.</li> </ul>
Deck Mounted Weapon	DMW	A fixed machine gun deployed on an ABF vessel in support of maritime operations. It is not used as PDE and is only fired when physically fitted to the mount on a vessel.
Designated Use of Force Position		A BFO position which has been identified as requiring it to be occupied by an officer issued with a Use of Force Permit enabling authorisation under subsection 189A(7) of the Customs Act by the Comptroller-General of Customs, or their authorised representative, to use approved firearms and approved items of PDE.
Deputy Armoury Registrar		An officer appointed by the Armoury Registrar to assist with management of firearms and PDE assigned to their armoury.
Excessive Force		<p>Force beyond that which is considered reasonable and necessary in the circumstances of any particular incident, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• any force when none is needed;</li> <li>• more force than is needed; or</li> <li>• any force or level of force continuing after the necessity for it has ended.</li> </ul>
Fitness for Duty		A series of requirements including fitness, medical and psychological assessments to ensure that BFOs hold the appropriate qualifications (first aid, Operational Safety, Authorised Arms Issuing Officer, Armoury Registrar or Operational Safety Trainer) and are psychologically and physically suited to undertake certain tasks or fill a particular position or appointment.

Forward Commander		The senior officer in command of ABF resources and personnel at the scene of an event or incident.
Functional Fitness Assessment	FFA	The process used to assess fitness capability for BFOs seeking to participate in BOST or Use of Force Recertification.
Handcuffs		The implements used to restrain a person's hands approved by the Operational Safety Committee.
Lawful Custody		A person will be in lawful custody if they are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• under arrest;</li> <li>• detained;</li> <li>• restrained; or</li> <li>• in a place of detention.</li> </ul>
Load Bearing Vest – Land Based Officers		A lightweight, non-ballistic vest that may be used for stowing administrative items which has also been designed to integrate with PDE for officers who hold a current Use of Force Permit.
Load Bearing Vest – National Marine Unit		A lightweight, non-ballistic vest that may be used with ballistic plates for stowing PDE and other administrative items. To be used in conjunction with an approved personal floatation device for at sea activities.
Lethal Force		Force that is likely to cause death or serious injury.
Munitions		Approved ammunition, cartridges, or chemical canisters that can be discharged from an approved chemical weapon delivery system.
M2		A M2HBQCB MG = 12.7mm, Mark 2, heavy barrel, quick change barrel, machine gun.
Non-reportable Use of Force		Use of force (that is not reportable as an incident) performed as part of a BFO's operational duties and is an action which is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• verbal commands in the absence of any other use of force;</li> <li>• compliant escort (including to effect an arrest);</li> <li>• compliant handcuffing;</li> <li>• compliant search of a person; or</li> <li>• removing or breaking locks or similar devices on baggage/containers.</li> </ul>
Officer Authorised to Carry Arms		A BFO authorised by the Comptroller-General of Customs or their authorised representative under subsection 189A(7) of the Customs Act to use approved firearms and approved items of PDE issued by an AAIO.
Officer in Charge	OIC	The most senior officer taking command at an incident or the officer in charge of an operation.
Officer of Customs		Has the same meaning as 'officer of Customs' under section 4 of the Customs Act.
Operational Safety Committee	OSC	The ABF advisory body for operational safety and Use of Force policy, training, equipment and administration and related issues. The OSC performs functions in accordance with the OSC Terms of Reference.
Operational Safety Committee Chair		An ABF Commander performing the role of Chair as described within the OSC Terms of Reference. The OSC Chair is accountable to an ABF Assistant Commissioner and the Operational Requirements Group (SLG) for the activities of the OSC.
Operational Safety Qualification	OSQ	The operational safety qualification issued under this Order, on successful completion of BOST, which requires annual recertification. Holding the OSQ is a pre-requisite for authorisation to be issued with a Use of Force Permit. With further training and assessment, OSQ will be extended to include additional weapons platforms an officer is required and authorised to carry.
Operational Safety Trainer	OST	A person qualified to train and assess BFOs in operational safety, in accordance with this Order.



Operational Safety Trainer Qualifier Program	OSTQP	An endorsed training program that qualifies a BFO as an OST.
Parent Agency		The agency that a seconded officer normally works for.
Personal Issue		The approved items of PDE and approved firearm, individually issued to a BFO for the safe exercise of powers in the performance of their duty.
Place of Detention		An Immigration Detention Centre, a prison or remand centre of the Commonwealth, a State or Territory, a police station or watch house or a vessel.
Prescribed Range		A live firing range that accords with Departmental policy concerning range regulations.
Reasonable Force		The minimum amount of force necessary and reasonable in the circumstances of a particular incident.
Recertification of Operational Safety Qualification	Recertification	Undertaking revision of knowledge, skills and tactics from the BOST course, then completing the associated assessments. Successful completion results in the BFO having their operational safety qualification recertified and Use of Force Permit authorised for a further 12 month period. A BFO will attend a Recertification OSQ Course annually, in order to maintain their operational safety qualification.
Revocation		The permanent removal of a BFO's Use of Force Permit or appointment authorities and includes the cancellation of all armoury access privileges.
Strategic Command Group	SCG	The most senior governance body in the Australian Border Force (ABF); chaired by the Commissioner.
Serious Injury		Types of injuries which, by their nature, are likely to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• be life threatening;</li> <li>• require emergency admission to a hospital and significant medical treatment;</li> <li>• result in permanent impairment or long term rehabilitation; or</li> <li>• constitute grievous bodily harm.</li> </ul>
Skills Enhancement Training		Delivery of training to upgrade existing skills of BFOs who hold a current OSQ and Use of Force Permit.
Skills Maintenance Training		Revision and/or application of knowledge, skills and/or tactics under the supervision of a full-time or part-time OST. An OST can only provide Skills Maintenance Training within the scope of their appointment, or if the OST is from another Law Enforcement Agency, within a formally agreed scope of practice endorsed by the OSC. Skills Maintenance training has previously been referred to as 'continuation training'.
Special Operations Safety Committee	SOSC	The ABF advisory body for Special Operations policy, training, equipment, administration and related issues. The SOSC is a sub-committee of the Operational Safety Committee (OSC) and is subject to the terms of reference of the OSC.
Supervisor		A person who supervises a person, regardless of rank.
Surge		A reserve capability of operational safety qualified BFOs, who may not currently occupy a designated Use of Force position but who are able to be deployed operationally in a use of force designated role if extra personnel are required. All surge officers must maintain the fitness for duty requirements.
Suspension		The short term removal of Use of Force Permit or appointment authorities and may include the removal of armoury access privileges.
Temporary Access Restriction	TAR	The temporary removal of Use of Force Permit or appointment authorities and may include the removal of armoury access



		privileges. Differs from a Suspension in that applicable allowances are not ceased during a TAR.
Unauthorised Absence		Is when an employee fails to present at their designated place of work without having previously had leave approved, or does not contact an appropriate supervisor to report their reason for absence.
Unauthorised Discharge		Discharging an approved firearm, whether or not used to deploy less lethal munitions, contrary to this Order. This includes unintentional discharge. This excludes any accidental discharge where a BFO is training under the supervision of an operational safety trainer and the discharge occurs downrange without endangering any person.
Use of Force	Use of Force	Any situation where officers use physical force or other approved techniques, including a firearm and/or PDE in the exercise of powers, or to respond to an actual or perceived threat, including but not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• verbal commands used to gain compliance;</li> <li>• any physical interaction with a person in the exercise of their duties;</li> <li>• approved restraints as a security/transportation procedure of a person in custody; and</li> <li>• force to enter a building, vehicle, vessel, or other secured area to search, recover or seize, where there is no application of force against a person.</li> </ul>
Use of Force Permit		A permit that is issued to an officer after successful completion of operational safety training and the officer has been authorised under subsection 189A(7) of the Customs Act by the Comptroller-General of Customs (Commissioner), or their representative, to use approved firearms and approved items of PDE.
Vulnerable Person		An individual who, because of any condition or circumstances, has a reduced capacity to look after or manage their own interests. Whether a person is vulnerable can depend on both the situation and resilience of the individual concerned.

### 3. Introduction

- 3.1 This Order sets out the ABF operational safety and use of force practice, reporting, training, assessment, qualification and administration requirements.
- 3.2 This Order gives effect to the policy of the ABF for the use of reasonable force and its implementation. It is designed to ensure that BFOs effectively manage the response to conflict or potential conflict situations using the ABF Use of Force Model and Operational Safety Principles stipulated within the Order.
- 3.3 This Order specifically applies to BFOs whose roles and duties require them to exercise statutory powers, or anything that is reasonably incidental to that statutory power, which may require:
- a) use, or potential use of force, including self-defence and defence of others;
  - b) management of operations and incidents that involve operational safety and the potential or actual use of force;
  - c) possession, use or storage of approved firearms and approved items of Personal Defence Equipment (PDE);
  - d) training or qualifying persons in use of force and operational safety; or
  - e) monitoring and reporting on use of force.

- 3.4 This Order also applies to BFOs and a supervisor of BFOs, who have an operational safety qualification and Use of Force Permit.
- 3.5 This Order does not apply to contracted immigration detention service providers who are designated as Authorised Officers under the *Migration Act 1958*.
- 3.6 This Order must be read in conjunction with all relevant legislation, the operational safety policy, procedure and associated governance
- 3.7 Where a list is used, the word 'and' is implied unless expressly stated otherwise.

## 4. Disclosure

- 4.1 This *Operational Safety Order (2020)* (the Order), replaces the Operational Safety Order 2015. The Order may be referred to as the Operational Safety Order (2020), the Commissioner's Order or the Order.
- 4.2 This Order is marked for **Official** use only and intended for internal ABF use.
- 4.3 Disclosing any content must comply with Commonwealth law and the *Australian Border Force Act 2015* (Cth) (ABF Act) and information management policy.

## 5. Order Framework

### 5.1. Use of Force in the Exercise of Statutory Powers

- 5.1.1 This Order is made under the *Comptroller-General of Customs (Operational Safety) Directions 2020* and under subsection 189A(2) of the *Customs Act*. Subsection 189A(2), provides that the Comptroller-General of Customs may give directions relating to the deployment of approved firearms and other approved items of personal defence equipment (PDE).
- 5.1.2 Section 11(3) of the ABF Act states that while a person holds the office of the ABF Commissioner, the person is also the Comptroller-General of Customs. Throughout this Order, any reference to the Commissioner is a reference to the Comptroller-General of Customs, and vice versa.
- 5.1.3 Section 189A(1)(a) of the Customs Act provides that an Authorised Arms Issuing Officer (AAIO) may issue approved firearms and other approved items of PDE to officers authorised to carry arms, **for the purpose of enabling the safe exercise, by such officers, of powers conferred on them under the Customs Act or any other Act.**
- 5.1.4 'Any other Act' includes, but is not limited to, the *Migration Act 1958 (Cth)* (Migration), the *Maritime Powers Act 2013* and the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*.
- 5.1.5 Section 189A(7) provides that an officer of Customs may be authorised in writing to use approved firearms and approved items of PDE for the purpose in paragraph 189A(1)(a) by the Comptroller-General of Customs or their authorised delegate.
- 5.1.6 An *officer* in section 189A refers to an '*officer of Customs*' and is defined in section 4 of the Customs Act and includes (among others):
  - a) the Secretary of the Department of Home Affairs (Home Affairs or the Department);

- b) the Comptroller-General of Customs (Commissioner);
- c) an APS employee in the Department; or
- d) a person authorised to exercise all (or specified) powers and perform all (or specified) functions of an officer.

- 5.1.7 All officers/employees in the ABF, or Departmental employees whose duties may involve operational safety or the use of force (including lethal force), are in a position of privilege and great responsibility and are required to adhere to the Order and any associated policies and procedures.
- 5.1.8 The meaning of 'powers' in section 189A of the Customs Act is not restricted to powers which expressly authorise the use of force. Accordingly, approved firearms and approved items of PDE may be issued for the purpose of the safe exercise of any power conferred on an officer of Customs under statute.
- 5.1.9 Approved firearms and approved accoutrements may be issued where the officer is about to perform a role in which it is foreseeable that the firearm or PDE may be required to safely exercise a statutory power. However, these circumstances are limited and the policy guidance must be strictly adhered to.

## 5.2 Self-Defence

- 5.2.1 If a BFO is exercising a statutory power, the BFO would be authorised to use such force as is reasonably necessary to defend themselves or another person in those circumstances. An act in self-defence is applicable whether a BFO is the holder of a Use of Force Permit, or has received any other level of use of force training or not.
- 5.2.2 In circumstances where a BFO is not exercising a statutory power, the use of force will not be authorised.
- 5.2.3 Where use of force is not authorised, there may be circumstances in which an officer may make a personal choice to use force in self-defence. This is not required or expected of officers. It is available to any **private** individual, including officers.
- 5.2.4 For further information regarding self-defence refer to the *Operational Safety Policy Statement*.

## 6. Governance

### 6.1 Operational Safety Committee (OSC)

- 6.1.1 The OSC is the governing body for all operational safety training, administration and policy issues. The OSC is the primary source of advice for the ABF for operational safety and use of force policy, equipment suitability, procurement, training and administration. The OSC reports to the Strategic Command Group (SCG).
- 6.1.2 The OSC performs duties in accordance with the Order and the OSC terms of reference.

### 6.2 Special Operations Safety Committee (SOSC)

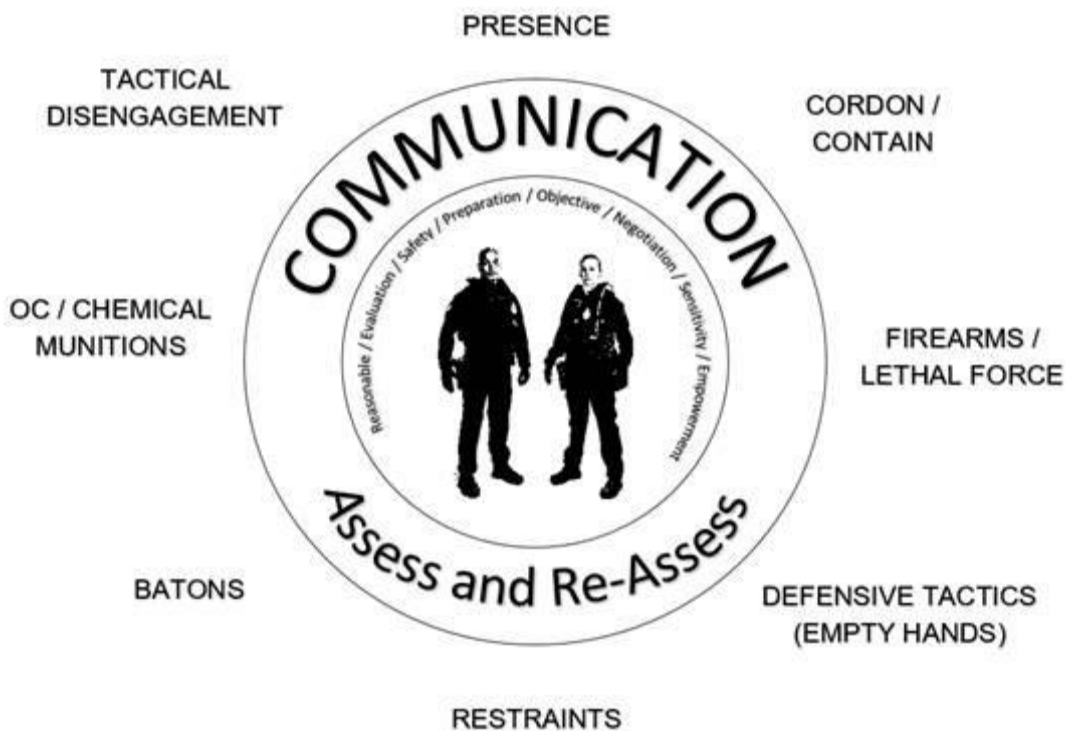
- 6.2.1 The SOSC is a sub-committee of the Operational Safety Committee (OSC) and is subject to the terms of reference of the OSC.

- 6.2.2 The purpose of the SOSC is to ensure that the responsibilities of the OSC can be conducted securely when there is need to compartmentalise sensitive information relating to the covert collection of information and evidence.
- 6.2.3 The SOSC will operate in accordance with a strict need to know basis.

## 7. ABF Operational Safety

### 7.1 Operational Safety Principles and Use of Force Model

- 7.1.1 Any use of force against another person by a BFO in the safe exercise of statutory powers must be in accordance with the Order.
- 7.1.2 Using de-escalation and reasonable force underpins all ABF conflict management strategies, training and the ABF's operational safety policy.
- 7.1.3 The operational safety principles of the ABF underpin the ABF Use of Force Model:



### 7.2 Operational Safety Principles

#### 7.2.1 REASONABLE

Any application of force must be reasonable, must be the minimum necessary and must be proportionate to the threat or resistance offered.

#### 7.2.2 EVALUATION

Prior intelligence gathering and evaluation may reduce the need for later use of force.  
Conduct risk assessments.

**7.2.3 SAFETY**

The primary consideration must be the safety of all persons involved.

**7.2.4 PREPARATION**

BFOs should prepare mentally and physically.

Planning is critical.

Consider limitations and parity/disparity.

**7.2.5 OBJECTIVES**

Objectives should be continually re-assessed.

Do not lose sight of aims and objectives merely because of conflict or confrontation.

**7.2.6 NEGOTIATION**

Negotiation is the preferred means of conflict management wherever possible.

Communication should be active and ongoing wherever possible.

Cordon and containment options are preferred wherever possible.

**7.2.7 SENSITIVITY**

Adoption of communication strategies.

Acceptance and accommodation of cultural diversity in interactions.

Sensitivity to the persons and issues involved.

**7.2.8 EMPOWERMENT**

Acceptance of responsibility and accountability.

Allocation of appropriate resources.

Effective command and control - assertive communication style.

**7.2.9 COMMUNICATION**

Communication should be active and ongoing wherever possible.

**7.2.10 ASSESS AND REASSESS**

The situation should be assessed and continually reassessed.

## 7.3 Use of Force

7.3.1 BFOs may use force in the exercise of statutory powers in accordance with relevant legislation and this Order for a range of purposes, including but not limited to:

- a) execution of warrants;
- b) effecting an arrest;
- c) restraining or detaining another person (including escorting a detainee);
- d) directing another person;
- e) performing a search of a person;
- f) entering or remaining on coasts, airports, ports, bays, harbours, lakes and rivers;

- g) removal of persons from a restricted area;
- h) boarding or detaining vessels; and
- i) Other circumstances where use of force is implicitly or explicitly authorised by statute.

While not a statutory power, force may be used at common law in circumstances where a BFO is defending themselves or another person. Refer to section - Self Defence.

- 7.3.2 The principles of negotiation and conflict de-escalation are always emphasised as the first consideration prior to using physical force. The safety of BFOs and members of the public is of paramount importance.
- 7.3.3 When effecting an arrest, restraining or detaining another person, a BFO must not:
- a) use more force, or subject the person to greater indignity, than is necessary and reasonable to:
    - i. make the arrest or to prevent the escape of the person after arrest; or
    - ii. restrain or detain the person; or
  - b) do anything that is likely to cause death or serious injury unless it is reasonably necessary to protect themselves or others from death or serious injury.
- 7.3.4 BFOs responsible for the supervision or management of an operation or incident that may involve use of force, must have regard to the Order and relevant supporting Departmental policy and procedures, particularly in relation to:
- a) incident command, control and coordination;
  - b) decision making;
  - c) risk management; and
  - d) work health and safety.
- 7.3.5 Where operational planning identifies a potential need to deploy with ABF Accoutrements, ABF operational risk management practices, policies and procedures must be used to assess and mitigate identified risks including:
- a) an approved formal risk assessment; and
  - b) operational activity must not occur without relevant approval.
- 7.3.6 Any risk treatment option requiring deployment with ABF Accoutrements, must occur in teams with two (2) or more BFOs who hold a Use of Force Permit to provide mutual support with two (2) or more BFOs carrying accoutrements.
- 7.3.7 The Order and associated policies and procedures will be implemented by:
- a) establishing and maintaining appropriate performance standards;
  - b) accrediting Operational Safety Trainers (OSTs) in accordance with the Order;
  - c) qualifying and re-qualifying BFOs in operational safety and use of force; and
  - d) maintaining appropriate reporting mechanisms and management structures for operational use of force, operational safety training, monitoring and improvement.
- 7.3.8 BFOs who fill a designated Use of Force position must maintain their operational safety qualification. The ABF will, within operational requirements, provide opportunities to maintain operational safety skills between recertification periods.
- 7.3.9 The ABF must ensure all BFOs who are required by the Order to maintain an operational safety qualification are trained appropriately, and in the case of specialist teams, to their requisite specialist qualification.

## 7.4 Use of Lethal Force

- 7.4.1 Lethal force is an option that must only be used when necessary and reasonable in the following circumstances:
- in self-defence from the imminent threat of death or serious injury; or
  - in defence of others against whom there is an imminent threat of death or serious injury and the response is necessary and reasonable; and
  - only when less extreme means are insufficient to achieve these objectives.
- 7.4.2 A BFO who considers using lethal force to be necessary and reasonable must:
- act appropriately and in proportion to the seriousness of the circumstances; and
  - minimise damage or injury to other people with a view to preserving human life.
- 7.4.3 BFOs who have used lethal force resulting in death or serious injury, or who are present at the time another BFO has used force, must ensure that, as soon as practicable, all necessary assistance and medical aid is rendered to any injured or affected person.
- 7.4.4 BFOs present at a location where lethal force resulting in death or serious injury has been used must secure the scene and ensure the applicable *Critical Incident Procedural Instruction* is complied with.
- 7.4.5 BFOs present at a location where lethal force resulting in death or serious injury has been used must secure and treat the area as a crime scene as per *Critical Incident Procedural Instruction*.
- 7.4.6 In the event of a lethal force incident or serious injury, there will be investigations required by the state or territory police and/or the coroner and Comcare as the WHS regulator.
- 7.4.7 Any incident involving use of lethal force must be reported in accordance with:
- the applicable *Critical Incident Procedural Instruction*;
  - the *Work Health and Safety Act 2011* (Cth);
  - the Work Health and Safety incident reporting requirements outlined in the *Work Health and Safety Incident Management and Reporting Procedural Instruction*; and
  - the Use of Force Reporting requirements of the Order.

## 7.5 Critical Incident Procedural Instruction

- 7.5.1 A critical incident means an incident involving a BFO, officer or person which has resulted in the death or serious injury of a person.
- 7.5.2 Critical incident procedures are specified by the *Critical Incident Procedural Instruction*.

## 7.6 Vulnerable Person

- 7.6.1 BFOs will interact with a diverse range of people while they perform duties across different operational domains. It is important that BFOs are aware that as part of this interaction they may encounter vulnerable person/s including children. Any use of force against a vulnerable person must be necessary and reasonable and in accordance with relevant statutory provisions, this Order and Departmental policy.



- 7.6.2 A vulnerable person is an individual who, because of any condition or circumstances, has reduced capacity to look after or manage their own interests. Whether a person is vulnerable can depend on both the situation and resilience of the individual concerned.
- 7.6.3 While it is not possible to provide an exhaustive list of persons who are vulnerable, the following categories of persons may be considered to be vulnerable:
- a) any minor, whether accompanied or not;
  - b) persons with physical disability or illness;
  - c) persons with mental disability or illness;
  - d) persons under the influence of alcohol or a drug;
  - e) persons who have been subjected to serious forms of psychological, physical or sexual violence or abuse;
  - f) persons seeking asylum;
  - g) victims of human trafficking;
  - h) persons whose English language abilities significantly impact the functional ability of the person in the circumstances; and
  - i) persons who have arrived in Australia under distressing circumstances or faced a distressing event upon arrival.
- 7.6.4 For further direction in relation to vulnerable persons, refer to Departmental *policy or procedure*.

## 7.7 Designated Use of Force Positions

- 7.7.1 Certain positions within the ABF are identified as designated Use of Force positions. BFOs in designated Use of Force positions deliver ABF functions in operating environments where it may be necessary to carry approved firearms and approved items of PDE in order to safely exercise the statutory powers conferred on those BFOs.
- 7.7.2 The purpose of designating positions as Use of Force is to ensure operational, procedural and training consistency and accountability for these positions. Designated Use of Force positions also have increased fitness for duty requirements.
- 7.7.3 In order to be appointed to a designated Use of Force position, a BFO must meet medical, fitness and psychological requirements, and be the holder of a valid Use of Force Permit.

## 7.8 Fitness for Duty

- 7.8.1 Certain roles and appointments identified within the ABF have specific 'fitness for duty' requirements. BFOs who hold these roles or appointments must maintain the specific requirements associated to the role/s. BFOs are responsible for tracking validity periods for each requirement to ensure they revalidate prior to the expiration date. The requirements for each assessment is outlined in the *policy or procedure*.
- 7.8.2 Fitness for duty requirements include:
- a) fitness assessment;
  - b) medical assessment;
  - c) psychological assessment;
  - d) first aid qualifications; and

- e) role specific qualifications (Operational Safety, AAIO, Registrar, OST).

## 7.9 Deploying with ABF Accoutrements

- 7.9.1 BFOs performing duties who hold the required qualifications, in consultation with their supervisor, are to adopt a risk-based approach to the deployment of ABF Accoutrements in relation to the safe exercise of statutory powers. The decision to deploy with accoutrements will be based on a safety assessment that considers:
  - a) the nature of the duties being performed by the BFO;
  - b) the potential threat related to those duties;
  - c) the security environment;
  - d) the location; and
  - e) the ongoing nature of the duty.
- 7.9.2 BFOs must only seek to be issued, carry and use accoutrements:
  - a) endorsed for the ABF by the OSC, as listed on the ABF Operational Safety Authorised Equipment Register; and
  - b) they are qualified and approved to carry and use in accordance with the Order; and
  - c) they meet and maintain the fitness for duty requirements appropriate to their designated position and/or appointment in accordance with the Order.
- 7.9.3 BFOs must only carry ABF Accoutrements:
  - a) in the performance of their duties as permitted by relevant legislation and governance;
  - b) in accordance with any specific restrictions as outlined in the Order, Departmental *policy or procedure* or by the OSC; and
  - c) in accordance with their operational safety qualification.
- 7.9.4 If required for operational purposes, BFOs may be issued with anti-ballistic clothing and do not require an operational safety qualification or use of force permit.
- 7.9.5 BFOs may qualify to use various types of ABF Accoutrements if required by their duties.
- 7.9.6 BFOs performing operational duties may, after the completion of a risk assessment, carry PDE without a firearm with the approval of their Superintendent, considering the nature and risk of their duties and operational environment.
- 7.9.7 BFOs who are issued with any ABF Accoutrement for operational purposes will not modify or alter any item in any way unless such modifications have been approved by the OSC.
- 7.9.8 All trials of operational safety equipment, either in the training or operational environment, must be approved by the OSC Chair prior to the commencement of the trial. The equipment must only be operated within the parameters of the trial.
- 7.9.9 The OSC Secretariat will maintain a register of all relevant details of any operational trials, including results and recommendations.

## 7.10 Issuing ABF Accoutrements

- 7.10.1 BFOs must only be issued with, or seek to be issued with, ABF Accoutrements if they are qualified and authorised to do so.

- 7.10.2 A BFO who is unaware of the current status of their operational safety qualification or Use of Force Permit must not seek entry to an armoury or seek to be issued with ABF Accoutrements.
- 7.10.3 It is the responsibility of a BFO to provide evidence to an AAIO that they are qualified, authorised to carry and use ABF Accoutrements, and are the holder of a current Use of Force Permit.
- 7.10.4 Prior to issuing any ABF Accoutrements, an AAIO must be satisfied the BFO is qualified and authorised to carry and use ABF Accoutrements and is the holder of a current Use of Force Permit.
- 7.10.5 Sections 7.10.3 and 7.10.4 above do not apply if the ABF Accoutrement is being used by a BFO whilst undertaking training under the direct supervision of an OST.
- 7.10.6 A BFO must disclose as soon as practicable if for any reason they do not meet the fitness for duty requirements or are no longer able to maintain the fitness for duty requirements.
- 7.10.7 A BFO must complete a Declarable Circumstances form and/or a Change of Health Circumstances Questionnaire and Declaration outlining the complete change of circumstances and submit the form and/or declaration as soon as practicable. If the officer is unable to complete these processes, their supervisor must do so on their behalf.
- 7.10.8 A BFO must not attempt to be issued with approved firearms or approved accoutrements if they are under the influence of alcohol or a drug and at the time of issue they meet all of the fitness for duty requirements and hold a valid and current Use of Force Permit in accordance with the Order.
- 7.10.9 A BFO must not seek or attempt to access an armoury or be issued with any ABF approved firearms or approved items of PDE, if they are not fit for duty.
- 7.10.10 Supervisors and/or an officer-in-charge of operational activity must prevent a BFO from seeking to be issued with ABF Accoutrements if they believe for any reason that a BFO is not fit for duty.
- 7.10.11 An AAIO must not issue ABF Accoutrements to a BFO if:
- a) they are not satisfied for any reason that the BFO is not fit for duty; or
  - b) if the BFO's supervisor or officer-in-charge of operational activity directs that ABF Accoutrements must not be issued to the relevant BFO.
- 7.10.12 BFOs must only handle, carry, use, store and transport ABF Accoutrements in accordance with:
- a) applicable Australian legislation;
  - b) the Order;
  - c) Departmental policies and procedures; and
  - d) their training and qualifications.
- 7.10.13 When the exercise of a statutory power will occur, or it is foreseeable that the exercise of a statutory power may be required, BFOs will adopt a risk-based approach to the carrying of ABF Accoutrements in consultation with a supervisor, unless:
- a) carriage is prohibited by law;
  - b) carriage is prohibited or not required in accordance with the provisions outlined in the Order; or
  - c) a variation is approved in accordance with the Order.

- 7.10.14 When carrying a firearm, a BFO must also carry their full range of ABF Accoutrements to ensure they have all tactical options available to them.
- 7.10.15 BFOs must carry ABF Accoutrements in an approved holster, attachment or pouch or attached to an approved accoutrement belt, load bearing vest, ballistic vest or other approved device.
- 7.10.16 For further direction in relation to ABF Accoutrements refer to the *policy or procedure* and associated procedural instructions.

## 7.11 Variations from the Order

- 7.11.1 BFOs must comply with the Order unless approval, in writing, has been granted to not comply (a variation), provided by the Commissioner or a Deputy Commissioner.
- 7.11.2 An application for a variation to the Order may be submitted by a BFO and must be submitted in writing. A single application may be submitted for multiple BFOs or a class of BFOs.
- 7.11.3 Where an application for a variation is made for a class of BFOs, the application will be submitted by the Commander Operational Readiness. A class application needs to clearly identify the class of BFOs the variation application applies to/will apply to. The class of BFOs does not need to exist at the time of application. The variation will only apply to the BFOs while they are a part of the class.
- 7.11.4 The Commander of a BFO who submits an application to vary from the Order, or Assistant Commissioner in respect to whom an application for a class of BFOs is made, must review and approve the application prior to submission, to determine whether it should proceed to consideration by the relevant Deputy Commissioner or the Commissioner.
- 7.11.5 If an application to vary from the Order proceeds to the Deputy Commissioner or the Commissioner for decision, they may approve the variation request in full or in part, amend the terms of the variation or reject the variation request. The Deputy Commissioner or the Commissioner must ensure the outcome of the variation request is recorded in writing on the variation.
- 7.11.6 In deciding whether to endorse an application to vary from the Order, the decision maker will consider the purpose of the variation and balance this against the potential risk to the BFO (or class of BFOs), the community and the ABF if the application is granted.
- 7.11.7 BFOs or classes of BFOs subject to an application to vary from the Order must continue to comply with the Order until approval in writing is provided for the variation requested.
- 7.11.8 BFOs or classes of BFOs must comply with the decision of the decision maker.
- 7.11.9 An approval for a variation is valid for a period not exceeding one year from or otherwise specified the date the application is approved.
- 7.11.10 The Commander of a BFO who receives approval for an application to vary from the Order or Assistant Commissioner in respect to whom an application for a class, must submit the approved application to the next OSC meeting for their review.
- 7.11.11 The OSC must review all applications to vary from the Order during their quarterly meetings.
- 7.11.12 The Commander of a BFO who receives approval for an application to vary from the Order or Assistant Commissioner in respect to whom an application for a class must monitor the efficacy of the variation during the approval period.

7.11.13 If a BFO who has received approval to vary from the Order, or their supervisor/Commander discovers any reason why the variation should not continue, the BFO must cease to operate under the variation immediately and report to the Deputy Commissioner and OSC.

7.11.14 . If a Commander Operational Readiness who has received approval to vary a class of BFOs from the Order, or their Assistant Commissioner, discovers any reason why the variation of the class should not continue, the Commander or their Assistant Commissioner must report to the Deputy Commissioner and OSC. The Assistant Commissioner who receives approval for an application to vary from the Order for a class of BFOs, must review the efficacy of the variation on the expiration of the approval period and report any relevant findings to the Deputy Commissioner and OSC.

## 7.12 Reportable Use of Force Incident

7.12.1 A reportable use of force incident means any situation (excluding approved training delivered by, or under instruction of an OST) where a BFO, performing ABF duties, uses:

- a) a firearm;
- b) a chemical munition;
- c) a baton;
- d) a restraint hold;
- e) strike, kick;
- f) non-compliant handcuffing; or
- g) force to enter a building, vehicle, vessel, or other secured area (including where a lock is broken) to search, seize, detain or arrest.

7.12.2 A reportable use of force incident in relation to a firearm or chemical munition, includes one or more of the following:

- a) drawing (other than a rifle or shotgun); or
- b) aiming; or
- c) striking; or
- d) discharging.

7.12.3 A reportable use of force incident, in relation to a baton, includes one or more of the following:

- a) drawing, in the defence or apprehension of violence, or
- b) raising with the intention to strike, or deter attack; or
- c) striking, or attempting to strike, a person with the baton.

7.12.4 A reportable use of force incident, in relation to handcuffs or restraints, means their application, to a non-compliant person to restrain a person's hands.

7.12.5 Verbal commands, in the absence of other use of force options, do not require a use of force report to be completed. The circumstances of each non-reportable use of force incident must be recorded in any relevant case management system and an official notebook or diary.

7.12.6 Where a BFO discharges a firearm, the officer will immediately report the incident in accordance with the applicable *Critical Incident Procedural Instruction*.

- 7.12.7 The supervisor of a BFO who receives a report in relation to the discharge of a firearm will, as soon as practicable, ensure that all directions stipulated by the applicable *Critical Incident Procedural Instruction* are actioned.
- 7.12.8 All reportable use of force incidents must be recorded on an ABF Use of Force Report, prior to ceasing duty on the day the incident occurred. A WHS incident report in easySAP must be lodged in the event of any injury or near miss.
- 7.12.9 The supervisor of a BFO who uses force must ensure that an ABF Use of Force Incident Report is submitted, consistent with the requirements of the Order and the Departmental *policy or procedure*.
- 7.12.10 Notwithstanding any specific provision in this order, when an officer uses force against another person, they shall ensure that any person affected by the use of force receives appropriate medical attention.
- 7.12.11 A Use of Force Report is not required when firearms and PDE are used during training for skills maintenance, skills enhancement or assessment purposes.
- 7.12.12 For further direction in relation to reporting use of force incidents refer to Departmental *policy or procedure*.

## 7.13 Use of Force Incidents Requiring Immediate Notification

- 7.13.1 Where the use of force incident results in death or serious injury to any person, the matter must be reported in accordance with relevant legislation, the Order, Departmental policy and to the relevant State or Territory police.
- 7.13.2 The Australian Border Operations Centre (ABOC), Commander Operational Readiness Branch (ORB), Integrity and Professional Standards (I&PS), and the BFO's Commander, must be notified immediately of any reportable use of force incident involving a BFO, where the incident results in:
  - a) death or serious injury to any person;
  - b) the discharge of munitions from an approved firearm against a person; or
  - c) any unauthorised discharge of:
    - i. a firearm; or
    - ii. chemical munition.
- 7.13.3 For further direction in relation to incidents of use of force requiring immediate notification refer to Departmental *policy or procedure*.

## 8. ABF Accoutrements

### 8.1 Firearms

- 8.1.1 A BFO must only use approved firearms lawfully and in accordance with the Order and Departmental *policy or procedure*. This includes during approved training delivered by, or under the instruction of, an OST.

- 8.1.3 A BFO must carry an approved rifle or shotgun in the following condition:

- a) if transporting the firearm in a vehicle, in the unloaded condition, locked in an approved pelican case;
- b) if travelling on an aircraft, in the unloaded condition and stored according to law and departmental policy/procedures;
- c) if patrolling in a vehicle, in the loaded condition; and
- d) if patrolling on foot, in the 'actioned' condition with the safety catch on 'SAFE'.

8.1.4 Before discharging an approved firearm, a BFO must first consider alternative courses of action in line with their training, including negotiation, withdrawal, and other use of force options.

8.1.5 BFOs may shoulder carry a rifle or shotgun with an approved sling whilst patrolling with the safety mechanism on 'SAFE'.

8.1.6 BFOs must only use munitions approved by the OSC.

## 8.2 Discharging Firearms – Lethal Munitions

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

8.2.3 When a BFO discharges a firearm against another person, the officer shall ensure the person receives, as soon as practicable, adequate medical attention.

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

8.2.5 An OST or authorised armourer may carry or discharge an approved firearm for which they are qualified to service, at a prescribed range, in accordance with their duties, in order to test the firearm.





### 8.3 Discharging Firearms – Deck Mounted Weapons (DMW)

[Redacted text block]

### 8.4 Discharging Firearms – Detector Dog Program

[Redacted text block]

### 8.5 Unauthorised/Negligent Discharge

- 8.5.1 Where an officer discharges a firearm in contravention of this Order, they must immediately report the discharge to their supervisor, Inspector or Superintendent, who must report the matter immediately to the Superintendent Operational Safety Training Unit and Integrity and Professional Standards Branch.
- 8.5.2 The officer's firearm must be immediately surrendered to an AAIO and sent for a safety check by an ABF appointed armourer. The officer's Use of Force permit must have a Temporary Access Restriction imposed immediately, pending the completion of a review of their competence in safe handling of the firearm.
- 8.5.3 Regardless of the severity of the circumstances, the officer must complete an incident report before the end of shift or work period. If the officer is injured and is unable to submit an Incident Report, the officer's supervisor must submit it on the officer's behalf.
- 8.5.4 Where the discharge exposed any person to a serious risk to their health or safety where no immediate treatment was required (as per s37 of the *Work Health and Safety Act 2011*), then it must also be reported to Comcare immediately.

- 8.5.5 Where the Superintendent OSTU receives a report under subsection 8.5.1, they shall determine if the matter is to be investigated and notify the Commander ORB of their decision. The process for investigating an unauthorised discharge will be determined as per the Department's integrity and professional standards framework.
- 8.5.6 Where an officer or another person is injured or dies due to an unauthorised discharge, including during training or practice, section 7.5 will apply.

## 8.6 Batons

- 8.6.1 BFOs must only use batons lawfully and in accordance with the Order and Departmental policy and procedures. Approved training delivered by, or under instruction of an OST, is considered to be in accordance with this Order.

[REDACTED]

- 8.6.4 When a BFO uses a baton against another person, the BFO must ensure the person receives, as soon as practicable, medical attention, where applicable.

## 8.7 Anti-ballistic Clothing

- 8.7.1 BFOs must only use approved anti-ballistic clothing lawfully and in accordance with this Order, Departmental policy and procedure and manufacturer's instructions.

## 8.8 Handcuffs and other Approved Restraints

- 8.8.1 A BFO must only apply approved handcuffs and other approved restraints to persons in lawful custody and in accordance with the Order and Departmental policies and procedures.
- 8.8.2 Approved training delivered by, or under instruction of an OST, is considered to be in accordance with this Order.
- 8.8.3 Only BFOs who have an operational safety qualification and Use of Force Permit are authorised to carry and apply handcuffs and other approved restraints.
- 8.8.4 Before applying handcuffs, a BFO must first consider whether the use of handcuffs, in the circumstance, is appropriate for the security and/or welfare of the officer/s and person/s.

8.8.5 Only BFOs who have an operational safety qualification and Use of Force Permit are authorised to maintain custody of a person who is handcuffed or restrained with other approved restraints.

## 8.9 Considerations

8.9.1 When deciding whether to use handcuffs on a person who is in lawful custody, an officer must consider whether the use of handcuffs is, in the circumstances, appropriate for the safe transportation, the welfare and/or security of the person or officer or another person. Considerations may include but are not limited to:

- a) whether the person in custody is violent, or believed to be violent, or their demeanour gives rise to the apprehension of violence;
- b) whether the person in custody has attempted, or is likely to attempt to escape;
- c) whether the person in custody is required to be escorted with other detainees;
- d) the necessity to prevent the person in custody from injuring themselves, or any other person;
- e) the necessity to restrain the person in custody to prevent the loss, concealment or destruction of evidence; or
- f) whether the person threatens to expel a bodily fluid or has done so.

8.9.2 Where there is a requirement to use handcuffs, the person being handcuffed must not be further secured to any stationary, fixed, moveable, or other object of any description. An officer must never secure the subject to themselves.

8.9.3 Where there is a requirement to transport the person in a vehicle while handcuffed, due consideration must be made concerning the safety of the person and other officers in the vehicle, as well as the comfort of the person, in determining how the person is to be handcuffed. This may be determined according to the considerations outlined in 8.9.1.

## 8.10 Handcuffing Children or Young People

8.10.1 BFOs must not use handcuffs or other approved restraints on a child or young person unless they believe on reasonable grounds it is essential to safely transport the child to protect the welfare and/or security of the child or any other person.

8.10.2 For this section, a BFO may take into account the considerations outlined in Section 8.9 above when determining whether or not a child or young person is to be handcuffed

## 8.11 Chemical Munitions

8.11.1 A BFO may only use ABF approved chemical munitions lawfully and in accordance with the Order and Departmental policies and procedures. Approved training delivered by, or under instruction of an OST, is considered to be in accordance with this Order.

[REDACTED]

[Redacted]

- 8.11.4 A BFO who uses a chemical munition against another person must ensure that the person receives, as soon as practicable, adequate medical attention or decontamination treatment.
- 8.11.5 Where a person who has been exposed to a chemical agent, and is in or taken into lawful custody, the BFO(s) responsible for that person must take all necessary and reasonable steps in order to prevent further contamination of the person or contamination of others.
- 8.11.6 When delivering a person exposed to a chemical agent to a place of detention, for example, an immigration detention facility or a watch house, the BFO(s) responsible for the person in custody must advise the OIC of the exposure and any treatment provided.

## 9. Management of ABF Accoutrements

### 9.1 Storage in Armouries

[Redacted] All ABF Accoutrements must be stored in an approved ABF armoury or approved storage facility when not in use. [Redacted]

### 9.2 ABF Accoutrement storage

- 9.2.1 BFOs are individually accountable for the security of ABF Accoutrements while issued to them.

[Redacted]

- 9.2.3 For further direction in relation to the storage and transport of ABF Accoutrements, refer to Departmental *policy or procedure* and State or Territory legislation.

### 9.3 Administration of ABF Accoutrements

- 9.3.1 The following are authorised to manage, possess and transport ABF Accoutrements for armoury, logistical or training purposes, or when handling is required as part of their direct duties:
- a) Armoury Registrar(s);
  - b) Deputy Armoury Registrar(s);
  - c) Armourer(s);
  - d) Authorised Arms Issuing Officer(s) (AAIO);
  - e) BFOs with a valid Use of Force Permit;
  - f) Armoury Inventory Management Team;
  - g) Authorised contractors engaged to transport ABF Accoutrements; and
  - h) Operational Safety Trainers.

### 9.4 Returning ABF Accoutrements

- 9.4.1 BFOs must immediately return all issued ABF Accoutrements to an AAIO when:
- a) their Use of Force Permit is temporarily restricted, suspended, revoked or expired;
  - b) they no longer require ABF Accoutrements for operational duties;
  - c) they are suspended from duty;
  - d) they are transferring to a non-operational work area;
  - e) they are transferring to another geographical region;
  - f) they will be absent from duty for a period of more than 30 consecutive working days;  
or
  - g) they separate or resign from the ABF.
- 9.4.2 BFOs must immediately advise their supervisor in writing if they become subject to any circumstances referred to in Section 9.4.1 above. The supervisor of a BFO who becomes subject to any of the circumstances referred to in Section 9.4.1 must ensure the BFO returns all ABF Accoutrements to an AAIO in accordance with the Order.
- 9.4.3 If the BFO is unable for medical or other justifiable reasons to return ABF Accoutrements, the supervisor must ensure that a suitably qualified BFO returns ABF Accoutrements in accordance with the Order.
- 9.4.4 BFOs transferring to another geographical region must apply for ABF Accoutrements to be issued in their new work area as required.
- 9.4.5 BFOs who return personally issued ABF Accoutrements under the provisions of Section 9.4 must only apply for ABF Accoutrements to be reissued if they have a valid operational safety qualification and Use of Force Permit.

### 9.5 Auditing ABF Accoutrements

- 9.5.1 ABF Accoutrements must be audited at regular intervals.
- 9.5.2 For further direction in relation to auditing ABF Accoutrements contact the Armoury Inventory Management Team.

## 9.6 Armoury Registrar and Deputy Armoury Registrar

- 9.6.1 The ABF Commissioner or their authorised representative may appoint a BFO to perform the role of an Armoury Registrar.
- 9.6.2 An Armoury Registrar must be appointed for every ABF armoury, including those on ABF vessels.
- 9.6.3 An Armoury Registrar may appoint Deputy Armoury Registrars as required and appropriate.
- 9.6.4 In order to be appointed as an Armoury Registrar or Deputy Armoury Registrar, an applicant must be found suitable as a result of a psychometric assessment and have successfully completed the approved Custodial Firearms Safety and Handling Course and have completed the AAIO training.
- 9.6.5 For further direction in relation to Armoury Registrars and Deputy Armoury Registrars refer to the *policy or procedure* and associated procedural instructions.

## 9.7 Chief Armourer

- 9.7.1 The ABF Commissioner, or an authorised representative, may appoint a BFO to be the Chief Armourer.
- 9.7.2 The Chief Armourer must successfully complete approved armourer training, be found suitable as a result of a psychometric assessment and must also continue to maintain the fitness for duty requirements. In addition, they must also have completed the approved Custodial Firearms Safety and Handling Course and hold a current certification.
- 9.7.3 Duties include:
  - a) the maintenance of armoury policies and procedures;
  - b) the planning and delivery of a servicing regime of ABF operational firearms; and
  - c) the repair of damaged or unserviceable firearms.
- 9.7.4 A BFO performing the role of armourer will report to the Chief Armourer.

## 9.8 Armourers

- 9.8.1 The ABF Commissioner, or their authorised representative, may appoint a BFO to be an armourer. Armourers will report to the Chief Armourer with respect to armoury-related duties.
- 9.8.2 Armourers must successfully complete approved armourer training, be found suitable as a result of a psychometric assessment and must also continue to maintain the fitness for duty requirements. In addition, they must also have completed the approved Custodial Firearms Safety and Handling Course and hold a current certification.
- 9.8.3 Servicing of operational firearms will only be conducted by a qualified armourer.
- 9.8.4 All full time armourers are authorised under the order to attend at a range to test fire firearms.
- 9.8.5 For further direction in relation to Armourers refer to the *policy or procedure* and associated procedural instructions.

## 9.9 Authorised Arms Issuing Officer (AAIO)

- 9.9.1 The ABF Commissioner or their authorised representative, may appoint a BFO to perform the role of an AAIO once they complete all the fitness for duty requirements and successfully complete the AAIO training.
- 9.9.2 An AAIO is authorised to issue approved firearms and approved items of PDE.
- 9.9.3 In order to be appointed as an AAIO, an applicant must be found suitable as a result of a psychometric assessment, have successfully completed the approved AAIO training course and must hold either a valid operational safety qualification or have successfully completed the approved Custodial Firearms Safety and Handling Course.
- 9.9.4 An AAIO may issue ABF Accoutrements to a BFO who can demonstrate they are the holder of a valid Use of Force Permit.

[REDACTED]

## 9.10 Armoury Inventory Management Team

- 9.10.1 The Armoury Inventory Management Team manages the distribution, maintenance and governance of the ABF's operational and training firearms, munitions and PDE.

## 9.11 Firearm Maintenance, Modification or Repair

- 9.11.1 Approved firearms must only be serviced or repaired by an authorised ABF armourer in accordance with manufacturer recommendations or specifications.
- 9.11.2 On the authorisation of the Chief Armourer, a certified service provider may service or repair ABF approved firearms in accordance with manufacturer recommendations or specifications.
- 9.11.3 Alterations or modifications to approved firearms must be approved by the OSC.
- 9.11.4 Alterations or modifications to approved firearms that have been ratified by the OSC must be conducted by an ABF Armourer.
- 9.11.5 Alterations or modifications to approved firearms that have been ratified by the OSC will be authorised and assigned to an ABF Armourer by the Chief Armourer.
- 9.11.6 All repairs, modifications and altering of approved firearms must be recorded in the relevant armoury inventory management system by the ABF Armourer.
- 9.11.7 Disassembly, cleaning and maintenance of a firearm beyond field strip, must be conducted by authorised BFOs appointed as Armourers.
- 9.11.8 All BFOs are responsible for the cleaning, care and primary maintenance of PDE and firearms as provided in accordance with their operational safety training qualification and Departmental *policy and procedures*.



## 9.12 Armoury Access

- 9.12.1 BFOs who require access to ABF armouries as a part of their duties must, in addition to obtaining and maintaining the required qualification or certification, obtain and maintain the necessary fitness for duty requirements.

Access to ABF armouries is restricted only to BFOs who have an operational need to access the armoury.

## 10. Operational Safety Training

All operational safety qualification data must be recorded in the Department's approved records management system and Learning Management System.

### 10.1 Basic Operational Safety Training (BOST)

- 10.1.1 Operational safety training and assessments must comply with the Order and must be approved by the OSC prior to delivery.
- 10.1.2 OSTs must only deliver operational safety training and assessments, including specialist training and assessments, which they are qualified and appointed to deliver.
- 10.1.3 OSTs must only deliver operational safety training and assessments, including specialist training and assessments, by utilising training materials which have been endorsed by the OSC.
- 10.1.4 The Superintendent OSTU must ensure that only BFOs qualified to deliver operational safety training and assessments and endorsed by the OSC, are appointed as OSTs.
- 10.1.5 Australian Federal Police OSTs who have been endorsed by the OSC are authorised under the Order to deliver operational safety training and conduct assessments.
- 10.1.6 The OSC Chair may direct Superintendent OSTU to review or quality check any operational safety training and assessment/s, including specialist training and assessment/s, as deemed necessary or appropriate.

### 10.2 Operational Safety Training DMW

- 10.2.1 Assessments that qualify BFOs in the use of the DMW must be conducted by a qualified M2 DMW trainer.

10.2.2 An M2 DMW qualification may be granted in accordance with the M2 Training Package.

### 10.3 Skills Maintenance Training

10.3.1 Skills maintenance training is not a recertification assessment.

10.3.2 Skills maintenance in the DMW may be conducted at sea in accordance with relevant maritime policy and procedures and as per Section 8.3 of the Order.

### 10.4 Skills Enhancement Training

10.4.1 Skills Enhancement Training is delivery of training by qualified OSTs, for the upgrade of existing skills of BFOs, who hold a current operational safety qualification and Use of Force Permit.

### 10.5 Operational Safety Trainers

10.5.1 Operational Safety Trainers are responsible for the safe and effective delivery of operational safety training courses, utilising OSC endorsed training and assessment materials.

10.5.2 Having achieved the fitness for duty requirements and upon successful completion of an OSTQP, Superintendent OSTU may appoint a BFO as an OST.

### 10.6 OST Appointment Suspension

10.6.1 OSTs must deliver components of operational safety training they are qualified and appointed to deliver, twice, each twelve months to maintain their currency, and participate in a quality assurance process once within the 12 months. Failure to do so will lead to the OST's appointment being reviewed by Superintendent OSTU and may result in suspension.

10.6.2 The following may result in the suspension of a BFO's appointment as an OST:

- a) suspension, revocation or expiration of a Use of Force Permit;
- b) inability to maintain instructor qualifications;
- c) failure to maintain medical, fitness and psychometric standards;
- d) failure to maintain currency requirements;
- e) failure to maintain a first aid qualification; or
- f) being the subject of an I&PS or Security Branch investigation.

10.6.3 Quality assurance processes may result in the suspension of a BFO's appointment as an OST.

10.6.4 Where an OST's appointment is suspended they must immediately comply with the requirements of Section 9.4 of the Order.

10.6.5 Access to a firearm, PDE and the armoury will be removed immediately.

10.6.6 A suspended OST will not deliver operational safety training until the suspension is removed and their currency is revalidated.

10.6.7 OSTs who are under investigation by I&PS or Security Branch for training and assessment-related integrity or security issues will not deliver or assess on any operational safety training course/s until the investigation is concluded. Once the investigation has concluded, the

Superintendent OSTU or their delegate will review the OST's case to determine if any additional training is required by the officer.

## 10.7 OST Appointment Revocation

- 10.7.1 A BFO's appointment as an OST will be revoked concurrently with their operational safety qualification and Use of Force Permit if these are revoked.
- 10.7.2 Where an OST's appointment is revoked they must immediately comply with the requirements of Section 9.4 of the Order.
- 10.7.3 Access to a firearm, PDE and the armoury will be removed immediately.
- 10.7.4 An OST who has had their appointment revoked may not be reinstated as an OST. Refer to the Departmental *policy or procedure* for further information.

# 11. Operational Safety Qualification

All operational safety qualification data must be recorded in the Department's approved records management system and Learning Management System.

## 11.1 Basic Operational Safety Training (BOST)

- 11.1.1 BFOs required to hold a valid Operational Safety Qualification (OSQ) and Use of Force Permit must successfully complete OSC-endorsed Basic Operational Safety Training (BOST) or obtain recognition of prior competence in accordance with section 11.13.
- 11.1.2 BFOs must maintain their competence in all aspects of operational safety while qualified.

## 11.2 Operational Safety Qualification Recertification

- 11.2.1 BFOs required to hold the OSQ must successfully complete the OSC-endorsed Recertification annually, in order to maintain their operational safety qualification and Use of Force Permit.

## 11.3 Use of Force Permit

- 11.3.1 All operational safety assessment activities must be completed within a ninety (90) day period from the date of commencement of the recertification process, consistent with the *policy or procedure*. Regardless of the fact the officer has commenced the recertification process, their Use of Force Permit remains valid until they recertify. If they are deemed not competent or their permit expires on the expiration date, then the BFO's permit is no longer valid. An officer must be deemed 'Competent' in all assessments and maintain all use of force prerequisites to achieve qualification or recertification.
- 11.3.2 On successful completion of the BOST or Recertification, a BFO will attain an operational safety qualification and a Use of Force Permit will be issued and then activated on the authorisation of the Commissioner's authorised representative.
- 11.3.3 A valid Use of Force Permit authorises a BFO to access an armoury and be issued with ABF Accoutrements.

- 11.3.4 Upon successfully completing an operational safety qualification or recertification, a BFO will receive a permit which will commence on the date they achieve their qualification. All permits are valid for one (1) year, however, will expire on the first day of the following calendar month after which the BFO completes their recertification i.e. if a BFO completes their recertification on May 6 in a given year, their permit will not expire until 1 June the following year.

## 11.4 Expiration of Operational Safety Qualification/Use of Force Permit

- 11.4.1 If a BFO's operational safety qualification is not current and their Use of Force Permit expires, they must immediately comply with the requirements of Section 9.4 of the Order (Returning ABF Accoutrements).
- 11.4.2 The supervisor of a BFO whose operational safety qualification and Use of Force Permit has expired, must ensure the BFO complies with Section 9.4 of the Order.
- 11.4.3 If a BFO's Use of Force Permit has expired and they wish to be reinstated, they must apply for recognition of their competence, and if deemed suitable, undergo skills maintenance training and formative assessment in order to ascertain their training requirements to requalify and obtain a new Use of Force Permit.

## 11.5 BFOs Transferring to a Non-Use of Force Designated Position

- 11.5.1 A BFO, who permanently or for a period exceeding one (1) month, transfers to a non-use of force designated position will have their Use of Force Permit suspended and access to ABF Accoutrements from an ABF armoury will be restricted, unless the BFO is endorsed by a Commander in a supporting operational Command to retain their Use of Force Permit for surge capability purposes.
- 11.5.2 The BFO's Use of Force Permit must be surrendered to the Armoury Inventory Management Team.
- 11.5.3 The supervisor of a BFO who is transferring to a non-use of force designated position, and who will not be endorsed by a supporting operational Command to retain their Use of Force Permit, must ensure that the Use of Force Permit is surrendered to the Armoury Inventory Management Team prior to the transfer of the BFO.

## 11.6 Temporary Access Restriction (TAR) of a Use of Force Permit

- 11.6.1 Where a BFO has a TAR applied to their Use of Force Permit, this restriction will prevent a firearm and PDE being issued to the officer for operational purposes and may also restrict access to an ABF Armoury.
- 11.6.2 Where a BFO is unable to demonstrate competence in an operational safety assessment during recertification, but the officer is continuing to undergo the remedial training and the training has exceeded 28 days, the OST must recommend the implementation of a TAR on the BFO's Use of Force Permit. The TAR will remain until the BFO demonstrates competence in all necessary assessments.
- 11.6.3 A BFO must immediately submit the appropriate declaration and inform their supervisor and I&PS if they are subject to any of the following:
- a) an interim domestic violence protection order;
  - b) a domestic violence protection order;
  - c) a restraining order;

- d) any court order relating to the possession of a firearm;
  - e) a pending court order; or
  - f) any reason which may affect their fitness for duty.
- 11.6.4 A BFO's Use of Force Permit will be reviewed and may be temporarily restricted if:
- a) the BFO is considered to be unfit or unsuitable to carry or use ABF Accoutrements;
  - b) the BFO is injured and/or physically incapacitated;
  - c) the BFO fails a component of the Functional Fitness Assessment (FFA);
  - d) the BFO is the subject of an I&PS or Security Branch investigation;
  - e) the BFO is the subject of a Declarable Circumstances, Change of Circumstances or Comcare Incident that would affect their ability to hold a qualification/permit;
  - f) the BFO's qualification expires;
  - g) the BFO is unable to demonstrate competence in an Operational Safety Qualifying Assessment (OSQA);
  - h) the BFO causes the unauthorised discharge of a firearm;
  - g) the BFO is suspended from duty;
  - h) an interim domestic violence protection order;
  - i) a domestic violence protection order;
  - j) a restraining order;
  - k) any court order relating to the possession of a firearm;
  - l) a pending court order; or
  - i) any reason which may affect their fitness for duty.
- 11.6.5 A BFO's supervisor may recommend in writing to a Superintendent that a BFO's Use of Force Permit be temporarily restricted.
- 11.6.6 A Superintendent may recommend in writing to a delegate (Section 11.6.12) that a BFO's Use of Force Permit be temporarily restricted.
- 11.6.7 An OST may recommend in writing to the Superintendent OSTU that a BFO's Use of Force Permit be temporarily restricted if the BFO demonstrates unsafe practices in a training environment that are of concern to an OST, or the BFO is unable to display competence in their Operational Safety Assessment (OSA).
- 11.6.8 The recommendation to temporarily restrict a BFO's Use of Force Permit must also be forwarded to the BFO's Superintendent and Superintendent Operational Safety Capability.
- 11.6.9 When a BFO receives notification that their Use of Force Permit has been temporarily restricted they must immediately comply with the requirements of Section 9.4 of the Order.
- 11.6.10 Access to a firearm, PDE and the armoury will be restricted immediately pending a TAR decision.
- 11.6.11 The below-listed business areas or delegates are authorised officers and may recommend TAR of a Use of Force Permit to the delegate as listed in 11.6.12:
- a) the Duty Superintendent ABOC;
  - b) Assistant Secretary I&PS; or
  - c) Assistant Secretary Security Branch.

11.6.12 The below-listed delegates are authorised to apply a TAR on a Use of Force Permit:

- a) the BFO's Commander, or a more senior ABF officer;
- b) an Officer-in-Charge of a vessel;
- c) Commander Operational Readiness Branch;
- d) Superintendent Operational Safety Capability; or
- e) Superintendent OSTU.

## 11.7 Suspension of a Use of Force Permit

11.7.1 Where a BFO has their Use of Force Permit suspended, access to a firearm, PDE and the armoury may be restricted.

11.7.2 Where a BFO is unable to demonstrate competence in an operational safety assessment during recertification, and they are no longer continuing the operational safety assessment, the BFO's Use of Force Permit must be suspended. A remedial plan will be developed/implemented until the Use of Force Permit expires.

11.7.3 A BFO's Use of Force Permit will be suspended if the BFO is deemed not fit for duty as a result of medical or psychometric assessments.

11.7.4 When a BFO transfers to a non-UoF designated position, and the BFO will not be endorsed by a supporting Command to retain their Use of Force Permit, a Superintendent may suspend the Permit.

11.7.5 A BFO must immediately submit the appropriate declaration and inform their supervisor and I&PS if they are subject to any of the following:

- a) an interim domestic violence protection order;
- b) a domestic violence protection order;
- c) a restraining order;
- d) any court order relating to the possession of a firearm;
- e) a pending court order; or
- f) any reason which may affect their fitness for duty.

11.7.6 A BFO's Use of Force Permit will be reviewed and may be suspended if:

- a) the BFO is considered to be unfit or unsuitable to carry or use ABF Accoutrements;
- b) the BFO is injured and/or physically incapacitated;
- c) the BFO fails a component of the FFA;
- d) the BFO is the subject of an I&PS or Security Branch investigation;
- e) the BFO is the subject of a Declarable Circumstances, Change of Circumstances or Comcare Incident that would affect their ability to hold a qualification/permit;
- f) the BFO's qualification expires and they are not undertaking recertification;
- g) the BFO is unable to demonstrate competence in an OSA;
- h) the BFO causes the unauthorised discharge of a firearm;
- i) an interim domestic violence protection order;
- j) a domestic violence protection order;

- k) a restraining order;
  - l) any court order relating to the possession of a firearm;
  - m) a pending court order; or
  - n) any reason which may affect their fitness for duty.
- 11.7.7 A BFO's supervisor may recommend in writing to a Superintendent that a BFO's Use of Force Permit be suspended.
- 11.7.8 A Superintendent may recommend in writing to a delegate (Section 11.7.14) that a BFO's Use of Force Permit be suspended.
- 11.7.9 An OST may recommend in writing to the Superintendent OSTU that a BFO's Use of Force Permit be suspended if the BFO demonstrates unsafe practise in a training environment that are of concern to an OST or the BFO is unable to display competence, in their OSA.
- 11.7.10 The recommendation to suspend a BFO's Use of Force Permit must also be forwarded to the BFO's Commander, Commander ORB, Superintendent Operational Safety Capability and Superintendent OSTU.
- 11.7.11 When a BFO receives notification that their Use of Force Permit has been suspended they must immediately comply with the requirements of Section 9.4 of the Order.
- 11.7.12 Access to a firearm, PDE and the armoury will be restricted immediately pending a suspension decision.
- 11.7.13 The below-listed delegates are authorised officers and may recommend suspension of a Use of Force Permit to the delegate as listed in 11.7.14:
- a) The Duty Superintendent ABOC;
  - b) Assistant Secretary I&PS; or
  - c) Assistant Secretary Security Branch.
- 11.7.14 The below-listed delegates are authorised to suspend a Use of Force Permit:
- a) the BFO's Commander or a more senior ABF officer;
  - b) an Officer-in-Charge of a vessel;
  - c) Commander ORB;
  - d) Superintendent Operational Safety Capability; or
  - e) Superintendent OSTU.
- 11.7.15 If a recommendation is made to suspend a BFO's Use of Force Permit (as per 11.7.13) the delegate (as per 11.7.14) must review the circumstances and consider suspending the Use of Force Permit. If the delegate decides not to suspend the BFO's Use of Force Permit they must provide the reason/s for the decision, in writing to the instigator of the recommendation.
- 11.7.16 Sensitive matters and recommendations for suspension, will be reviewed by the Commander Operational Readiness as required.
- 11.7.17 The supervisor of a BFO whose Use of Force Permit is suspended must ensure the BFO complies with Section 9.4 of the Order. If the BFO is unable for medical or other justifiable reasons to return ABF Accoutrements, the supervisor must ensure that a suitably qualified BFO returns ABF Accoutrements in accordance with the Order.
- 11.7.18 For further direction in relation to suspension of a Use of Force Permit refer to the *policy or procedure*.



## 11.8 Revocation of a Use of Force Permit

- 11.8.1 Where a BFO has their Use of Force Permit revoked, access to a firearm, PDE and the armoury will be removed
- 11.8.2 Where a BFO's Use of Force Permit is revoked in accordance with the Order or due to an inability to demonstrate competence in an operational safety assessment, the BFO must immediately comply with the requirements of Section 9.4 of the Order.
- 11.8.3 A BFO's Use of Force Permit may be revoked at any time by a Commander or more senior ABF officer (Assistant Commissioner and above) if:
  - a) the Duty Superintendent ABOC recommends revocation;
  - b) I&PS recommend revocation;
  - c) Security Branch recommend revocation;
  - d) the BFO is the subject of a criminal investigation; or
  - e) the BFO is the subject of any court order or an interim order for domestic violence.
- 11.8.4 I&PS or Security Branch may recommend at any time, in writing, the revocation of a BFO's Use of Force Permit.
- 11.8.5 The supervisor of a BFO whose Use of Force Permit is revoked must ensure the BFO complies with Section 9.4 of the Order. If the BFO is unable for medical or other justifiable reasons to return their personally issued ABF Accoutrements, the supervisor must ensure an authorised BFO takes possession of the equipment and ensure it is returned in accordance with the Order.
- 11.8.6 A BFO must immediately submit the appropriate declaration and inform their supervisor and I&PS if they are subject to any of the following:
  - a) a criminal investigation;
  - b) an interim domestic violence protection order;
  - c) a domestic violence protection order;
  - d) a restraining order;
  - e) any court order; or
  - f) any reason which may affect their fitness for duty.
- 11.8.7 The supervisor of a BFO who is subject to the provisions of Section 11.8.6 must immediately, on becoming aware of the circumstances, advise in writing:
  - a) the BFO's Commander;
  - b) Commander ORB;
  - c) Superintendent OSTU;
  - d) Assistant Secretary I&PS; and
  - e) Security Branch.
- 11.8.8 The Commander ORB may review the circumstances of the revocation.
- 11.8.9 For further direction in relation to revocation of a Use of Force Permit refer to the Departmental *policy or procedure*.

## 11.9 Sensitive or Time Critical Temporary Access Restriction, Suspension or Revocation

- 11.9.1 On the authority of a Commander or above, the notification processes surrounding TAR, suspension or revocation may be altered, due to sensitivities of ongoing I&PS, Security or Medical matters.

## 11.10 Reinstatement of a Temporarily Restricted or Suspended Use of Force Permit

- 11.10.1 If a BFO's Use of Force Permit was temporarily restricted or suspended for being unable to demonstrate competence in an operational safety assessment during recertification, it may be reinstated by the Superintendent OSTU once the BFO has successfully completed all components of assessment.
- 11.10.2 If a BFO's Use of Force Permit was temporarily restricted or suspended following a recommendation, it may be reinstated by the Superintendent Operational Safety Capability. The removal of a temporary restriction or suspension requires confirmation in writing from the advising area that the issues leading to the restriction or suspension have been resolved.
- 11.10.3 If a BFO's Use of Force Permit was temporarily restricted or suspended for any other reason, the restriction or suspension may be removed by the Superintendent Operational Safety Capability once written advice has been provided that the issues leading to the restriction or suspension have been resolved.

## 11.11 Process Post Revocation

- 11.11.1 A BFO who has had a Use of Force Permit revoked must successfully complete a full BOST program to obtain a new Use of Force Permit.

## 11.12 Use of Force Permit Extension

- 11.12.1 An operational safety qualification and Use of Force Permit is valid for a period of 12 months.
- 11.12.2 One (1) extension is available for a period not exceeding three (3) months beyond the original expiry date. BFOs who wish to apply for an extension due to exceptional circumstances, must do so in writing to the Superintendent OSTU. The BFO's Commander must endorse the application in writing.
- 11.12.3 An extension is not available if the Use of Force Permit has been suspended.
- 11.12.4 Approval for the extension must be provided by the Superintendent OSTU.

## 11.13 Recognition of Current Competence

- 11.13.1 If a BFO holds current and relevant operational safety skills, regardless of where they have built these skills, or the currency of their operational safety qualification and Use of Force Permit has expired, the BFO may apply to the OSTU through the officer's Superintendent for consideration of a request to have the officer's competence in operational safety recognised. The recognition process will be conducted according to Learning and Development Governance.

## 11.14 Extended Absence from Duty

11.14.1 If a BFO is absent from duty for a period in excess of six consecutive weeks, their Use of Force Permit will be subject to a temporary access restriction, in order to restrict access to ABF Accoutrements and the armoury. The validity of the operational safety qualification or Use of Force Permit will not be affected.

11.14.2 Access to ABF Accoutrements and the armoury will be reinstated on their return to work if the operational safety qualification and Use of Force Permit are still valid.

## 12. Other Associated Order, Instruments or Guidelines

12.1 No other orders, instruments, notifications, procedures, directions or guidelines are to be established that may affect the provisions of this Order without first seeking the endorsement (through the Operational Safety Committee) of the Assistant Commissioner Operational Practices Command, and the Commissioner.

## 13. Version Control

Version Number	Date of Issue	Author(s)
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0.3	10 July 2020	Melinda KERSHAW
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