

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.

Crowd control and public order incidents

Context

Victoria Police provides a highly visible and specialist response to non-routine situations in crowds and public order incidents including:

- demonstrations
- protests and rallies
- picket lines
- industrial disputes
- marches and processions
- sporting, entertainment and community events.

Victoria Police aims to promote a safe, secure and orderly society. Police responding to a non-routine situation in a crowd or public order incident must consider the rights of members of the public to participate in community protest, peaceful assembly and industrial action. However, police also have a lawful obligation to take proportionate and necessary action when there are clear risks to public or personal safety as part of their effort to avoid or minimise harm wherever possible and help those in need of assistance.

This policy outlines the levels of operational planning for managing crowds at planned events and incident management for unplanned events, non-routine situations and public order incidents.

Policy at a glance

This policy includes:

- guidance on Victoria Police's role in liaison with event organisers, stakeholders and independent observers to avoid harm, minimise incidents and ensure public safety
- information on planning for a non-routine situation in a crowd
- details of specialist resources and equipment available to assist in crowd control and non-routine situations
- guidance on when police involvement is needed at an industrial dispute
- instructions for debriefing and reporting at the end of a non-routine situation or public order incident.

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Definitions

Community protest: protests, demonstrations, marches or rallies relating to local and/or international matters.

Contained crowd: a crowd is considered to be contained when a cordon exists that prevents crowd movement and offers limited or no egress points; this may also be described as 'kettling'.

Crowd: a large group of people who have gathered closely together for an event such as a demonstration, protest, picket line, industrial dispute, march, procession, sporting, entertainment or community event.

Crowd control: a coordinated application of a selected range of proportionate measures to justifiably ensure public safety; this may also be described as 'crowd management.'

Independent observers: people attending who are intentionally present at, but not participating in, community protests or an industrial dispute; they may also be referred to as 'legal observers.'

Industrial dispute: a dispute between employees, unions and/or employers in circumstances including, but not limited to, working conditions and enterprise bargaining agreements.

Non-routine situation: a crowd assessed as having a likely potential for violence and/or is likely to attract a high degree of community interest in the police operation.

Tactical plan: a specialist document and primary reference created when a non-routine situation occurs to support the changed command and control environment. It may be used instead of an Incident Action Plan or, depending on the circumstances and detailed required, both may be used.

Scope and application

This policy applies to all employees.

Responsibilities and procedures

1. Overview

In most cases, crowd control situations will be planned operations and will have an operation order in place to determine police attendance and necessary resources required to manage the anticipated crowd. Ideally, event organisers will have liaised with Victoria Police to ensure that public order and community safety risks are mitigated for the event. See **VPM Police attendance at events** for more information on event planning.

2. Human rights

Victoria Police must assess the situation and decide whether police action is required if the crowd control situation escalates or a non-routine situation occurs, and if so, provide the appropriate member resources and specialist equipment to mitigate risks of the event. In these situations, members must be mindful that all actions that limit another person's human rights must be:

- lawful
- necessary, reasonable and proportionate
- in compliance with the *Charter of Human Rights and Responsibilities Act 2006*.

See **VPM Human rights standards** for further information.

Where an unplanned crowd control situation occurs, the principles for planned operations should be adopted as far as possible when reasonable and practicable, including human rights considerations.

See **VPM Operational safety and the use of force** for more information on members operational response principles and legislative powers to fulfill their duties to manage community safety.

3. Police role at community protests or industrial disputes

The role of Victoria Police at community protests or industrial disputes is to:

- ensure community safety and prevent breach of the peace
- enforce the law
- protect human rights and freedoms of the parties to the dispute and the broader community, including:
 - the right to freedom of expression/peaceful assembly
 - the right to freedom of movement
 - the right protecting liberty and security.

3.1 Police involvement in community protests or disputes

Members should only attend and intervene in industrial disputes or community protests as a last resort when:

- there is a real risk to public order or community safety
- other interventions have failed and it is in the community's interests for police to intervene
- protestors or demonstrators are impeding or attempting to impede others from lawfully entering or leaving premises or a part of premises and a request has been made for police assistance.

A risk assessment must be conducted to determine whether the need exists and that it is safe and appropriate for police intervention.

In line with the Operational Safety Principles, if members do attend an industrial dispute or community protest, the success of the police operation will be primarily judged by the extent to which the use of force is avoided or minimised. See **VPM Operational safety equipment** for more information.

3.2 *Determining whether police resources should be provided at protests or disputes*

- A suitable Police Commander/Police Forward Commander must be appointed. They must determine whether police will attend the dispute or protest, and in what capacity. This decision must be noted on the Incident Fact Sheet (IFS) and the regional Assistant Commissioner advised.
- The regional Assistant Commissioner must be formally advised of any local level industrial disputes and the advice given in relation to any police intervention. This advice is to be communicated via divisional Commanders to the Office of the Assistant Commissioner.
- For industrial disputes, the decision to intervene or not is to be made with the endorsement of the regional Assistant Commissioner.
- The Police Commander must conduct a risk assessment of the circumstances, bearing in mind the police role outlined at section 3 of this policy. The risk assessment will form the basis of the police decision whether to take any form of intervention or not, and must consider:
 - the nature of the dispute or protest
 - knowledge of the parties to the dispute or protest
 - history or experience with similar disputes or protests
 - anticipated attendance/participation numbers and demographics
 - political, cultural, economic, social or environmental factors
 - intelligence and threat assessment ratings
 - potential physical injury to parties of the dispute or protest or the general public
 - potential financial or other detriment to the party subject to the action
 - the level of disruption to the community
 - limitation on the resourcing capacity of police and emergency services to respond in a timely manner to an incident
 - perception of the incident, including negative or targeted publicity
 - local, state, national or international impacts on confidence or the reputation of Victoria Police, the local community, Victoria or Australia, government bodies or other emergency service providers
 - occupational health and safety of members
 - whether protestor/demonstrator actions come within the criteria for move on powers to be utilised under the *Summary Offences Act 1966*
 - whether a request has been made to police to initiate action against protestors/demonstrators for breaching the *Summary Offences Act*.
- Police resources should only be provided where:
 - there is a demonstrable risk to public order or community safety and the risk cannot be reasonably mitigated through alternative plans and strategies
 - the use of police powers or resources is required (subject to legal advice where necessary)
 - risk assessment outcomes indicate that police operations can be conducted safely and is a proportionate and necessary intervention.
- Refer to section 10 of this policy for specific considerations regarding industrial disputes.

4. Planning

4.1 *Operational planning*

Local Area, Divisional and Regional Commanders are responsible for managing their resources to support service delivery in their Police Service Area (PSA), region and command. They must apply the tasking and coordination process (see **VPM Tasking and coordination**) to determine:

- policing priorities in the PSA, division/region/command as informed by relevant business plans, intelligence, statistics, Compstat data, or other information
- how resources will be allocated to address these priorities
- any potential human rights risks associated with the safe management of the event, and police actions required to mitigate risk.

4.2 *Standing operations plans*

- Local Area, Divisional and Regional Commanders must ensure that any necessary standing operational plans are in place to address ongoing risks in the PSA or division/region/command such as natural disasters, other emergencies, events or regularly occurring operational situations.
- When a specific incident or event occurs, a specific operation order must still be prepared and is informed by the standing operational plan. Refer to **VPMG Operation orders** for further guidance.

4.3 *Non-routine situations requiring crowd control*

Any non-routine situation with crowd control must have a Police Commander/Police Forward Commander appointed. In the first instance this should be an inspector (or Duty Officer if after hours), but this may escalate depending on the scope and nature of the incident. The Police Commander/Police Forward Commander must do all of the following:

- assess whether an operation order is required
- liaise with the organisers or leaders of all parties involved before and/or during the crowd control situation about their intentions and advise on the role and policy of police; they may appoint a liaison officer to perform this function
- ensure records are kept of any liaison meetings with the organisers and police actions taken
- where the incident is an industrial dispute, refer to section 6.3 of this policy for specific notifications and endorsements prior to any police intervention.

5. Conducting operations

5.1 *Conduct of operation*

Operations must be conducted in accordance with the Incident Command and Control System (ICCS) outlined in **VPM Emergency management response** and the Operational Safety Principles in **VPM Operational safety equipment**.

5.2 *Operation orders*

- An operation order must be prepared for an operation, incident or event, where one or more of the following applies:
 - it is assessed as being non-routine, that is, a crowd assessed as having a likely potential for violence and/or is likely to attract a high degree of community interest in the police operation
 - it requires planning beyond locally available resources
 - when an Officer determines it is required.
- The operation order must contain sufficient information to enable the objective of the plan to be achieved; see **VPMG Operation orders** for details on preparing an operation order and what it should contain.
- For planned events, where time permits, consideration should be given to completing both of the following assessments:
 - Human Rights Risk Assessment – refer to the Priority and Safer Communities Division human rights intranet page
 - Health and Safety Risk Assessment – refer to the Health and Safety intranet page on the VPM Hub.

5.3 *Specific operation types*

Specific requirements also apply to particular types of operations, including property searches and planned events. See **VPM Searches of property** and **VPMG Operation orders**.

6. Notification and assistance

6.1 *Non-routine situations*

The Police Commander/Police Forward Commander must notify their regional Assistant Commissioner of crowd conduct assessed as a non-routine situation.

6.2 *State Event Planning Unit*

- The State Event Planning Unit (SEPU), State Emergencies and Support Command (SESC) can assist with the risk assessment, planning and coordination of all non-routine situations requiring crowd control.
- The Police Commander/Police Forward Commander should notify SEPU if it appears that:
 - the non-routine situation may cross over PSA boundaries or
 - the PSA cannot provide adequate resources.
- When advised of any significant non-routine situation necessitating crowd control, a regional Assistant Commissioner may request SEPU to prepare an operation order and coordinate planning for the event.

6.3 *Industrial disputes*

- The Police Commander/Police Forward Commander must notify the Industrial Disputes Liaison Officer (IDLO), SESC and the regional Assistant Commissioner if a crowd control situation involves an industrial dispute. See further details at section 10 of this policy.
- The regional Assistant Commissioner must ensure that the Deputy Commissioner,

Regional Operations, is advised of any industrial dispute of a significant nature and of the strategy being adopted to resolve it.

- Where appropriate, an Incident Management Team (IMT) must be established and supported by the development of an Incident Action Plan (IAP) and a relevant ICCS Plus (ICCS+) structure created.
- A Police Emergency and Event Command (PEEC) Incident Board must be commenced when it is anticipated that there will be a recurrence of the incident in the near future or it is anticipated the incident will extend beyond a single day, or it does do so.
- An Incident Fact Sheet (IFS) must be submitted by the responsible supervisor during the shift in which the incident commenced. See **VPM Operational duties and responsibilities** for more information on the supervisor's responsibilities regarding an IFS.
- All related records must be kept for debriefing purposes and for any inquiries that may subsequently arise. Records must be kept in accordance with **VPM Information, categorisation, collection and recording**.

7. Personnel requirements for crowd control

7.1 *Command levels*

The command structure will vary according to the level of resources committed and the threat assessment of the event. See **VPMG Operation orders** and **VPM Emergency management response** for more information.

7.2 *Requirement for personnel*

- When planning a crowd control operation or responding to an unplanned incident, the Police Commander/Police Forward Commander should consider the members required for the situation. Local resources should be used in the first instance. Plain clothes members generally should not be used but if they are required, they should be identified to other members.
- For non-routine matters, the Police Commander/Police Forward Commander should ensure that the members have the skills and experience necessary to deal with the situation and consider the need for specialist resources.
- The Police Commander/Police Forward Commander must consider member safety and any resourcing requirements through event planning. Refer to the **VPM OHS Fundamental obligations** and **VPM OHS Hazard and risk management** for further guidance regarding Victoria Police's occupational health and safety obligations regarding employees.

7.3 *Specialist resources*

- The Public Order Response Team (PORT), Transit and Public Safety Command (TPSC) are a specialist unit trained in crowd dispersal techniques and public order response tactics.
- The Police Commander/Police Forward Commander may request their attendance when public safety issues exceed the capability and capacity of a PSA or division/region/command.

- The decision to deploy PORT is made by the Tactical Commander, who will consult with the Police Commander/Police Forward Commander. See **VPM Specialist support** for PORT deployment criteria.
- Deployment of the PORT Evidence Gathering Team (EGT) should be considered where video evidence may be required for intelligence and evidence gathering purposes to support of investigations.
- The PORT Protester Extraction Team (PET) have the capability to remove protesters who have locked onto structures or employed lock-on devices at ground level or where they have glued themselves to structures at ground level, roadways or paths.
- The Mounted Branch may be used to support police members on foot at a crowd control situation.
- Search and Rescue Squad may be required to attend where protesters may need to be removed from lock-on devices, structures or trees, at height.
- The use of Police Air Wing (PAW) or Remote Piloted Aircraft Systems (RPAS) may be considered in situations where CCTV coverage is limited to provide an aerial observation platform that can give the Police Forward Commander situational awareness regarding crowd size, dynamic and direction of travel.
- Where specialist resources from TPSC are deployed for a non-routine situation in accordance with **VPM Specialist support**, a Tactical Commander will be appointed and work alongside the Police Forward Commander.
- The Tactical Commander must conduct ongoing risk assessments and develop a tactical plan. There should only be one tactical plan in place at any one time, regardless if the event or incident is planned or unplanned, for effective control and coordination.
- For the duration of any public order incident, the PORT Tactical Commander will assume line control of all TPSC resources deployed and direct units in line with the Incident Action Plan (IAP) and/or tactical plan objectives.
- See **VPM Specialist support** for call-out criteria and procedures for deployment of PORT, Mounted Branch, PAW or other specialist resources.

8. Crowd control equipment

8.1 *Assessment of equipment needs*

As required by **VPM Operational safety equipment**, the Police Commander/Police Forward Commander must give consideration to the type of operational safety or other protective equipment that will be carried or worn by members at planned operations.

The level of equipment carried or worn should be commensurate to the risk likely to be encountered. When determining the equipment required at a crowd control situation, the Police Commander/Police Forward Commander should conduct a risk assessment in relation to:

- Type of crowd control situation – for example, at a demonstration or a public event, consider who the participants are, and why they are gathering.
- Role of police – whether they may be required to control a crowd (such as during demonstrations) or to patrol amongst a crowd (such as at a public event).

- Safety – consider the safety of the members, employees and the public. The level of the equipment should be proportionate relative to the protection members may require.

8.2 *Access and equipment*

- The PORT are a specialist unit who have access to and are trained in the use of Crowd Control Equipment (CCE) and Crowd Control Munitions (CCM).
- CCE include the following:
 - VKS Pepperball weapon system
 - Penn Arm 40mm launcher
 - a range of hand-held munitions.
- CCM include a range of munitions that can be delivered by hand or weapon and including but not limited to:
 - CS irritant
 - smoke canister
 - stinger grenades
 - sound and flash distraction devices
 - foam baton rounds.
- PAVA is a synthetic Oleoresin Capsicum (OC) product that is delivered by the VKS Pepperball weapon system.

8.3 *Use and carriage*

- PORT members must carry and use CCE and CCM in accordance with **VPM Specialist support** and local workplace standard operating procedures.

8.4 *Aftercare*

- Members have a responsibility to ensure the safety, security and wellbeing of any person in their care or custody.
- If CCE or CCM is used, the Police Forward Commander, Tactical Commander and operator should consider and, where practicable, facilitate immediate access to medical attention. Requests for Ambulance Victoria (AV) to attend or be on standby for unplanned incidents must be made via Police Communications D24 to Triple Zero Victoria.
- For planned operations, AV services can be requested via their State Events Coordinator. Members are to conduct a risk assessment and provide appropriate aftercare if it is safe to do so prior to handover to AV.
- If any person is injured as a result of any CCE or CCM, where practicable the Police Forward Commander must arrange after care or medical attention at the earliest opportunity. See **VPMG Safe management of persons in police care or custody** for more information.
- Exposure to chemical munitions such as PAVA or CS irritant requires the same aftercare provisions as OC aerosols. See **VPM Operational safety equipment** for more information.
- Specific instructions apply regarding considerations and restraint of people at risk of positional asphyxia. See **VPM Operational safety equipment** for more information.

8.5 *Reporting and review*

- PORT is responsible for ensuring that the following documentation is completed and submitted regarding the operational deployment of CCE or CCM:
 - Use of Force reports submitted in accordance with **VPM Operational safety and the use of force** and
 - CCE/CCM debrief report, which also incorporates human rights considerations.
- The Superintendent, Operations Support Division, TPSC is responsible for ensuring the appropriate debrief and review occurs after each incident where CCE or CCM have been used.

8.6 *Unintentional discharge*

- Any unintentional discharge of CCE or CCM must be reported to the PORT Duty Inspector. The PORT Duty Inspector is responsible for ensuring that all of the following occurs:
 - Use of Force reports are submitted in accordance with **VPM Operational safety and the use of force**
 - an IFS is completed and submitted
 - a CCE/CCM debrief report is completed
 - a CCE/CCM debrief and review is conducted.

9. Incident management and tactics

9.1 *General incident management requirements*

The crowd control situation must be managed in line with **VPM Emergency management response**.

9.2 *Breach of the peace*

Police members have a common law duty to prevent breaches of the peace. In crowd control situations, members should be briefed on their powers regarding breach of the peace. For guidance, see **VPM Breach of the peace and move on powers**.

9.3 *Occupation of site*

Police Forward Commanders should ensure the early occupation of proposed sites that may develop into a crowd control situation. If used, erect and staff barriers before the participants assemble.

9.4 *Containment of a crowd*

A crowd is 'contained' by police when lines are put in place to prevent crowd movement that offer limited or no egress points.

Containment tactics should only be used under extreme circumstances or as part of an emergency action. A containment tactic should only be implemented as a last resort after conducting a thorough risk assessment which includes human rights considerations.

Before implementing a containment tactic, an IMT must be conducted between the Police Commander/Police Forward Commander and the PORT Tactical Commander. During this IMT, the following points must be considered, but are not limited to:

- conditions/environment

- crowd demeanour
- crowd size
- lawful authority
- human rights
- police resources
- equipment.

A containment tactic should only be implemented after all the factors listed above have been considered and each of the following conditions are met:

- a tactical withdrawal is not a suitable community safety option in these specific circumstances
- people attending have been given clear opportunities to leave the area after formal warnings
- egress points have been identified and people attending have been informed of those egress points.

9.5 *Use of force*

Members must be aware of their legislative (s.462A, *Crimes Act 1958*) and common law powers regarding use of force; see **VPM Operational safety and the use of force** for details.

Where possible, violent confrontation and the use of force should be avoided. Any use of force must be justified and only to the level required to reasonably effect arrest or removal of people.

9.6 *Independent observers*

Observers and accredited journalists who are present at, but not participating in, protests should be allowed, as far as practicable, to perform their role unimpeded (for example, by observing and recording police action).

Independent observers must follow lawful police directions, including where a safety or security risk is presented.

9.7 *Arrests*

If it is necessary to make arrests:

- Whenever practicable, they should be made on the direction of a Sub-officer.
- Minor offences should be ignored in the interests of containing the overall situation; however, take appropriate action to prevent conduct involving violence to people or damage to property.
- Any persons arrested under the provisions of s.458, *Crimes Act* for a summary offence must be released when the reasons for their arrest no longer continue; proceed by way of summons.
- For planned events, arrest teams should be arranged. Where specialist units are utilised as arrest teams, processing teams must be available for handover and any follow up investigation.

9.8 *Detainee transport vehicles*

Detainee transport vehicles should not be used to hold people for any length of time at a non-routine situation. Members must transport a person who is arrested immediately or otherwise as soon as practicable to a police station or other secure premises, if the person is not released immediately on summons.

10. Industrial disputes and picket lines – specific considerations

10.1 *Expectations of parties to a dispute*

In the first instance, parties to industrial disputes particularly when planned or reasonably expected, are to take responsibility for public order and community safety issues, so that the need for police attendance and intervention is minimised without compromising community safety.

Victoria Police expects these parties to:

- Resolve conflicts through industrial or other forums in the first instance.
- Communicate with Victoria Police about potential community safety and public order issues in a timely manner.
- Conduct a risk assessment and develop a plan for managing the dispute.
- Provide adequate measures to ensure the safety of participants and the public.
- Implement strategies that mitigate the need for police attendance.
- Pursue civil remedies through the courts and not seek to use police as a method for enforcing civil decisions, e.g., injunctions.
- Consider the use of their own security arrangements where appropriate, especially if there is an expectation of conflict, trespass or breach of injunctions.
- Inform police in writing of the legal status of land/contractual obligations which affect use of land relevant to the dispute/protest, e.g. determining owner/occupier of the land in relation to potential trespass issues.
- Where applicable, provide a clear explanation as to why they believe police presence is required. This should be informed by the risk assessment and address why alternative measures and strategies may not be sufficient. The Police Commander/Police Forward Commander is to advise the party/parties that this request is to be in writing.

10.2 *Liaison officer*

The Police Commander/Police Forward Commander made aware of the industrial dispute should contact the Victoria Police IDLO or relevant regional IDLO in relation to mitigating the need for police intervention. The IDLO is responsible for engaging with the following parties:

- the relevant business or organisation to find out the nature of the dispute, parties involved and details of company officials to liaise with
- the union(s) involved to find out their views on the dispute, how strikers propose to demonstrate and details of union representatives to liaise with.

10.3 *Picket lines*

Police have no responsibility for the removal of a picket line, but they do have a responsibility for removing a physical obstruction. A picket line becomes a physical obstruction when it denies access to or egress from the particular location to any person who has a legal right to enter or leave.

In determining appropriate action, consider the following:

- that every member of the community has a common law right to use a public street or highway in the pursuit of lawful business
- a landowner has the right of entry and exit to or from a public street or highway
- persons picketing may do so in a peaceful and orderly manner.

10.4 *Right of entry of union officials*

When required to resolve a dispute between accredited union officials and employers over the right to enter or remain upon any place of work, the IDLO or Police Commander/Police Forward Commander must explain to both parties that:

- The primary role of the police is to ensure there are no breaches of the peace.
- Accredited union officials may have a power of entry under certain circumstances and the employer may be in error in refusing entry. The union official has no power to gain entry or remain by force.
- The union and the appropriate industrial tribunal must resolve the disputed right of entry.

11. Police intervention in civil matters

While it is not Victoria Police's role to intervene in disputes or protests that are civil in nature, police may be required to intervene in circumstances where any of the following applies:

- there is a real risk to public order or community safety
- civil remedies have failed and it is in the community's interests for police to intervene (before police intervene, legal advice on police powers and authority in these circumstances must be obtained by the Police Commander/Police Forward Commander or a nominated person).
- as detailed at section 3 of this policy where police assistance has been requested and the Police Commander/Police Forward Commander has deemed it appropriate.

12. Debriefings and reports

12.1 *Debriefings*

Members must conduct debriefings in accordance with **VPMP Operational debriefings** and in consultation with any utilised specialist resource areas.

12.2 *Use of Force forms*

If force has been used, the Police Commander/Police Forward Commander must submit a Use of Force App report.

12.3 *Final reports*

- At the conclusion of any crowd control situation, the Police Forward Commander is to prepare a report and submit the report through line management to the Command/Region/Department head.
- The Police Commander/Police Forward Commander should liaise with the Priority and Safer Communities Division if any priority communities have been affected by the public order incident, or were part of the community protest.
- If the incident required the use of force or was classified as non-routine, the report should contain all of the following:
 - a copy of the operation order/IAP
 - records of any information, discussions and negotiations with organisers, and any advice offered
 - activity logs/PEEC reports
 - copies of briefing papers, risk assessments, situation reports and debriefing reports
 - any media extracts
 - copies of Use of Force forms
 - a final report to the Command/Region/Department head.
- If the incident occurred in a designated area, the member in charge of the designated area must record relevant information utilising VP Form 1373 - Officer's Authority to Designate Area for Weapons Search and/or VP Form 1373A- Designated Area Search Notice. Refer to **VPM Designated areas: Conducting searches and issuing directions** for more information on conducting searches and reporting obligations.

12.4 *Briefs of evidence*

The informant's PSA is responsible for ensuring the court attendance, collection of evidence, preparation of briefs of evidence, etc. unless otherwise directed.

Related documents

- VPM Emergency management response
- VPM Operational safety equipment
- VPM Police attendance at events
- VPM Operational safety and the use of force
- VPMG Operation orders
- VPM Specialist support
- VPM Searches of property
- VPM Breach of the peace and move on powers

Further advice and information

For further advice and assistance regarding this policy, contact the Planning and Coordination Division, TPSC or email the PBEA: TPSC-PLANNING-COORD-DIV_MGR@police.vic.gov.au

Update history

DATE UPDATED	SUMMARY OF CHANGE	FORCE FILE NUMBER
1/07/2024	New VPM Crowd control and public order incidents as part of the user pays review, consolidating VPMG Crowd control and sections 4,5, and 7 of VPMP Police attendance at events and incidents . Updates to terminology and to reflect current practice.	FF-240508
29/05/2025	Consequential amendment to replace reference to Use of Force Form 237, 237A-D with Use of Force App for 20/05/25 Use of Force App rollout	FF-266536