

POWERS NOT INTENDED TO BE INCLUDED IN THE SET OF STANDARD POWERS FOR POLICE COMMUNITY SUPPORT OFFICERS	
ENVIRONMENTAL POWERS	COMMENT
Power to issue fixed penalty notices for graffiti and fly-posting: Power of an authorised officer of a local authority to give a notice under section 43(1) of the Anti-social Behaviour Act 2003 (penalty notices in respect of graffiti or fly-posting).	Already designated to PCSOs in Kent and Medway
TRANSPORT POWERS	
Power to issue PND for throwing fireworks and trespassing on a railway and throwing stones on a railway: Power to give a penalty notice under Chapter 1 of Part 1 of the Criminal Justice and Police Act 2001 in respect of the offences in section 80 of the Explosives Act 1875 and section 55 and 56 of British Transport Commission Act 1949	Not Adopted
ALCOHOL & TOBACCO POWERS	
Limited power to enter licensed premises: 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.	Not Adopted
Power to search for alcohol and tobacco: 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.	Not Adopted for PCSOs in Kent/Medway
Power to issue PNDs for: 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, drunk and disorderly behaviour and drunk in highway.	Not Adopted for PCSOs in Kent/Medway
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	Not Adopted for PCSOs in Kent/Medway

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.	
POWERS TO TACKLE ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR	
Power to disperse groups and remove persons under 16 to their place of residence: Powers which, by virtue of an authorisation under section 30 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).	Not Adopted for PCSOs in Kent/Medway
Power to deal with begging: 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.	Not Adopted for PCSOs in Kent/Medway
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	Not Adopted for PCSOs in Kent/Medway
ENFORCEMENT POWERS	
Power to issue PND for destroying or damaging property; causing harassment, alarm or distress	Not Adopted for PCSOs in Kent/Medway
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	Not Adopted for PCSOs in Kent/Medway
Power to enforce byelaws: 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.	Not Adopted for PCSOs in Kent/Medway
Power to search detained persons for dangerous items or items that could be used to assist escape: 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	Not Adopted for PCSOs in Kent/Medway

Appendix B

escape.	
<p>Power to use reasonable force to prevent a detained person making off: either when waiting for the arrival of a constable or when accompanying a detained person to a police station.</p>	Not Adopted for PCSOs in Kent/Medway
<p>Power to use reasonable force to transfer control of detained persons: 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>	Not Adopted for PCSOs in Kent/Medway
<p>Power to remove children in contravention of curfew notices to their place of residence: 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 sub-sections 15(1), (2) and (3) of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998.</p>	Not Adopted for PCSOs in Kent/Medway
<p>Power to issue FPN for truancy Power of a constable to give a penalty notice under <u>section 444A</u> of the Education Act 1996.</p>	Not Adopted for PCSOs in Kent/Medway
<p>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.</p>	Not Adopted for PCSOs in Kent/Medway
<p>Power to detain: 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).</p>	Not Adopted for PCSOs in Kent/Medway