

Victoria Police Manual

The Victoria Police Manual is issued under the authority of the Chief Commissioner of Police in s.60, Victoria Police Act 2013. Non-compliance with or a departure from the Victoria Police Manual may be subject to management or disciplinary action. Employees must use VPM Professional and ethical standards to inform the decisions they make to support compliance.

Police custody officers

Context

Police custody officers assist police members in the supervision and transport of persons in custody, court processes and other duties consistent with legislation and their role as Victorian Public Service (VPS) employees.

When a person is taken into police care or custody, Victoria Police assumes a responsibility for their safety, security, health and welfare. Further, in taking a person into custody, a person's rights and freedoms under the *Charter of Human Rights and Responsibilities Act 2006* are impacted. All employees involved in the supervision of a person in police care or custody must ensure that:

- the range of health, safety, security and welfare issues that persons in care or custody present with are appropriately addressed
- persons are treated humanely and with dignity, and that their human rights are only limited to the extent necessary for the safety, security and welfare of the person and others, including police members and police custody officers.

This policy outlines the duties, powers and management of police custody officers and supervising police custody officers.

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Definitions

The following definitions apply to this policy:

- Police Custody Officer (PCO) – a VPS employee authorised under s.200D, *Victoria Police Act 2013*.
- Supervising Police Custody Officer (SPCO) – a Police Custody Officer authorised under s.200AC *Victoria Police Act*.
- Charged person – a person who has been charged with an offence who is in police custody.
- Detained person – any person who is detained in a police gaol.
- Custody supervisor – as defined in **VPMP Persons in police care or custody**.
- Custody staff – as defined in **VPMP Persons in police care or custody**.

Also refer to the general [VPM Dictionary](#) for definitions and acronyms.

Scope and application

This policy applies to:

- Police Custody Officers and Supervising Police Custody Officers
- All police members and supervisors
- Station commanders

Responsibilities and procedures

1. Management and oversight

- The Custody Capability Team, Custody Management Division, State Emergencies and Support Command performs an oversight role for PCOs.
- PCOs are attached to the Regions and deployed at locations listed on the Register of Detention Facilities as having police cells. In addition, PCOs are deployed to Melbourne West Police Station.
- In addition to the locations referred to above, PCOs may be deployed to perform duties at other police gaols nominated by the Custody Management Division that have been published in the Government Gazette as a location where PCOs can exercise their powers pursuant to s.9A of the *Corrections Act 1986*.
- The station commander has overall management responsibility for PCOs allocated to the police station.
- The station commander must ensure any identified performance weaknesses are addressed and reported to People Development Command (PDC) for attention during the relevant probationary period.

2. General responsibilities

- PCOs perform the role of custody staff as detailed in **VPMG Safe management of persons in police care or custody**. Their primary role is to supervise and transport persons who are in police custody.

- PCOs have been given a number of legislative powers to support their role in supervising and transporting persons in police custody. PCOs are not police members and do not have arrest powers. The legislative powers given to PCOs can only be exercised when they are on duty and performing the duties of a PCO.
- PCOs must only be tasked to undertake duties that are within their legislative powers. They may be tasked to undertake secondary duties as outlined in section 10, however their primary responsibility must always be the supervision of persons in police care or custody.

3. Legislative authority

- The legislative authority for PCOs to perform their role and functions is found in the:
 - *Victoria Police Act 2013*
 - *Crimes Act 1958*
 - *Court Security Act 1980*
 - *Corrections Act 1986*
 - *Corrections Regulations 2019*.
- The legislative authority for PCOs is based on a person being under lawful arrest (*Victoria Police Act*) or being lawfully detained in a gazetted police gaol declared for PCO deployment (*Corrections Act*). A list of declared police gaols for PCO deployment is located on the Custody Management Division intranet page.
- Where there is doubt as to the person's status, the person must remain in the custody of a police member.

4. Power to limit, vary, suspend or revoke an authorisation

4.1 Limiting duties

- Inspectors, or above, may if deemed necessary, limit the duties performed by a PCO or Supervising Police Custody Officer (SPCO) in accordance with Instrument of Delegation PCO 1.
- Where a duty is to be limited the employee must be notified in writing.
- Where an employee has had their duties limited, the authorising Officer is responsible for ensuring:
 - regular reviews are undertaken to assess the ongoing relevance of the limitation
 - the PCO's station commander and the employee responsible for rostering have been informed of the limitation so that it can be appropriately managed by the custody supervisor, and if applicable an SPCO.

4.2 Variation, suspension or revocation of an authorisation

- Commanders, or above, may if deemed necessary vary, suspend or revoke an authorisation allowing an employee to perform the duties of a PCO or SPCO in accordance with Instrument of Delegation PCO 1. This includes reversing a limitation made by an Inspector as per section 4.1.
- Where an authorisation is varied, suspended or revoked the employee must be notified in writing.
- The relevant commander or above is responsible for ensuring:

- regular reviews are undertaken to assess the ongoing relevance of the variation/suspension/revocation
- the PCO's station commander and the employee responsible for rostering have been informed of the variation/suspension/revocation so that it can be appropriately managed by the custody supervisor, and if applicable an SPCO.

5. Supervision and deployment

5.1 Supervision

- When a PCO is rostered for duty a custody supervisor must also be rostered for duty and present in the police station. The PCO operates under the direction of that custody supervisor. The SPCO or custody supervisor will manage the duties of the PCOs during their shift.
- Police members seeking to utilise PCOs to supervise and/or transport persons in police care or custody must obtain approval from the custody supervisor.
- Where a SPCO is rostered for duty, PCOs report to the SPCO, who in turn reports to the custody supervisor.
- Where a SPCO is not rostered for duty, PCOs report directly to the custody supervisor.
- The SPCO can only exercise powers when the person is detained in the police gaol. Persons who are not detained in the police gaol are under the supervision of the custody supervisor (see section 8).

5.2 Risk assessments

- Prior to deploying a PCO for transport or hospital guard duties, the custody supervisor must conduct an operational safety risk assessment to ensure the suitability of PCOs to undertake the role. The risk assessment must consider all information available, including the current and past history of the person to be transported or supervised. For court escort duties refer to section 10.
- PCOs must not be used to transport or supervise a person if they present a high risk due to violence, escape or other issues, or if the excluded duties at section 6 apply. The custody supervisor is responsible for determining who will transport and/or supervise the person.
- PCOs must only be deployed for hospital guard duties as follows:
 - if the risk is assessed as low enough to justify the use of two unarmed PCOs, the PCOs can be deployed together
 - if the risk is assessed as high enough to require one armed police member, they must be deployed with another police member
 - a PCO and a police member must not be deployed together for hospital guard duties.

5.3 Rostering

- The rostering of a SPCO does not remove the requirement to roster a custody supervisor as required by **VPMP Persons in police care or custody**.
- A PCO may only perform night shift duties at:
 - Horsham

- Warrnambool
- Swan Hill
- Sale
- Bairnsdale

where:

- a dedicated custody supervisor (sergeant) is rostered for duty; and
- with the Local Area Commander or the divisional superintendent's approval.
- Where the PCO is rostered on for non-custodial night shift duties (Police Operations Centres) the approval of the Local Area Commander is required.
- PCOs are to be included on the Roster and Resource Application (RRAp) in accordance with current procedures.

6. Excluded duties

- PCOs must not transport the following persons and may only supervise them when they are lawfully detained in a gazetted police gaol declared for PCO deployment, or other place where PCOs may exercise their powers under Part 9A of the *Corrections Act*:
 - children apprehended under safe custody warrants under s.598, *Children, Youth and Families Act 2005*
 - persons detained or directed under the *Family Violence Protection Act 2008*
 - persons detained under the *Terrorism (Community Protection) Act 2003*
 - persons taken into police or PSO care and control under s.232, *Mental Health and Wellbeing Act 2022*
 - persons detained under common law power to prevent breach of the peace
 - a person in the company of an investigating official and is assisting with enquiries but not under arrest.
- A PCO must not supervise a person listed above if they are in an interview room or other area of the police station. A police member must supervise the person in these circumstances.
- PCOs are not authorised to perform the following duties:
 - conduct evidentiary breath tests
 - conduct oral fluid tests
 - supervise a person to take a buccal swab.

7. Powers relating to arrested persons – Victoria Police Act

7.1 Overview – Arrested persons

- **VPMP Persons in police care or custody** and **VPMG Safe management of persons in police care or custody** provide the overarching instructions for all police and PCOs involved in the care and supervision of persons in police care or custody.
- PCOs have legislative powers under the *Victoria Police Act* that can be utilised to support frontline police, such as the supervision of arrested persons in custody awaiting interview, except where section 6 applies.
- Where a police member arrests a person, a PCO can be deployed to supervise and transport the arrested person to or from, and in attendance at a:

- police station
- police gaol
- hospital or other medical facility
- court
- prison, remand centre, youth residential centre or youth justice centre.

Note: This allows for a PCO to be deployed to:

- perform hospital guard duties on a person who has been lawfully arrested
- take an arrested person from a scene or meet the police members at the hospital to transport the arrested person back to a police station for interview by the attending police members
- supervise an arrested person in an interview room at a police station whilst the police members make other enquiries.

Authority must be given prior to conducting the above transport or supervision duties (see section 7.3).

7.2 *Arrests made by Protective Services Officers*

Where a Protective Services Officer (PSO) arrests a person, a PCO cannot transport or supervise the person unless the arrested person has first been transferred into the custody of a police member.

7.3 *Approval for PCOs to supervise or transport arrested persons*

- Police members seeking to utilise PCOs to supervise and/or transport arrested persons are to obtain the permission of the custody supervisor first. Where a PCO is working at a police station without a gazetted police gaol or at a special event (Flemington races, Royal Melbourne Show etc.), approval must be sought from a sergeant or above applicable to the station or event (see Instrument of Delegation PCO 2).
- The authority of a sergeant or above must be given prior to a PCO transporting or supervising any person in a hospital. A risk assessment must be undertaken to determine the suitability for a PCO to undertake the task.

7.4 *Restraints and use of force*

- Where a PCO is transporting or supervising a person under lawful arrest, they may use reasonable force to compel a person to obey a lawful order given by them.
- A PCO may apply an instrument of restraint to a person to prevent escape or assault or injury to any person (s.200I(2)(e), *Victoria Police Act*). **VPM Operational safety equipment** also states that any person arrested or taken into custody should be handcuffed if it is reasonably believed to be necessary in the circumstances.
- A PCO may be directed by the custody supervisor or a sergeant or above to apply an instrument of restraint to the person if they believe that the instrument of restraint is necessary to prevent the escape of the person or the assault of, or injury to any person.
- A PCO who has been directed to supervise or transport a person may be directed by the arresting member to continue the application of an instrument of restraint, such as handcuffs, if the arresting member believes on reasonable grounds the restraint is necessary to prevent escape or injury to any person.

7.5 *Searches of arrested persons*

- When a PCO is supervising or transporting an arrested person, and the PCO believes on reasonable grounds it is necessary for the safety of the PCO, the arrested person or any other person, the PCO may:
 - order the person to do or not to do anything
 - search the person and anything in the person's possession and seize items from the person.
- PCOs do not have powers to search arrested persons for evidence. An evidence search must be conducted by a police member.

7.6 *Seizure of property*

- Where a PCO seizes any item from the person in custody they are to notify the custody supervisor. The custody supervisor must deal with the property in accordance with **VPMG Safe management of persons in police care or custody** and **VPMP Property management**.

8. Supervising Police Custody Officers

8.1 *Overview*

The role of the SPCO is to assist with the management of the police gaol and PCOs. Where SPCOs are deployed the following applies:

- subject to local management practices, SPCOs are responsible for the following in relation to the management of PCOs and the gaol:
 - rostering
 - PDAs
 - OH&S requirements for the police gaol
 - motivating, instructing and assisting PCOs in the performance of their duties
 - ensuring PCOs' developmental and training needs are identified and met.
- where a detainee is received into the gaol, the SPCO is responsible for ensuring the Detainee Risk Assessment is conducted. The SPCO is to actively oversee this process to determine the management and care requirements of the detainee, including the required observation level
- where a person is presented to be lodged in the gaol and has injuries that are not explained in either the attendance or custody modules, the SPCO must notify the custody supervisor who will investigate
- SPCOs must not investigate complaints made by persons in custody.

8.2 *Relationship to Custody Supervisors*

Where a SPCO is rostered for duty, the SPCO and the custody supervisor must work together to ensure the efficient running of the police gaol. At a minimum this will include briefing at the start and conclusion of the shift. See section 5.1 for the supervisory relationship between the custody supervisor, SPCO, PCOs and custody staff.

In addition to these supervisory principles, the following applies:

- the custody supervisor remains the Officer in Charge of the police gaol and in charge of all staff who perform duties in the gaol
- when a critical incident occurs in the gaol, the custody supervisor will take control

of the gaol and all custody staff, including the SPCO and PCOs. The custody supervisor may direct the SPCO to undertake functions in relation to the incident (e.g. staff welfare), but not to undertake an investigative function

- persons who are arrested and are not detained in the police gaol continue to be under the direct supervision of the custody supervisor
- PCOs operating outside the police gaol are under the direction of the custody supervisor
- where a detained person is leaving the police gaol (other than to attend court) the custody supervisor must be consulted in all instances.

8.3 *Temporary upgrade to SPCO*

- Where required, an inspector or above (as delegated under instrument PCO 1) may upgrade a PCO to perform the duties of an SPCO on a temporary basis.
- A PCO must have completed the approved pre-promotional SPCO course before they are eligible to be upgraded to perform the duties of a SPCO.

8.4 *Legislative powers*

- SPCOs have been given legislative powers to maintain the good order of the police gaol and the day to day running of the police gaol, however should maintain open consultation with the custody supervisor.
- SPCOs have the following additional powers under the *Corrections Act* without having to seek the authority from the Officer in Charge of the gaol. A SPCO may:
 - give/refuse permission for a visitor to enter a police gaol or require a parent/guardian to accompany a child (s.104AC(1-3))
 - order a person to leave the police gaol (s.104AC(9))
 - authorise a PCO to apply an instrument of restraint on a detained person (s.104AH)
 - for the good order or security of a police gaol or detained persons, order a PCO to search the police gaol, search any charged person or any other person in a police gaol (s.104C(1))
 - where there is a belief that it is reasonably necessary for the security, good order of the police gaol or for the safety of persons at the police gaol, order a PCO to search and examine a detained person (s.104C(3))
 - order a person who refuses to be searched to immediately leave the gaol
 - order a PCO to terminate a search
 - authorise the supervision and transport of a person to and from a police gaol and court.
- Where a search of the police gaol is to be undertaken the SPCO must first consult with the custody supervisor to ensure adequate planning, including a risk assessment, is conducted.
- Where an incident occurs or use of force has occurred or is necessary (planned response), the SPCO must advise the custody supervisor as soon as practicable.
- Where a detainee needs to be transported outside of the police station (other than to the nearest court or to prison) the SPCO must consult with the custody supervisor to determine the most appropriate personnel to transport the detainee.
- An SPCO can release a detainee upon completion of their sentence. Prior to doing so, they must advise the custody supervisor and comply with the requirements

found in **VPMG Safe management of persons in police care or custody**.

9. Powers in police gaols – Corrections Act

9.1 *Powers for PCOs in police gaols – Charged or detained persons*

The powers of a PCO when performing duties in a police gaol are found in the *Corrections Act*. The powers in relation to charged or detained persons are identical to those of police members. These powers rely on the police gaol being a gaol that is gazetted as a place where PCOs exercise their powers under the *Corrections Act*, and may be subject to the direction of the custody supervisor or the SPCO. These powers include:

- formal search of a visitor
- searches of charged/detained persons
- searches of the gaol
- searches of property
- supervising visitors
- powers to direct persons in gaols
- power to restrain persons in gaols
- taking of fingerprints
- taking of photographs
- seizing property
- power to require information from detained persons.

9.2 *Supervising and transporting charged or detained persons*

- A PCO when directed by the custody supervisor or SPCO must supervise and transport a:
 - person detained in a police gaol to court or another police gaol
 - person detained in a police gaol to or from any place (including hospital, court or another police gaol)
 - person who is to be detained in a police gaol from any place to the police gaol
 - patient from a designated mental health service to a court, a police gaol or another designated mental health service
 - patient from a court or police gaol to a designated mental health service
 - person detained in a remand centre, youth residential centre or youth justice centre from that centre to a court or police gaol
 - person who is to be detained in a prison, remand centre, youth residential centre or youth justice centre from a court or police gaol to such a centre.
- A PCO when directed by the custody supervisor or SPCO must supervise a person at a place to or from which the person has been transported.
- A PCO may where necessary use reasonable force to compel a person the PCO is transporting or supervising to obey a lawful direction given by a PCO.
- Prior to directing a PCO to undertake any supervision or transport duties listed above the custody supervisor or SPCO must conduct an operational risk assessment. Where the person is deemed as high risk due to past or current

behaviour or any other risk factor identified, the custody supervisor must determine the appropriate level of supervision. Where the person is leaving the police facility (other than for court) the custody supervisor must be consulted in all instances.

9.3 *Powers when supervising and transporting charged or detained persons*

When supervising and transporting a person a PCO can:

- order the person to do or not to do anything the PCO believes on reasonable grounds is necessary for the safety of the PCO, the person or any other person
- search the person or anything in the person's possession or under the person's control if the PCO believes on reasonable grounds that is necessary for the safety of the PCO, the person or any other person
- seize any items found when conducting a search if necessary for the safety of the PCO, the person or any other person. Deal with any items seized detailed in **VPMG Safe management of persons in police care or custody** and **VPMP Property management**
- apply an instrument of restraint when directed by the custody supervisor or the SPCO if the conduct of the person during the supervision or transport leads the PCO to believe that it is necessary to prevent the escape of the person or the assault of, or injury to, any person
- use reasonable force to compel a person the PCO is managing, supervising or transporting to obey a lawful direction given by the PCO.

9.4 *Visitors to police gaols*

Whilst PCOs have identical powers as police members when dealing with visitors to police gaols, only police members and SPCOs may order a person to leave the police gaol if they believe on reasonable grounds that the order to leave is necessary for the security, good order and management of the police gaol or for the safety of any person at the police gaol (s.104AC(9), *Corrections Act*).

9.5 *Offences in police gaols*

Where a PCO detects or witnesses an offence in a police gaol, they must advise the custody supervisor. The custody supervisor is responsible for nominating a police member to investigate the offence as per **VPM Crime attendance and investigation**. PCOs are not to compile briefs of evidence and cannot act as informants.

10. Secondary Duties

10.1 *General*

The primary function of PCOs is to assist with the operation of gaols. Where capacity permits, PCOs may be tasked to undertake secondary duties by the SPCO or custody supervisor. These duties should not include such things as taking witness statements, scene management or front counter duties.

Whilst undertaking secondary duties, PCOs must remain under the supervision of a sergeant or above.

10.2 *Court assistance*

- PCOs have the same powers as police and PSOs under the *Court Security Act 1980*.

- PCOs are not to be rostered for court security duties. The intention of providing PCOs with the same powers as police and PSOs is to allow a PCO to assist police members and PSOs at court if a situation arises that requires assistance. For example, if a PCO is escorting a person to court and an incident occurs that requires intervention, a PCO can assist other police or PSOs.
- Under the *Victoria Police Act* a PCO must, if directed by a court, supervise a person who has:
 - been ordered by the court to be detained in custody on the court premises; or
 - surrendered to the custody of the court in answer to the person's bail.
- A PCO must comply with any lawful direction of the court when:
 - supervising a person referred to above
 - supervising a person who is in police custody (i.e. charged or remanded) and been directed by the custody supervisor to supervise or transport that person to the court.
- When a PCO is supervising a person at court, the magistrate may direct a PCO to apply an instrument of restraint to the person and use force to do so. If a PCO is present in court the magistrate may direct a PCO to temporarily supervise a person in the court. This may be in instances where a temporary adjournment is required during the course of the hearing to allow a magistrate to make enquiries.

10.3 *Equipment issue / property*

- Where duties permit, PCOs who have undertaken the designated training program approved by PDC can issue, return and count equipment on issue at the police station.
- Where duties permit, a PCO can assist the designated station property officer with tasks as directed by the station commander. A PCO cannot assume the primary function of station property officer.

10.4 *Fingerprinting (Crimes Act 1958)*

- PCOs who have received the appropriate training are authorised to take a person's fingerprints under sub-division 30A, *Crimes Act*. This is in addition to their authority to take fingerprints of persons being received into a police gaol under the *Corrections Act*.
- However, PCOs must only take a person's fingerprints under the *Crimes Act* when directed by a police member who is acting under the appropriate authority to take a person's fingerprints. The police member must ask the relevant questions prior to the taking of the fingerprints.
- Where the person refuses to have their fingerprints taken, only a police member may use force to obtain the fingerprints.

10.5 *Administrative support*

- PCOs may be utilised to assist with administrative support functions at the direction of the custody supervisor, but custody responsibilities must take precedence; see section 2. This may include but is not limited to:
 - station clerical duties
 - compiling duty returns
 - providing intelligence and analytic support

- answering phones
 - triaging enquiries
 - issuing court dates
 - supporting emergency management functions such as PEEC or at Police Operations Centres.
- PCOs are not to be tasked with operational duties such as staffing road blocks or providing public assistance.

11. Operational safety training and safety equipment

11.1 *Minimum safety equipment requirements*

- At a minimum, PCOs will be equipped with handcuffs, batons and an OC product for the execution of their duties. Additionally, PCOs may also wear a ballistic vest. PCOs are not authorised to use or be issued with CEDs or firearms. PCOs must only use equipment issued to them by Victoria Police.
- Where PCOs and members are performing duty together, the minimum level of equipment carried (other than the wearing of a firearm or CED) must be the same.
- PCOs must wear a ballistic vest when directed by a custody supervisor or SPCO, however this does not preclude PCOs from choosing to wear a vest when a direction has not been given. When wearing a ballistic vest the ballistic panels must be inserted at all times.

11.2 *Supervisor risk assessment for wearing ballistic vests*

- The custody supervisor and/or the SPCO must conduct an operational risk assessment to determine whether PCOs must wear a ballistic vest. The custody supervisor and/or the SPCO must take into account **VPM Operational safety equipment** and any other intelligence that is available for the shift.
- Custody supervisors and/or the SPCO should consider whether custody staff are operating in an administrative or operational environment (i.e. involving direct contact with persons in custody).
- Where there are associated risks about the environment or individual, the custody supervisor and/or the SPCO is to take steps to reduce the risk to custody staff.

11.3 *Training*

- PCOs must undertake operational safety training as determined by the Assistant Commissioner, PDC.
- PCOs must advise their station commander when they are required to renew their operational safety training qualification.

12. Driving of police vehicles

- Only PCOs with an Approved Drivers Authority (ADA) are to drive police vehicles. To obtain an ADA, refer to the process outlined in **VPM Police vehicles**.
- PCOs should not undertake duties in marked police vehicles, unless accompanying a police member.
- PCOs do not have an exemption from the *Road Safety Road Rules 2007* when driving a police vehicle.

- Other than when expressly directed by the custody supervisor to attend a location and transport a person, PCOs must not attend incidents or other events.
- Where a PCO is performing transport duty and witnesses an incident they are to notify Police Communications.

13. Reporting contacts and intelligence

In addition to their legislated powers, PCOs are also responsible for reporting contacts and intelligence including submitting:

- Field Contact Reports [L19] in accordance with **VPMP Reporting contacts and intelligence**
- Person Warning Flag forms [VP Form 292] in accordance with **VPM Person warning flags**
- electronic Information Reports in accordance with **VPMP Reporting contacts and intelligence**.

14. Professional Standards

14.1 *Drug and Alcohol testing*

- PCOs are subject to the following workplace drug and alcohol testing in accordance with the *Victoria Police Act*:
 - critical incidents (s.86(1))
 - targeted testing (s.89)
 - random testing (s.94).
- There is no provision for a PCO to be recalled to duty for the purpose of targeted testing.
- Refer to **VPM Alcohol and other drugs** for further information.

14.2 *Complaints*

- The reporting process in **VPMP Complaints and discipline** applies to complaints about PCOs. This policy requires that a supervisor is advised in the first instance and is responsible for resolving the complaint informally where possible. Where informal resolution is not appropriate, the station commander must refer the matter to PSC for assessment and investigation in accordance with **VPMG Management of misconduct (VPS employees)**.
- Where the complaint refers to an alleged assault by an on duty PCO refer to **VPMG Assault investigations**.
- Where a complaint is lodged during a PCO's training phase the Officer in Charge – Centre for Custody and Protective Services, PDC, must also be advised.
- In accordance with **VPM Workplace behaviours**, any complaints of bullying, sexual harassment, grievances and workplace conflict can be referred to the Workplace Relations Division, Human Resource Department.

Related documents

- VPMP Persons in police care of custody
- VPMG Safe management of persons in police care or custody
- VPM Care and control under the *Mental Health and Wellbeing Act 2022*

Further advice and information

For further information relating to Police Custody Officers, contact the Custody Capability Team, Custody Management Division, State Emergencies and Support Command on 9247 6684.

Update history

DATE UPDATED	SUMMARY OF CHANGE	FORCE FILE NUMBER
02/10/19	Conversion of CCI 14/17 to VPM	FF-106261
03/07/20	Addition of guidelines regarding deployment for hospital guard duties	FF-128202
30/12/21	Updated to reflect VPM Person of interest and person warning flag has replaced VPMG Person of interest and person warning flag	FF – 151944
13/10/22	Updated to reflect VPM Police vehicles has replaced reference to VPMG Police vehicles	FF- 173057
01/09/23	Update to reflect new terminology and legislative references under the VPM Care and control under the <i>Mental Health and Wellbeing Act 2022</i>	FF-232451 1
07/11/23	Amendments to align with commencement of the <i>Summary Offences Amendment (Decriminalisation of Public Drunkenness) Act 2021</i> .	FF-230940
18/11/2024	Administrative amendments to reflect name change from VPM Person of interest and person warning flags to VPM Person warning flags.	FF-151944-2