

POWERS ARREST

- Penal Code §835 lists 'submission to the custody of an officer' as one of the two ways an arrest is made. [Cal. Penal Code §835, §837](#)
- The 'reasonable cause' (often called 'probable cause') standard from *People v. Ingale*. [Cal. Penal Code §836; People v. Ingale \(1960\) 53 Cal.2d 407](#)
- A private security guard's authority to search incident to a citizen's arrest is narrower than a peace officer's. [Common-law search incident to citizen's arrest; People v. Sandoval \(1966\) 65 Cal.2d 303](#)
- Trespass under §602 is a misdemeanor; if it occurred in the guard's presence, §837(1) authorizes a citizen's arrest. [Cal. Penal Code §§602, 837\(1\), 847](#)
- Battery under §242 is a misdemeanor; if committed in the guard's presence, §837(1) authorizes a private-person arrest. [Cal. Penal Code §§240, 242, 836, 837](#)
- Theft of property over ~~\$950~~ **\$950** may be charged as grand theft (PC §487), a wobbler that can be a felony. [Cal. Penal Code §§484, 487, 490.5, 837\(1\)](#)
- A standard Guard Card permits unarmed security duty only. [Cal. Business & Professions Code §7583.12; Cal. Penal Code §25400](#)

USE OF FORCE

- Penal Code §197 lists circumstances justifying homicide; defense of mere property is not among them. [Cal. Penal Code §197; People v. Ceballos \(1974\) 12 Cal.3d 470](#)
- Reasonableness and proportionality govern force decisions. [Cal. Penal Code §835; Common-law reasonable force](#)
- The reasonableness analysis under §835 and *Graham v. Connor*. [Cal. Penal Code §835; objective reasonableness; Graham v. Connor](#)
- OC is a less-lethal force option subject to the same reasonableness/proportionality framework as any force tool. [Cal. Penal Code §22810; BSIS training context](#)
- A baton strike on a non-resisting, restrained subject is force unrelated to any continuing threat or resistance. [Cal. Business & Professions Code §7585.10; reasonable-force doctrine](#)
- California's deadly-force standard (PC §835a(c)(1); *People v.* [Cal. Penal Code §835a\(c\)\(1\); People v. Humphrey \(1996\) 13 Cal.4th 1073](#)
- Reasonableness under *Graham v.* [Cal. Penal Code §835a; Graham v. Connor; ADA Title II \(42 U.S.C. §12132\) and Title III \(§12182\)](#)

LIABILITY LEGAL

- Assault under PC §240 requires (1) an unlawful attempt (2) coupled with present ability (3) to commit a violent injury. [Cal. Penal Code §240](#)
- PC §602 lists numerous trespass variants — most are misdemeanors. [Cal. Penal Code §602](#)
- §1983 reaches only persons acting 'under color of state law' (state actors). [42 U.S.C. §1983; Lugar v. Edmondson Oil Co., 457 U.S. 922 \(1982\)](#)
- Civil Code §44 defines defamation as either libel (written) or slander (oral). [Cal. Civil Code §§44-46](#)
- Civil Code §1708.8 was enacted in response to paparazzi but applies broadly. [Cal. Civil Code §1708.8; California Constitution Article I §1](#)
- California Labor Code §3600 et seq. [Cal. Labor Code §3600 et seq.](#)
- California recognizes special relationships that create affirmative duties to protect another from third-party harm. [Tarasoff v. Regents \(1976\) 17 Cal.3d 425; Ann M. v. Pacific Plaza Shopping Center \(1996\) 14 Cal.4th 101](#)

COMMUNICATION PR

- The BSIS Power to Arrest manual stresses that security officers serve as ambassadors for the contracting client. [BSIS Power to Arrest Course Manual; customer-service mindset](#)
- Open-ended questions invite a narrative response and reduce the risk of leading the witness. [BSIS communication training; tactical interviewing principles](#)
- BSIS report-writing standards emphasize clarity, brevity, and accuracy. [BSIS report-writing standards; CSI principle: clarity, brevity, accuracy](#)
- Standard BSIS guidance is that security officers do not speak for the client or the security company. [BSIS press/media protocol; client/employer chain of command](#)
- Title III of the ADA (42 U.S.C. [Americans with Disabilities Act, 42 U.S.C. §12101 et seq.; Title III public accommodation](#)
- Verbal Judo, developed by Dr. [Dr. George Thompson, 'Verbal Judo'; BSIS de-escalation curriculum](#)

OBSERVATION DOCS

- First-person, active-voice, past-tense reporting is the modern standard for police and security reports. [BSIS report-writing curriculum; PPO standard operating procedures](#)
- Penal Code §632 prohibits intentional recording of a 'confidential communication' without the consent of all parties. [Cal. Penal Code §632](#)
- Suspicious-activity recognition is pattern-based, contextual, and probabilistic — never definitive on any single observation. [BSIS observation training; CISA Suspicious Activity guidance](#)
- Cooper's Color Codes describe levels of awareness. [Cooper Color Codes; OODA loop \(Boyd\); situational-awareness doctrine](#)
- A disciplined briefing/debrief cycle is one of the highest-leverage operational practices in protective services. [BSIS operational training](#)