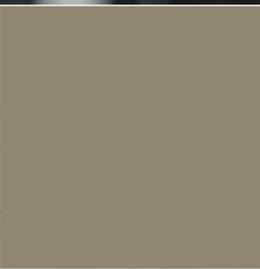




ACT POLICING ANNUAL REPORT 2001-02



WORKING TOGETHER FOR A SAFER COMMUNITY

ACT POLICING ANNUAL REPORT 2001–02

WORKING TOGETHER FOR A SAFER COMMUNITY

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Chief Police Officer for the ACT

John Murray APM BA LLB MBA GCLP

30 October 2002

Mr Ted Quinlan
Minister for Police, Emergency Services and Corrections
ACT Legislative Assembly
London Circuit
CANBERRA ACT 2601

Dear Minister

I have the pleasure of submitting the Annual Report regarding policing services in the Australian Capital Territory provided by the Australian Federal Police for the financial year 1 July 2001 to 30 June 2002.

This report has been prepared in accordance with paragraphs 6.3 and 7.1 of the Policing Arrangement between the Commonwealth and Australian Capital Territory Governments.

Sincerely



John Murray APM

Chief Police Officer for the ACT

John Murray APM BA LLB MBA GCLP

30 October 2002

**Australian Federal Police Annual Report
on Policing in the Australian Capital Territory**

Pursuant to the Chief Minister's Annual Report Directions, I hereby certify that the attached is an honest and accurate account of the operations of the Australian Federal Police, ACT Policing, during the period 1 July 2001 to 30 June 2002.



John Murray APM

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Highlights: our challenges and achievements

Chief Police Officer for the ACT

This has been my second year as Chief Police Officer for the ACT and I am pleased to report the continuing success of ACT Policing under the current policing model. A distinguishing feature of this model is that it works by way of a Policing Arrangement between the ACT and Commonwealth Governments through a Purchase Agreement for the provision of specified services. I have found there are clear benefits in working to the Agreement since it establishes the accountability of the Chief Police Officer to the Minister for Policing in the ACT and provides a focus on the outcomes to be achieved for the year. In turn, this allows not only the ACT Government, but also the community, to judge the value of the services provided by ACT Policing.

A highlight of this year has been the continuing success of specific police operations which has seen significant reductions in most areas of crime in the ACT. For the second successive year the Territory has defied national crime trends with a reduction in offence levels from 48,288 in 2000–01 to 41,831 this reporting period. This has been brought about by the success of major operations in the previous reporting period which disrupted the criminal environment to such an extent that ongoing pressure from police in 2001–02 resulted in a further 23 per

cent reduction in burglary and 10 per cent reduction in motor vehicle theft.

There are two principal reasons for these outstanding results. The first relates to the ongoing commitment and dedication of the men and women of ACT Policing. The second is a firm commitment to 'intelligence-led policing'. During the year, the Australian Institute of Criminology released the results of a research project into *Operation Anchorage*, a property crime campaign conducted in the first half of 2001. The report stated:

'...Anchorage has attempted to employ a more objective method of target selection for police operations. This is closer to the original meaning of intelligence-led policing than much policing activity elsewhere.'

For those crimes that have seen a downward trend there will be an ongoing commitment to maintain that trend. At the same time there must be increased attention on those crimes that have risen. Sexual assault has seen a significant rise. To some extent the increase in recorded sexual assaults may be attributed to growing confidence within the community to report this type of activity to police. However, that cannot be taken for granted and ACT Policing must work with other key agencies to address the underlying causes of this crime. Education to inform prospective victims

of their vulnerability and the steps they can take to protect themselves must be a component of future strategies in this area.

There has been an Australia wide shift in the pattern of illicit drug usage over the last year. The 'heroin drought' saw a move to amphetamine type substances which has given rise to a number of significant developments.

The shift in drug use changed the focus of ACT Policing's drug operations and specifically led to the development of a campaign targeting the 'party drug' scene. During *Operation Skeet* police targeted the manufacturers and dealers of recreational drugs and addressed the increase in illicit drug dealing in Canberra nightspots. Underpinning *Operation Skeet* was an educational platform highlighting the dangers of recreational drug use and focusing very strongly on the emerging problem of 'drink spiking'. Police recognise that the offences committed as a result of drink spiking, such as sexual assault, assault or robbery, are largely under-reported. Consequently, ACT Policing is looking beyond the reported crime statistics and acknowledging reasons that inhibit higher reporting of this crime. Awareness campaigns have been directed towards liquor licence holders in terms of their responsibilities and also to prospective victims. *Operation Skeet* has been recognised nationally as one of the most progressive initiatives in



Australia and has subsequently been adopted by other jurisdictions.

With increased usage of amphetamine type substances also comes an increased risk of violence and the potential for significant public disorder. Unlike heroin, which generally has a 'calming' effect on users, amphetamine can result in very aggressive behaviour. Also, the national shift in drug use has created an environment of instability within criminal circles and this has led to violent activity across Australia, including in the ACT.

This overall trend has caused me to readdress the operational capability of ACT Policing which involved a complete review of the Major Events Planning and Tactical Support Group. Completion of this review and establishment of a new functional concept coincided with the events of *September 11* which reinforced the basis of the review. The Specialist Response and Security Group to be formed as a result of this review will comprise multi-skilled and highly trained men and women who will be able to provide operational support at incidents involving a high risk of violence. In addition, they will conduct activities in the area of Territory security,

public order, search and rescue, underwater recovery and special operations. At the time of writing this report, an implementation team had been established to oversee development of the new group.

The events of *September 11* also reshaped emergency services in the ACT. As a result of the terrorist attacks in the United States and subsequent anthrax and bomb scares in the ACT, Police and Emergency Services have enhanced the procedures and protocols to address these contingencies. These arrangements have been formalised into new Memoranda of Understanding between ACT Policing and the relevant Emergency Services areas to ensure a professional and integrated response to incidents of this type.

Crime prevention has remained a major focus for ACT Policing. While record reductions in property related crime have been achieved over the past two years, I have advised Government that the arrest and prosecution of offenders by itself is not likely to be an effective form of crime management in the longer term. Consequently, and with Government support, a parallel strategy of crime prevention has been developed which addresses the causes of crime. Programs are aimed at educating possible victims of risk reduction strategies and dissuading potential offenders away from committing offences. Youth-at-risk is a key focus group with initiatives developed to divert young people away from criminal activity and anti-social behaviour. There is also an emphasis on special interest groups such as indigenous and multicultural communities. The establishment this year of the ACT Police Multicultural Advisory Board will provide a very

important vehicle for enhancing police service in a culturally and linguistically diverse community like Canberra.

Our commitment to providing the ACT community with a comprehensive policing service was reinforced this year with the appointment of police officers to the Joint Emergency Services Centre at Gungahlin. Since January, the Centre, which also houses fire and ambulance officers, has a dedicated team of police officers providing 24-hour, seven-day-a-week services to the area.

The new year holds a number of significant challenges for ACT Policing. A resurgence in property related crime was identified in the second half of the financial year, with some weekly property crime rates equalling or exceeding figures recorded in 1999–2000, an historic high point for crime in the ACT. This increase in crime coincided with a period of low staffing levels, a situation that is being addressed through a strategy of vigorous recruitment. However, there is no doubt that property crime in the ACT is resilient and requires constant pressure from police. The gains achieved in the past two years must be 'locked in' if the effort and resources committed to this achievement are not to be wasted. This will require the development of new and innovative strategies for fighting crime and ACT Policing will need to work closely with other government agencies and the community to address the causes of crime in the Territory.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'John Murray', written in a cursive style.

John Murray APM
Chief Police Officer

Our Organisation

Mission

The ACT is in a unique position amongst Australian states and territories in the way police services are provided by the Australian Federal Police (AFP). This is as a result of the arrangement between the Commonwealth and Territory Governments. The details of this arrangement are specified in an annual Purchase Agreement for the delivery of police services to the Territory.

These services are delivered by ACT Policing, which was established for this role and is directly accountable to the ACT Minister for Police, Emergency Services and Corrections. The mission of ACT Policing is to *keep the peace and preserve public safety within the ACT*. The Purchase Agreement for police services requires that ACT Policing perform this mission by delivering six outcomes to the Territory. These outcomes are to:

- maintain a level of public order and community confidence which enables people to go safely about their lawful pursuits;
- minimise the incidence and impact of crime through effective investigations;
- maximise road safety in the ACT;
- minimise the adverse impact of public emergencies/disasters and risk associated with major events;

- effectively support prosecution and judicial processes; and
- ensure the regulatory requirements and information needs of clients are satisfied.

These six key outcomes translate into 17 outputs with over 70 performance measures and targets that are reported on annually.

Structure

The ACT Policing Executive comprises a Chief Police Officer for the ACT, a Deputy Chief Police Officer, a Commander of Operations and a Director Services.

As part of the Policing Arrangement between the ACT Government and the AFP, the Chief Police Officer for the ACT has a dual reporting role to both the ACT Minister for Police, Emergency Services and Corrections and to the Australian Federal Police Commissioner.

The Deputy Chief Police Officer, who also holds the rank of Assistant Commissioner within the AFP, is directly responsible for the ACT's North and South policing districts, Crime Prevention, Territory Investigations Group, Operations Monitoring and Intelligence Support and Police Communications. In addition, the Deputy Chief Police Officer oversees



ACT Policing's Business Liaison Officer Sergeant Francis Polach meets with a local retailer.

operational activities coordinated by the Commander Operations.

The Commander Operations is responsible for Traffic Operations, Major Events Planning and Tactical Support and Prosecution and Judicial Support.

The enabling service areas, which include Human Resources, Research and Policy, and Finance are all overseen by the Director Services. As of January 2002, the Media and Public Relations area was moved to report directly to the Chief Police Officer.

The ACT Policing Executive is supported by nine superintendents who oversee the daily police operations, investigations and prevention programs, and three coordinators and one superintendent who manage the enabling areas of the organisation.

ACT Policing continues to deliver services based on the North-South District model. Police stations are located in Canberra City, Woden, Belconnen and Tuggeranong with a newly opened facility in the Joint Emergency Services Centre in Gungahlin. Operations of these stations are supported by the ACT Policing Headquarters located at the Winchester Centre in Belconnen and a police shopfront in Garema Place, Civic. A range of specialist support centres such as Forensic Services are located at the Weston complex, and the Water Police team is located in Yarralumla on the shores of Lake Burley Griffin.

The outputs delivered by ACT Policing to the community are defined by the Purchase Agreement for police services as the:

- deployment of policing services according to an intelligence based model for community policing to increase deterrence and detection of crime;
- delivery of targeted awareness and crime prevention campaigns to reduce crime and fear of crime in the community;
- timely and effective response to incidents;
- investigation of offences either reported or becoming known against the person, property or involving illicit drugs;
- provision of effective intelligence, surveillance and forensic services to support investigations and detection of crime;

- provision of efficient traffic management services, traffic enforcement operations and accident investigations;
- delivery of targeted road safety awareness and compliance campaigns based on risk analysis;
- effective planning, training and exercising for possible public emergencies/disasters;
- effective response to any public emergency/disaster;
- effective management of policing issues associated with major public events;
- presentation of briefs of evidence to a high standard;
- safe custody for detained persons;
- provision of assistance to victims of crime in accordance with policy guidelines;
- provision of cost effective and timely regulatory services;
- efficient provision of information services which meet statutory and administrative deadlines and requirements; and
- development of law enforcement policy advice for the Minister and other agencies.

Legislative framework

The AFP is a Commonwealth Statutory Authority established under the *Australian Federal Police Act 1979 (the Act)* and proclaimed on 19 October 1979.

The decision-making powers that directly affect the public are vested in the office held by all sworn members of the AFP. The powers and duties of AFP members are outlined in Section 9 of *the Act*. AFP members have powers derived from both ACT and Commonwealth legislation.

Police powers extend to:

- the protection of life and property;
- the preservation of peace and good order;
- the preservation and detection of offences against the common law and statutes; and
- matters that may be incidental to the performance of law enforcement generally.

Organisational change

The 2000–01 financial year was one of extensive review for ACT Policing with major changes to the organisational structure implemented at the beginning of 2001–02. The changes which resulted from this review process were:

- full implementation of a North-South management model for patrol based policing of the ACT. This model was implemented to minimise artificial patrol distinctions between the ACT's four major police stations and increase flexibility in the deployment of patrols to incidents emerging at a suburban level;
- integration of all major investigative functions into the Territory Investigations Group to increase coordination of investigative capacity in the ACT. This ensures that resources are focused on the highest priority offences in the ACT;
- integration of all police intelligence operations into the Operations Monitoring and Intelligence Support Group to maximise the coordination of information in relation to all criminal matters in the ACT;
- transfer of the Surveillance Team from the Territory Investigations Group to the Operations Monitoring and Intelligence Support Group to streamline criminal intelligence gathering processes;
- traffic enforcement and crash investigations personnel have been centralised to facilitate more flexible deployment of limited and highly specialised skills in the management of traffic and road safety; and
- transfer of the Media and Public Relations Team into the Office of the Chief Police Officer to facilitate better coordination of media and public relations initiatives.

More detailed operational changes which were implemented during the previous reporting period attracted international attention this financial year. The most notable of these was the shift to strike team operations supported by developed intelligence capabilities which were profiled by the Home Office to every jurisdiction in the United Kingdom.

Review of processes

The high-level review process has continued this financial year with the Major Events Planning and Tactical Support Group being the subject of external scrutiny over the past eight months. The outcomes of this review have been accepted by ACT Policing's Senior Management Team, as they offer scope to enhance the efficiency, professionalism and capability of this group. The outcomes of this review will be implemented in 2002–03.

New Executive

During the reporting period ACT Policing welcomed two new Executive members, Deputy Chief Police Officer Andy Hughes and Commander Operations Mandy Newton.

Assistant Commissioner Hughes joined ACT Policing in December 2001 following the departure of Assistant Commissioner Denis McDermott to the AFP National Office. Assistant Commissioner Hughes has worked extensively in investigations, and this experience will be invaluable to areas including Territory Investigations and Operations Monitoring and Intelligence Support. His primary objective for ACT Policing is to develop and promote innovative and effective intelligence led crime prevention strategies.

Commander Mandy Newton joined ACT Policing in January 2002 after Commander Ben McDevitt took up a position at AFP National. Ms Newton has previously worked in a variety of areas including recruitment, training and human resource management giving her an extensive understanding of the organisation. Commander Newton has a special interest in technological applications that support operational policing requirements, and have the potential to assist ACT Policing in working more effectively in the fight against crime.



From left to right:
Deputy Chief Police
Officer Andy Hughes,
Director Services
Tony Murney,
Chief Police Officer
John Murray and
Commander
Operations
Mandy Newton.

Executive profiles

Chief Police Officer John Murray APM

John Murray began his policing career as a cadet with the South Australia Police at the age of 16. Over the years, he served as a general duties constable, detective, prosecutor and trainer/educator. At commissioned rank, he managed divisions and branches including patrols, policy, organised crime, criminal intelligence, prosecution, internal investigations and strategic development. In 1997 as Assistant Commissioner Human Resources, he resigned to take up an Associate Professorship as Head of the Graduate School of Police Management, Charles Sturt University in Sydney. He was appointed to the position of Chief Police Officer for the ACT in September 2000.

Deputy Chief Police Officer Andy Hughes

Andy Hughes has 25 years of police service at community, regional, national and international levels. He has worked extensively in national and international investigations, with a strong emphasis on organised crime including importation of illicit drugs and people smuggling. He spent the first six years

of his career in ACT Policing in general duties and criminal investigations before working in Northern and Eastern Operations and the Detective Training School at the AFP College. He went on to work as the AFP Liaison Officer in London for three years before returning to the AFP Headquarters in Canberra. Assistant Commissioner Hughes holds a Bachelor of Science Degree in Policing with Honours and graduate qualifications in Applied Management and Executive Leadership.

Commander Operations Mandy Newton

Mandy Newton returned to the AFP in February 2002 as Commander Operations, ACT Policing, after being appointed to the Australian Taxation Office as an Assistant Commissioner during the introduction of GST and working as a senior manager in ACT Electricity and Water. She first joined the AFP in 1983 working in a variety of community policing roles in the ACT region before moving to the Police College where she instructed in recruit, detective and management training. Before leaving the AFP in 1995, she reached the level of superintendent. She brings with her a range of leadership and management skills

developed in the AFP and other organisations, along with a Masters in Business Administration and Graduate Certificate in Police Management. She is keen to ensure that ACT Policing provides a service in genuine partnership with the community to manage crime through both prevention and response strategies.

Director Services Tony Murney

Dr Tony Murney brings wide experience to the position of Director Services, ACT Policing and manages a diverse staff skilled in finance, human resource management, policy and research. He joined ACT Policing in 1998 following a career in the Commonwealth Parliament where he worked as Assistant Serjeant-at-Arms, acting Deputy Serjeant-at-Arms and subsequently as Deputy Security Controller. Prior to this, he studied and worked in a number of academic institutions, graduating first with a Bachelor of Arts Degree, and later with a first class honours degree before completing a PhD. His major interests in policing are accountability to the community and ensuring delivery of the highest quality police service to the people of the ACT.

ACT Policing Organisational Structure



Outcome 1

A level of public order and community confidence which enables people to go safely about their lawful pursuits.

Objective

The objective under Outcome One of the Purchase Agreement is to deliver a 24-hour policing service which is highly responsive to the needs of the Canberra community by:

- deterring and detecting crime through a visible police presence in the community including pro-active patrols, targeted operations and accessible operational services;
- reducing the fear of crime by enhancing public awareness of community safety issues and police involvement in community and interagency partnerships aimed at crime reduction;
- maintaining public safety through effective planning, coordination and delivery of police services; and
- delivering a high level of responsiveness to calls for assistance and to incidents requiring dispatch of a patrol.

Under the current arrangement, ACT Policing operates from five patrols which are grouped into North and South Districts. Each station within the Districts has an officer in charge to manage the daily operations, and each District is managed by a superintendent who ensures consistency in police response and flexibility in the deployment of patrol resources.

Patrol response: North and South Districts

In order to provide an effective and timely policing service to the Territory, ACT Policing dispatches patrols to incidents that occur across the Territory within prescribed timeframes based on the level of priority allocated to each incident.

During the reporting period ACT Policing responded to 70,411 incidents, a decrease from the 78,546 figure reported for the 2000–01 financial year and in line with the decrease in overall level of crime experienced by the Territory this year. The reported incidents ranged across 70 categories and included offences such as burglary and noise complaints, to more serious crimes such as homicide and assault.

The two-year reduction in crime has continued to see property crime fall, however this type of crime including stolen motor vehicles, criminal damage and burglary still represents close to 34 per cent of all incidents reported to ACT Policing.

With police being sensitive to the increase in offences against the person occurring across the Territory, all reports of threats to personal safety were dealt with swiftly. Over the year, 27 per cent of incidents to which patrols were dispatched related to threats to personal safety. Timely

response to this type of incident has a direct bearing on safety and police are conscious of this when responding to such matters.

ACT Policing provided 28,702 foot and vehicle patrols throughout the Territory during 2001–02. This equates to an average of 79 patrols per day and exceeds the target of 25,000 for the year by over 14 per cent. Although there was a drop in overall patrols compared to the average of 90 per day in 2000–01 this correlates with the decrease in incidents reported this year.

North District patrols take in the areas of Belconnen, Gungahlin, Hall, North Canberra, City and select areas of South Canberra (e.g. Kingston and Barton). The main objectives of North District are to provide:

- a highly responsive 24-hour policing service to satisfy the needs of the community in the City, Belconnen, Gungahlin and select areas of South Canberra;
- a 24-hour Watch House service for the whole of the Territory;
- security and immediate response capability to the Canberra Airport; and
- support response services for major events, demonstrations and criminal investigation operations.

Station opens in Gungahlin

As the result of additional Government funding ACT Policing members now staff the Gungahlin Joint Emergency Services Complex, providing the first full-time police presence based in the area.

Most of the police officers at Gungahlin are residents of the area and know about the issues that concern the community. Deputy Chief Police Officer Andy Hughes acknowledged that 'this is a unique opportunity for us to establish what is really in effect the old-style country town policing, where the police know the community and the community knows the police.'

The establishment of a permanent police presence in the Joint Emergency Services Complex also cemented the relationship between ACT Policing, ACT Fire Brigade and ACT Ambulance Service. This development now provides residents of Gungahlin with the first integrated emergency service facility in the ACT.

Residents of Gungahlin have welcomed the establishment of this service in their community, and ACT Policing is looking forward to a long and productive relationship with families and businesses in the ACT's fastest growing residential area.

Over the year 59 per cent of reported criminal activity occurred in the North District, which equates to 24,514 offences. The number of burglary offences in the North District decreased by 19 per cent, with the number of stolen motor vehicles also decreasing by 13 per cent. This is the second consecutive year North District has seen a reduction in burglary with a 24 per cent drop being recorded in 2000-01.

The South District patrols cover the areas of Weston Creek-Stromlo, Tuggeranong, Woden and South Canberra. The South District aims during the reporting period were to provide responsive police services and:

- counteract crime against the Southside community;
- contribute to community safety including street, public place and road safety;
- use the unique capacity of the police service to support members of the community in need; and
- secure and enhance community trust in, and support of, ACT Policing.

A total of 16,519 offences were managed by South patrols, which equates to a total of 40 per cent of all criminal activity reported in the Territory. South District also experienced a significant drop in overall crime, particularly in the areas of burglary and robbery. Burglaries in the South decreased by 31 per cent during 2001-02, which combined with the 16 per cent drop in 2000-01, shows a very dramatic reduction in this category over two years. Robbery also dropped by 28 per cent during the year which was a positive result for police as this type of offence generates

a high level of fear in the community. These reductions can be attributed to the continued impact of previous operations on criminals in the ACT along with the demolition of Burnie Court in Lyons, which was a major source of criminal activity in south Canberra, particularly the Woden area.

Both Districts were impacted on heavily by two major events during the year—*September 11* and the Christmas bushfires.

The events of *September 11* were a primary concern for South District, given the American Embassy is located within this area. For a number of weeks after the event, ACT Policing patrols were diverted from patrol duties to guarding responsibilities at embassies and diplomatic residences. Also, following on from *September 11*, the war in Afghanistan and continuing terrorism in Palestine saw an increase in demonstrations at embassies including the Embassy of Israel. Management of this problem was directly funded by the Commonwealth and all patrols in the Territory performed extensive additional duty in order to maintain the usual level of service expected by the community.

Patrols from both Districts were also heavily involved in diverting traffic and monitoring the behaviour of onlookers during the 2001 Christmas bushfires. The fires, which occurred across the Territory, required a police presence at roadblocks and surrounding areas where members of the community attempted to enter contained zones. While public cooperation with police was good, the low level of awareness of dangers presented by such a situation was highly disturbing.

Police Communications Centre priority management

Housed in the Winchester Police Centre in Belconnen, the Police Communications Centre oversees and coordinates policing activity in the ACT. The main objective of the Communications Group is to directly contribute to all ACT Policing business outcomes by facilitating the provision of a 24-hour policing service which is highly responsive to the needs of the community. This is achieved by:

- providing a quality initial contact point for all stakeholders;
- providing radio support to ACT Policing and other external services;
- arranging external and internal support for operational members;
- coordinating police responses to both internal and external alarms;
- providing appropriate input towards the ongoing enhancement of computer systems; and
- ensuring that radio communications effectively meet the operational needs of the AFP, both nationally and in the ACT.



Sergeant Jeff Brown monitoring police communications.

Essentially, the Communications Centre ensures emergency and police assistance calls are attended to and that patrols are dispatched to incidents within the required time frame.

When a call is received, the Communications Centre classifies the response requirement as:

- Priority One, situations which present immediate danger to life or property (target response time eight minutes);
- Priority Two, situations where there is no immediate danger to safety or property, but where police attendance is required immediately (target response time 20 minutes); or
- Priority Three, situations requiring police action but which are not time critical (target response time within 24 hours).

During the reporting period, there was a significant decrease in the number of dispatched patrols from 50,061 to 46,525. This decrease can be attributed to the overall reduction in the number of crimes being reported across the Territory. The average response time to Priority One incidents was down from nine minutes 24 seconds to eight minutes 15 seconds, and 63 per cent of patrols arrived within the target time of eight minutes. Reflecting on the results of the past two reporting periods, the 2001–02 result is in line with the Priority One response time of 1999–2000, which was eight minutes and 14 seconds with 666 Priority One incidents responded to by police. Given the increase in Priority One incidents in 2001–02 to 885 from 790 in 2000–01, this is a significant improvement in the dispatching of patrols to life threatening situations.

A significant reduction in the average response time to Priority Two incidents from 32 minutes 55 seconds to 22 minutes and 31 seconds occurred during the reporting period. This is attributed to better resource usage within the Communications Centre combined with a drop in the number of incidents reported within this category.

The average response time to Priority Three incidents increased from two hours and 29 minutes to three hours and 55 minutes, however this was still well within the parameters of the priority response time for this category. The reason for this increase in response time is directly attributable to the logging of jobs that require police assistance in two or three weeks from the date of logging. These jobs fall outside the Priority Three response time of 24-hours and increase the overall average response time in this category. A new Priority

Response Model aims to address this issue with the introduction of a Priority Four category (see below).

An increase in the number of patrols not dispatched from 7010 in 2000–01 to 8101 in 2001–02 has been the result of better management by Communications Centre staff in referring callers on to other agencies that are able to respond to their request, including ACT Fire Brigade, ACT Health and the ACT Parks and Ranger Service.

ACT Policing conducted a review of the Priority Response Model during 2001–02 to determine where improvements could be made to create a more efficient system for priority

Incident response times 2001–02

Priority	Total incidents	Average response time	Percentage within target time
Priority One	885	8 mins 15 secs	63%
Priority Two	16 239	22 mins 31 secs	72%
Priority Three	29 401	3 hours 55 mins	96%
Number of incidents where no patrol was dispatched	8 101	n.a.	n.a.
Total	54 626		

Source: ACT Policing Computer Aided Dispatch System.

Data reported in this table reflects only calls to the Police Communications Centre. Other incidents were reported directly to stations, officers on patrol, or became known to police from other sources.

allocation. The review recommended significant changes to the Priority Response Model increasing the number of categories from three to four. The proposed four level system will better meet the needs of the growing ACT community and facilitate better use of police resources, as has been shown in other jurisdictions where a four level response model has been implemented with excellent results. The categories for the new four level model are—

Priority One: Life threatening or time critical situations.

Priority Two: Situations where the information provided indicates that time is important but not critical.

Priority Three: Situations where there is no immediate danger to safety or property but where police attendance is needed without undue delay.

Priority Four: Situations requiring police attendance but where time is not important including circumstances where a time is agreed with the complainant.

The Computer Aided Dispatch system used in the Communications Centre will be modified to the four level response model at no extra cost to ACT Policing and only limited in-house training will be required for Communications Centre staff to begin using the new system. This four level model will be introduced from 1 July 2002.



ACT Policing works with other emergency services groups to provide safety advice to the Territory's senior citizens.

The volume of 'no response calls' received by the Communication Centre from Telstra '000' increased substantially during the reporting period. In an effort to reduce the waste of resources on 'no response calls' and manage this increasing problem, staff from ACT Policing's Communications Centre worked with other police jurisdictions and Telstra to identify a solution. As a result, all 'no response calls' will be connected to an Interactive Voice Response Unit that will play a recorded message advising the caller that they have dialled '000' and if they require emergency assistance to dial '55' after the tone. If '55' is selected, the call will be connected back to police. This new system was implemented in June 2002 and is expected to reduce the number of '000' calls forwarded to police by 50 per cent.

At the end of the reporting period the Communications Centre was also preparing for the introduction of the change from the 11444 Police Assistance number to the 131 444 number. Processes were put in place to streamline the changeover to have minimal impact on Communications Centre activities. An extensive advertising campaign to alert the Canberra community to this change was prepared for the July launch of the new number.

Crime Prevention

The Crime Prevention Group's overall vision is to create a safer community in the Territory and this is underpinned by the United Nations Congress statement on Preventing Crime and Treatment of Offenders:

The United Nations Congress on Preventing Crime and Treatment of Offenders resolved that crime prevention is not just a matter for police and the criminal justice system. Rather, successfully preventing crime means bringing together those with responsibility for planning and development, for the family, health, employment and training, housing, social services, leisure activities, schools, the police and the justice system to deal with the conditions that generate crime.

This operational philosophy of the Crime Prevention Group is based on four main objectives:

- reducing crime;
- reducing the fear of crime;
- increasing public safety; and
- providing effective support and referral to the victims of crime.

These objectives are achieved by implementing a number of key strategies which include:

- educating the community;
- advising the community;
- diverting at-risk groups;
- providing an interface between police and the community; and
- maintaining strategic alliances.

During the last financial year Crime Prevention received funding from the ACT Government to undertake a number of initiatives, many of which were realised during the reporting period. In collaboration with the ACT community and other interested stakeholders, Crime Prevention was able to progress the implementation of initiatives designed to set key strategies in place. The successes included:

The development of an interactive kids game and Crime Prevention web page

As part of a Crime Prevention children's safety education initiative, a Constable Kenny Koala safety game was developed. The Constable Kenny *Play it Safe* game can be played online or downloaded from the website or CD. Targeted messages include road safety, stranger danger and dangerous substances in the home. In line with government initiatives to make government web sites more user-friendly and accessible, the Crime Prevention Group also developed new, and repackaged current ACT Policing web pages to improve the quality of the site. A separate ACT Policing address was registered to provide people interested in information on ACT Policing with instant access to the web pages. As a result of the improvements made to the site, the number of hits on the ACT Policing Home Page and the Kenny Koala page increased by over 100 per cent.

RecLINK program supporting youth-at-risk

The RecLINK program, originally established as a pilot program in December 2000 at the Canberra Police and Citizens Youth Club, is a joint venture between the Department of Education and Community Services and ACT Policing. The program aims to introduce young people 'at risk' to recreational activities and create opportunities for positive use of leisure time. The young people invited to join the program include those who are geographically isolated from their families, those with vocational, educational or drug problems, Youth Justice clients and young people from socio-economically disadvantaged families.

The program provides four avenues of support for 'at risk' youth:

- centre based programs, which are structured sport and recreational activities held at different locations across the ACT;

- outreach based programs, which use a mobile activity centre to bring sport and recreational activities to young people in geographically isolated areas;
- information, referral and advocacy support, which is a one-off or short term support service provided by RecLINK staff through the PCYC or through outreach services; and
- case management sessions to provide support to young people as negotiated with them. This service is provided from the PCYC or through outreach services.

During the reporting period the RecLINK program successfully conducted 3854 centre based programs and 1280 outreach services. These included activities such as camping, soccer, rock climbing, volleyball, gymnastics, wrestling, skating, drawing, design and drama. RecLINK staff were also involved in 30 case management sessions with young people requiring one-on-one support.

Crime Prevention Road Shows

Crime Prevention continues to take important messages to the community via major community events. During the reporting period the Crime Prevention Group was involved in the Royal Canberra Show, National Harmony Day and the Multicultural Festival along with other regular events in the Territory. At each of these events a stand was erected with Crime Prevention educational material available for the public.

Constable Kenny Koala—A Kid's Best Friend

The relaunching of Constable Kenny Koala and the ongoing campaign has proved effective in delivering key safety messages to young children. The new slogan '*What do we*

want? No Trouble!' has been incorporated in all promotional material and merchandise distributed to children, their parents and schools and, as a result, the slogan has been quickly embraced.

Multicultural Policing Interface

Established to facilitate better communication between police and multicultural groups in the ACT, the Multicultural Policing Interface provides an opportunity for discussion about the law and police services in the Territory. The first of these, held during the reporting period, was well attended with a number of issues being raised by attendees and addressed by Crime Prevention staff.



Constable Kenny Koala bringing important safety messages to Canberra's children.

Indigenous Community Liaison Officers

In order to reflect the diverse nature of the ACT community and the significant indigenous population, the Crime Prevention Group recruited two new Indigenous Community Liaison Officers. Since the commencement of their employment, the Liaison Officers have been involved in a number of community events including a formal introduction to the ACT's Ngunnawal people and attendance at indigenous protests including those held at the Tent Embassy.

Police Scouts

Ongoing funding provided by the ACT Government has assisted in the Police Scouts and Venturers membership swelling to over 60 participants in this, the inaugural year. The funding also provided for uniforms and subsidised all scouting activities and camps during the year. This initiative aims to assist young people 'at risk' of entering the criminal justice system, by providing them with an opportunity to be involved in a range of activities.

myStuff CD ROM package

The myStuff CD Rom package was developed to assist members of the community with cataloguing their home contents and personal property to help identify lost or stolen property. The package was produced as a zip file so it can be downloaded easily from the ACT Policing web site and is also available from libraries and video stores.

Overall, ACT Policing spent a total of 7532 person days on community crime prevention and awareness programs, a significant increase on the previous figure of 4352 for 2000–01. This was largely due to the increase in initiatives undertaken by the area, along with the hiring of additional staff.

Mounted Police

The Mounted Police continued to provide unique patrol support in the ACT throughout the reporting period. The Team, comprising two police officers, provided over 230 patrols and operational responses during the year. They regularly supported Search and Rescue with rural operations, in both the ACT and NSW region, and Crime Prevention, attending fetes and making school visits to

promote the concepts of safety and working with police. The team also participated in training activities with the Victorian and NSW Police.

Some of their more regular patrol duties included beat patrols of Canberra car parks and bus interchanges, sweeps of suburban locations identified as problem areas for burglary or stolen motor vehicles and crowd control at major sporting events.

Persons placed in custody

As part of the custodial services provided by ACT Policing, the Watch House located at City Police Station operates 24-hours a day housing persons who have been taken into custody.

During the reporting period the number of people arrested decreased by 13 per cent, congruous with the overall drop in offences in the Territory over the year, and representing a significant downturn given the 28 per cent increase in arrests in 2000–01. The most significant decreases were seen in the number of males arrested, which dropped in almost every category of offence compared with females arrested which saw less significant decreases.

The most outstanding results for the year were recorded in the intoxication categories. Disorderly intoxicated persons decreased during 2001–02 by 17 per cent compared to the 27 per cent increase seen in this category in 2000–01. Incapacitated intoxicated persons dropped dramatically by 41 per cent and intoxicated persons likely to cause injury also saw a dramatic downturn by 55 per cent. These exceptional results compare favourably with figures recorded for 1999–2000 and in most instances the 2001–02 figures are significantly lower.

The number of indigenous persons processed through the Watch House decreased overall during the year. This fall is consistent with lower offence levels in the Territory. During the reporting period 415 indigenous persons were placed in custody compared to 551 in 2000–01. There were decreases in every category with the exception of juvenile indigenous females arrested which rose from 21 in 2000–01 to 41 in 2001–02. Significant reductions were seen in the number of indigenous males arrested in both the juvenile and adult categories, along with a decrease in intoxication offences committed by indigenous adults.

Persons taken into custody

Persons arrested

	2000–01			2001–02		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Juvenile						
Indigenous	70	21	91	49	41	90
Non-indigenous	317	80	397	226	79	305
<i>Total</i>	<i>387</i>	<i>101</i>	<i>488</i>	<i>275</i>	<i>120</i>	<i>395</i>
Adult						
Indigenous	261	95	356	213	66	279
Non-indigenous	2 849	437	3 286	2 531	385	2 916
<i>Total</i>	<i>3 110</i>	<i>532</i>	<i>3 642</i>	<i>2 744</i>	<i>451</i>	<i>3 195</i>
Total	3 497	633	4 130	3 019	571	3 590

Disorderly intoxicated persons

	2000–01			2001–02		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Juvenile						
Indigenous	1	2	3	3	–	3
Non-indigenous	30	7	37	17	5	22
<i>Total</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>40</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>25</i>
Adult						
Indigenous	38	17	55	20	7	27
Non-indigenous	490	42	532	437	34	471
<i>Total</i>	<i>528</i>	<i>59</i>	<i>587</i>	<i>457</i>	<i>41</i>	<i>498</i>
Total	559	68	627	477	46	523

Information recorded on the number of indigenous people processed through the Watch House is collected on the basis of self-identification in accordance with the recommendations of the Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody. In 2001–02 there were no deaths in custody of indigenous or non-indigenous persons.

Diversionsary conferencing

ACT Policing is the only jurisdiction in the country to run both youth and adult diversionsary conferencing programs. While other police jurisdictions are involved in the conference process for juvenile offenders, ACT Policing was the first to develop and coordinate conferencing for adults.

Diversionsary conferencing was established to provide victims of crime with the opportunity to meet with offenders outside

Incapacitated intoxicated persons

	2000–01			2001–02		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Juvenile						
Indigenous	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-indigenous	13	4	17	4	5	9
<i>Total</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>9</i>
Adult						
Indigenous	20	5	25	8	1	9
Non-indigenous	302	25	327	177	22	199
<i>Total</i>	<i>322</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>352</i>	<i>185</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>208</i>
Total	335	34	369	189	28	217

Intoxicated persons likely to cause injury

	2000–01			2001–02		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Juvenile						
Indigenous	–	2	2	–	–	–
Non-indigenous	10	3	13	2	1	3
<i>Total</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>3</i>
Adult						
Indigenous	15	4	19	6	1	7
Non-indigenous	186	17	203	80	16	96
<i>Total</i>	<i>201</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>222</i>	<i>86</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>103</i>
Total	211	26	237	88	18	106

Source: PROMIS database as at 8 July 2002.

the court system to resolve issues arising from crime. Strict criteria must be met to proceed with a diversionsary conference including the nature of the offence, admission of guilt and the willingness of both parties to participate.

During the reporting period, ACT Policing conducted 27 diversionsary conferences, down from 40 in 2000–01. This was mainly due to a shortage of experienced staff able to conduct conferences during the second half of the year. ACT Policing's Crime Prevention Group also focused on youth programs such as the Police Scouts and RecLINK programs to provide an outlet for young offenders. The three main offences dealt with during conferencing were assault, theft and criminal damage.

As part of an ACT Policing and ACT Fire Brigade initiative, a new conferencing process has been introduced to deal with

juvenile arson offenders. Members of the ACT Fire Brigade attend the diversionary conference session to determine if the offender should be referred for further counselling. This initial unified conferencing process between the emergency services filters out serious arson offenders, who are then enrolled in the Fire Brigade's Juvenile Fire Awareness Intervention Program.

In 2001, the Australian National University delivered the findings of the Re-integrative Sharing Experiment, a survey of the ACT's Diversionary Conferencing Program. While some results were reported on by ACT Policing in 2000–01,

members of the ANU team continue to monitor the survey participants to record any recidivism within the group and at what rate this is occurring.

Communications and technology

Maintaining a high standard of technological resources is vital to ACT Policing as a progressive policing service. ACT Policing has often been at the forefront in the use of cutting-edge technology to assist police in the fight against crime, with the increased apprehension of offenders being one of the rewards of investment in new technology.

Family Violence Intervention Program

'The police came and went. They didn't do anything. It's hopeless.'

'I had no idea who the prosecutor was and he didn't have any idea about my case.'

These comments from victims of family violence are all too familiar to law enforcement and prosecution agencies around the world.

Throughout the 1980s and 90s a vicious cycle of frustration, antagonism and hopelessness permeated the responses of police officers and other justice professionals to incidents of family violence in the ACT.

The Family Violence Intervention Program (FVIP) commenced in May 1998 as the Territory's answer. As in many jurisdictions, it was acknowledged that family violence was a social and criminal problem that could not be addressed by police alone. The FVIP was conceived as an interagency criminal justice and community response. It has achieved recognition and acclaim throughout Australia.

In the wider sense, the FVIP involves a court mandated perpetrator education program, the appointment of a dedicated family violence magistrate, the establishment of a separate family violence list and an evaluation component to assess safety outcomes for victims of family violence.

In October 2001, the FVIP won the Australian Violence Prevention Award in the ACT which was presented to representatives of all 12 agencies involved in the program which include ACT Policing, ACT Director of Public Prosecutions, the Magistrates' Court, Corrective Services, Domestic Violence Crisis Service, Relationships Australia, Victims of Crime, Legal Aid Office (ACT), the Department of Justice and Community Safety, Victims Services Scheme, the Department of Education and Community Services and the Supported Accommodation Assistance Program.

The FVIP is a planned, phased and coordinated program. In the past

12 months, ACT Policing has focused on extending the best practice police model (training, investigation practice, new technology, preparation of briefs of evidence and victim liaison) and consolidating the practices within prosecution, courts and corrections. Over the past 12 months, ACT Policing conducted 29 family violence courses for over 400 participants. An important feature of the training program, and one factor that underpinned the success of the FVIP was the diversity of the presenters.

The review also found a number of positive results from the pilot program including a 67 per cent increase in the number of early guilty pleas to family violence matters, a reduction in the number of family violence cases withdrawn from court due to lack of evidence or the reluctance of victims, a shift in the quality and depth of police investigations and greater confidence by police when dealing with family violence matters.

In recent years, the installation of 15 closed circuit television cameras in Canberra City's central business district, and the introduction of thermal imaging technology to detect heat sources up to 300 metres away, have contributed greatly to the detection and apprehension of perpetrators of crime.

During the reporting period the most significant technological advancements included new video conferencing facilities for stations, upgraded night vision equipment and automatic numberplate recognition software.

The new video conferencing facility introduced in February has been fitted in all four stations in the Territory as well as the Winchester Police Centre. This new technology will allow for immediate and more effective communication between the stations and patrols, particularly in the instance of a major incident where all ACT Policing members on duty may require briefing.

Since its introduction, the system has been used for debriefing members based at different stations and training in virtual classrooms. This system has improved communications in the ACT and reduced the need for police officers to travel between patrols.

The introduction of the night vision goggles is an extension of the thermal imaging technology acquired by ACT Policing during 2000–01. The new goggles, which are similar to binoculars, are designed specifically for the law enforcement market and give police the ability to search clearly at night and in low light areas to identify offenders. The new equipment has proved to be an efficient and effective means of conducting some general duties and surveillance work, allowing for faster resolution rates of incidents where searches of large areas are required. Three pairs of goggles have been issued to North and South District patrols with a further five expected to arrive during the next reporting period.

One of the most innovative additions to ACT Policing's law enforcement technology is the new automated numberplate recognition software. The software package, conceived and designed by a member of the AFP Information Technology team based in Canberra, is able to detect unregistered or stolen vehicles in one tenth of a second. Where a vehicle is linked to an unlicensed or suspended driver, the registered number is downloaded onto the system and will alert the



ACT Policing using the latest technology in low light searches.

operator that the vehicle may be used or owned by an unlicensed or suspended driver.

The software, the only known package of its kind in Australia, is able to process more than 50,000 numberplates reported stolen or unregistered in the ACT. It is expected the software will also be used in other areas of operational policing, with the introduction of a Warrants file already being implemented to determine whether the driver of the unregistered vehicle is linked with a Warrant for Apprehension.

Community partnerships

As part of providing a service to the community, ACT Policing is committed to strengthening networks with community groups and organisations to deal with crime related issues of most concern to the community. This has resulted in a number of important strategic partnerships that contribute to ACT Policing's approach to crime in the Territory.

During the reporting period ACT Policing appointed new staff to two full-time Indigenous Community Liaison Officer positions. The Indigenous Community Liaison Officers provide support and advice to members of the Territory's indigenous community and facilitate greater understanding of, and communication between, indigenous people and police. This initiative was further strengthened during the year by the Chief Police Officer's acceptance of the role of joint chair of the Reconciliation Council for the Australian Capital Territory. This has provided a unique opportunity for members of the indigenous community and police to work together for a better future.

The ACT Council of the Ageing, in conjunction with emergency services including ACT Policing, continues to run the very successful Community Liaison Advisory Safety Project. The project focuses on providing elderly members of the community with a security and personal safety service by conducting home visits and discussing measures that can be implemented to increase safety and minimise the risk of harm to elderly residents.

ACT Policing, through its Crime Prevention Group, regularly conducts programs for younger members of the community, particularly youth-at-risk. Members of Crime Prevention conduct school visits to discuss a wide range of social and legal issues including drug and alcohol awareness, driver education and rights and responsibilities. The re-launch of Constable Kenny Koala during the reporting period contributed greatly to the successful communication of important key messages to younger children, particularly in the areas of road safety and stranger danger. The ACT Policing Scouts and Venturers also creates an opportunity for young people to undertake different activities with police as role models. This is also an objective of the Police and Citizens Youth Club, which provides a friendly and positive environment to experience new activities, participate in sporting and social events and meet other young people .

The establishment of a Police Multicultural Advisory Board provides an opportunity for police to liaise directly with representatives from different local multicultural groups to discuss issues of importance as well as ways in which police can better service the Territory's ethnic communities (see Whole of Government Issues on page 68 for further detail under the Multicultural Framework).

ACT Policing, as part of an AFP initiative, continues to train officers as Gay and Lesbian Contact Officers to support members of the Territory's gay, lesbian, bisexual and transgender community.

In order to provide a unified approach when dealing with incidents that require attendance by more than one government agency, ACT Policing maintains Memoranda of Understanding with a number of local agencies including ACT Forests, ACT Fire Brigade, ACT Mental Health, Canberra Cabs, ACT Corrective Services and the ACT Department of Health and Community Care.

Community satisfaction with police

In previous years ACT Policing's performance has been assessed based on the Australian Bureau of Statistics *Population Survey Monitor* which provides formal feedback from members of the community. However, this survey has been discontinued by the Australian Bureau of Statistics and replaced by a survey conducted by ACNielsen and coordinated by the Australasian Centre for Policing Research on behalf of all Australian police jurisdictions. Results from the previous ABS survey and the new survey are not directly comparable due to differences in survey methodology and results from previous years are not reported on this basis.

The only basis for comparison of performance results for the ACT during the financial year is against the Australian average for the same period. These results, with one exception, show that the ACT performed at a level which was equal to, or greater than, the Australian average on both satisfaction and fear of crime categories. The most outstanding positive result was the community perception of police professionalism which was well above the Australian average, and reflects ACT Policing's commitment to training and anti-corruption measures. The only negative result was recorded for *people who feel safe or very safe at home alone during the day*, which was 8.5 per cent below the Australian average. However, this result is incongruous with the other fear of crime measures and will require further monitoring in the course of the next financial year.

Community Satisfaction with Police

Measure	2001-02 ACT	2001-02 Australian average
Community confidence in police (% of people who agree or strongly agree)	81.8	81.3
Community belief that police treat people fairly and equally (% who agree or strongly agree)	66.6	65.0
Police perform their job professionally (% who agree or strongly agree)	81.7	77.6
% of people who feel safe or very safe at home alone during the day	82.8	91.3
% of people who feel safe or very safe at home alone after dark	84.1	80.4
% of people who feel safe or very safe walking or jogging locally after dark	42.0	39.8

Source: ACNielsen, *National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing*, July 2002.

Value for Money

The Steering Committee for the Review of Commonwealth/ State Service Provision reports on the provision of police services at a jurisdictional level on an annual basis. Analysis of these reports confirms that ACT Policing has once again provided a value-for-money service to the people of the ACT. The most recent report for which jurisdictionally comparable data is available shows that community policing in the ACT has been provided at a cost of \$230 per person in 2001-02 with the ACT currently ranked fourth amongst Australia's jurisdictions. This places the ACT on the median for Australia.

Outcome 2

The incidence and impact of crime are minimised through effective investigations

Objective

To minimise crime in the Territory, ACT Policing has a dedicated Territory Investigations Group which operates with the primary objective of deterring crime through the effective use of criminal intelligence and securing evidence for the detection and prosecution of offenders. This involves a strategic approach to the investigation of reported and detected offences.

Initially, most reported offences are responded to at the patrol level, however the investigation of long-term or complex criminal offences is conducted by the Territory Investigations Group.

The Territory Investigations Group is responsible for the coordination and investigation of protracted or complex drug, fraud, property, sexual related and child abuse offences, as well as other major crimes that require specialised investigative skills.

The Territory Investigations Group consists of nine teams:

- North and South Crime Teams;
- Drug Team;
- Property Crime Team;
- Sexual Assault and Child Abuse Team;
- Fraud Team;

- Motor Team;
- Police Technical Team; and
- Administration Team.

Crime in the ACT

The 2001–02 financial year saw an overall 13 per cent reduction in offence levels for the ACT which follows an almost 12 per cent reduction in the previous year. This equates to the strongest performance in over a decade for the Territory and collectively the most sustained reduction in offences during that period.

These reductions compare favourably with the Territory's long-term experience, being the best since 1997–98 and well below the worst year of 1999–2000.

Most outstanding is the reduction from 37,370 property offences in 2000–01 to 30,656 during 2001–02. The ACT recorded a 23 per cent decrease in burglaries and an overall 22 per cent decrease in robberies (armed and unarmed). This fall is contrary to the national trend of increases in property crime.

Similar progress has been made in relation to stolen motor vehicle offences, where two years ago the ACT was the highest ranked jurisdiction in Australia, recording levels of stolen motor vehicle offences per 100,000

people which were markedly higher than the next worst state. Since that time the ACT has experienced significant reductions for two consecutive years. The combined effect of this success equates to a reduction of 36 per cent in this type of offence. The ACT over the same period moved from being the worst ranked jurisdiction in Australia to the fourth lowest. This outstanding achievement is the result of special operations and sustained efforts by police.

A concern to police however is the 5 per cent increase in offences against the person from last year, including two murders and one attempted murder. While this increase may appear to be statistically minor, it is disturbing because of a sustained long-term trend of increases in this area combined with the serious nature of these offences. Also, further increases in sexual assaults continue to make this category of offence a high priority area for ACT Policing.

While comparison with overall national trends show that members of the ACT community are less likely to be victims of violent crime than people in other jurisdictions, ACT Policing is concerned this position could change if not managed in a rigorous and determined way.

Offence type	2000-01	2001-02
Person	2 631	2 765
Property	37 370	30 656
Drugs	605	475
Other	7 682	7 935
TOTAL	48 288	41 831

Source: PROMIS as at 2 July 2002.

In 2001-02 more than 30 per cent of total offences reported were resolved, one of the highest resolution rates achieved by ACT Policing in over a decade. This shows a continuation in the steady increase of resolution rates and verifies the effectiveness of intelligence-led policing strategies being implemented.

Offences against the person

The Territory continues to be below the national average in every category of crime against the person, with these types of offences amounting to only 7 per cent of the overall number of offences for the reporting period. This, however, is an increase from 5 per cent last financial year and is related to the increase in reported sexual assaults. After the previous year's excellent result of no murders or attempted murders, which was the best outcome for this offence category in over 20 years for the Territory, ACT Policing has refocused resources on this most serious crime.

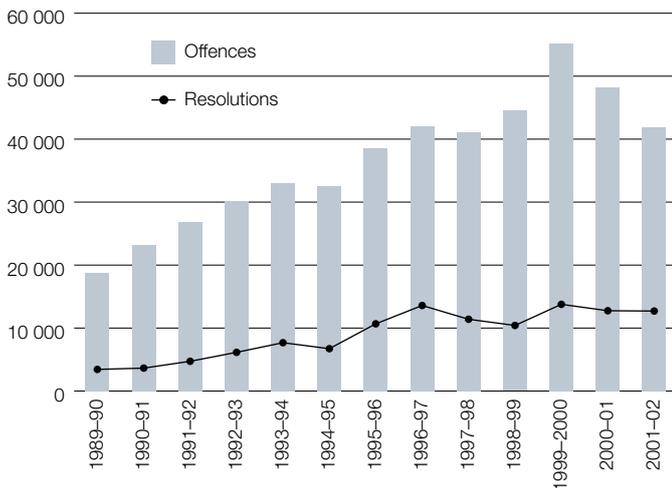
Of the two murders that were committed during the reporting period, ACT Policing detectives successfully cleared one within 24-hours and the offender was charged and has already appeared before the courts.

The second murder became, and continues to be, the subject of intense investigation by ACT Policing's Territory Investigations Group. The murder of 23-year-old Kathryn Grosvenor, whose body was found in Lake Burley Griffin in March 2002, has been resource intensive for ACT Policing. The investigating team of 12 drew on various other specialist teams within ACT Policing including the Dive Team, Search and Rescue, Forensics, Intelligence, the Video Unit, general patrols, Rural Patrol, and the Media and Public Relations Group.

As part of the investigation a number of appeals were made to the public for information and in June 2002, the ACT Police Minister and ACT Chief Police Officer announced a \$100,000 reward to be paid at the discretion of the Police Minister to anyone who provides information that leads to the apprehension and subsequent conviction of the person or persons responsible. The reward announced also included an offer of indemnity from prosecution to be considered for any accomplice in the crime who may wish to come forward.

ACT Policing also continues to investigate unsolved murders that have occurred in the Territory over the last 10 years. In

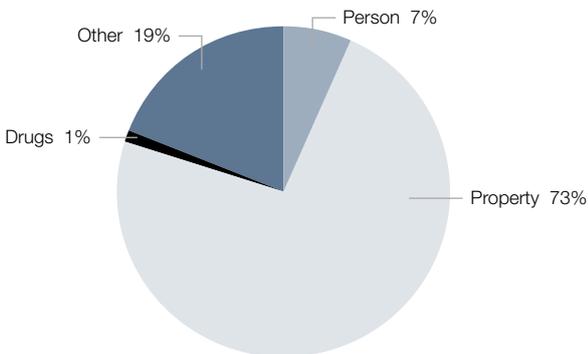
Offence and resolution levels 1989-90 to 2001-02



Source: ACT Policing Annual Reports 1989-90 to 1998-99 and PROMIS as at 2 July 2002.

Drug offences included from 1999-2000. Previous year's figures exclude drug offences.

Offences by type 2001-02



1999 Canberra grandmother Irma Palasics was killed in her home in McKellar when unknown offenders broke in and attacked her and her husband. Mrs Palasics died as a result of the injuries she sustained. ACT Policing detectives have continued to follow up fresh leads this financial year in an attempt to bring the offenders to justice.

The Territory Investigations Group conducted a number of investigations on behalf of the ACT Coroner into the deaths of persons who were the subject of mental health orders or involved in the ACT Disability Care Program. They also assisted in investigations into the deaths of two people as a result of a refugee boat sinking off Ashmore Reef in Western Australia and the murder of a Sydney woman on Norfolk Island in March 2002.

Police also continued to investigate any suspicious deaths which occurred in the Territory during the year including the deaths of a seven-year-old girl at her house in Wanniasa and a toddler who was found drowned in Lake Burley Griffin.

While the Territory had a slight decrease in the number of assaults that occurred in 2001–02, sexual assault offence levels rose by 35 per cent. The high rate of sexual assaults

occurring is a disturbing trend given the effect it has on members of the community. While police believe this rise is partly due to increased reporting by victims, the method of recording sexual offences was also changed during the reporting period to reflect the offence at the time the initial report was made rather than when investigations were completed. These factors when combined with the increasing incidence of drug rape, account for the disturbing result.

ACT Policing is continuing to address the underlying cause of this type of crime and work with other agencies including the Canberra Rape Crisis Centre, given a large proportion of sexual assaults are reported to health authorities or support groups initially, and then referred to police for investigation. ACT Policing has also liaised with government to establish a roster of female doctors to ensure victims of sexual assault have the option of talking to a female doctor.

Even with minor reductions in assault this year the ACT continues to experience an increasing trend of violence based offences with assault rising by over 300 per cent since the mid 80s. Despite the fact that the Territory currently has the third lowest levels of assault in Australia, this

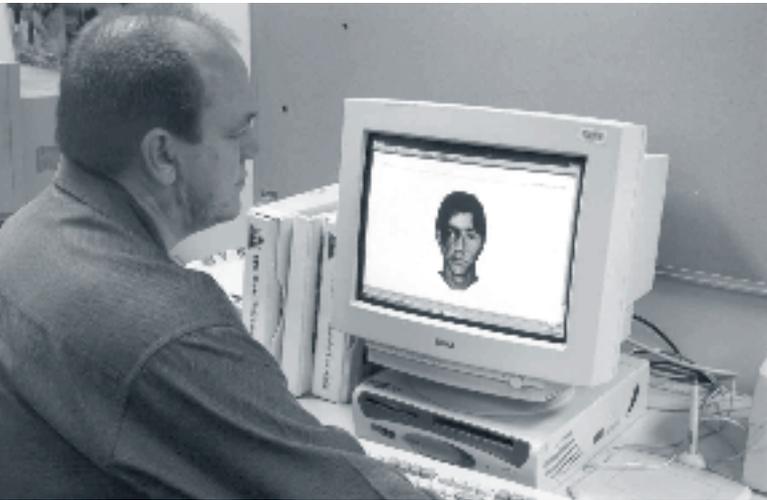
ACT Policing specialised teams search bushland for evidence.



Offences against the person

Measure	2000-01	2001-02
Total offences	2 631	2 765
Resolution Rate %	59.3%	63.4%
Apprehension Rate %	41.4%	45.6%

Source: PROMIS as at 2 July 2002.



An intelligence officer creates a face fit based on an eye witness description.

increasing trend is disturbing because it is inconsistent with the expectations from a highly educated population. This situation will require close attention from police over the longer term to reduce the effect of violence on the ACT community.

The resolution rate for all offences against the person continues to be high by comparison to any other category of offence because of the resources ACT Policing commits to this most serious category of crime. This financial year saw further increases in the resolution rate, rising from 59 per cent to 63 per cent over the last two years.

Offences against property

Achievements in the area of property offences have been outstanding for ACT Policing during this reporting period, with a 10 per cent decrease in motor vehicle theft and a 22 per cent drop in robbery (both armed and unarmed).

In the area of burglary, home break-ins fell by 27 per cent, followed by a 14 per cent drop for schools and offices and a 20 per cent fall for shops. Consecutive reductions in total burglary of 21 per cent in 2000-01 and 23 per cent in 2001-02 have resulted in ACT burglary levels falling well

below the national average. In terms of the areas that benefited most from the drop in burglaries, Woden experienced the largest decrease (33 per cent), followed by Tuggeranong (27 per cent), City (19 per cent) and Belconnen (18 per cent).

The fall of 10 per cent in motor vehicle theft this reporting period follows a 29 per cent drop in 2000-01. These consecutive reductions have brought the ACT's car theft rates back to national average levels and are the result of ongoing operations as well as awareness campaigns on vehicle safety conducted during the year.

An area of motor vehicle theft that continues to be a problem is car re-birthing. The majority of vehicle thefts in the ACT are opportunistic crimes where cars are stolen for use and then dumped by offenders. Alternatively, car re-birthing is the activity of organised criminal groups and is a multi-jurisdictional problem with cars not passed for registration in the ACT being located in other states. However, since the last reporting period ACT Policing has made significant inroads in this area with a dedicated Motor Team identifying and recovering re-birthed vehicles worth more than \$470,000. A further \$250,000 worth of parts was also referred to police in other jurisdictions for investigation.

These major achievements in the area of property crime can be attributed to four key factors:

- the success of previous property crime campaigns conducted in 2000 and 2001 which disrupted the criminal environment to such an extent that they continued to affect crime rates 12 months after their conclusion;
- the ongoing application of intelligence-led policing in the ACT which has resulted in continued disruption to the activities of repeat offenders;
- the ongoing use of police strike teams to disrupt property crime activity; and
- the ongoing 'heroin drought' which persisted to the end of the reporting period. Research shows that the vast majority of property crime offenders in the ACT commit offences to finance their drug habits.

Unfortunately, the second half of the reporting period saw a progressive increase in property related offences across the ACT, particularly household burglary. This resurgence in crime can be partly attributed to the re-emergence on Canberra

streets of repeat property offenders who were imprisoned during *Operation Anchorage* and the continued dependence on heroin of many of these criminals.

At the end of this reporting period ACT Policing was developing the framework for a major operation to disrupt criminal activity. This campaign, to be conducted during 2002–03, will build on the success of previous operations through proven methods. It will also address a major underlying cause of property crime, namely drug addiction, and encompass targeted crime prevention strategies. The burglary landscape for the Territory, as seen in the following map, reveals that certain suburbs are more prone to property related offences. These areas will be a focus for crime prevention strategies that increase awareness about home, business and personal security.

Robbery and Fraud

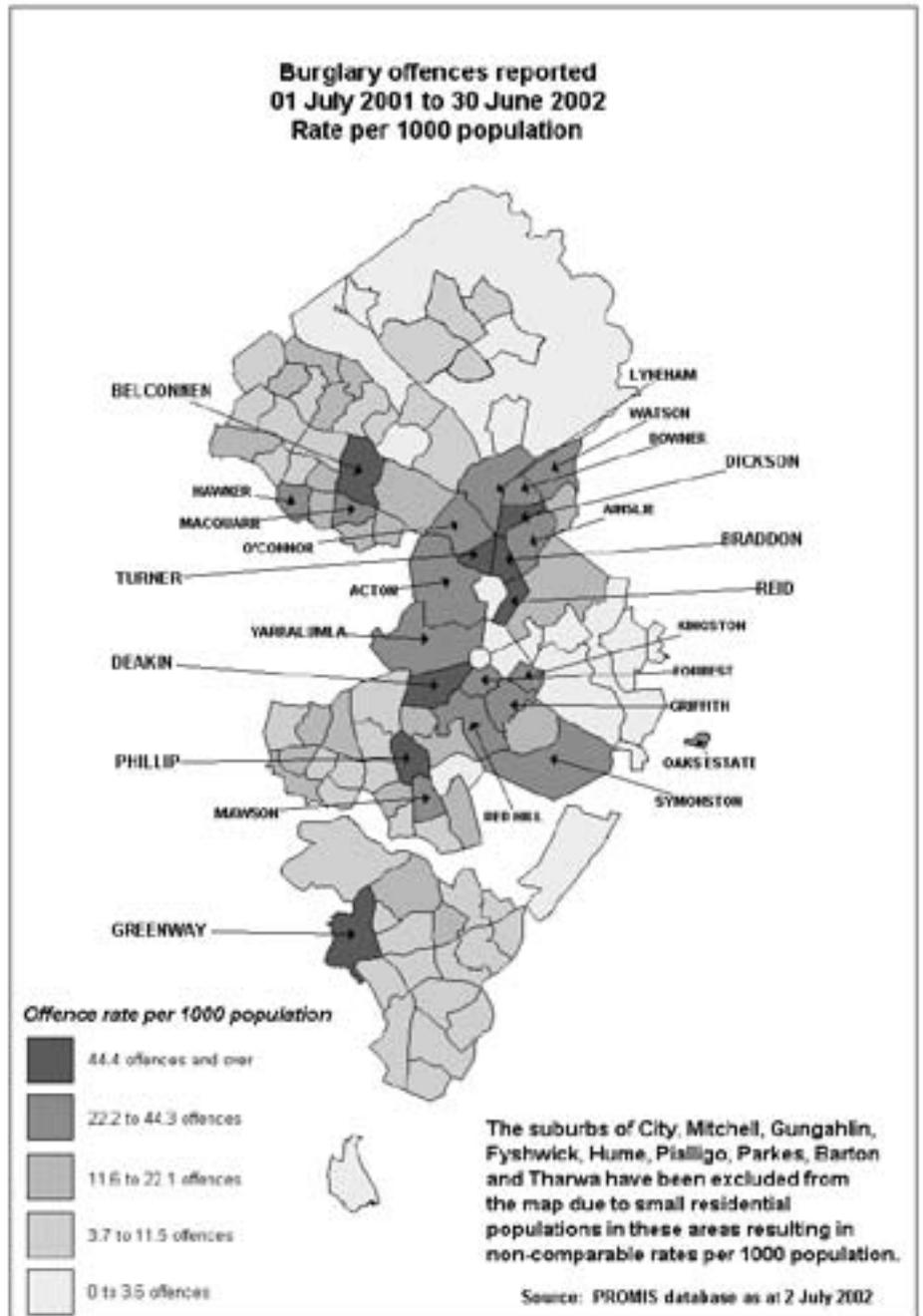
There was a further decrease in armed robbery in 2001–02 by 25 per cent from 104 to 78 offences, which can be attributed to continued policing efforts in this area. Other robbery also decreased by 20 per cent from 218 to 174 offences.

While the total number of robberies fell, the estimated total value of robberies which did occur increased from \$86,355 in 2000–01 to \$106,000 in 2001–02. This is due to two major robberies that occurred during the reporting period—one committed at a TAB resulting in \$36,000 being stolen and another at a licensed premise resulting in nearly \$38,000 being stolen.

Offences against property

Measure	2000–01	2001–02
Total offences	37 370	30 656
Resolution Rate %	12.0%	13.1%
Apprehension Rate %	10.3%	11.8%

Source: PROMIS as at 2 July 2002.



Of serious concern to police was the proportion of robberies committed by offenders using weapons, with 38 per cent of armed robberies involving a knife (30) and 21 per cent committed with a syringe (16). In most instances, the robberies (including armed and other) resulted in small amounts of money being stolen. In many instances, mobile telephones were also attractive items for offenders. The majority of the armed robberies occurred in public places or small business locations such as shops, service stations and car parks.

In July 2001, a Business Liaison Officer was appointed to facilitate communication between Canberra businesses and ACT Policing in order to reduce opportunities for crime. A number of initiatives have been implemented which are assisting ACT Policing to more efficiently target crime against businesses and develop alliances with the business community.

The Business Liaison Officer, in conjunction with the ACT and Region Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the NRMA, conducted a number of security awareness workshops throughout the year. These workshops were designed to introduce crime prevention strategies that business owners could adopt to improve security and reduce the opportunity for crime to occur. Security awareness workshops covered business security, personal safety, dealing with armed robbery, powers of detention and the right to conduct bag searches.

During the reporting period, three workshops were conducted with approximately 70 people attending, from small businesses, large private firms, schools, government agencies and major corporations. One of these workshops was designed specifically for businesses in the Fyshwick area.

Fraud and misappropriation offences in the ACT decreased substantially this financial year from 1205 reported offences in 2000–01 to 612 in 2001–02. There are questions however, as to whether this is a positive situation as fraud may be becoming more difficult to detect in the emerging e-crime environment.

Some examples of the variety of fraud offences investigated during the reporting period include:

- an alleged fraud committed against the ACT Department of Education and Community Services by a female employee. Over a 21-month period, it is alleged that the employee transferred approximately \$381,000 to fraudulent bank accounts.

- the alleged theft of more than \$25,000 by two former employees of the Canberra Injectors Network Incorporated, an ACT Government funded support advocacy service.
- an alleged fraud by a former employee of a real estate business. The fraud took place over an 18-month period and involved over \$41,000.

There was a significant increase (252 per cent) in counterfeiting reported or detected in the ACT, from 25 offences in 2000–01 to 88 in 2001–02. In most instances, counterfeit \$100 and \$50 notes were given to staff in shops and nightclubs.

Property damage

The majority of property damage in the ACT results from the commission of other offences such as burglary. Police were pleased to see an overall 20 per cent reduction in property damage, which resulted from a 48 per cent reduction in damage caused at home burglaries and a 21 per cent reduction in damage from the burglary of shops. These decreases were also complemented by a 15 per cent reduction in arson offences which was outstanding given the seriousness of the Christmas bushfires and the threat this caused to the community.

Despite these generally positive results, police were concerned by the increase in environmental offences. These types of offences generally reflect a disregard for others and result from inconsiderate or careless behaviour through to deliberate abuse of the environment. The incidents in this category vary from roadside dumping of rubbish to excessive noise from private activities. The most disturbing offence attended by police during the reporting period involved an act of vandalism where 15 elm trees were cut down on the shores of Lake Tuggeranong and dragged on to the road. Apart from the danger this caused to motorists, the incident represented senseless damage to the environment for no apparent reason.

Environmental Offences

Offence type	1999–2000	2000–01	2001–02
Pollution	7	10	9
Other environmental	5	6	12
Total environmental	12	16	21

Illicit drugs

The use and distribution of illicit drugs continues to be a problem in the Territory with ACT Policing allocating substantial resources to this area. During the reporting period, the ACT saw an overall 22 per cent drop in the number of drug offences reported or becoming known to police. However, this was offset by an increase of 12 per cent in the number of offences regarding manufacture and propagation of drugs from 76 in 2000–01 to 85 in 2001–02.

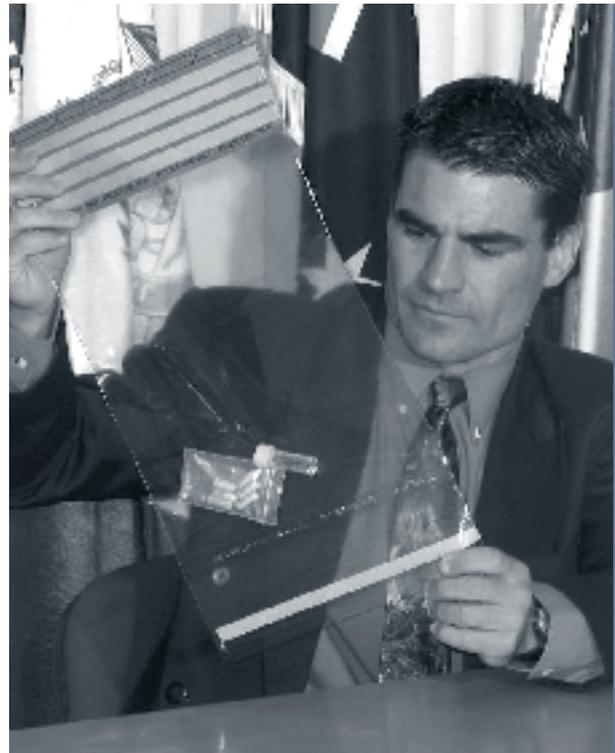
Of particular concern to police was the significant increase of more than 360 per cent in MDMA (ecstasy) seizures, with 11 seizures in 2000–01 increasing to 51 in 2001–02. The quantity of MDMA seized increased from 10,731mg to 72,296mg. Also of concern was the increase in the quantity of cocaine and amphetamine seized. There was a significant increase of 171 per cent in cocaine seizures, from seven in 2000–01 to 19 in 2001–02, with a 120 per cent increase in the quantity seized. While amphetamine seizures fell from 213 in 2000–01 down to 170 in 2001–02, there was a substantial increase of more than 300 per cent in the quantity seized by police.

This overall increase in the seizure of amphetamine and amphetamine type substances is a direct result of a special campaign targeting the 'party drug' scene in the ACT. *Operation Skeet*, which is outlined in detail below, represented a change in focus for the ACT Policing Drug Team brought about by a continuing shortage of heroin.

Both the quantity and number of seizures of heroin was reduced significantly in this reporting period from 193 seizures in 2000–01, down to 45 seizures in 2001–02, a reduction of 77 per cent.

These trends in illicit drug use are supported by findings of the Australian Institute of Criminology Illicit Drug Reporting System 2000–01, which provides an insight into recent changes in drug activity in Canberra and emerging drug trends. The study identified that a 'drought' in the heroin market has resulted in a significant rise in the price of heroin and a decrease in purity. As a result an increasing number of heroin users have begun to use other drugs.

Cannabis seizures also fell in the ACT from 774 in 2000–01 to 612 in 2001–02. However, the quantity of cannabis seized increased by 51 per cent during the reporting period. This



Detective Sergeant David Sharpe displays a recent seizure of ecstasy.

was partly attributable to approximately 20 kilograms of cannabis, worth an estimated \$200,000, found abandoned in the Canberra suburb of Macgregor in September 2001.

It is vital that support for proven interventions, education and innovative methods continue to reduce the harm associated with drug use. One such approach is the ACT Drug Diversion Program established in January 2002, which adheres to the illicit drug diversion framework developed to meet government requirements for early intervention to divert users from the justice system.

The ACT Drug Diversion Program provides a graded response to illicit drug offences and demonstrates a partnership approach between health, police and non-government agencies. The program identifies opportunities for diversion at community, pre-court, pre-sentencing or post-sentencing stages and includes the:

- Simple Cannabis Offence Notice Scheme;
- ACT Policing Early Intervention and Diversion Program;
- Court Alcohol and Drug Assessment Scheme; and
- Treatment Assessment Program under the *Drugs of Dependence Act 1989*.

The ACT Policing Early Intervention and Diversion Program concentrates on the diversion of minor drug offenders prior to involvement in the judicial system through referral to a variety of education and treatment options. The ACT model involves police referral to the Assessment and Coordination Team, a new team formed by the Alcohol and Drug Program and ACT Community Care. The Assessment and Coordination Team is responsible for assessing offenders and recommending appropriate diversions to education and treatment services. The assessment stage is managed within the health system with no involvement from police.

In response to Recommendation Five of the Legislative Assembly Report on 'Cannabis Use in the ACT' a series of posters and other educational information was produced in

conjunction with the Diversion Services Branch of the ACT Community Care Alcohol and Drug Program. The information provided in this material was aimed at dispelling the commonly held misconception that it is legal in the ACT to possess and cultivate limited amounts of cannabis.

Since the introduction of the Diversion Program, six males and two females have participated in the scheme for treatment in relation to their use of either cannabis or ecstasy.

Operation Skeet

Operation Skeet was established as a result of intelligence analysis indicating an increase in MDMA (ecstasy) distribution and use at ACT nightclubs and dance parties. Stemming from this intelligence was the identification of an alarming trend in the nightclub scene

of 'drink spiking' and an increased incidence of drug facilitated sexual assaults. This information has subsequently been confirmed by the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare 2001 National Drug Strategy Household Survey, which shows that the ACT has the highest use of MDMA (ecstasy) per 100,000 people in Australia.

The focus of *Operation Skeet* is not just police interdiction after an offence is reported, rather it is a more pro-active education and awareness campaign coordinated in conjunction with other agencies including ACT Liquor Licensing, the ACT Sexual Health Clinic, the ACT Rape Crisis Centre, ACT Health, ACT Education, the Australian Medical Association and the Australian Hotels Association.

Operation Skeet has attracted media attention and interest from other police

Number of drug offences by category

Measure	2000-01	2001-02
Possession or use of drugs	437	328
Deal and traffic in drugs	82	53
Manufacture and grow drugs	76	85
Other drug offences	10	9
Total offences	605	475

Source: PROMIS as at 2 July 2002.

Drug seizures in the ACT

Drug type	2000-01		2001-02	
	Number	Weight	Number	Weight
Amphetamine	213	309 582.40mg	170	1 339 722.00mg
Cannabis	774	270 124.50g	612	408 447.15g
Cocaine	7	7 506.00mg	19	16 531.00mg
Heroin	193	359 996.00mg	45	54 043.30mg
LSD	1		-	
MDMA	11	10 731.00mg	51	72 296.00mg
Non-drug	251	508 539.70mg	124	1 557 605.00mg
Not for analysis	3		1	
Other	77	51 705.00mg	55	96 564.40mg
Steroids	14	44 913.00mg	9	43 914.00mg
TOTAL	1544		1086	

Source: ACT Policing Drug Registry, 8 July 2002 (2000-01 figures) and 10 July 2002 (2001-02 figures).

- 1 The figures include seizures awaiting analysis to confirm both weights and the presence of the illegal substance.
- 2 Recorded weights and drug types may differ from those previously recorded. Net weight confirmed has been used where available, otherwise net weight estimated has been used. The weight value indicated may also include packaging.
- 3 ACT Policing Drug Registry figures differ from those prepared for the Australian Federal Police as a whole. The ACT Drug Registry counts each individual drug package seized, whereas the national figures combine like drugs together. For example, if two packages of heroin are seized at the one incident, the ACT Drug Registry would count two drugs seized, while the national AFP figures would count only one.

jurisdictions across Australia, with ACT Policing reported as the national benchmark in the field of ecstasy and 'drink spiking' education. *Operation Skeet* is also leading to improved intelligence gathering and recording methods for ACT Policing.

Of particular concern to ACT Policing is the increased detection of 'cocktail' drugs being sold as MDMA (ecstasy). Substances detected in tablets sold as MDMA include caffeine, amphetamine, ketamine, cocaine and codeine. Other illicit amphetamine based drugs are also being manufactured and disguised as ecstasy to capitalise on the growing market. Research indicates that nearly all recorded deaths associated with ecstasy use were caused by the consumption of MDMA derivatives often taken in the belief that the substance was ecstasy.

In August 2001, ACT Policing, ACT Liquor Licensing, Australian Customs Service and the ACT Fire Brigade executed a number of search warrants on licensed premises in Canberra where intelligence suggested that designer drugs were being sold and used. During the search of the premises, police seized 21 individual parcels of drugs, including cocaine, amphetamines, ecstasy and cannabis. A man was charged with possession of a prohibited substance for sale or supply.

Ladino, another feature of *Operation Skeet*, involved the execution of a search warrant and arrest of one suspected major dealer in the ACT, who was charged with eight offences, including Possession of Drug of Dependence, Sale/Supply Drugs of Dependence and Sale/Supply Cannabis. During the search, police seized over

A Dangerous New Crime—'Drink Spiking'

The incidence of 'drink spiking' and drug facilitated sexual assault has increased alarmingly in Australia over the past two years. The ACT nightclub and dance party scene has become a major venue for this type of crime. Police intelligence shows that designer drugs like ecstasy have become part of the nightclub culture and the associated phenomenon of 'drink spiking' and 'drug rape' has developed rapidly in this environment.

The emergence of this trend has created a range of new problems for police. Victims are often uncertain about what happened to them and who may have been involved. In the case of drug rape, they can also feel embarrassed or ashamed and are therefore reluctant to seek help.

In fact, police believe that only a very small proportion of drink spiking or drug rape incidents are ever reported to authorities. Intelligence from other key agencies like Liquor Licensing and rape support groups support this belief.

In response, ACT Policing has led the way in adopting strategies to reverse the alarming trend. During the reporting period, *Operation Skeet* conducted a comprehensive campaign to create greater awareness of the problems of drink spiking and drug rape. A working alliance between key ACT groups was also formed.

A suite of educational material was developed and continues to be distributed in ACT schools, universities, licensed premises and public events. Awareness amongst licensed premises is also being increased and police continue to work with owners and managers to promote responsible work practices.

Following submissions by ACT Policing, the Inter-Governmental Committee on Drugs approved the development of a National 'Drink Spiking' Project which is currently being undertaken by the Commonwealth Attorney General's Department, in consultation with a newly appointed *Operation Skeet* coordinator. As the campaign continues into the next reporting period there will be further examination of legislation to determine if more specific and appropriate offences relating to drink spiking are required. Incident reporting procedures will also be reviewed to properly cater for this growing area of crime.

Offences against good order

Measure	2000-01	2001-02
Total offences	3 261	3 212
Resolution Rate %	77.4%	79.5%
Apprehension Rate %	73.7%	76.1%

Source: PROMIS as at 2 July 2002.

Neighbourhood perceptions of crime

Measure	2001-02 ACT	2001-02 Australian average
% of people who feel that motor vehicle theft is a major problem in local area	18.6	28.4
% of people who feel that housebreaking is a major problem in local area	29.1	33.1
% of people who feel that graffiti or other vandalism is a major problem in local area	13.8	19.7
% of people who feel that louts or gangs are a major problem in local area	5.3	13.5
% of people who feel that drunken or disorderly behaviour is a major problem in local area	4.7	13.0
% of people who feel that illegal drugs are a major problem in the ACT	51.0	68.5
% of people who feel that family violence is a major problem in the ACT	11.6	28.8

Source: ACNielsen, National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing, July 2002.

1200 amphetamine-based tablets, with an estimated street value of \$80,000.

Offences against good order

Offences against good order cover a wide range of illegal activities including indecent exposure, breaches of bail, illegal possession of firearms, regulatory matters such as keeping savage dogs and offences against the *Road Transport (General) Act 1999*.

The number of offences in this category decreased slightly from 3261 in 2000-01 to 3212 this financial year. This was complemented by the increased resolution rate from 77 per cent to 79.5 per cent, which equates to 2555 offences being resolved. Of great assistance to police are the members of the community who witness this type of activity and are willing to cooperate with police in the apprehension of offenders.

Also the use of Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) cameras in and around the Canberra City central business district has proven effective in the detection of this type of crime. The installation of 15 CCTV cameras across several different locations in Civic has led to an 11 per cent drop in offences against good order in this area. Street offences have decreased by 11 per cent and indecent exposure is down by 37 per cent.

Neighbourhood perceptions of crime

Data in relation to perceptions of crime in the ACT is obtained from a survey commissioned by all police jurisdictions from ACNielsen. This survey replaces the one previously conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics and therefore results are not suitable for direct comparison. As a result, ACT outcomes will be compared to the Australian average for benchmarking purposes.

Seven key measures are used in this comparison and ACT Policing is pleased to report that the level of concern which often translates into a fear of crime in the ACT is below the national average in all cases. The two categories where the ACT's percentage was close to the Australian average involve housebreaking and drugs. The housebreaking situation is reflective of the Territory's recent crime history where this offence reached critical proportions before successes in

reducing burglary. The drug links have been discussed earlier, but the issue of significance is the extent of concern in the community over this problem and the crime that arises from it.

The comparatively low level of concern in the category of motor vehicle theft relates to the outstanding success of police in turning this problem around over the past two years. The result in relation to perceptions of family violence is also significant as it is a reflection of the success of ACT Policing's Family Violence Intervention Program.

Performance against the remaining indicators such as vandalism, disorderly behaviour and gang activity also confirms that community perceptions of these crimes are positive results of effective policing.

Technology and criminal intelligence

The Operations Monitoring and Intelligence Support Group (OMIS) provides intelligence support to ACT Policing operational activities. This group concentrates its activities on gathering and analysing information to provide both tactical and strategic intelligence on the existence, identities and capabilities of suspected criminals and criminal groups. This in turn assists crime prevention initiatives and the establishment of law enforcement priorities for ACT Policing.

OMIS consists of a number of areas including:

- Operations Monitoring;
- ACT Crime Stoppers;
- Tactical Intelligence;
- Target Identification and Development; and
- Surveillance.

Within the Tactical Intelligence area are further sub-areas which include Mapping Services, Violent Crime Linkage Analysis and Information Services.

During the reporting period, OMIS was heavily involved in providing intelligence assistance in two major investigations, the Kathryn Grosvenor and Norfolk Island murders. Both investigations are ongoing and OMIS will continue to support the Territory Investigations Group via an intelligence-led model of investigation and evidence analysis.

ACT Crime Stoppers has served as a vital link between ACT Policing and the community, and continues to provide a



A forensic scientist examines a substance collected from a crime scene to determine its identity.

valuable contribution to investigation of crimes that occur in the Territory. Crime Stoppers commercials have become an excellent avenue to alert the community to the service, and provide an opportunity to focus on issues such as burglary, car theft and drug crimes. In addition, a new Crime Stoppers segment was launched on WIN Television this year which allows ACT Policing to profile a new crime issue each month and encourage community support. This segment is sponsored by Capital Chemists and WIN Television.

During the reporting period Crime Stoppers entered into a sponsorship arrangement with ClubsACT. The sponsorship arrangement will see ClubsACT provide \$33,000 over the next 12 months to assist Crime Stoppers in producing commercials and other educational information. CPS Credit Union also continues to provide financial support and ACT Policing appreciates contributions from all such agencies in the fight against crime.

Outcome 3

Road safety is maximised in the ACT

Objective

Safe driver behaviour on ACT roads is the priority area under Outcome Three of the Purchase Agreement. This outcome is achieved by:

- reducing the number of fatalities and injuries on the roads;
- increasing compliance with motor traffic laws;
- rapid attendance at the scene of major traffic accidents;
- effective and efficient investigation of major accidents;
- working together with other police jurisdictions to develop strategies which reduce road trauma; and
- increasing community compliance with road safety requirements.

ACT Policing traffic enforcement and road safety is implemented by the Traffic Operations Group which is coordinated by a superintendent. In addition to general duties police, special purpose traffic members are located at City and Tuggeranong Police Stations to facilitate effective traffic management across the ACT. A centralised Crash Investigation Team is responsible for investigating all serious motor vehicle collisions in the Territory.

In addition to the daily policing of ACT roads, the Traffic Operations Group provides support to the Major Events Planning and Tactical Support Group

by assisting with security and escorting visiting dignitaries. Dignitaries who visited the Territory this financial year included the presidents of Portugal, Greece and Nigeria. In total, the traffic team spent 7677 days on traffic enforcement and road safety during the reporting period.

Traffic collisions

By law, all traffic collisions that occur in the ACT must be reported to ACT Policing. Motor vehicle collisions are defined as being any incident resulting in death or injury to a person or damage to a vehicle or other property. Collisions are a significant source of injury and death in the ACT each year. The impact of these often preventable accidents on victims, their families and friends, and the community as a whole can be devastating both emotionally and financially.

A major challenge for the Traffic Operations Group is maintaining road safety and minimising collisions despite a high vehicle usage rate in the Territory. The ACT has the highest private motor vehicle ownership in Australia, with a population of 321,680 people owning 226,446 registered motor vehicles in 2001–02.

The number of motor vehicle collisions in the ACT increased by 2.25 per cent to 11,861 in 2001–02, which follows

a decrease in 2000–01. Contrary to this, the number of accidents involving fatality and injury fell.

This year's 35 per cent decrease in fatalities on ACT roads is an indication of what is possible when police and the community work together and drivers demonstrate care and consideration for others on the road. While accidents involving injury have been consistently increasing over the last decade, they fell during the reporting period by 2 per cent. Education and enforcement campaigns conducted throughout the year, along with the impact of the new speed cameras, may be contributing factors to these decreases.

Traffic Infringement Notices

Traffic Infringement Notices, which combine loss of licence points and financial penalties are often the most appropriate method of dealing with traffic offenders. Police do however, have the discretion to informally advise motorists on how to improve their driving behaviour and issue official cautions which are recorded against the driver's licence details. During the reporting period a total of 26,814 notices were issued to ACT drivers which included 20,901 Traffic Infringement Notices and 5143 cautions. This is a decrease on

the figures for last financial year in terms of infringements with a slight increase in cautions from the 4813 issued in 2000–01.

The 20 per cent decrease in the number of Traffic Infringement Notices issued indicates the success of integrated traffic strategies, not only in terms of reducing road fatalities, but in encouraging drivers to think twice about their conduct on the roads and the potential penalties for unsafe driving practices. The 7 per cent increase in traffic cautions shows that while Canberra residents are regularly being approached by police in relation to their driving behaviour, the offences are sometimes not serious enough to require an infringement to be issued.

Population and Registered Motor Vehicles

	1999–2000	2000–01	2001–02
Population	310 173	314 171	321 680
Registrations	220 053	226 446	234 608

Road safety measures

Measure	1999–2000	2000–01	2001–02
Number of collisions	12 345	11 600	11 861
Number of collisions per 10 000 registrations	561.0	512.3	505.6
Number of collisions per 100 000 population	3 980.0	3 692.3	3 687.2
Number of fatalities	14	20	13
Number of fatalities per 10 000 registrations	0.6	0.9	0.6
Number of fatalities per 100 000 population	4.5	6.4	4.0
Number of injuries	734	958	939
Number of injuries per 10 000 registrations	33.4	42.3	40.0
Number of injuries per 100 000 population	236.6	304.9	291.9

Source: Accident data—ACT Policing Annual Report 2000–01 and PROMIS as at 2 July 2002.

Population data—Australian Bureau of Statistics.

Registration data—ACT Motor Registry Transport Regulation Information Processing System.

Note: PROMIS data (i) confirmed incident used where available, otherwise reported incident used; (ii) Motor vehicle and traffic collisions from incident module and collisions in accident module less any incident common to both.



Sergeant Daryl Neit using the latest traffic technology software to detect the cause of an accident.

Four Decades of Road Safety

ACT Policing's Traffic Operations

Group has developed a more strategic approach to road safety, with the key objective of reducing death and injury on Canberra roads.

A study of road fatalities over the past four decades shows that the ACT has consistently recorded the lowest road death rates in Australia despite high levels of vehicle ownership and kilometres travelled.

Since 1960 the ACT road fatality level has fallen dramatically from 19.1 per 100,000 population to 5.1 in 2001. This reduction is due to two key factors:

- major changes in driver behaviour brought about by legislative changes in relation to alcohol consumption and seat belt compliance, and greater community awareness about the dangers associated with speed and fatigue; and
- improved road and vehicle engineering standards which have enhanced overall safety.

Despite the achievements already made in this area, ACT Policing cannot become complacent. Any death on ACT roads gravely impacts on the community and the majority of fatal accidents which occur on the Territory's roads are preventable.

Various studies into road safety continue to direct ACT Policing traffic operations. In the ACT, fatal crashes occur more often on Saturdays, late at night or early in the morning. Alcohol and excessive speed are major factors in fatal crashes nationally. This research, along with data on road 'black spots', is used to prioritise the allocation of police resources.

See fatality table at right.

Road fatalities per 100,000 population, by year and state 1960 to 2001

Year	State								
	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	ACT	Aust
1960	25.5	26.6	23.1	24.8	27.6	22.7	na	19.1	25.4
1965	27.6	29.4	28.4	22.8	30.5	25.3	26.0	16.9	27.8
1970	28.9	30.8	30.0	30.1	35.4	30.4	53.3	26.6	30.4
1975	26.1	24.0	31.0	26.8	26.3	29.7	68.9	16.1	26.6
1980	25.2	16.8	24.6	20.7	23.1	23.6	53.3	13.4	22.3
1981	24.7	19.4	25.3	16.8	18.3	26.0	57.1	12.7	22.3
1982	23.6	17.8	24.8	20.3	17.6	22.3	46.0	11.2	21.4
1983	18.0	16.5	20.5	19.7	14.8	16.2	36.1	11.7	17.9
1984	19.2	16.1	20.0	17.1	15.8	19.0	35.2	15.1	18.1
1985	19.5	16.6	19.5	19.5	17.1	17.6	45.1	13.1	18.6
1986	18.6	16.1	18.3	20.8	15.6	20.4	46.0	12.4	17.9
1987	17.1	16.7	16.5	18.3	14.2	17.1	53.0	13.7	17.0
1988	18.3	16.2	19.7	15.8	14.9	16.7	32.1	11.7	17.4
1989	16.6	17.8	14.9	15.5	15.5	18.3	39.0	11.4	16.5
1990	13.7	12.5	13.8	15.8	12.2	15.4	41.5	9.2	13.7
1991	11.2	11.3	13.2	12.6	12.3	16.2	41.7	5.8	12.1
1992	10.9	8.9	13.7	11.3	12.1	15.8	32.3	6.8	11.3
1993	9.7	9.7	12.7	14.9	12.5	12.3	26.0	4.0	11.1
1994	10.6	8.4	13.0	10.8	12.3	12.5	23.4	5.6	10.7
1995	10.1	9.2	13.8	12.3	12.0	12.0	33.8	4.9	11.1
1996	9.4	9.1	11.5	12.3	14.0	13.5	39.6	7.5	10.8
1997	9.2	8.2	10.5	10.0	11.0	6.8	32.1	5.5	9.5
1998	8.8	8.4	8.1	11.3	12.3	10.2	36.3	7.1	9.4
1999	9.0	8.1	8.8	10.1	11.7	11.3	25.4	6.1	9.3
2000	9.3	8.5	8.9	11.1	11.3	9.1	26.1	5.8	9.5
2001	8.2	9.3	8.9	10.2	8.6	13.0	25.3	5.1	9.1

Source: Australian Safety Transport Bureau, Road Fatality Statistics.

Road crashes

Measure	2000-01	2001-02	% variation
Total number of crashes	11 600	11 861	2.3%
Number of crashes resulting in injury	762	772	1.3%
Number of crashes resulting in fatality	19	12	-36.8%
Number of persons injured	958	939	-2.0%
Number of fatalities	20	13	-35.0%

Source: PROMIS Accident module and Incident module as at 2 July 2002, and Australian Transport Safety Bureau Road Fatalities Bulletin.

The pattern in relation to the Infringement Notices and cautions represents a deliberate shift in policy by police over the past 12 months which places less emphasis on enforcement and greater emphasis on education and awareness to achieve road safety outcomes. This shift is part of the intelligence-led approach to traffic enforcement which provides police with increased scope to use discretion as to which enforcement method will be most appropriate. However, this discretion is restricted to minor matters. People who commit a serious traffic offence or have been issued prior cautions cannot expect leniency from police.

Disputes or appeals against a Traffic Infringement Notice in the ACT are reviewed by ACT Policing’s Traffic Representation Team on behalf of the Chief Police Officer for the ACT. During the reporting period, ACT Policing received 7518 traffic representations from members of the public, a slight increase on last year’s figure of 7460. While the rise has not been as significant as expected, given the introduction of more speed and red light cameras in the Territory, it continues to have a significant impact on the workload of the Traffic Representation Team.

All traffic infringement disputes are assessed against a set of criteria including:

- the individual facts of the matter;
- appropriateness/correctness of the notice issued;
- driving experience of the disputing member of the public (including number of years driving experience and other traffic history such as previous infringements and court matters);
- reason for committing the offence;
- circumstances and seriousness of the offence including potential or actual danger; and
- weather, road and traffic conditions.

Speed and red light cameras

The ACT now has nine speed cameras operating in designated areas throughout the Territory. Monitored areas are determined by the Camera Enforcement Safety Management Committee, comprising representatives from ACT Policing, Urban Services and other key stakeholders. The selection of certain areas is based on accident data

Traffic Infringement Notices in the ACT

Measure	2000–01	2001–02
Traffic	26 003	20 901
Parking	803	770
Traffic cautions (recorded on AutoCITE)	4 813	5 143

Source: ACT Policing Traffic Representations Team—excludes red light and speed camera notices.



Constable Steven Terrence issues a Traffic Infringement Notice.

and traffic infringement histories, which identify roads in the ACT where speeding offences continue to occur.

This financial year a total of 35,034 speed camera infringement notices were issued to motorists in the ACT, an increase on the figure of 29,615 for 2000–01. A further 2225 red light infringements were detected by red light cameras which record both red light breaches and speeding offences. During this reporting period, nine red light cameras were in place in the ACT.

Random breath tests

The number of random breath tests administered in the ACT decreased to 74,420 during the reporting period from 109,259 in 2000–01. It was found to be more effective to take a targeted approach to breath testing in order to detect recidivist offenders rather than high visibility breath testing that is ‘random’ and does not achieve the same results. Despite the reduction in breath tests administered, the apprehension of 470 motorists with excess blood alcohol levels represents a 14 per cent increase in apprehension rates. The Traffic Operations Group spent a total of



Random Breath Tests are a focus during Easter and Christmas holiday traffic campaigns.

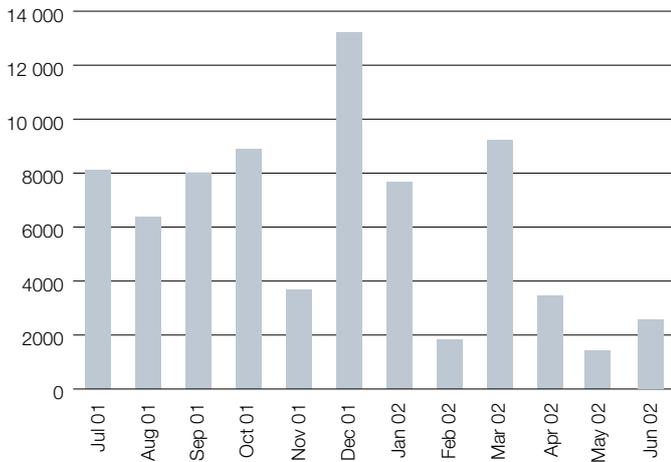
Random breath testing in the ACT

Measure	2000-01	2001-02
Number of screening tests conducted	109 259	74 420
Number of persons dealt with for exceeding the prescribed concentration of alcohol	535 (0.49%)	470 (0.63%)

Source: ACT Policing Traffic Operations.

Percentage figure is the positive tests as a percentage of the total tests conducted.

Number of breath tests monthly profile



Source: ACT Policing Traffic Operations.

3010 hours administering breath tests, compared with 7417 hours in 2000-01.

During specific holiday period campaigns, Traffic Operations administered 23,620 breath tests resulting in 137 offenders being apprehended. These results are disturbing as they show that regardless of numerous education campaigns warning against drinking and driving, particularly over the Easter and Christmas period, some members of the community continue to indulge in this dangerous behaviour.

'Intelligence-led' breath testing is based on a policy of targeting locations likely to be most heavily used by people who drink and drive. It also involves deploying patrols at times when offenders are most likely to be using roads in the ACT. This approach has been successful in not only identifying re-offenders but also first time offenders who may have previously avoided apprehension.

Enforcement campaigns and safety promotions

During 2001-02, the ACT Policing Traffic Operations Group adopted some new approaches to promoting road safety during high road use periods and also addressed key areas of dangerous driving behaviour through targeted campaigns.

The usual holiday period campaigns were undertaken during Christmas, Easter and long weekends with an emphasis on speeding, alcohol consumption, seat belt compliance and fatigue. These campaigns differed from previous years, however, in that there was a greater emphasis on targeting 'black spots' on Canberra roads and using intelligence to direct random breath testing operations. The results of this targeting are apparent from overall results for the year and police will continue to monitor the effectiveness of this approach. During the Easter campaign, police also took the innovative step of displaying crashed cars near random breath testing sites in order to send a clear message to motorists about the impact of drink driving.

In addition, a number of new campaigns were launched during the reporting period focusing on the issues of greatest concern from a road safety perspective. These included heightened visibility campaigns where marked vehicles were positioned at strategic locations or entered traffic flows at key times of the day to deter bad driving behaviour. Initial feedback from operational personnel indicates that this

strategy has been effective in achieving a greater level of order on ACT roads, however further evaluation will be required.

Drink driving continues to be a concern to ACT Policing and during the reporting period two, four-day campaigns were conducted, in addition to regular breath testing activities. Areas targeted during the drink driving 'blitz' included Ginninderra Drive, Kippax and Civic.

Police also conducted a campaign targeting motorists who engaged in drag racing and burnouts. A large number of defect notices were issued in relation to the proper maintenance of vehicles or vehicle modifications which may effect road safety. By cracking down on those involved in burnout activities police aim to deter other motorists from practising dangerous driving behaviour.

Other campaigns targeting groups-at-risk included a trail bike operation conducted in ACT recreational parks. This campaign focused on safe riding practices and trail bike registration.

In the course of the year, ACT Policing worked in close cooperation with the Department of Urban Services to improve roadworthiness standards in the ACT. Motor vehicle examiners participated in numerous breath testing and speed campaigns and as a result, issued hundreds of Traffic Infringement Notices and defect notices in relation to vehicles found to be unroadworthy.

ACT Policing also continued to work with NSW Police in order to promote road safety. Canberra police ran a parallel 'SnowSafe' campaign targeting the main causes of road accidents during the ski season. During the ACT campaign, police concentrated on entry and exit points on ACT highways.

Ongoing cooperation between ACT Policing and the Eden-Monaro Local Area Command of the NSW Police Service allows a unified approach to cross border traffic issues. Due to the ACT's location as an island within NSW, maintaining close working relationships between the two law enforcement agencies is essential.

Self-reporting driver behaviour

As noted earlier, data relating to community perceptions is now obtained from an ACNielsen survey, coordinated by the Australasian Centre for Policing Research. Due to the use of different methods of surveying, results for the reporting period are not directly comparable to last year's data.

It should also be noted that the accuracy of data collected in this area of community perception is affected by the fact that the questions being asked could involve self-admission to a driving offence. While respondents may not answer correctly in some circumstances, the data provided is still indicative of community attitudes relating to driving practices.

Variations between the ACT and Australia-wide response rates are small and not statistically significant. However, responses provided by ACT drivers in relation to each of the categories indicate a general awareness of dangerous driving behaviours. While a large majority of motorists adopt safe driving practices most of the time, alarmingly, up to 50 per cent of respondents admit to 'sometimes' adopting dangerous driving practices.

Motor vehicle collisions in the ACT since self-government

Motor vehicle collisions in the ACT are a daily occurrence and often place Canberra residents at risk of injury and death. The pattern of collisions since self-government is summarised in the chart over the page and two observations are immediately apparent. The first is that the upward trend which was evident until 1995–96 has, to some extent, relented in recent years, regardless of an increase in population from 308 251 to 321 680 in 2001–02.

While this is good news for the Territory, the second observation that can be made is that the level of motor vehicle collisions still remains high and has not, in any one year, fallen below 10,000 incidents. Therefore, the risk of collision has not reduced substantially in the Territory for over a decade and this is an issue that ACT Policing must continue to address. Consistently high levels of motor vehicle collisions is a phenomenon that should be unacceptable to people in the ACT.



Superintendent Bill Graham discusses traffic operations with officers.

Road Traffic and Safety Measures

Measure		2001-02 ACT	2001-02 Australian average
% of persons driven over the speed limit by 10 km/h or more	Always	0.9	1.3
	Most of the time	2.1	2.4
	Total	3.0	3.8
% of persons driven when possibly over 0.05 blood alcohol limit	Always	–	0.1
	Most of the time	0.1	0.0
	Total	0.1	0.1
% of people travelled in car without wearing a seat belt	Always	1.2	0.8
	Most of the time	0.1	0.6
	Total	1.3	1.4
% of people driven when over tired	Always	0.7	0.5
	Most of the time	0.4	1.0
	Total	1.1	1.4

Source: ACNielsen, National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing, July 2002.

The sum of the individual entries may not equal the total due to rounding.

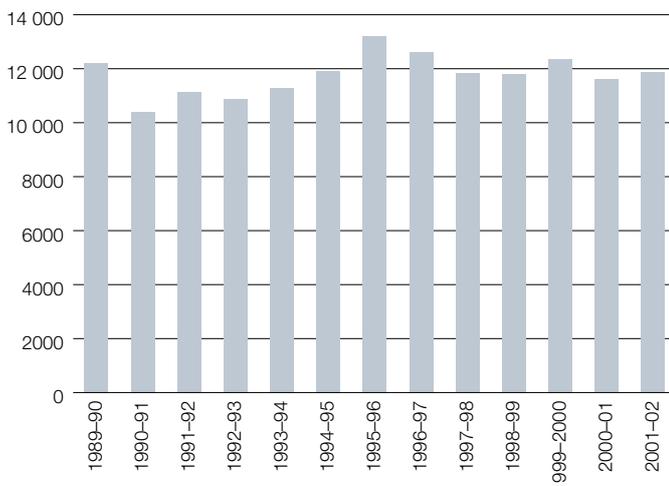
New level of sophistication in traffic management

As part of the intelligence-led approach to traffic operations and implementation of the Traffic Policing Plan, ACT Policing has invested in specific software designed to detect stolen and unregistered motor vehicles.

This unique software can detect unregistered vehicles in one tenth of a second by downloading the registration numbers and scanning for an alert on the vehicle or the owner of the vehicle. The software also links data on the driver to alert police of a suspended or unlicensed driver.

This new software, which was developed by the AFP's Information Technology area, has greatly enhanced traffic operations and has been recognised by other police jurisdictions as a welcome innovation in policing technology. Trials to date indicate that the technology is highly effective, performing tasks not previously possible and functions well at night and in adverse weather conditions.

Number of Motor Vehicle Collisions 1989-90 to 2001-02



Source: Annual Reports and PROMIS as at 2 July 2002.

Outcome 4

The adverse impact of public emergencies/disasters and risk associated with major events is minimised

Objectives

ACT Policing's Major Events Planning and Tactical Support Group manage and respond to the majority of public emergencies and risks associated with major events.

The main objectives under Outcome Four are to maintain:

- a high level of preparedness for the effective management of public emergencies/disasters (including search and rescue, maintenance and testing of emergency plans, training programs and simulated exercises);
- efficient discharge of the responsibilities of Territory Controller pursuant to requirements of the *Emergency Management Act 1999*; and
- enhanced safety at major public events through high quality planning and coordination.

Major events and planning management

The planning and coordination of major events is particularly important in the Territory given the number of visits to Parliament House and other government premises by foreign dignitaries and politicians. During the reporting period the Major Events Planning and Tactical Support Group responded to 78 major events in the ACT. These included:

- community events such as the Royal Canberra Show, Australia Day celebrations, Remembrance Day, Summernats, Skyfire and the visit of the Relics of St Therese of Liseux;
- sporting events including the Canberra Stegbar 400 V8 Supercar Race, Canberra Raiders matches and the ACT Brumbies games;
- visits by foreign dignitaries including the Prime Minister of Japan, and the Presidents of Portugal, Nigeria and Greece; and
- the major Christmas bushfires which occurred across the Territory.

The Major Events Planning and Tactical Support Group also attended several demonstrations including protests by the Falun Gong movement at the Chinese Embassy and Australians Against the Mistreatment of Refugees at Parliament House, which were undertaken peacefully and without incident.

The decline in major events from 151 in 2000–01 was due to a reduction in the number of demonstrations and visits by foreign dignitaries which was a direct result of the *September 11* terrorist attacks. In addition, organisers of sporting events are now inclined to appoint their own marshalls rather than use police. This is due to the new 'user-pays' system, where event organisers are required to pay for policing services not directly associated with general policing duties.

Emergency services response to Anthrax incidents

The events of *September 11* had a great and immediate impact on the way in which police jurisdictions, both internationally and locally, prepare for and respond to major events. Following on from *September 11*, the Major Events Planning and Tactical Support Group, which is an intrinsic part of the counter terrorist infrastructure, was placed on alert to provide the ACT community with protection from possible terrorist attacks and the subsequent Anthrax incidents.

More than 120 incidents involving suspicious packages and/or white powder substances were reported at different locations around the ACT including Parliament House, government departments, schools, shopping centres and diplomatic premises. As a result, ACT Policing increased patrols around high risk targets and has remained on high alert since that time to both deter and respond to any threat of terrorism.

ACT Policing joined forces with other emergency services to fine-tune response procedures and build on training undertaken during 2000 in preparation for the Olympic Games. To ensure the most appropriate response to each incident a new matrix system was introduced on 23 October 2001.



A/g Sergeant Brian Diplock from the Bomb Response Team undergoes decontamination after responding to a possible Anthrax incident.

Essentially, the level of response is determined (i.e. police only or full Chemical Biological Radiological unit required) based on the outcome of careful assessment. The system is used to help address each incident and any associated threats along with the immediate effect it may have on people in the area.

Fortunately, all bomb and Anthrax incidents reported during 2001–02 were false alarms, however these enabled ACT Policing and other emergency services to work closely with ACT health and government agencies to refine techniques, procedures and interagency communication within the Territory and with other jurisdictions.

Emergency management

The Emergency Management Act 1999 (the *Act*) provides the basis for the management of emergencies in the ACT. The *Act* establishes the Chief Police Officer for the ACT

as the Territory Controller for all emergencies and the Chair of the Emergency Management Committee.

Under the *Act*, an emergency is defined as ‘an event, such as fire, flood, storm, earthquake, explosion, accident or epidemic, actual or imminent which requires a significant and coordinated response.’ This response usually involves multiple agencies and jurisdictions. Fortunately, there were no declared emergencies in 2001–02. The significant incidents that required a response related to *September 11* and the Christmas bushfires.

The Emergency Management Committee has proven to be an important vehicle for the establishment of interagency agreements and for reviewing of existing arrangements. The professional and personal relationships established between agencies has also been significant in maintaining the highest levels of cooperation between agencies which is essential for the management of large scale emergencies.

During the reporting period a new Emergency Services Forum, involving representatives from ACT Policing, ACT Fire Brigade, ACT Ambulance Service and the Emergency Services Bureau began meeting regularly to discuss issues of mutual concern. The Forum, comprising the three sub groups of communication, policy, and training and development, aims to enhance cooperation and establish the most effective work practices between key emergency service agencies.

As well as identifying issues of unnecessary duplication and joint training needs, the Forum is addressing codes of practice to ensure that areas of responsibility are clearly defined. This involves the negotiation of a new Memorandum of Understanding between emergency services groups and the Coroner’s Office, relating to fire scenes. This new Memorandum of Understanding will establish a framework for ongoing cooperation and effective work practices between the different agencies involved in fire scenes.

Major Events Planning and Tactical Support members took part in 1898 person days of emergency/disaster management training, including a number of joint training sessions with other emergency services in the ACT. A significant proportion of this training was instigated to enhance police readiness following the events of *September 11*.

Special Response Management

ACT Policing maintains special response capabilities to deal with incidents that are hazardous to the community or call for particular skills not required in general community policing activities. These special response services are provided by a number of separate teams. During April 2001, a minor restructuring of the area resulted in amalgamation of Search and Rescue, Rural Patrol, Water Police and Police Divers into one team. With personnel based at the AFP Weston complex, all special response services are now provided by five areas:

- Search and Rescue Team;
- Dog Team;
- Video Team;
- Bomb Response Team; and
- Special Operations Team and Operations Support.

Search and Rescue

ACT Policing's Search and Rescue Team is required to attend incidents where specialised skills are required in undertaking challenging search or rescue tasks. The integration of four separate elements (mainstream Search and Rescue, Water Police, Police Divers and Rural Patrol) provides ACT Policing with flexible capability to perform a wide variety of tasks in urban, rural and bushland environments and on ACT waterways.

Christmas bushfires some of ACT's worst

During the early afternoon of Christmas Eve 2001, a number of fires began in the ACT that were to be the worst the Territory has seen. Beginning in the Huntley Park Estate on Uriarra Road, the fires spread quickly through Stromlo Forest.

Within a few hours emergency services and police were faced with six main fires threatening residential areas. Fanned by strong south-easterly winds the fires spread rapidly forcing the closure of Tuggeranong Parkway, Lady Denman Drive, Parkes Way, Coppins Crossing and Uriarra Road.

As the fires continued to burn, residents were threatened in the suburbs of Red Hill, Duffy, Holder, O'Connor and Chapman. Within a few hours police evacuated residents in Dryandra Street, O'Connor as the fires came dangerously close to many houses. Police were also kept busy monitoring onlookers to ensure they remained outside areas being contained.

After fighting the fires for over six hours, emergency services contained most areas and had the main fires under control. However, the following morning on Christmas Day, the fires,

fanned by strong winds, flared up again and by mid-afternoon had spread across the city.

Canberra Avenue (near HMAS Harman Naval Base), Oaks Estate, O'Connor, Wanniasa, Fadden, Red Hill, Emu Bank, parts of Ginninderra Drive, Yarramundi Reach, Adelaide Avenue and Mugga Way were all under threat from the fires and police were forced to maintain road closures and limit access to the ACT's national parks.

During the next few days as the winds subsided, emergency services brought the fires under control and police were gradually able to reopen roads. While ACT residents were fortunate that no homes were lost during the fires, major destruction did occur with over 1600 hectares of ACT forest and bushland being destroyed.

The Christmas fires challenged emergency services with very hot and dangerous conditions, however the ACT Fire Brigade, the Rural Fire Service and ACT Policing proved that their level of coordination, communication and dedication was 'up to the task' with no homes or lives lost.



ACT Fire Brigade and ACT Policing battle the Christmas bushfires of 2001.

The full scope of activities performed by the amalgamated team include:

- searches for missing persons in both urban and rural areas;
- forensic evidence searches;
- vertical rescue such as cliff rescue;
- snow search & rescue;
- swift water rescue;
- confined space rescue;
- water based patrols of the Territory's lakes and rivers;
- specialised dark water diving tasks;
- rural patrols in the areas of Tharwa, Tidbinbilla, Brindabella, Hall and Uriarra (approximately 65 per cent of the ACT);
- Disaster Victim Identification;
- assisting other police patrols; and
- assisting other ACT Emergency Services and the NSW Police Service.

During the year the mainstream Search and Rescue Team was involved in 454 incidents where it worked alongside other ACT emergency service agencies, NSW Police and/or park rangers. Some of the most notable operations included:

- a search for two missing females in the area of Booroomba Rocks. The females were later found about 3km from a walking track in a disorientated and exhausted state;
- a search for a missing man in the area of Ginninderra. Following an exhaustive search, the man was eventually located deceased;
- a search for a missing man whose car was later found near Braidwood. The missing person was located drowned some months later in the Shoalhaven River near Tarago; and
- the search and recovery of a woman's body from Lake Burley Griffin. Extensive evidence searches also took place in relation to this murder investigation.

Rural Patrol

The Rural Patrol element of the Search and Rescue Team attended 278 incidents including:

- joint agency law enforcement operations for matters such as illegal pig hunting, fishing and illegal access by foot or bike to nature reserves and National Parks;
- monitoring of road conditions during the snow season;



ACT Policing's Search and Rescue Team looks for evidence near Coppins Crossing.

- facilitating the removal of abandoned or stolen vehicles from rural areas; and
- mediating disputes between landowners.

Water Police and Dive Team

During the reporting period, Water Police assisted in more than 217 incidents. The majority of these incidents involved crafts and persons in distress, lake closures and safety responses to major events such as Skyfire and New Year's Eve celebrations on lake foreshores. They were also involved in the recovery of 12 stolen motor vehicles, 11 traffic hazard responses on lakes and foreshores and 75 routine assistance tasks including vessel safety and equipment permit inspections.

During the Christmas bushfires, Water Police assisted the ACT Fire Brigade by extinguishing spot fires and securing waterways in and around Scrivener Dam and the Stromlo Forest area.

ACT Policing's Divers attended a total of 11 incidents during the reporting period. They were heavily involved in the search

for evidence in relation to the murder of Kathryn Grosvenor, with divers spending five consecutive weeks searching Lake Burley Griffin. The underwater searches for evidence conducted in Canberra are often made more difficult by the nature of the waterways. Inland lakes and dams are sediment-rich which severely reduces visibility. ACT Policing Divers must be specially trained in 'dark water diving' techniques to work in and around the Territory.

Divers also assisted in the recovery of a number of motor vehicles from ACT waterways, the recovery of two bodies from waterways in NSW (due to their close location to the ACT), evidence searches for weapons dumped in Lake Burley Griffin and the recovery of a safe from the Murrumbidgee River.

As part of maintenance and upgrading of equipment, ACT Policing Divers received a purpose built dive-truck in April 2002 which is capable of carrying all the required equipment to facilitate remote area operations. This vehicle replaced a modified truck which had become unreliable and was incapable of meeting the demands placed on the team.



ACT Policing Divers use dark-water diving techniques to search for evidence in Lake Burley Griffin.

Dog team

ACT Policing's Dog Team uses dogs which are trained to search for drugs and explosives and assist in search and rescue operations. They also provide general support to operational police, for example in the pursuit and arrest of offenders. The Team regularly undertakes training and specific exercises to fine tune its skills, including working with the Australian Customs Service Dog Training Unit.

During the reporting period, the general purpose dogs were involved in 116 searches and attended 202 general duties incidents. The drug detection dogs conducted 115 searches and were involved in approximately 100 drug seizures, including 1400 MDMA pills hidden in an offender's garden. The drug detection dogs were used regularly during *Operation Skeet*, including during the search of Canberra nightspots.

Since the *September 11* terrorist attacks and subsequent environment of heightened terrorist alert, there has been more frequent use of explosive detection dogs in areas where large public events are to be held. During the reporting period, the explosive detection dogs assisted in 38 searches, almost a 50 per cent increase compared to 2000–01. These searches included outdoor locations in preparation for visits by foreign dignitaries and areas surrounding diplomatic residences.

Special operations team and operations support

The Special Operations Team responds to high-risk incidents which require specialist skills. The Team is often called to incidents where particularly dangerous offenders are present. During the reporting period, the Special Operations Team responded to 37 incidents, which included:

- the apprehension of two men responsible for an armed robbery at the Hellenic Club in Woden;
- the apprehension of an armed robbery suspect in Weetangera by performing a high risk vehicle stop; and
- the simultaneous execution of multiple *Drug of Dependence Act* warrants on separate premises in the ACT using specialised forced entry techniques.

Bomb response team

The Bomb Response Team consists of highly trained bomb technicians skilled in the management of incidents involving explosive devices. The Team responded to 299 requests for assistance during the reporting period, the majority of which occurred after the *September 11* terrorist attacks. Seventy-one of these incidents involved conducting bomb searches in preparation for major community events and visits by high profile dignitaries. A further 36 incidents involved the investigation of suspect packages.

One of the most potentially threatening bomb incidents which occurred during the year was at NRMA House in Braddon, where an incendiary device was located under a vehicle. The device was later found to be a training device that was non-threatening. However, due to the nature of the scare, police resources were heavily utilised to block off all roads leading into Braddon to contain the area.

In a first for ACT Policing, a four-week course aimed at training bomb technicians was conducted by the Bomb Team in March. The course covered areas including electronics, explosives, mechanical robots and techniques for managing potentially threatening situations. The course is recognised nationally, allowing participants who receive accreditation to work as police bomb technicians anywhere in Australia. Overall, the Bomb Team spent 6447.5 hours undertaking emergency response training.

Video team

The main work undertaken by the Video Team relates to the production of evidentiary material. This footage is then used in cases where forensic or other types of video evidence are required. During the reporting period, the Video Team assisted with 2016 incidents for a total time of 5773 hours. The types of incidents the Team attended include fatal motor vehicle collisions, fires, murder scenes, bomb incidents and accidental deaths.



Constable
Rod Carnall
prepares one
of the bomb
response robots.

The future of specialist teams in the ACT

Due to new threats of violence in the ACT, brought about by drug related crime and the events of *September 11*, there is a need to readdress the area of police specialist teams. In January 2002, ACT Policing engaged an independent consultant to conduct a review of the Major Events Planning and Tactical Support Group. The findings of that review have given rise to a new structural concept in specialist response services, and an implementation team was established towards the end of the reporting period to oversee the establishment of a new Specialist Response and Security Group.

This new group will comprise multi-skilled and highly trained members who will provide operational support in managing incidents involving high risk of violence and conduct activities in the area of Territory security. It is expected that the Specialist Response and Security Group will be fully functional early in the next reporting period.

Outcomes 5 and 6

Prosecution and judicial processes are effectively supported and the regulatory requirements and information needs of clients are satisfied

Objectives

The objectives for Outcomes Five and Six are dealt with jointly due to the overlap in functional responsibilities of the work areas overseeing the delivery of these outcomes.

Outcome Five is delivered by the Prosecution and Judicial Support Group which also performs the regulatory functions required under Outcome Six. The policy and reporting requirements of Outcome Six are delivered by the Policy and Research Group. These two outcomes will be examined in terms of the work performed by these overlapping work areas.

Prosecution and Judicial Support Group

The main objective of ACT Policing's Prosecution and Judicial Support Group is to provide professional judicial support services. This support is provided through coordination of the brief management process, maintenance of the firearms registry, the serving of orders, performance of coronial duties, management of traffic representations, and the provision of warrant and information access functions.

The Prosecution and Judicial Support Group consists of five teams:

- The Legal Support Team, which includes
 - Brief management
 - Indictments
 - Court liaison
 - DPP liaison
 - Legal administration;
- Firearms Registry and Order Service Team;
- Warrants and Information Access Team;
- Traffic Representation and Autocite Team; and
- The Coroner's Office.

Major initiatives

The Prosecution and Judicial Support Group was responsible for the coordination and development of three major initiatives during the reporting period.

The first initiative is an ongoing project to streamline processes relating to brief management. This project began in 2001–02 and now involves a joint working group consisting of representatives from the Magistrates' Court, Director of Public Prosecutions, the Department of Justice and Community Safety, Legal Aid and members of the legal profession to

examine the possibility of a new system of court attendance notices. It is envisaged that the work of this group will result in the replacement of Summonses and Voluntary Agreements to Attend Court with a Court Attendance Notice.

The second initiative involved a joint project undertaken by the Prosecution and Judicial Support Group and the Traffic Operations Group to improve the warrants management process. This project involved linking data on outstanding warrants to the automated number plate recognition system discussed in Outcome Three. This advancement in technology will assist ACT Policing in relation to processing Warrants of Apprehension and therefore identifying offenders.

The third initiative implemented during the reporting period is again information technology based. This initiative involved the establishment of a new database query system which improves overall information access, and allows police to advise defendants on various matters relating to new warrants that have been received by the Warrants Registry. The benefits of this system to both police and defendants are that increased compliance can be achieved by ensuring all parties are informed of new circumstances before court appearances.

Legal Support Team

The Legal Support Team is responsible for hearings management, mentions management, indictments, Director of Public Prosecutions liaison and court liaison. The most significant development within the area during the year has been the refinement of the Director of Public Prosecutions liaison role. The duties of the Director of Public Prosecutions Liaison Officer have been reviewed to take full advantage of a position in this area. This will increase the number of cases going before the courts. The new duties include:

- enhancing the communication process between ACT Policing and the Director of Public Prosecutions;
- providing advice and assistance to members of ACT Policing on legislation and changes to the law;
- improving communication between the Director of Public Prosecutions and the superintendent in charge of Prosecution and Judicial Support on issues relating to the prosecution process;
- providing feedback to police on matters requiring remedial action where necessary; and
- identifying training needs for police in relation to brief preparation.

For the second half of this financial year the Director of Public Prosecutions Liaison Officer has also performed the duties of Court Liaison Officer, with the primary role of Nominal Informant at Case Management Hearings. This has removed the need for case officers to attend court in relation to such matters, allowing them to focus on operational duties.

Court processes

The Order Service Team, as part of the court related tasks undertaken by ACT Policing, is responsible for the serving of Domestic Violence Orders, Restraining Orders, Subpoenas and Summonses in accordance with the ACT Magistrates' Court instructions. During the reporting period the service rate for Interim Restraining Orders, Restraining Orders and Protection Orders was 81 per cent. There was a slight increase in the number of Domestic Violence Orders served with 1551 being served in 2001–02 compared with 1442 in 2000–01. Most of the Domestic Violence Orders served were as a direct result of the Family Violence Intervention Program.

Number of charges and convictions

Measure	2000–01	2001–02
Magistrates' Court		
Number of completed charges—adult	10 503	9 981
Number of convictions—adult	6 681	6 059
Number of completed charges—children	1 890	2 313
Number of convictions—children	1 238	1 545

Source: ACT Director of Public Prosecutions.

Orders received and served

Type of Order	Received	Served	Percentage Served
Restraining Order	2 271	1 848	81.37%
Domestic Violence	1 932	1 551	80.28%
Interstate Order	147	106	72.11%
Summonses	5 160	4 557	88.31%
Interstate Summonses	411	328	79.81%
TOTAL	9 921	8 390	84.57%

Source: ACT Policing, Prosecution and Judicial Support as at 24 September 2002.



Constable Anthony Brown and Constable Allison Wight prepare to attend a court hearing.

To provide a more complete picture of the order service provided by the Prosecution and Judicial Support Group, the categories of Interstate Order and Interstate Summons have been included this year. Persons wanted interstate in relation to criminal matters or who have breached bail in another jurisdiction are subject to being served with an Interstate Order or Summons by ACT Policing. During the reporting period, ACT Policing served 106 Interstate Orders and 328 Interstate Summonses on people wanted in relation to crimes in other jurisdictions.

In relation to charges and convictions over the year, there was an overall decrease in the number of adults entering the system. The number of adult completed charges fell from 10,503 to 9981 and the number of adult convictions fell from 6681 to 6059. The impact that *Operation Anchorage* had in 2000–01 saw an increased number of offenders going before the courts last financial year. This year's adult charges and convictions are reflective of the reduction in the amount of crime across the Territory, while remaining in line with years prior to *Anchorage*.

A disturbing trend which has become apparent over the last two years is the increase in the number of juveniles appearing before the court. While there was a decrease in the number of juveniles charged and convicted in 1999–2000, the rise in 2000–01 to 1890 children charged with offences with a further increase in 2001–02 to 2313 suggests a need to reassess the area of juvenile crime. This reassessment will incorporate

further crime prevention strategies to deter young people from committing offences.

In the course of the year total court costs awarded against ACT Policing were \$114,012 which was the result of 46 cases where convictions were not obtained. The total number of cases compared favourably with 2000–01 where costs were awarded in 65 cases, however, the financial impact on ACT

Policing was marginally greater compared to the \$95,873 awarded in 2000–01.

Firearms registry

ACT Policing is responsible for the regulation of firearms held by residents of the ACT. During the reporting period the structure of this area changed to include an office manager who is responsible for the daily management

Firearms licence processing 2001-02

Licence type	Issued	Surrendered	Expired	Suspended	Granted	Cancelled	Refused
Armourers licence	5	–	–	–	–	–	–
Business licence	195	32	–	–	–	–	1
Business licence (second)	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
Collectors licence	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Composite entity	20	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dealers licence	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Firearms licence	897	6	1	–	1	–	3
Heirlooms licence	11	–	–	–	–	–	–
Instructors permit	14	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minors permit	12	1	–	–	–	–	–
Total	1 161	40	1	–	1	–	4

Source: AFP Information Management.

Regulatory Activity

Registration of firearms				
Legislation	Reference	Activity	Records 2001–02	
ACT Firearms Act 1996	Section 50	Registrations	834	
	Section 59	Endorsements	140	
	Section 72	Sold (interstate)	275	
	Section 68	Sold (unknown)	Fig included in above	
	Section 78	Surrendered (unconditional)	100	
	Section 39	Seized (Domestic Violence)		11
			Seized (other)	82
	Section 110	Reported stolen	Interstate	325
			ACT	10
	Section 116	Firearms sent for Destruction (other)		100

Source: ACT Policing Firearms Registry.

ACT Firearms amnesty

From 9 July to 5 October 2001, the ACT conducted a three-month firearms amnesty which was authorised and coordinated by the Department of Justice and Community Safety.

During the amnesty period there were a total of 122 firearms surrendered to Police. Included in this figure were 26 firearms surrendered anonymously.

The types of firearms surrendered included:

- 94 rim-fire rifles and shotguns;
- 14 centre-fire rifles;
- 6 pistols;
- 3 prohibited firearms; and

- 5 replica pistols.

Included amongst these weapons were some rare items such as a SKS assault rifle, a 1918 9mm German Luger and a Navy Colt 45 pistol.

The majority of firearms were destroyed, with three weapons of military or historical significance being donated to the Australian War Memorial.

Most of the recovered weapons were unregistered firearms handed in by unlicensed owners.

It is difficult to compare the success of the amnesty with the earlier 'gun

buy-back' program, as the buy-back was compulsory, with strict penalties for non-compliance, whereas the amnesty was a voluntary initiative. This initiative was considered a success given the number of firearms surrendered during this relatively short period of time.

Sergeant Dave Ford of the Firearms Team said: *'We're very pleased to have this many illegal and unregistered firearms off our streets and the more we can remove the better. The surrender of just one illegal gun is significant in terms of making Canberra safer for everyone.'*

of the Firearms Counter at City Police Station. This has released a sworn member to return to operational duties, and new processes in the area have increased productivity in terms of processing firearms licences and registrations.

This financial year, ACT Policing took possession of 193 firearms which were either seized or surrendered unconditionally, a slight increase on the 2000–01 figure of 181. A total of 40 firearms licences were surrendered by members of the public and four applicants were refused firearms licences for reasons including prior criminal convictions, issue of Domestic Violence Orders within the last 10 years or prior firearms offences.

Of the 92 unconditional surrenders of firearms, most were surrendered

as a result of the 2001 gun amnesty and some were from deceased estates where family members did not wish to keep possession of the firearm or renew the firearm licence.

Tighter control of firearms combined with a 25 per cent decrease in armed robbery in the ACT has contributed to a significant reduction in firearm offences in 2001–02. Over the year, only five armed robbery offences involving a firearm occurred in the ACT (one with an imitation firearm), which equates to a 61 per cent decrease from 2000–01.

Over the year, 195 business licences were issued to individuals who, for the purposes of conducting security work, required a handgun. A total of 150 endorsements were issued allowing a secondary party the same

entitlements as the registered firearm owner, essentially permitting them to use, store and provide ammunition for the weapon.

The number of firearms sent for destruction during the year decreased from 137 to 100. These firearms were destroyed at ACT Policing's Weston complex. Those selected for destruction are often from firearm owners who have received a Domestic Violence Order or as a result of a court ruling where a firearm has been forfeited to the Territory for destruction.

Traffic representations

As part of their traffic representation role, the Prosecution and Judicial Support Group oversees the Autocite Traffic Infringement Service for ACT

Police use speed cameras on Anzac Parade to detect speeding motorists.



Policing. Information collected on traffic infringements is supplied to the Road Transport Authority for entry into their database system and subsequent management of traffic fines and suspension of drivers licences. The Prosecution and Judicial Support Group also processes camera detected offences and parking tickets issued by ACT Policing.

Letters to the Chief Police Officer for the ACT requesting that individual Traffic Infringement Notices be reviewed increased this financial year. In 2001–02, ACT Policing received 7518 letters requesting review of traffic infringements compared with 7460 in the previous reporting period. These letters are reviewed by ACT Policing's Traffic Representations Team on behalf of the Chief Police Officer. Since the introduction of both speed and red light cameras, the process of reviewing requests has become increasingly labour intensive. The dramatic increase from 3362 requests in 1998, pre-red light

and speed cameras, to the current figure represents an increase of over 50 per cent in workload for the Team.

Coroner's Office

The Coroner's Office oversees post-mortem examinations in all cases of sudden death where a medical certificate is not provided by a registered medical practitioner stating the death was due to natural causes. The Coroner also investigates major fires occurring across the Territory to assist in determining cause, particularly when lives have been lost. During the reporting period the Team at the Coroner's Office investigated 310 deaths in the ACT. The most common cause of accidental death investigated in the course of the year was motor vehicle accidents.

Policy and Research Group

The ACT Policing Policy and Research Group is responsible for the development of policy advice and the preparation of government correspondence particularly ministerial briefings, new policy proposals, Memoranda of Understanding, Cabinet coordination comments and major research reports.

Policy and Research comprises two teams, *Performance and Evaluation* and *Policy and Ministerial*. There are currently seven staff and one superintendent in the area.

Performance and Evaluation Team

The Performance and Evaluation Team consists of statisticians who are responsible for the extraction and analysis of information from police databases. This activity supports operational requirements for data on criminal behaviour, mandatory reporting to external agencies, preparation of performance reports against the Purchase Agreement for police services and the conduct of research.

During the reporting period, this Team has been heavily committed to maintenance obligations arising from the Purchase Agreement and meeting mandatory reporting obligations. This situation is expected to improve over the next 12 months with restructuring of the Purchase Agreement to streamline this process. The major research undertaken in the reporting period involved a longitudinal study of traffic accident data for the ACT, which will be important in reshaping approaches to traffic management over the next 12 months.

Policy and Ministerial Team

The Policy and Ministerial Team is responsible for developing and coordinating responses to ministerial inquiries along with the conduct of policy research significant to the future of ACT Policing. Much of this work, however, involves the management and preparation of ministerial correspondence, and satisfying mandatory reporting obligations to external agencies such as the Productivity Commission.

During the reporting period, the Performance and Evaluation, and Policy and Ministerial Teams prepared over 450 briefing papers and undertook in excess of 300 policy projects. In addition, the Performance and Evaluation Team has been

involved in developing Memoranda of Understanding with external agencies. The Team also commenced a review of all ACT Policing practical guides and best practice guidelines to ensure all information is current. These guides are critical to police as they provide guidance on appropriate procedures in areas such as officer safety and criminal incidents.

Major Policy Initiatives

The Policy and Research Group frequently undertakes major reviews of legislative changes to determine their effectiveness. Two of the important reviews undertaken in the reporting period were the *Bail Act* and the *Children and Young People Act*.

Amendments to the *Bail Act*

During 2001, a number of amendments were made to the *Bail Act 1992* due to the observed prevalence of people charged with serious offences committing further crimes while on bail. These amendments were designed to assist in reducing offence levels in the ACT and to minimise the number of ACT residents becoming victims of crime. They followed amendments that were made at the end of the 2000–01 reporting period.

The amendments to the *Bail Act* provide magistrates with a defined presumption against bail for serious offenders who commit further crimes when released back into the community on bail. These provisions only apply to people who are charged with serious offences, which are defined in the ACT as offences that carry a minimum penalty of five years or more imprisonment.

Observations made during a review by the Policy and Research Group of recidivist tendencies revealed that a comparatively small element of the community is responsible for a disproportionately large volume of serious crime due to recidivist behaviours. It is estimated that at any given time, 300–500 people from a population of more than 300,000 are committing a significant proportion of offences.

A Department of Justice and Community Safety report from December 1999 titled '*Residential Burglary and Attempted Residential Burglary in the ACT: A Research Study*', presented findings from over 6300 residential burglary

incidents and in-depth interviews with convicted adult offenders in the ACT. A disturbing feature of this study was the extent to which offenders in this category reoffend, with 90 per cent of those interviewed admitting to such patterns of behaviour.

Examination of ACT Policing case files confirms this tendency to reoffend by some offenders. For example, one offender was on bail between 18 November 2000 and 30 July 2001. During that period he was charged with committing a further 11 burglary, property and breach of bail offences. On 18 September 2001 he was charged with attempting to steal a car and escaping custody and was bailed until 24 September 2001. Between 24 September and 13 October 2001, he was charged with failing to appear in court, two burglary offences and one theft offence.

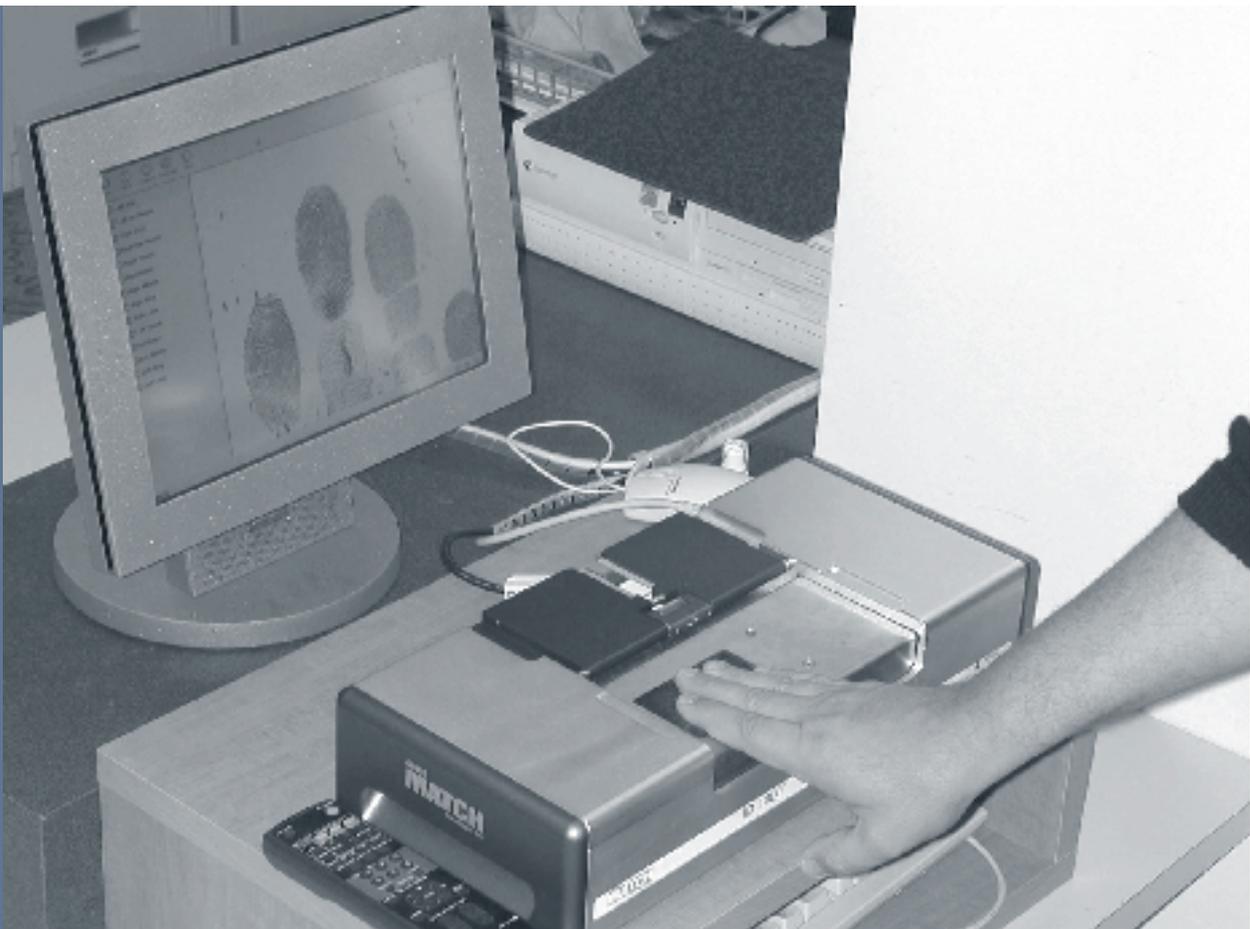
If the presumptions against bail provisions had been available at the time, it is likely that this offender would have

been remanded in custody and further offences may not have been committed. The study identified a number of similar offence profiles which show the effects of this legislation.

Changes to Children and Young People Act

Another major policy initiative which took place during the reporting period was the amendments to the *Children and Young People Act 1999*, which give police authority to take fingerprints and photographs of 16 and 17 year-old offenders without a magistrate's approval.

Prior to the amendment, police were required to complete applications for an order from a magistrate to take this type of identification material. This was time consuming and often caused delays in the release of juvenile offenders remanded in custody. This was viewed by police as unnecessary and



The latest in fingerprinting technology.

possibly detrimental to young people held pending the outcome of a request for a magistrate's order.

Since the introduction of this amendment, police have taken fingerprints and photographs of 16 and 17 year-olds on 43 occasions. In those 43 cases, the offenders had criminal history records ranging from two to 147 offences each.

This is an average offence rate of 24.7 recorded offences per person and does not account for any undetected offences. In cases where there were few offences, the nature of the offences were relatively serious, including burglary and the assault of a police officer.

While there have been some concerns about this additional police power, scrutiny of the records indicates police have taken fingerprints and photographs only when the circumstances of the offence have been of a serious nature, and that the amendments are important to managing offences in the ACT.

It is still a legislative requirement for police to complete an application for a magistrate's order for juveniles under 16 years of age or if the young person does not have sufficient mental capacity to understand the requirements of the process.

Our People

Corporate Support Services

ACT Policing operations are supported by four enabling service groups—Human Resource Management, Financial Services, Research and Policy and Media and Public Relations. As noted in Outcome Six, the Research and Policy Group assist in the delivery of Outcome Six as well as contributing to the delivery of other outcome areas.

Strategic planning

The strategic planning process is an important part of setting long-term direction for any organisation, including ACT Policing. The ACT Policing Executive focused on the strategic planning process in early 2002, with the objective of providing an innovative police service which meets the needs of the community.

A strategic planning workshop was held in March involving the managers of all individual work areas to ensure their views were encompassed. The group assessed those factors likely to impact on ACT Policing in the future, setting realistic and achievable goals for the next three to five years.

The outcomes from the planning process are now being developed

into innovative strategies that will allow ACT Policing to continue to achieve its goals. It is anticipated that ACT Policing's new strategic plan will be released in late 2002.

Media & Public Relations

As an enabling service, the Media and Public Relations Group assists other areas of ACT Policing to achieve key objectives under the Purchase Agreement.

Through effective media and information management and the use of integrated marketing

strategies, the Media and Public Relations Group aims to:

- enhance feelings of public confidence in police;
- reduce the fear of crime in the community and engender feelings of public safety;
- promote community participation in policing and, in particular, gain public assistance in criminal investigations;
- help prevent future crime by increasing awareness of crime trends and promoting crime prevention initiatives;
- contribute to road safety through effective promotion of traffic initiatives and road safety principles;



ACT Policing maintains a strong relationship with the media to keep the community up-to-date on crime related issues.

- help minimise the risks associated with major events by keeping the public informed of key issues; and
- inform the community about possible danger and reduce public fear in the event of major disasters or emergencies.

During the reporting period, ACT Policing's Media and Public Relations Group disseminated 610 media releases, produced a number of information pamphlets and flyers, facilitated television, newspaper and radio advertising campaigns, produced display material for shows, expos and other community events and organised a household letterbox drop in relation to the new local police service for Gungahlin.

Financial Services

The Financial Services Group comprises 14 staff in three teams: Financial Services, Property and General Services and Property and Drug Registries.

The Financial Services Group undertakes budget development, accounts processing and financial reporting functions in support of ACT Policing management. Financial Services also liaises with AFP Finance and Budgets and the Department of Justice and Community Safety on financial issues affecting the delivery of police services to the ACT. In 2001–02 the Financial Services Group realigned the general ledger accounts structure in line with the restructure of ACT Policing, which moved to an outcome model for service delivery.

The Property and General Services Team manages ACT Policing's building accommodation, physical security, fleet management and uniform supply services. The most significant project undertaken during the reporting period was the upgrade of Woden Police Station pending construction of a new facility, which is scheduled to commence in the next 12 months. Minimal maintenance work had been actioned in recent years at the station, however, the move was still some time away and there were increasing occupational health and safety concerns with the existing building. As a result, a refurbishment focusing on occupational health and safety issues and opening up the building internally for enhanced workflow was undertaken. The improvements should see the facility through until the new station is ready.

The Property and Drug Registries Team manages exhibits for seized, recovered and found items. There were over 8600

seizures of property, including 266 firearms, 117 other weapons and 144 vehicles during the reporting period. Approximately 4000 found items were handed to police, of which 1400 were returned to the owner and 120 were returned to the finder. The remainder were sold at auction.

Human Resource Management

The Human Resource Management Group has a total of 15 staff overseeing areas such as occupational health and safety, rehabilitation, welfare, recruitment, rostering, training and performance reporting. The objectives of the Human Resource Management Group are as follows:

- create and maintain a constructive workplace relations environment;
- enhance client and stakeholder satisfaction;
- achieve effective utilisation of people;
- assist in the achievement of a high-performing organisation;
- provide an accurate organisational profiling methodology; and
- develop an employment framework consistent with legislative requirements and policies that encourage a productive and diverse workplace.

Staff profile

The method for counting staff involved in delivering ACT Policing outcomes has changed this reporting period. The table below depicts all staff working to the Chief Police Officer for the ACT, excluding personnel undertaking Commonwealth functions (for example, ACT Policing personnel carrying out Commonwealth investigations). It also includes staff in enabling areas (for example information technology) supporting ACT Policing. This staff profile is a more accurate description of the personnel numbers underpinning service delivery to the ACT.

Personnel details for enabling services reflect a complete survey conducted in January 2001. It is anticipated this information will be updated next financial year.

As at 30 June 2002, 75 per cent of staff employed by ACT Policing occupied sworn positions and unsworn members occupied the remaining 25 per cent of positions. Of the 589

**Personnel contributing to policing services provided to the ACT as at 19 June 2002
(Full-Time Equivalents)**

Rank	Sworn Female	Sworn Male	Unsworn Female	Unsworn Male	Total
Deputy Commissioner		0.9			0.9
Assistant Commissioner		0.9		0.3	1.2
Commander/Work Level 5	0.9			0.9	1.8
Superintendent/Work Level 4	0.9	9.3	6.7	11.4	28.4
Sergeant/Work Level 3	11.1	104.9	16.8	16.9	149.6
WL3 Temp			3.7	1.8	5.5
Constable/Work Level 2	131.3	342.3	65.0	43.3	582
WL2 Temp			8.3	7.4	15.7
WL1			8.3	2.8	11.1
WL1 Temp			4.6	1.8	6.5
Grand Total	144.3	458.4	113.4	86.7	802.8

Note: Numbers are not whole personnel as individuals are attributed on the basis of the percentage of time they spend on ACT Policing activities. Recorded as at final pay for financial year 2001-02.



New ACT Policing recruits display their badges.

sworn staff, 2 per cent held the rank of superintendent or higher.

Women hold approximately 23 per cent of the sworn positions, with an increase in the number of women holding senior positions. In 2001-02, sworn female officers were appointed to the positions of Commander of Operations and Superintendent in charge of Research and Policy. Most other sworn female staff are currently at constable level (91 per cent) with approximately 8 per cent being at the level of sergeant. In addition, 57 per cent of unsworn staff are female, an increase since the last reporting period of 2 per cent. This rise in the percentage of female staff demonstrates the AFP's ongoing commitment to addressing the issue of gender equity in what has previously been a male dominated profession.

Recruitment

ACT Policing's Human Resource Management Group is responsible for the recruitment of candidates to unsworn positions within ACT Policing. AFP Headquarters is responsible for the recruitment of sworn members, although ACT Policing's Human Resource Management coordinates the local recruit testing and assessment process. The Merit Selection Principle, as well as equity and diversity principles are considered in relation to all positions advertised by the Human Resource Management Group. During the reporting period, a total of 132 new sworn and unsworn members began their careers with ACT Policing. This is a reduction on the previous year's recruitment of 175 sworn and unsworn members.

The Human Resource Management Group continues to be challenged by the need to provide sufficient sworn members to meet ACT Policing's diverse range of operational requirements. During the reporting period, the Human Resource Management Group developed a recruitment capacity to supplement the efforts of AFP Headquarters. Marketing initiatives included a television advertising campaign in the ACT and surrounding areas of NSW to attract local recruits to the AFP and recruitment displays at ACT community events including the Royal Canberra Show. Tailored media advertising was also conducted to appeal to special interest groups such as multicultural and indigenous communities.

Equity and Diversity

In line with the AFP's national focus on equity and diversity and the launch of the new 'Worklife Diversity Business Plan 2001–03—*Beyond Compliance*,' ACT Policing's philosophy in this area is covered by three aims:

- to be an employer of choice by maximising workplace diversity;
- to introduce and maintain flexible work life balance arrangements that deliver positive benefits to the AFP and to the individual; and
- to foster a harmonious working environment.

As a result of this new Business Plan and the continued focus on supporting a balanced working life for all ACT Policing staff, a number of initiatives have been implemented during the reporting period. These initiatives included:

- all ACT Policing staff completing a series of on-line training modules on workplace harassment and sexual discrimination which covered issues including legal obligations and rights in an environment which values diversity, inappropriate use of email and advice on harassment matters;
- a proactive recruitment campaign which encouraged people from diverse cultural backgrounds to join ACT Policing;
- contributing to initiatives as part of the National Police Ethnic Advisory Panel's work, including a video titled *A Closer Look* aimed at recruiting police from multicultural groups;

- recruitment of two Indigenous Community Liaison Officers working from ACT Policing's Crime Prevention area;
- completion of a Staff Opinion Analysis and Review Survey, which was distributed to all ACT Policing staff as part of an organisation-wide health and satisfaction survey;
- the Women in Leadership Program for 2001–02, which ran over three days and covered areas including the qualities of good leaders, leadership styles, team dynamics, networking and mentoring. The main objective of the workshop was to encourage women to 'move up the corporate ladder' and reach their potential as members of ACT Policing;
- continued liaison with the Public Sector Women's Policy Officer Network, the Council of Australasian Women in Policing, Police Diversity Network and the Australian and New Zealand Equal Opportunity Commission on issues specific to women in policing; and
- promotion within ACT Policing of key community events including National Harmony Day, NAIDOC Week, World Aids Day, International Women's Day, International Day of People with a Disability and Reconciliation Week.

Training and development

Due to the terrorist events which occurred on *September 11* there was a significant increase in the number of ACT Policing members who undertook training relating to managing an incident of this nature, particularly in the areas of bomb response skills, negotiation and risk management.

A total of 1343 staff completed 204 courses across four categories—Operational, Management, Administrative and Function Specific.

Function specific training included courses on e-crime investigations, fraud, surveillance and intelligence analysis.

Operational (community policing skills) training primarily relates to mandatory operational skills requirements. ACT Policing conducted annual re-certification for all sworn members in defensive skills. This training provides members with necessary skills to manage the full range of policing situations that may be encountered. It includes sessions on conflict de-escalation, communication and negotiation skills as well as the use of firearms and Oleoresin Capsicum Spray.



Police officers regularly undertake training in all areas of operational policing including pursuit motorcyclist recertification.

Training and Development Programs 2001–02

Type of training	Number of courses conducted	Number of staff trained
Operational (community policing skills)	146	1059
Management	28	87
Administrative	6	30
Function Specific	24	167
Total	204	1343

Source: ACT Policing Human Resources Management Group. The information provided is drawn from records maintained by ACT Policing Human Resource Management Group on training conducted for, and attended by, members of ACT Policing during the reporting period. Only training activities coordinated by ACT Policing's Human Resource Management are included in this information. These figures do not include Police Recruit Training conducted at the AFP College.

Occupational Health and Safety

ACT Policing is required to comply with the *Occupational Health and Safety Act 1991*, and the *Safety, Rehabilitation and Compensation Act 1988*. This is achieved by ensuring that AFP policy and guidelines relate to these Acts and are practical, easy to use, distributed widely and enforced.

Ten Designated Work Groups within ACT Policing cover all work areas and each area has an Occupational Health and Safety representative and a Deputy Occupational Health and Safety representative. The structure of the Designated Work Groups was reviewed in May and during 2002–03 will change to eight to better reflect the current structure of ACT Policing. In some areas, where the Designated Work Group covers a number of groupings of employees who perform different types of work, more than one Deputy Occupational Health and Safety representative may be elected.

Regional Occupational Health and Safety Committee meetings have been held regularly providing an opportunity for representatives to discuss safety issues which have been

identified in their areas of responsibility and develop solutions. Issues identified as a risk with successful resolutions include:

- needle stick injuries—The level of incidents was unacceptable owing to the potential consequences resulting from such an injury. Focus groups identified the gaps in risk management and the reasons for the incidents. Risk Implementation Management Assessments were performed in all areas and procedures of risk management checked and refined. This has led to heightened awareness and a decrease in incidents;
- caged vehicles—ACT Policing is currently trialing a new caged vehicle to address safety issues. This trial follows consultation with patrol members;
- as a consequence of an incident caused by the handling of ammunition and munitions, policies and procedures were revised and extended;
- identification of injury and health hazards at Woden Police Station led to extensive renovations of the station;
- a focus on the prevention of injury and reoccurrence of injury such as back strain and Occupational Overuse Syndrome continued throughout the year and individual workstations were assessed and changed according to individual needs. Education on posture and work practices has assisted in individual maintenance, heightened awareness and self-care; and

- an internal Occupational Health and Safety audit was performed and identified failures that will be addressed through the Occupational Health and Safety Action Plan for 2002–03.

In 2001–02, no Provisional Improvement Notices were issued under Section 29 of the *Occupational Health and Safety Act 1991*, in relation to unresolved occupational health and safety issues in ACT Policing.

Workplace accidents and injuries

The Occupational Health and Safety Coordinator focuses on trends in injury, proactive strategies and injury management to reduce injuries and recurrence of injury. Due to the high-risk nature of police work each incident report is investigated and prevention of recurrence closely considered. All areas have undertaken training in Risk Management Implementation and independent risk management assessments have been carried out across all areas of ACT Policing.

The Rehabilitation Case Manager has implemented quick, safe and durable return to work procedures following injury, in cooperation with external service providers and in-house case managers. The process has continued to include education and liaison with all key participants and close monitoring of the process. The success of rehabilitation processes relies heavily on a commitment to modify duties as part of a graduated return to work.

Workplace accidents and injuries

Source of Injury	2000–01	2001–02
Falls, trips & slips of a person	38	30
Hitting objects with a part of the body	12	8
Being hit by moving objects	41	26
Sound & pressure	1	1
Body stressing	22	52
Heat, radiation & electricity	4	1
Chemical & other substances	13	8
Contact with or exposure to biological factors	12	18
Exposure to mental stress	0	2
Vehicle accident	15	13
Other and unspecified mechanisms of injury	14	19
Total	172	178

Source: AFP National OH&S SAP database & ACT Policing Human Resource Management 1 July 2001 – 31 May 2002.

Note: (1) Being hit by moving objects includes accidental pushes, knocks, bumps by person as well as assault, deliberate kicks etc.

Police officers were able to return to non-operational duties such as project work or front office duties, therefore returning quickly but performing duties appropriate to their individual physical needs and recovery rate.

Analysis of incident data for 2001–02 shows that:

- 52 per cent of ACT Policing incidents involved sprains, strains and bruising;
- 29 per cent involved muscle stress;
- 17 per cent resulted from falls;
- 7 per cent were caused by road transport;

- a reduction is noted for the first three categories for this year. This is the result of officers being reminded regularly to maintain their physical fitness and to warm up prior to patrol duties;
- contact with, or exposure to, biological factors increased due to heightened awareness of reporting possible incidents; and
- body stressing increased partly due to more accurate categorisation of such injuries, an increase in physical training during the year, as well as targeted operations and arrests.

In general, 38 per cent of incidents in ACT Policing were caused by contact with other people, indicating the nature of the work activity within ACT Policing.

(Reference: National OH&S Committee Report—10 July 2002— data from 1 July 2001 – May 31 2002.)

Compensation Claims

The number of open compensation claims has decreased from 87 in 2000–01 to 67 during the reporting period, although it should be noted that the figures reported are for the period 1 March 2000 to 29 February 2001. Currently,



Police volunteer Devon Brown with Constable Amanda Young.

Volunteers In Policing—a new initiative

In late 2001, ACT Policing introduced a new and innovative program calling for volunteers to support police with non-operational duties. Since then the Volunteers in Policing Program has proven to be an outstanding success, with more than 30 volunteers now working alongside police to provide hands-on assistance.

Over 200 people expressed their interest in becoming police volunteers following a marketing campaign in the Canberra region. Volunteering ACT gave its full support to the new

program helping to recruit people with a range of experience and skills. The volunteers participated in interviews and security clearance checks prior to being selected to undertake a specialised training course.

The volunteers come from a wide variety of backgrounds and range in age from 20 to 72. The group includes retirees, unemployed members of the community, nurses, accounting clerks and IT professionals.

They assist police in a range of areas including community education

programs to prevent crime, assistance to victims of crime and the distribution of reward posters across Canberra.

Chief Police Officer John Murray said: 'Police volunteers are making a very important contribution to their community. By performing non-operational tasks, they're freeing up police to perform core duties in reducing crime on Canberra streets.'

Due to the program's success this reporting period, more volunteers will be recruited early in the new financial year.

Accidents Involving Loss of Working Days

Measure	2000-01	2001-02
Less than one day lost due to accident	117	126
More than one day lost due to accident	55	47
Total	172	173

Source: AFP National OH&S SAP database & ACT Policing Human Resources Management. Information as of 31 May 2002.

ACT Policing has 102 active compensation claims, and 56 of these have a date of injury which falls between 1 March 1998 and 28 February 2002. Twenty-five of the 56 claims are considered to be high cost cases (more than \$10,000 in estimates outstanding).

Reference: Comcare through National OHS team

The decrease in open compensation claims is largely attributable to the strong emphasis currently being placed on rehabilitation and return to work programs. This rehabilitation is part of ACT Policing's commitment to the full implementation of Occupational Health and Safety policies. Close adherence to the AFP's national guidelines on occupational rehabilitation and return to work, has ensured uniform practices in the management of all cases.

The key to minimising injury lies in well researched and managed Occupational Health and Safety policies and procedures. ACT Policing is committed to the ongoing development and refining of its Occupational Health and Safety practices.

Fraud and Corruption Risk Assessment

ACT Policing conducted a comprehensive Fraud and Corruption Risk Assessment as part of the development of the AFP's Fraud Control planning process. A number of risk categories were examined, including information technology, e-commerce, outsourcing, services provided to the community, use of government credit cards, physical security and client and strategic partner relationships. As a result, relevant risk treatments were identified and applied including the introduction of counter signing for all alterations concerning miscellaneous property, periodic reviews of the handling of the property of people who are deceased and periodic reviews of security arrangements at all remote storage facilities used by the AFP.

Anti-corruption

The AFP presented the Professional Reporting Guidelines in 1996 as part of its anti-corruption program. The aim of the program is to support personnel

who report instances of misbehaviour within the organisation. The Guidelines cover all matters that may concern personnel and reflect on the professionalism of the AFP. The Guidelines apply to criminal and disciplinary offences as well as legislative obligations such as Occupational Health and Safety issues. They are reviewed annually with independent assistance from the Ombudsman and the Australian Federal Police Association.

Within the Professional Reporting program, nominated 'confidantes' provide assistance to people who have a genuine concern regarding unethical behaviour within the AFP. ACT Policing has approximately 30 confidantes represented across all ranks and levels of management. The AFP Professional Reporting Coordinator, through the confidantes, monitors the wellbeing of program participants to ensure they receive adequate support and positive reinforcement.

The AFP Professional Reporting Guidelines and established procedures have become a blue print for a number

of organisations that also recognise that personal and professional integrity are fundamental to organisational health.

Complaints

During the reporting period, the Commonwealth Ombudsman received 444 complaints concerning ACT Policing personnel, a decrease from the 2000–01 figure of 550. These 444 complaints referred to a total of 1540 separate issues. Of these separate complaint issues 49 were substantiated.

Approximately 58 per cent of complaints relating to ACT Policing were conciliated through workplace resolution. Cases that were resolved this way include matters that might have otherwise been substantiated had they not followed this process.

The Ombudsman records complaints based on the actual number of complaint issues rather than the number of persons making complaints.

Ombudsman Investigations

The Commonwealth Ombudsman is empowered by the *Complaints (AFP) Act 1981* to conduct investigations into police related activities. These investigations have provided ACT Policing with valuable assistance over the years to improve practices, procedures and facilities.

During the reporting period, the AFP Commissioner requested that the Ombudsman independently review an

investigation by the AFP's Professional Standards team into the shooting by police of a 34-year-old Canberra man on 11 December 2001. The Ombudsman reviewed the investigation into the shooting to ensure the process was thorough, open and accountable, and advised that the report '*set out the essential facts and relevant considerations in a satisfactory fashion.*' The Ombudsman also noted that the conclusions contained in the report were reasonable ones to be drawn.

The Professional Standards investigation found that the officer's actions in resorting to the use of a firearm were appropriate due to the immediate threat to himself and his colleague. It was also found that the officer acted in accordance with relevant guidelines by resorting to use of a firearm only after all other attempts to subdue the man failed. The report concludes that the two officers had a duty to contain the man due to his aggressive behaviour, which included the assault of two members of the public.

The report also made a number of recommendations relating to ACT Policing processes and practices. These concerned issues such as working relationships between ACT Policing and other key agencies, better internal communication between separate ACT Policing teams and a review of facets of ACT Policing operational safety training. All parties involved received a full copy of the final report.

The Ombudsman has indicated that several previous reports, including those regarding the policing of domestic violence in the ACT and the use of police powers under the *Intoxicated Persons (Care and Protection) Act 1994*, will be subject to additional review to assess the effectiveness of the recommendations implemented by the AFP. Some matters, such as a review of the administration of Traffic Infringement Notices, are currently under investigation and several more are due to commence shortly.

A review of the management of minor complaints is currently being conducted by the Ombudsman. The review is examining the adequacy of outcomes, including the extent to which feedback regarding conciliated complaints is given to managers and leads to improvements in work practices.

Awards

The commitment and excellence displayed by ACT Policing staff is given credence by an awards process which provides an opportunity to recognise long serving officers and those who have displayed efforts above and beyond normal policing duties.

In early 2001, the ACT Government agreed a medal, the ACT Community Policing Award, should be awarded to police officers who have provided at least 10 years 'diligent' service to the Territory since self-government. The first ACT Community Policing Medals were awarded on 7 December 2001.

ACT Community Policing Award

In 2001–02 the recipients of the ACT Community Policing Medal were:

Superintendent Alan Castle
 Superintendent Geoff Hazel
 Detective Superintendent Brian Hepworth
 Detective Superintendent Rudi Lammers
 Detective Sergeant Mark Antill
 Detective Sergeant Darren Booy
 Detective Sergeant Gary Brodie
 Detective Sergeant Gary Cannon
 Detective Sergeant John Cartwright
 Detective Sergeant Glenn Dando
 Detective Sergeant Rob Gilliland
 Detective Sergeant Geoff Hobart
 Detective Sergeant Michael Jarratt
 Detective Sergeant Brett McCann
 Detective Sergeant Brian McDonald
 Detective Sergeant Peter McDonald
 Detective Sergeant Ronald Melis
 Detective Sergeant Steve Mewburn
 Detective Sergeant Daryl Neit
 Detective Sergeant Juani O'Reilly
 Detective Sergeant Robert Peters
 Detective Sergeant David Sharpe
 Detective Sergeant Andrew Smith
 Detective Sergeant Robert Smith
 Detective Sergeant Deiter Tietz
 Detective Sergeant Richard Thrift
 Sergeant Stewart Allen
 Sergeant Gary Baker
 Sergeant Peter Baldwin
 Sergeant John Birch
 Sergeant Stephen Cooke
 Sergeant Stephen Corrigan
 Sergeant Louise Denley
 Sergeant Brian Diplock
 Sergeant Brian Dunn
 Sergeant Dennis Dwyer
 Sergeant Raymond Fitzpatrick
 Sergeant Gary Fulton
 Sergeant Dennis Hend
 Sergeant William Hourigan
 Sergeant Steve Kirby
 Sergeant Peter Laidlaw

Sergeant Karen Lucas
 Sergeant Anthony Mann
 Sergeant Ronald MacFarlane
 Sergeant Rodney Millican
 Sergeant John Nolan
 Sergeant Greg Ranse
 Sergeant Brett Simpson
 Sergeant Paul Southern
 Sergeant Kerry Smith
 Sergeant Gary Shute
 Sergeant Robin Stephenson
 Sergeant Shaun Warnock
 Sergeant Rodney Walker
 Sergeant Darryl Webb
 Sergeant Benjamin Willis
 Sergeant Stuart Yorston
 Detective Senior Constable Adrian Craft
 Detective Senior Constable Anthony Crocker
 Detective Senior Constable William Evans
 Detective Senior Constable Ian Faulds
 Detective Senior Constable Francis Gill
 Detective Senior Constable John McIntyre
 Detective Senior Constable Rick McQualter
 Detective Senior Constable Christopher Morgan
 Detective Senior Constable William O'Keefe
 Detective Senior Constable Peter Perkins
 Detective Senior Constable Graham Schmidt
 Detective Senior Constable Michael Sinclair
 Detective Senior Constable Stephen Szabo
 Detective Senior Constable Marcus Tawton
 Detective Senior Constable Joanne Van Der Son
 Senior Constable Mark Anderson

Senior Constable Rodney Anderson
 Senior Constable Michael Barber
 Senior Constable Alan Barbour
 Senior Constable Paul Beck
 Senior Constable Barry Bolte
 Senior Constable Shane Broomby
 Senior Constable Stuart Burrows
 Senior Constable Phillip Cantwell
 Senior Constable Susan Cargill
 Senior Constable Carmel Carters
 Senior Constable Mark Coppin
 Senior Constable Colin Crampton
 Senior Constable Richard Dauth
 Senior Constable Guy Davy
 Senior Constable Dianne Edgar
 Senior Constable Trevor Emerton
 Senior Constable Dennis Gellatly
 Senior Constable David Gibbs
 Senior Constable Stuart Howes
 Senior Constable Brett Kinloch
 Senior Constable James Knight
 Senior Constable Jeff Knight
 Senior Constable Brendan Lamb
 Senior Constable Allen LeLievre
 Senior Constable John McDonald
 Senior Constable Phillip McDonald
 Senior Constable Craig McPherson
 Senior Constable Robert Munro
 Senior Constable David O'Meara
 Senior Constable Craig Parks
 Senior Constable Marcel Porombka
 Senior Constable David Quilty
 Senior Constable Tim Roberts
 Senior Constable Stephen Rollings
 Senior Constable Scott Rowell
 Senior Constable Stephen Sargent
 Senior Constable Adrian Selkirk
 Senior Constable Maureen Shephard
 Senior Constable Paul Sherring
 Senior Constable Mark Simpson
 Senior Constable Ian Skinner
 Senior Constable Wayne Smith
 Senior Constable Michael Streeter

Senior Constable Alan Taylor
 Senior Constable Andrew Warry
 Senior Constable John Weldon
 Senior Constable Amanda Williamson
 Senior Constable Michael Young
 Senior Constable Melita Zielonko
 Detective Constable Todd Brown
 Detective Constable Donna-Lea Byrne
 Detective Constable Christopher Cummins
 Detective Constable Jonelle Lancashire
 Detective Constable Martin Leonard
 Detective Constable Bernard Nihill
 Detective Constable Ian Taylor
 Detective Constable Michael Turner
 Detective Constable Stephen Whittle
 Constable Susan Anderson
 Constable Martin Beresford
 Constable William Bonner
 Constable Michael Caldwell
 Constable Stephen Childs
 Constable Mervyn Cowling
 Constable Michael Coyle
 Constable Graeme Gill
 Constable Bruce Harris
 Constable Graeme Laidley
 Constable John Lawson
 Constable Kerry Lewis
 Constable Michelle Lomas-Travers
 Constable Stephen Pereira
 Constable Glenn Roper
 Constable Sharan Slater
 Constable Annette Smith
 Constable Jonathon Stroud
 Constable David Tink
 Constable Stephen Thorn
 Constable Michael Travers
 Constable Carolyn Uhe
 Constable Scott Watson
 Constable Robert Wynton

ACT Community Policing Medal

ACT Policing officers are now being formally recognised for their contribution to the Territory. During 2001–02 the ACT Community Policing Medal was introduced. Those members awarded the Medal are officially recognised for their commitment to policing the Territory over 10 years of service, since self-government began in the ACT in 1988. This police service can be cumulative as well as non-consecutive, which allows Federal Police officers to undertake national or international duties and gain experience difficult to achieve at a local level. In turn, the ACT community benefits from being served by police officers that have widespread experience and a range of accumulated skills.

‘Police are often faced with difficult and dangerous situations which require them to put their lives at risk for the safety of the community. They should be recognised for their work and the Community Policing Medal is a tangible way of doing this,’ said Chief Police Officer John Murray.

During the reporting period, 37 senior constables and 34 sergeants and superintendents received their medals in special ceremonies held in Civic and the Winchester Police Centre.

‘The medal is a way to mark the community’s appreciation for the work of our local police officers, who have chosen to dedicate their career to policing in the ACT,’ said Mr Murray.



ACT Policing members receiving the ACT Community Policing Award.

National Medal

The National Medal is awarded to members of the Australian Federal Police and other police, emergency and corrective services members who have completed 15 ‘diligent’ years of service.

The ACT Policing members listed below were awarded the National Medal in 2001–02:

Detective Sergeant Mark Antill
Detective Sergeant Adrian Craft
Detective Senior Constable David Boston
Detective Senior Constable Ian Faulds
Detective Senior Constable Neil Hardes
Detective Senior Constable Joanne Van Der Son
Senior Constable Phillip Cantwell
Senior Constable Rod Carnall
Senior Constable Carmel Carters
Senior Constable Richard Dauth
Senior Constable Dianne Edgar
Senior Constable David Fearnside
Senior Constable Dennis Gellatly
Senior Constable Jeff Knight
Senior Constable Tania Shakeshaft
Senior Constable Scott Watson

Clasp to the National Medal

The first clasp to the National Medal is awarded to police who have completed 25 years of ‘diligent’ service. Subsequent clasps may be awarded for each additional 10 years service.

The following members were awarded a Clasp to the National Medal in 2001–02:

Detective Sergeant Don Bailey
Sergeant William Hourigan
Sergeant Garry Baker
Sergeant John Nolan (2nd)
Sergeant Phillip Spence
Sergeant Robin Wheeler
Senior Constable Barry Young (2nd)
Senior Constable Greg Stephenson
Senior Constable Ian Walker
Senior Constable Robert Wynton

Police Overseas Service Medal

The Police Overseas Service Medal is awarded in recognition of service by Australian Federal Police in peacekeeping operations. Each subsequent mission that an AFP member serves on is represented by a separate mission clasp on the Police Overseas Service Medal in the order of countries served.

In 2001–02 the following members of ACT Policing were awarded the Police Overseas Service Medal, or a clasp to the Medal for those members who have previously served on other missions:

- Sergeant David Moore
- Detective Senior Constable Hamish Smith
- Constable Anthony Ghirardello
- Constable Nye Konig

Commissioner’s Commendation

The Commissioner’s Commendation recognises outstanding service in relation to an individual operation or incident, often involving protracted or complex investigations, or distinguished action in particular circumstances.

In 2001–02 Ms Alice Nordeck was awarded the Commissioner’s Commendation for her sustained and outstanding efforts in the provision of catering services at major police operations and continued diligent and professional service to the AFP.

Canberra Citizen of the Year

In recognition of his continued work with the Territory’s youth, both with ACT Policing and as a member of the community, Sergeant Bob Sobey was awarded the ACT’s highest award in April, Canberra Citizen of the Year. Sergeant Sobey has contributed to the health and wellbeing of Canberra’s young people for over two decades, and has been particularly active in setting up ACT Policing programs for youth-at-risk including the ACT Diversionary Conferencing Program and the Police Scouts.



ACT Policing members receive medals for their efforts in East Timor.

Whole of Government Issues

As part of ACT Policing's commitment to equity and diversity within the police service, as well as sensitivity when dealing with a culturally diverse community, a number of initiatives have been undertaken over the year.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Initiatives

In order to build stronger relationships with the Territory's indigenous community, ACT Policing provides an Indigenous Community Liaison service which is staffed by two full-time officers, with a third member undertaking a traineeship.

As part of the relaunching of the improved indigenous liaison service

a local competition sponsored by the Indigenous Business Chamber was held in July 2001. The Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Community was invited to enter artwork that depicts cooperation between police and the indigenous community, with the best piece to be used in future educational publications produced by ACT Policing.

The two Indigenous Liaison Officers are regularly involved in indigenous events and demonstrations to facilitate greater communication between police and the community, including activity at the Tent Embassy and during Reconciliation Week. The Liaison Officers also regularly undertake other duties including:

- facilitating indigenous recruitment by advertising in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander media, attending indigenous expos with career material and advising the Human Resource Management Group on indigenous recruitment practices;
- attending meetings of the Multicultural Advisory Board to gather indigenous community sentiment on crime and law related issues;
- holding cultural awareness training for new recruits at Barton College covering areas including indigenous history and spiritual and cultural practices;
- developing and implementing activities undertaken by ACT Policing staff during significant indigenous events such as NAIDOC Week and Reconciliation Week; and
- updating the Cultural Awareness Protocol information book for new recruits, which is a guide to working with culturally diverse groups with sensitivity.

Contributing to the Multicultural Framework

ACT Policing continually strives to serve the ACT's multicultural community and as a result, regularly implements multicultural initiatives and works with key representatives of different cultural groups to meet the community's needs and expectations.



Indigenous Community Liaison Officer Kerry-Lee Lindgren training new recruits in cultural awareness.

The Police Multicultural Advisory Board was established during the reporting period to overcome some of the barriers between police and culturally diverse groups which might be caused by previous negative experiences or a lack of appropriate information. The main objectives of the Board are to:

- promote harmony between the ACT multicultural community and police;
- actively seek ways to improve the partnership and communication between police and the multicultural community;
- identify important issues of mutual concern to consider how these issues can be addressed in cooperation with relevant government and non-government agencies;
- assist police in developing programs aimed at increasing awareness and understanding of police procedures and services;
- assist police in encouraging people from the multicultural community to have confidence in dealing with police and accessing police services; and
- assist and provide advice to the Chief Police Officer for the ACT in dealing with specific issues affecting the ACT multicultural community.

The first meeting of the Multicultural Advisory Board was held during the reporting period and was attended by 13 members drawn from the AFP, the Multicultural and Community Affairs Group of the Chief Minister's Department and the ACT's multicultural communities. The issues discussed during the meeting included ways of police working closely with the multicultural community to strengthen communication, utilising multicultural media to inform the community of the Board's activities and police programs, and through targeted communication and consultation, encouraging members of multicultural groups to join the police service.

ACT Policing's Crime Prevention Group, as part of upholding the guidelines outlined in the *Charter of Public Service in a Culturally Diverse Society* undertakes a number of multicultural initiatives, as outlined in Outcome One, including:

- the Multicultural Policing Interface established to facilitate better communication between police and multicultural groups in the ACT;
- multicultural recruitment via Crime Prevention stalls at multicultural festivals and events throughout the year;

- participation in the National Police Ethnic Advisory Panel which recently produced a multicultural recruitment video in six different languages; and
- involvement in a monthly multicultural radio segment which has covered a number of issues including the Family Violence Intervention Program, community safety, road safety and crime prevention in the community.

ACT Policing's Human Resource Management Group is also involved in facilitating better cultural practices within ACT Policing and has recently begun developing a Languages Other than English register.

Customer focused Public Service

As identified in our *Commitment to Service Statement*, ACT Policing seeks to provide a professional and credible police service to the ACT community by forging stronger partnerships with both the Government and community to preserve the peace, reduce the incidence of criminal activity and protect life and property.

ACT Policing recognises that it must work closely with the Government, other emergency service agencies and the community to achieve 'a safer community' in the ACT.

The Crime Prevention Group represents the face of policing in the ACT community. It works in partnership with the community and other government agencies in providing information and education programs for groups such as:

- children and young people in schools;
- Neighbourhood Watch;
- business and multicultural communities;
- victims of crime;
- disadvantaged and at-risk children and young people;
- victims and perpetrators of family violence; and
- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities.

All of these programs are detailed in Outcome One under the Crime Prevention section.

As well as the pamphlet outlining ACT Policing's *Commitment to Service Statement*, which is available in every police station, detailed information regarding a variety of prevention and education services available through the AFP and other government and private agencies is contained on the AFP's website at www.afp.gov.au.



ACT Policing prides itself on offering the community friendly and efficient customer service.

Commissioner for the Environment

During this financial year there were no requests made of ACT Policing to assist in the preparation of the State of the Environment Report.

Consultancy and contractor services

As a Commonwealth agency the AFP complies with Commonwealth procurement and consultancy policy. A number of consultancies and contractor arrangements were entered into by the AFP, some of which relate in part to ACT Policing.

ACT Policing entered directly into a consultancy with National Promotions Australia Pty Ltd. This consultancy covered the provision of a marketing review and consultancy services within the Crime Prevention portfolio, with an emphasis on the Kenny Koala campaign. The cost for the work undertaken by National Promotions in 2001–02 was \$40,000.

Capital works management

This issue is not applicable to the AFP as a Commonwealth Government Agency.

Asset management strategy

This issue is not applicable to the AFP as a Commonwealth Government Agency.

Public interest disclosure

As a Commonwealth Government Agency, and due to the nature of our business, it is not appropriate for the Australian Federal Police to report under the *Public Interest Disclosure Act 1994*.

Government contractual debts

This issue is not applicable to the AFP, as the AFP is a Commonwealth Government Agency and is not bound by the *Commonwealth Contractual Debts (Interest) Act 1994*.

Information access

ACT Policing is committed to service delivery and the provision of information to the public. As part of this service a number of documents are made available to the public free of charge or for a fee if not covered by the *Freedom of Information Act*. To obtain a copy of a motor vehicle accident

or incident report relating to a property offence telephone (02) 6287 0640. For information about obtaining an incident report relating to an offence against the person telephone (02) 6245 7492.

Categories of documents

The categories of documents maintained by the AFP include:

- policy documents, including recommendations and decisions;
- general correspondence and files;
- control registers concerning purchasing, official telephones, stores, assets, travel and internal services;
- subject indexes, nominal indexes and inward correspondence registers relating to departmental files;
- accounting and budgetary records, including estimates, claims, payment records etc., held on files, in folders, on cards and in computer readable form;
- personal records for all officers for whom standard personnel services are provided;
- staff recruitment campaign records;
- organisation and staffing records, both manual and computerised, including organisation proposals, organisation charts, duty statements, lists of staff and establishment, position occupancy records;
- internal control records, including working statistics and monthly reports;
- internal working papers;
- register of relevant Cabinet Submissions and Decisions;
- reports and associated working papers resulting from internal audit reviews;
- annual plans for internal audit activity;
- manuals for computer operations, standards and procedures;
- copies of computer hardware and software purchase and maintenance contracts;
- computer software and hardware product evaluations;
- source listings of computer programs developed for the AFP's use;
- briefing papers and correspondence in relation to the Australasian Police Ministers' Council and the Common Police Services, the Australasian and South West Pacific Region Police Commissioners' Conference and South Pacific Chiefs of Police Conference;
- briefing papers and submissions prepared for the Minister for Police, Emergency Services and Corrections;
- correspondence received including Ministerial representations;
- correspondence on questions asked in Parliament, together with related replies;
- criminal investigation reports and associated documents;
- press statements and media releases;
- procedures, instructions and guidelines;
- operational records covering infringement notices, statistics and associated reports;
- reports to the coroner (death and fire);
- forensic analysis reports (fingerprints, document examination and scientific) and associated documents;
- lost property reports and associated documents;
- crime statistics; and
- court documents and associated statements.

Documents available free of charge upon request:

- Australian Federal Police (information brochure);
- AFP Bicycle Identification Form;
- AFP Museum;
- Diversionary Conferencing in the ACT;
- Drinking and Driving—It's Your Choice;
- Is There a Gun in Your House?;
- Safety House in the ACT;
- Victims of Crime;
- What is the Legal Limit in the ACT?; and
- Why You Shouldn't Drink and Drive.

Documents and services available on payment of a fee

Item	Description	Price \$A
1	Searching AFP records for information about convictions for offences committed by a person and making a report of the search result	\$36.00
2	Taking a set of fingerprints, searching AFP records for any record of convictions for offences committed by a person and making a report of the search result	\$130.00
3	Taking and giving a set of fingerprints to the applicant	\$26.00
4	Searching a set of fingerprints given by an applicant against AFP records and making a report of the search result	\$67.00
5	Making and giving a copy of a photograph	\$19.00
6	Making and giving a copy of a road accident report (where the accident caused injury or death)	\$26.00
7	Making and giving a copy of a road accident report (where the accident did not cause injury or death)	\$15.00
8	Making and giving a copy of a road accident survey plan	\$38.00
9	Searching AFP records for incidents reported by a person, and making a report of the search result, about: a) alleged harassment of the person; or b) alleged violence, or threats of violence directed against that person	\$20.00
10	Making and giving a copy of one of the following reports: a) fire report; b) death report; c) industrial accident report; d) report of a mechanical check of a motor vehicle in AFP custody	\$38.00
11	Making and giving a copy of a lost property report	\$19.00
12	Attending, for the second and each subsequent time in a month, premises in response to a burglar alarm (if no evidence of intrusion is found)	\$152.00
13	Making and giving a copy of an audio tape	\$39.00
14	Making and giving a copy of a video tape	\$41.00
15	Making and giving a copy of an incident report	\$37.00
16	Making and giving a copy of a Criminal Offence Report	\$37.00
17	Making and giving a copy of a statement	\$37.00
18	Member attending to keep order at a sporting or entertainment event	Cost of member's time
19	Member attending an interview relating to court proceedings	Cost of member's time
20	Training or lecturing, by a member, other than training or lecturing for community purposes	Cost of member's time
21	Member searching AFP records to present or produce evidence to a court	Cost of member's time
22	Member attending court proceedings	Cost of member's time (minimum period 4 hours)
23	Giving a police escort	Cost of member's time
24	Member searching AFP records and making a report of the search result	Cost of member's time
25	Arranging or conducting a medical examination and preparing a report	\$366.00
26	Compiling a medical report	Cost of member's time
27	Making and giving a copy of an existing medical report	\$19.00
28	Rendering a service not mentioned in this Schedule	Cost of member's time

Freedom of information

The Chief Minister's Annual Report Directions include reporting requirements under subsections 7(3) and 79(2) of the *Freedom of Information Act 1989*. However, the AFP operates under provisions of the *Freedom of Information Act 1982* (Commonwealth) and the ACT legislation does not apply to the AFP. No applications were received under ACT legislation.

FOI procedures and initial contact point

Requests for Freedom of Information access to documents, and appeals against decisions not to grant access to documents, should be addressed to:
The Commissioner
Australian Federal Police
PO Box 401
Canberra ACT 2601

AFP FOI request forms are available from ACT Policing Headquarters, Winchester Centre and at the Belconnen, City, Tuggeranong and Woden Police Stations. After completion of the form it can be delivered to any AFP office or forwarded directly to the Commissioner. If applicants cannot obtain a form, a written request including full name, date of birth and address of the applicant can be substituted.

An application fee of \$30.00 will be charged for all requests made under the *Freedom of Information Act 1982* (the *Act*), unless an applicant can provide information showing that the fee will cause financial hardship. If a decision has been made refusing access to AFP documents, an appeal for an internal review of that decision may be lodged, accompanied by a fee of \$40.00. Payment is to be made to the Receiver of Public Moneys.

The processing of FOI requests is conducted by the Freedom of Information Team, Legal, in Canberra. The team leader is authorised pursuant to section 23 of the *Act* to make decisions concerning release under that *Act*.

Should an applicant apply to view original documents held by the AFP, facilities will be made available, where possible, at the closest AFP Police Station to the applicant's residential address.

Further information regarding any FOI matters may be obtained from the Freedom of Information Coordinator or the staff of the Freedom of Information Team area by telephoning (02) 62757529, (02) 62757213 or (02) 62757530.

The AFP can be contacted by the hearing impaired via its telephone typewriter facility on (02) 6256 7700.

Appendices

1 Financial and performance reporting

2 Reported offences

3 Purchase agreement

4 Glossary of abbreviations and acronyms

Alphabetical index

Compliance index

Financial and performance reporting



INDEPENDENT AUDIT REPORT

To the Commissioner of the Australian Federal Police

Scope

I have audited the attached special purpose financial report of the Australian Federal Police (AFP) costs in the provision of ACT policing services for the year ended 30 June 2002. This report is prepared under an Arrangement between the Commonwealth Minister for Justice and Customs and the Australian Capital Territory for the provision of police services to the Australian Capital Territory.

The report comprise:

- Certification of the Financial Statements;
- Statement of Financial Performance; and
- Notes to and forming part of the Statement of Financial Performance.

The AFP's Chief Police Officer for the ACT is responsible for the preparation and presentation of the report and the information it contains, and has determined that the accounting policies used and described in Note 1 to the report are appropriate and in accordance with the format and methodology provided by the ACT Department of Justice and Community Safety. I have conducted an independent audit of the report in order to express an opinion on them to the Commissioner of the AFP. No opinion is expressed as to whether the accounting policies used and described in Note 1, are appropriate to the needs of the parties of the Arrangement.

I disclaim any assumption of responsibility for any reliance on this report to any other person than the Commissioner of the AFP and the ACT Government.

The audit has been conducted in accordance with the Australian National Audit Office Auditing Standards, which incorporate the Australian Auditing Standards, to provide reasonable assurance as to whether the report is free of material misstatement. Audit procedures included examination, on a test basis, of evidence supporting the amounts and other disclosures in the report. These procedures have been undertaken to form an opinion as to whether, in all material respects, the report is presented fairly in accordance with accounting policies described in Note 1.

The audit opinion expressed in this report has been formed on the above basis.

Audit Opinion

In my opinion the attached report presents fairly, in accordance with the accounting policies described in Note 1, the Australian Federal Police costs of ACT Policing activities for the year ended 30 June 2002.

Australian National Audit Office



Allan M. Thompson
Executive Director

Delegate of the Auditor-General

Canberra

26 September 2002

A.C.T. COMMUNITY POLICING 2001-2002

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

CONTENTS

Certification of the Financial Statements

Statement of Financial Performance

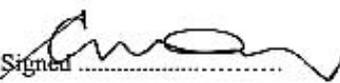
Notes to the Statement of Financial Position

A.C.T. COMMUNITY POLICING 2001-2002

**STATEMENT BY THE CHIEF POLICE OFFICER FOR THE A.C.T.
AND THE CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER**

CERTIFICATION

We certify that the A.C.T. Community Policing financial statements for the period 1 July 2001 to 30 June 2002 are prepared in accordance with the format provided by the A.C.T. Department of Justice and Community Safety and are based on the Australian Federal Police accounts and records.

Signed 

Date 25 September 2002

JOHN MURRAY
Chief Police Officer for the ACT

Signed 

Date 25 September 2002

BRIAN COONEY
Chief Financial Officer

**Australian Federal Police
ACT Community Policing
Statement of Financial Performance**

	Note	2001-02 Actual \$'000	2000-01 Actual \$'000
REVENUE	2,3		
Department of Justice & Community Safety			
Base Appropriation		72,848	64,378
Other Funding		802	952
Other Revenue		543	405
Total Revenue		<u>74,193</u>	<u>65,735</u>
EXPENSES			
Employee Expenses	5	48,207	47,710
Enabling Expenses	6	15,197	15,292
Administrative Expenses	7	9,005	8,851
Depreciation & Amortisation	8	738	624
Total Expenses		<u>73,147</u>	<u>72,477</u>
Operating Result		<u>1,046</u>	<u>-6,742</u>

A.C.T. COMMUNITY POLICING 2001-2002
NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2002

NOTE 1

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1.a - The statements have been prepared in accordance with the format provided by A.C.T. Department of Justice and Community Safety.

1.b - The amounts shown in the A.C.T. Community Policing financial statements have been rounded to the nearest thousand dollars with the exception of audit fees.

1.c - From 1 July 1990, the A.C.T. Department of Justice and Community Safety has had responsibility to account for all assets and liabilities transferred under the Policing Agreement. Therefore these statements do not include any assessed value for them.

1.d - The price of "Enabling Expenses" in note 6 was agreed between the AFP and the A.C.T. Department of Justice and Community Safety as part of the 2001-02 Purchase Agreement negotiations.

1.e - The methodology utilised in preparation of notes 5, 7 & 8 was primarily Activity Based Costing which utilised statistical analysis of individual Cost Centre activities to apportion costs across Outcomes. Job Costing was used where a direct relationship between an activity and Outcome could be established. Refinements to the expense allocation method during the 2001-02 financial year have improved the allocation of expenses for notes 5, 7 & 8. Note 7 reflects the changed treatment with a large movement from "other administrative expenses" to "accommodation" in comparison to previous years figures. The new treatment has not been applied to the comparative figures.

NOTE 2

REVENUE

2.a - Funds received from the A.C.T. Government, in terms of an established Purchase Agreement for the 2001-02 financial year, are classified as receipts under Section 31 of the Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997 and are deemed to be appropriated in accordance with that section of the Act.

2.b - Funds received from other sources are also deemed to be appropriated under Section 31 of the Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997.

A.C.T. COMMUNITY POLICING 2001-2002
NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2002

NOTE 3

ANNOTATED APPROPRIATIONS (SECTION 31)

The AFP has an ongoing Agreement with the Department of Finance and Administration that allows moneys recovered from:

- (a) The sale, leasing, hiring out of, or other dealing with goods or personal property;
and
- (b) The provision of services

to be credited to the AFP's Section 31 account.

Section 31 receipts during 2001-02 have been allocated across all expenditure items.

NOTE 4

AUDIT FEE

The Australian National Audit Office undertakes the audit of the ACT Community Policing's annual financial report and statement of performance at a fee to the AFP. These audits are undertaken as a special purpose audit by arrangement. The fee for the annual financial report audit for 2001-02 is \$ 27,500 GST inclusive (2000-01 notional fee - \$14,500) and statement of performance \$ 53,900 GST inclusive (2000-01 - \$57,200).

**Australian Federal Police
ACT Community Policing
Notes to and forming part of the Statement of Financial Performance
for the year ended 30 June 2002**

	2001-02 \$'000	2000-01 \$'000
NOTE 5 Employee Expenses		
Salaries (composite rates, higher duties & allowances)	33,308	33,061
Overtime Expenses	3,643	3,594
Superannuation PSS & CSS	3,793	4,321
Superannuation Productivity	872	869
Recreation Leave	3,826	3,681
Long Service Leave	1,508	736
Comcare Expenses	1,119	1,000
Other Employee Expenses	138	448
Total Employee Expenses	<u>48,207</u>	<u>47,710</u>
NOTE 6 Enabling Expenses		
Health & Safety	242	218
Finance	426	409
Professional Standards	459	402
People Strategies	84	111
Learning & Development	1,322	1,015
Forensic Services	4,506	3,855
Information Technology	5,453	5,476
Commercial Support & Policy	2,222	3,205
Technical Operations	483	545
Property Expenses	0	56
Total Enabling Expenses	<u>15,197</u>	<u>15,292</u>
NOTE 7 Administrative Expenses		
Accommodation	1,578	23
Vehicle Costs	2,395	2,486
Repairs & Maintenance	555	158
Other Administrative Expenses	4,477	6,184
Total Administrative Expenses	<u>9,005</u>	<u>8,851</u>
NOTE 8 Depreciation & Amortisation		
Plant & Equipment	676	589
Other	62	35
Total Depreciation & Amortisation	<u>738</u>	<u>624</u>



INDEPENDENT AUDIT REPORT

To the Chief Police Officer for the Australian Capital Territory

Scope

I have audited the attached Statement of Performance of the Australian Federal Police (AFP) including the statement by the Chief Police Officer for the Australian Capital Territory (ACT) in respect of the provision of ACT Policing Services for the year ended 30 June 2002. The Statement of Performance comprises for each outcome a description of the outputs, final price, statement of objectives, measures of performance in terms of quantity, quality/effectiveness, timeliness, and explanatory notes.

The Statement of Performance has been prepared under the 2001-2002 Purchase Agreement between the ACT Minister for Police, Emergency Services and Corrections and the Chief Police Officer for the ACT for the provision of policing services to the ACT. The Agreement specifies the performance measures to be reported. No opinion has been expressed on the relevance or appropriateness of the reported measures for evaluating the effectiveness or efficiency of ACT Policing.

The AFP is responsible for the preparation and presentation of the Statement of Performance and the information it contains. I have conducted an independent audit of the Statement of Performance in order to express an opinion on it to the Chief Police Officer for the ACT. I disclaim any assumption of responsibility for any reliance on this report to any other person than the Chief Police Officer for the ACT and the ACT Government.

The audit has been conducted in accordance with Australian National Audit Office Auditing Standards, which incorporate the Australian Auditing Standards, to provide reasonable assurance as to whether the Statement of Performance is free of material misstatement. Audit procedures included examination, on a test basis, of evidence supporting figures and other disclosures in the Statement of Performance and the evaluation of policies adopted in arriving at those figures and disclosures. These procedures have been undertaken to form an opinion as to whether, in all material respects, the Statement of Performance has been prepared in accordance with the 2001-2002 Purchase Agreement and fairly represents the performance in respect of ACT Policing for the year 2001-2002 as measured by the Agreement.

The audit opinion on the Statement of Performance expressed in this Report has been formed on the above basis.

GPO Box 797 CANBERRA ACT 2601
Centenary House 19 National Circuit
BARTON ACT
Phone (02) 6203 7300 Fax (02) 6203 7777

Qualification

The qualification relates to the measurability and adequacy of some AFP systems to produce accurate, complete, and valid results and the inability to provide results for some measures. Six performance measures were qualified as they involved results that could not be verified due to inadequate systems. In addition, a further six performance measures were qualified as they had no reported result. This was either due to the absence of a measurement system to record the result or the performance measure itself was deemed to be mis-specified. These performance measures are listed as follows:

Qualified Due To Inadequate System

Outcome 1 – The level of public order and community confidence is maximised through the implementation of effective crime prevention and response strategies.

- Percentage of '000' calls answered within nine rings.

Outcome 3 – Road safety is maximised in the ACT.

- Number of hours on targeted breath test operations conducted.
- Number of positive breath tests.
- Number of high visibility (enforcement) breath tests conducted.

Outcome 5 – Prosecution and judicial processes are effectively supported.

- Number of motor vehicle dealers' books inspected for compliance with the *Sale of Motor Vehicle Act 1997*.
- Number of second hand dealers' and pawnbrokers' books inspected.

Qualified Due to No Reported Result

Outcome 1 – The level of public order and community confidence is maximised through the implementation of effective crime prevention and response strategies.

- Percentage of domestic violence cases requiring further police action.
- Percentage of victims who rate VLO assistance "satisfactory" or higher.

Outcome 2 – The incidence and impact of crime are minimised through effective investigations.

- Forensic services to be delivered in accordance with the Service Level Agreement between ACT Policing and Forensic Services.
- Forensic analysis services to be delivered in accordance with the timeliness guidelines established under the Service Level Agreement between ACT Policing and Forensic Services.

Outcome 4 – The adverse impact of public emergencies/disasters and risk associated with major events is minimised.

- All emergencies/disasters are subject to post incident review

Outcome 5 – Prosecution and judicial processes are effectively supported.

- Percentage of hearing briefs of evidence rejected by the DPP.

Qualified Audit Opinion

In my opinion, except for those measures mentioned above, the Statement of Performance for ACT Policing for the year ended 30 June 2002 is prepared in accordance with the ACT Policing 2001-2002 Purchase Agreement and fairly represents the indicated performance of ACT Policing for the year ended 30 June 2002.

Australian National Audit Office

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'AM Thompson', is positioned above the printed name.

Allan M. Thompson
Executive Director

Delegate of the Auditor General

Canberra ACT

17 October 2002

ACT COMMUNITY POLICING 2001-2002

STATEMENT BY THE CHIEF POLICE OFFICER FOR THE ACT

CERTIFICATION

I certify that the ACT Policing performance statement for the period 1 July 2001 to 30 June 2002 is prepared in accordance with the format of the Purchase Agreement between the ACT Minister for Police, Emergency Services and Corrections and the Chief Police Officer for the ACT for the Provision of Policing Services to the ACT and is based on Australian Federal Police records and related sources.

Signed 

Date 16 October 2002

JOHN MURRAY APM
Chief Police Officer for the ACT

Statement of Performance

For the year ended 30 June 2002

OUTCOME 1

The level of public order and community confidence is maximised through the implementation of effective crime prevention and response strategies

Outputs:

- Policing services deployed according to an intelligence based model
- Delivery of targeted awareness and crime prevention
- Timely and effective response to incidents

- Safe custody of detained persons
- Assistance to victims of crime

Objectives:

- Provide a 24 hour police service which is highly responsive to the needs of the community
- Reduce fear of crime by enhancing public awareness of community safety issues and police involvement in community and inter-agency partnerships aimed at crime reduction

Final Price (\$'000):

- \$36,325

Measures (Important: all measures to be read in the context of relevant notes)	Note	Original Target	Amended Target	Result	Variance from original target %	Variance from amended target %
Quantity						
Number of patrols per year	1	25,000		28,702	14.8%	
Number of person-days spent on crime prevention services	2	6,825		7,532	10.4%	
Number of calls to Crime Stoppers	3	1,500		1,545	3.0%	
Number of active Neighbourhood Watch areas	4	60		68	13.3%	
Number of offences against person reported or becoming known	5	2,600		2,767	6.4%	
Number of offences against property reported or becoming known	6	40,000		30,656	-23.4%	
Number of drug supply and deal offences reported or becoming known	7	86		53	-38.4%	
Number of victim contacts dealt with by VLOs per year	8	2,000		3,328	66.4%	
Capacity to process persons through the Watch House	9	4,500		4,436	-1.4%	
Number of persons injured in police custody	10	0		4	n.a.	
Quality/Effectiveness						
Percentage of domestic violence cases requiring further police action	11	51%		n.a.	n.a.	
Percentage of persons who agree or strongly agree that police perform their job professionally	12	Exceed the national average (77.6%)		81.7%	5.3%	
Percentage of victims who rate VLO assistance "satisfactory" or higher	13	80%+		n.a.	n.a.	
Number of substantiated complaints against police	14	10% reduction on 1999-2000 (9 complaint issues)		49	444.4%	
Percentage of persons satisfied or very satisfied with police services	15	Exceed the national average (69.9%)		68.3%	-2.3%	
Percentage of persons satisfied or very satisfied with police support for community programs	16	Exceed the national average (71.4%)		66.0%	-7.6%	
Percentage of persons satisfied or very satisfied with police in dealing with public order problems	17	Exceed the national average (51.5%)		55.3%	7.4%	

Measures (Important: all measures to be read in the context of relevant notes)	Note	Original Target	Amended Target	Result	Variance from original target %	Variance from amended target %
Timeliness						
Response times as per prioritised response model:	18					
• Priority 1		70%		63%	-10.0%	
• Priority 2		60%		72%	20.0%	
• Priority 3		98%		96%	-2.0%	
Percentage of '000' calls answered within nine rings	19	100%		92.86%	-7.1%	
TOTAL COST (\$'000)	20	\$40,760	\$37,058	\$36,325	-10.9%	-2.0%

Notes:

1. Source: Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD).
2. Source: ACT Policing, People Strategies.
3. Source: ACT Region, Crime Stoppers.
4. Source: Crime Prevention.
5. Source: PROMIS database Case Write-Off Module as at 02 July 2002.
6. Source: PROMIS database Case Write-Off Module as at 02 July 2002.
7. Source: PROMIS database Case Write-Off Module as at 02 July 2002.
8. Source: Crime Prevention. The target figure was based on estimates for victim contacts. A result of 66% above this estimate is within the expected range of contacts which can vary greatly depending on victim and offence issues.
9. Source: PROMIS database as at 08 July 2002.
10. Source: Ombudsman's Quarterly Report. This measure is based on substantiated complaint issues arising from persons who are injured while in custody and excludes injuries prior to custody and self-harm while in custody. The figure reported is based on substantiated complaint issues.
 - A complaint can involve one or many separate issues and it is these issues that are investigated. As a result of the investigation any number of these issues may be substantiated or otherwise finalised, i.e. unsubstantiated, incapable of determination or withdrawn by complainant or lapsed. It is therefore not feasible to report results at the substantiated complaint level.
 - If an issue is substantiated within the reporting period it does not necessarily relate to complaints made in that particular period. The complaint may have been received during a prior period and only actioned within the current period.

This measure is based on those complaint issues closed during the reporting period. Complaint issues reported here may have been received during a previous reporting period.
11. Source: Crime Prevention. Data for this measure was only provided for the first quarter of the financial year, as it required intensive manual work which directed resources from other priorities.
12. Source: ACNielsen, National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing July 2001 to June 2002, Table 71.
13. Source: Crime Prevention. This measure is unfunded and resources are not available to conduct such a survey.
14. Source: Ombudsman's Quarterly Report. See note 10 for definition of complaint issues.
15. Source: ACNielsen, National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing July 2001 to June 2002, Table 1.
16. Source: ACNielsen, National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing July 2001 to June 2002, Table 5.
17. Source: ACNielsen, National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing July 2001 to June 2002, Table 3.
18. Source: CAD.
19. Source: Telstra.
20. Source: ACT Policing, Financial Services. Budget amendment due to ACT Government budget variations and incorporation of other revenue.

Statement of Performance

For the year ended 30 June 2002

OUTCOME 2

The incidence and impact of crime are minimised through effective investigations

Outputs:

- Investigation of offences either reported or becoming known to police
- Provision of effective police intelligence services

Objective:

- Provide 24 hour investigation services to detect and deter crime

Final Price (\$'000):

- \$22,284

Measures (Important: all measures to be read in the context of relevant notes)	Note	Original Target	Amended Target	Result	Variance from original target %	Variance from amended target %
Quantity						
Number of TIG investigations	1	1,500		1,584	5.6%	
Number of drugs seized by type	2	Achieve 2000–01 levels (1,497 drugs seized)		1,086	-27.5%	
Number of person-days spent on police intelligence activities	3	7,800		9,411	20.7%	
Number of person-days spent on police TIG investigations	4	19,500		19,377	-0.6%	
Number of criminal asset proceedings	5	100		18	-82.0%	
Number of days on asset proceedings	6	350		203	-42.0%	
Quality/Effectiveness						
Percentage of offences against the person cleared	7	55%		63.4%	15.3%	
Percentage of offences against property cleared	8	10%		13.1%	31.0%	
Percentage of all drug offences cleared	9	90%		94.5%	5.0%	
Percentage of persons who feel safe or very safe at home after dark	10	Exceed national average (80.4%)		84.1%	4.6%	
Percentage of persons who feel safe walking or jogging locally after dark	11	Exceed national average (39.8%)		42.0%	5.5%	
Percentage of persons who consider housebreaking to be a major problem	12	Less than the national average (56.8%)		45.3%	-20.2%	
Percentage of persons who consider motor vehicle theft to be a major problem	13	Less than the national average (56.1%)		34.0%	-39.4%	
Forensic services to be delivered in accordance with the Service Level Agreement between ACT Policing and Forensic Services	14	100%		n.a.	n.a.	
Timeliness						
Forensic analysis services to be delivered in accordance with the timeliness guidelines established under the Service Level Agreement between ACT Policing and Forensic Services	15	100%		n.a.	n.a.	
TOTAL COST (\$'000)	16	\$22,035	\$22,560	\$22,284	1.1%	-1.2%

Notes:

1. Source: Territory Investigation Group (TIG).
2. Source: ACT Policing Drug Registry as at 08 July 2002.
3. Source: Operations Monitoring and Intelligence Support (OMIS).
4. Source: TIG.
5. Source: TIG. This figure reflects the number of Proceeds of Crime cases worked on by ACT Policing. The large variance from target reflects deletion of on-going proceedings from the counting rule so that the reported total only refers to new cases.
6. Source: TIG. This figure is based on the work undertaken by the Proceeds of Crime Team on asset proceedings only. Figures for Quarters 1 and 2 were based on all work undertaken by the Proceeds of Crime Team.
7. Source: PROMIS database as at 02 July 2002.
8. Source: PROMIS database as at 02 July 2002.
9. Source: PROMIS database as at 02 July 2002.
10. Source: ACNielsen, National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing July 2001 to June 2002, Table 9.
11. Source: ACNielsen, National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing July 2001 to June 2002, Table 13.
12. Source: ACNielsen, National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing July 2001 to June 2002, Table 27.
13. Source: ACNielsen, National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing July 2001 to June 2002, Table 29.
14. Source: AFP Forensic Services. Data for this measure are not available due to delays in the signing of the Service Level Agreement between ACT Policing and Forensic Services. Evaluation procedures are yet to be established.
15. Source: AFP Forensic Services. See note 14.
16. Source: ACT Policing, Financial Services. Budget amendment due to ACT Government budget variations and incorporation of other revenue.

Statement of Performance

For the year ended 30 June 2002

OUTCOME 3

Road Safety is maximised in the ACT

Outputs:

- Provision of efficient traffic management services, traffic enforcement operations and accident investigations
- Delivery of targeted road safety awareness and compliance campaigns based on traffic intelligence

Objectives:

- Reduction in number of road crash fatalities
- Reduction in the number of road crash injuries
- Increased compliance with motor traffic laws and road safety requirements

Final Price(\$'000):

- \$5,769

Measures (Important: all measures to be read in the context of relevant notes)	Note	Original Target	Amended Target	Result	Variance from original target %	Variance from amended target %
Quantity						
Number of person-days spent on dedicated traffic patrol	1	4,875		7,677	57.5%	
Number of road crashes reported per year	2	Not exceed previous 3 year average per 100 000 people (3,833 per 100,000)		3,687	-3.8%	
Number of road crash scenes attended per year	3	2,800		2,690	-3.9%	
Number of hours on targeted Breath Test operations conducted	4	1,500		2,075	38.3%	
Number of positive breath tests	5	400		470	17.5%	
Number of high visibility (enforcement) Breath Tests conducted	6	81,000		74,420	-8.1%	
Number of children attending traffic centre	7	3,200		3,338	4.3%	
Quality/Effectiveness						
Number of road crashes resulting in death (per 100 000 people)	8	Reduction of 10% on 2000-01 figure (5.5 per 100,000)		3.73	-32.2%	
Number of road crashes resulting in injury (per 100 000 people)	9	Reduction of 5% on 2000-01 figure (231.1 per 100,000)		239.99	3.8%	
Positive blood tests as a percentage of total blood tests conducted after road crashes	10	<10%		12.1%	21.0%	
Percentage of targeted traffic campaigns rated as being successful	11	100%		100%	0.0%	
Percentage of persons who drive 10km or more over the speed limit always, most of the time or half the time	12	Less than the national average (7.8%)		8.1%	3.8%	
Percentage of persons who drive while wearing a seatbelt always, most of the time or half the time	13	Exceed the national average (86.9%)		90.5%	4.1%	
Percentage of persons who drive while suspecting they were over the 0.05 alcohol limit always, most of the time or half the time	14	Less than the national average (0.3%)		0.2%	-33.3%	
Timeliness						
Average police response time to road accidents involving injury or death	15	Priority 2 (20 minutes)		30 minutes 41 seconds	53.4%	
TOTAL COST (\$'000)	16	\$5,648	\$5,787	\$5,769	2.1%	-0.3%

Notes:

1. Source: Traffic Operations. This figure includes VIP tour duties and escorts. It excludes administrative staff attached to Traffic Operations and training days undertaken by members of Traffic Operations. Due to staff increases throughout the year, more person-days were able to be spent on dedicated traffic patrol.
2. Source: PROMIS Accident Module and Incident Module as at 02 July 2002.
3. Source: PROMIS database as at 03 July 2002. This figure is based on confirmed motor vehicle collision incidents where a patrol attended.
4. Source: Traffic Operations as at 04 July 2002.
5. Source: Traffic Operations as at 04 July 2002.
6. Source: Traffic Operations as at 04 July 2002
7. Source: Crime Prevention.
8. Source: Australian Transport Safety Bureau Road Fatalities Bulletin.
9. Source: PROMIS Accident Module and Incident Module as at 02 July 2002.
10. Source: Traffic Operations as at 04 July 2002.
11. Source: Traffic Operations as at 04 July 2002.
12. Source: ACNielsen, National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing July 2001 to June 2002, Table 81.
13. Source: ACNielsen, National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing July 2001 to June 2002, Table 85.
14. Source: ACNielsen, National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing July 2001 to June 2002, Table 83.
15. Source: CAD. On five occasions during the reporting period, accidents with injury were reported from hospital with the injured person unable to speak with police until the following day or up to four days later, which adversely affected the average. If these incidents are removed from the calculations, the average response time for each quarter varied from 12 minutes to 22 minutes and 55 seconds.
16. Source: ACT Policing, Financial Services. Budget amendment due to ACT Government budget variations and incorporation of other revenue.

Statement of Performance

For the year ended 30 June 2002

Outcome 4

The adverse impact of public emergencies/disasters and risk associated with major events is minimised

Outputs:

- Effective planning, training and exercising for possible public emergencies/disasters (including politically motivated violence)
- Effective responses to any public emergency/disaster
- Effective management of policing issues associated with major public events

Objectives:

- High level preparedness for the effective management of public emergencies/disasters (including search and rescue, maintenance and testing of emergency plans, training programs and simulated exercises)
- Effective discharge of the responsibilities of Territory Controller pursuant to requirements of the *Emergency Management Act 1999*
- Enhanced safety at major public events through high quality planning and coordination

Final Price (\$'000):

- \$3,278

Measures (Important: all measures to be read in the context of relevant notes)	Note	Original Target	Amended Target	Result	Variance from original target %	Variance from amended target %
Quantity						
Number of training days undertaken for emergency management/disaster response	1	1,500		1,898	26.5%	
Number of emergency/disaster responded to by police	2	100%		100%	0.0%	
Number of major events attended by police	3	100		78	-22.0%	
Number of major event management plans developed	4	100		84	-16.0%	
Quality/Effectiveness						
All emergencies/disasters are subject to post incident review	5	100%		n.a.	n.a.	
Substantiated complaints about police service performance in management of emergency/disaster and major public event management	6	0		0	0.0%	
Timeliness						
Response time to public emergencies/disasters compliant with priority response scale	7	100%		100%	0.0%	
TOTAL COST (\$'000)	8	\$3,015	\$3,284	\$3,278	8.7%	-0.2%

Notes:

1. Source: Training records of the Search and Rescue Team, Special Operations Team and Bomb Response Team. This variation reflects a strong commitment to training of this type by ACT Policing.
2. Source: CAD. There were four emergency/disasters responses recorded during the reporting period.
3. Source: Major Events Planning and Tactical Support (MEPTS). A discrepancy of 6 exists between the number of operational orders (management plans) prepared and the number of major events attended by police. The cause of the discrepancy was the cancellation of events.
4. Source: MEPTS.
5. Source: MEPTS. The measure is not applicable as changes were not in place until after the reporting period commenced. This was a due to late signing of the 2001-02 Purchase Agreement.
6. Source: Ombudsman's Quarterly Report. This measure is based on substantiated complaint issues about police service performance in management of emergency/disaster and major public event management. This measure is based on those issues closed during the reporting period. Complaint issues reported here may have been received during a previous reporting period. See Outcome 1, Note 10, for definition of complaint issues.
7. Source: CAD. See note 2.
8. Source: ACT Policing, Financial Services. Budget amendment due to ACT Government budget variations and incorporation of other revenue.

Statement of Performance

For the year ended 30 June 2002

Outcome 5

Prosecution and Judicial processes are effectively supported

Outputs:

- Briefs and presentation of evidence to a high standard
- Provision of cost effective and timely regulatory services including issuing of firearms licences, motor vehicle inspections and motor vehicle dealer inspections

Objectives:

- Provision of effective prosecution, and court services to assist in the efficient administration of justice
- Provision of efficient firearms and other regulatory services

Final Price (\$'000):

- \$4,819

Measures (Important: all measures to be read in the context of relevant notes)	Note	Original Target	Amended Target	Result	Variance from original target %	Variance from amended target %
Quantity						
Number of hearing briefs of evidence delivered to the DPP	1	800		1,074	34.3%	
Number of orders served by type (DVO, restraining, summons)	2	> 80%		84.6%	5.7%	
Number of arrests, summonses, VATACs, diversionary conferences	3	7,500		7,507	0.1%	
Process firearm licences	4	1,200		1,207	0.6%	
Number of Traffic Representations processed	5	100%		100%	0.0%	
Number of motor vehicle inspections conducted in order to identify rebirthed or stolen motor vehicles	6	150		113	-24.7%	
Number of motor vehicle dealers' books inspected for compliance with the <i>Sale of Motor Vehicles Act 1977</i>	7	25		21	-16.0%	
Number of second hand dealers' and pawnbrokers' books inspected	8	20		123	515.0%	
Quality/Effectiveness						
Percentage of hearing briefs of evidence rejected by DPP	9	<5%		n.a.	n.a.	
Adherence to statutory requirements for service of process	10	100%		100%	0.0%	
Percentage of firearms licence registrations refused which are overturned on appeal	11	<5%		0.0%	0.0%	
Percentage of Traffic Representations proceeding to hearing	12	<6%		7.2%	20.0%	
Timeliness						
Percentage of Briefs of Evidence delivered in accordance with timeliness guidelines	13	>95%		69.35%	-27.0%	
TOTAL COST (\$'000)	14	\$3,265	\$4,832	\$4,819	47.6%	-0.3%

Notes:

1. Source: Prosecution and Judicial Support (P&JS).
2. Source: P&JS.
3. Source: P&JS, PROMIS Case Write-Off Module as at 02 July 2002. The arrest total for the reporting period may count individual persons more than once depending on how many times these persons have been arrested. This measure excludes those persons lodged in the Watch House but not arrested.
4. Source: P&JS.
5. Source: Traffic Representations. There were 7,518 Traffic Representations received during the reporting period.

6. Source: TIG.
7. Source: TIG.
8. Source: OMIS. Data for Quarter 1 were not available as changes were not in place until after the reporting period commenced. This was due to the late signing of the 2001-02 Purchase Agreement. The target for this measure was under estimated, based on workloads at the time of development of the Purchase Agreement. During the reporting period, more second hand dealers' and pawnbrokers' books were able to be inspected than originally anticipated.
9. Source: P&JS. This measure is mis-specified. There is no process for rejection of hearing briefs provided to DPP.

10. Source: Ombudsman's Quarterly Report. This measure is based on substantiated complaint issues arising from persons who were the subject of service of process by police. This measure is based on those issues closed during the reporting period. Complaint issues reported here may have been received during a previous reporting period. See Outcome 1, Note 10, for definition of complaint issues.

11. Source: P&JS.

12. Source: P&JS. The percentage of Traffic Representations proceeding to hearing is based on the total number of representations that have been referred to the court for determination (538) as a proportion of the total number of traffic representations received (7,518) during the reporting period.

It is not possible to determine the number of traffic matters that reach hearing as persons may plead guilty and still have the right to pay an infringement up to the day of hearing.

13. Source: P&JS.

14. Source: ACT Policing, Financial Services. Budget amendment due to ACT Government budget variations and incorporation of other revenue.

Statement of Performance

For the year ended 30 June 2002

Outcome 6

Information needs of clients are satisfied

Outputs:

- Efficient provision of information services which meet statutory and administrative deadlines and requirements
- Development of law enforcement policy advice to the Minister and other agencies

Objectives:

- Delivery of responsive information services—including provision of information and advice to the Minister and government agencies

Final Price (\$'000):

- \$672

Measures (Important: all measures to be read in the context of relevant notes)	Note	Original Target	Amended Target	Result	Variance from original target %	Variance from amended target %
Quantity						
Capacity to process Ministerial correspondence, briefs and speeches	1	360		253	-29.7%	
Capacity to process possible assembly questions and questions on notice	2	30		67	123.3%	
Quality/Effectiveness						
Ministerial services comply with ACTG Ministerial Servicing Performance Measures	3	>95%		>95.0%	0.0%	
Timeliness						
Ministerial services comply with ACTG Ministerial Servicing Performance Measures	4	>95%		>95.0%	0.0%	
TOTAL COST (\$'000)	5	\$1,177	\$672	\$672	-42.9%	0.0%

Notes:

1. Source: Research and Policy.
2. Source: Research and Policy. The target for this measure was based on the number of times requests for new sets of possible assembly questions and questions on notice were received in the previous year. The result is based on the actual number of possible assembly questions and questions on notice. Each time possible assembly questions are requested, briefs are prepared on a number of different topics. Each of these briefs is included in the result for this measure.
3. Source: Research and Policy.
4. Source: Research and Policy.
5. Source: ACT Policing, Financial Services. Budget amendment due to ACT Government budget variations and incorporation of other revenue.

Reported Offences

Offences reported or becoming known in the Australian Capital Territory July 2001 to June 2002

Offence	Offences		Number of Offenders		
	Reported	Cleared	Male	Female	Total
Offences against the person					
<i>Homicide and related offences</i>					
Murder	2	1	1	–	1
Attempted murder	1	1	1	–	1
Conspiracy to murder	–	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter	–	–	–	–	–
Driving causing death	–	–	–	–	–
Homicide (unspecified)	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Total homicide and related offences</i>	3	2	2	–	2
<i>Assaults (excluding sexual)</i>					
Assaults causing grievous bodily harm	26	20	28	2	30
Assaults causing actual bodily harm	461	245	262	33	295
Assaults other	1 806	1 151	769	137	906
<i>Total assaults (excluding sexual)</i>	2 293	1 416	1 059	172	1 231
<i>Sexual assaults/offences</i>					
Sexual assault 1st, 2nd, & 3rd degree	10	6	2	–	2
Sexual intercourse, no consent	94	64	20	–	20
Sexual intercourse, person < 16 years	68	65	11	1	12
Indecent act, assault	8	2	1	–	1
Indecent act, no consent	53	29	20	–	20
Indecent act, person < 16 years	67	60	20	1	21
Incest	13	13	1	–	1
Abduction	5	2	3	–	3
<i>Total sexual assaults/offences</i>	318	241	78	2	80
<i>Other offences</i>					
Kidnap	29	18	25	–	25
Other	122	75	70	9	79
<i>Total other offences</i>	151	93	95	9	104
Total offences against the person	2 765	1 752	1 234	183	1 417

Offences reported or becoming known in the Australian Capital Territory July 2001 to June 2002 (continued)

Offence	Offences		Number of Offenders		
	Reported	Cleared	Male	Female	Total
Robbery and extortion					
<i>Robbery</i>					
Armed robbery	78	26	30	2	32
Other robbery	174	38	29	20	49
<i>Total robbery</i>	<i>252</i>	<i>64</i>	<i>59</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>81</i>
<i>Blackmail and extortion</i>	–	–	–	–	–
Total robbery and extortion	252	64	59	22	81
Burglary, fraud and other offences of theft					
<i>Burglary</i>					
Burglary dwellings	3 435	316	230	44	274
Burglary shops	611	35	44	6	50
Burglary other	1 211	47	77	4	81
<i>Total burglary</i>	<i>5 257</i>	<i>398</i>	<i>351</i>	<i>54</i>	<i>405</i>
<i>Fraud and misappropriation</i>					
Fraud	592	465	170	72	242
Misappropriation	20	4	2	3	5
Counterfeiting	88	1	–	–	–
<i>Total fraud and misappropriation</i>	<i>700</i>	<i>470</i>	<i>172</i>	<i>75</i>	<i>247</i>
<i>Handling stolen goods</i>					
Receiving	169	151	152	56	208
Unlawful possession	130	129	123	36	159
Other	70	65	61	12	73
<i>Total handling stolen goods</i>	<i>369</i>	<i>345</i>	<i>336</i>	<i>104</i>	<i>440</i>
<i>Theft or illegal use of vehicle</i>					
Vehicle/vessel theft	2 371	239	241	43	284
Bicycle theft	542	12	11	–	11
<i>Total theft or illegal use of vehicle</i>	<i>2 913</i>	<i>251</i>	<i>252</i>	<i>43</i>	<i>295</i>
<i>Other theft</i>					
Stock theft	–	–	–	–	–
Shopstealing	863	539	317	284	601
Theft at burglary dwellings	2 345	253	163	38	201
Theft at burglary shops	354	15	23	2	25
Theft at burglary other	784	38	52	1	53
Other theft	9 352	995	508	229	737
<i>Total other theft</i>	<i>13 698</i>	<i>1 840</i>	<i>1 063</i>	<i>554</i>	<i>1 617</i>
Total burglary, fraud and other offences of theft	22 937	3 304	2 174	830	3 004

Offences reported or becoming known in the Australian Capital Territory July 2001 to June 2002 (continued)

Offence	Offences		Number of Offenders		
	Reported	Cleared	Male	Female	Total
Property damage and environmental offences					
<i>Property damage</i>					
Arson	418	20	18	3	21
Damage at burglary dwellings	182	25	35	11	46
Damage at burglary shops	62	2	6	–	6
Damage at burglary other	143	8	17	1	18
Other property damage	6 641	577	463	59	522
<i>Total property damage</i>	7 446	632	539	74	613
<i>Environmental offences</i>					
Pollution	9	6	3	–	3
Flora and fauna	–	–	–	–	–
Other environmental offences	12	2	1	–	1
<i>Total environmental offences</i>	21	8	4	–	4
Total property damage and environmental offences	7 467	640	543	74	617
Offences against good order					
<i>Government security operations</i>	8	2	4	–	4
<i>Justice procedures</i>	1 810	1 619	1 621	413	2 034
<i>Firearms and weapons</i>	357	308	259	25	284
<i>Indecent exposure</i>	55	13	10	1	11
<i>Other</i>	982	613	427	130	557
Total offences against good order	3 212	2 555	2 321	569	2 890
Drug offences					
Possess and use	328	310	292	76	368
Deal and supply	53	52	68	11	79
Manufacture and grow	85	71	77	25	102
Other drug offences	9	6	2	–	2
Total drug offences	475	439	439	112	551
Other offences not elsewhere classified	4 723	3 944	2 720	419	3 139
All offences	41 831	12 698	9 490	2 209	11 699

Note: Offence classifications are based on Australian Bureau of Statistics ANCO (1985), Catalogue No. 1234.0.

Offences cleared do not necessarily relate to those offences reported in the time period.

Offences reported in Jervis Bay are excluded.

Includes drug offences.

Source: Offences reported: PROMIS Database (case write-off module) as at 2 July 2002.

Offences cleared: PROMIS Database (case write-off module) as at 2 July 2002.

Number of offenders: PROMIS Database (apprehensions module—number of unique offender records per offence type within an apprehension) as at 2 July 2002.

Purchase Agreement

Purchase agreement between the ACT Minister for Police, Emergency Services and Corrections and the Chief Police Officer for the ACT for the provision of policing services to the ACT

Purpose

- 1 In accordance with the Australian Federal Police Act 1979 (the Act), the Australian Federal Police (AFP) provides community policing services to the Australian Capital Territory. The Act also allows for the Commonwealth and ACT Governments to enter an arrangement for the provision of those policing services.
- 2 On 15 March 2000, the Commonwealth Minister for Justice and Customs and the ACT Minister for Justice and Community Safety entered an Arrangement, which established the enabling framework for the provision by the AFP of policing services to the ACT. The Arrangement requires the ACT Police Minister (the ACT Minister) and the Chief Police Officer to enter a Purchase Agreement for those services. The Agreement is required to set out the details of the goods and services to be purchased by the ACT from the AFP and the agreed price for those services. The Agreement is subject to a yearly review.

Parties

- 3 This Agreement is between the ACT Minister and the Chief Police Officer for the ACT.

Scope

- 4 This Agreement covers all the goods and services to be purchased by the ACT from the AFP.

- 5 The ACT's purchaser interests covered by this Agreement include:
 - (a) the outcomes to be provided, listing final goods and services; and
 - (b) performance measures for each outcome, together with targets where appropriate, for each of the following measures:
 - (i) quantity;
 - (ii) quality;
 - (iii) timeliness; and
 - (iv) cost.
- 6 The ACT Government agrees to provide at no additional cost to the AFP the range of facilities and services supplied for community policing prior to establishment of this Agreement.
- 7 The outcomes to be provided, performance measures and associated definitions are contained within Schedule 1 to this Agreement.

Powers and Obligations

- 8 In accordance with the Arrangement, the Chief Police Officer for the ACT, subject to the authority of the Commissioner of the AFP, will be responsible to the ACT Minister: for the achievement of the objectives set out in the Purchase Agreement; and, the general management and control of AFP personnel and resources deployed for the purposes of the Arrangement.
- 9 The ACT Minister may give to the Chief Police Officer general directions in writing as to policy, priorities and goals of Government in relation to the provision of police services under the Arrangement.

10 Short-term variations to targets and priorities set by this Agreement may be determined by the Minister, including at the request of the Chief Police Officer, following consultation and with reasonable notice. Such variations should be within budget limits unless otherwise agreed.

Terms of Agreement

11 The Agreement shall apply for the period 1 July 2001 to 30 June 2002.

Monitoring and Reporting

12 The Chief Police Officer shall report to the ACT Minister on a quarterly basis on the AFP's performance under this Agreement.

Annual Report

13 The Chief Police Officer shall also report annually to the ACT Minister, at a time nominated by the ACT Minister, on the provision of police services pursuant to the Purchase Agreement.

Audit

14 In accordance with the Arrangement and this Purchase Agreement, the Chief Police Officer will provide after the end of each financial year and by the date nominated by the ACT Minister, a financial statement for that financial year accompanied by a report of the Commonwealth Auditor-General or some other auditor nominated by the Chief Police Officer and approved by the ACT Minister stating:

- (a) the correctness of the reports made of performance under the Purchase Agreement; and,
- (b) any other matters which the Auditor-General, or other agreed auditor, considers should be reported to the ACT Minister.



Brendan Smyth
Minister for Police and Emergency Services

11 September 2001



John Murray APM
Chief Police Officer for the ACT

11 September 2001

Schedule 1

Definitions		Notes	
ACTG	ACT Government		
Benchmark year	A target for which no value can be ascribed due to an absence of formally collected data.		
Brief of evidence	A collation of all relevant evidentiary material relating to a prosecution to be forwarded to the Director of Public Prosecutions.		
COAG	Council of Australian Governments		
Complaints	A complaint made in accordance with the Complaints (Australian Federal Police) Act (1981).		
DPP	Director of Public Prosecutions		
Forensic Service	The application of science and scientific techniques to the investigation of crime, with a view of providing the law courts with impartial evidence bearing on the issues before such courts.		
Major accident	A motor vehicle accident resulting in the hospitalisation of one or more persons.		
Major event	A public event, other than an emergency or disaster, requiring a significant or coordinated police response e.g. VIP visit.		
Ministerial Servicing Performance Measures	Compliant with ACT Government administrative requirements, i.e. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cabinet Handbook • Time frames for response to Ministerial Correspondence • Formatting requirements • Satisfaction ratings 		
Offence	A breach of the criminal law.		
Offence cleared	Offences cleared by arrest, summons, Voluntary Agreement to Attend Court (VATAC), charge before court, diversionary conference, caution or otherwise resolved.		
Patrols per year	The number of patrols that log on through CAD to indicate they are mobile. This figure includes general duties, traffic and crime team vehicles. These vehicles may be dispatched to several incidents during one period of patrol.		
Person day	A shift comprising 8 Hours		
Prioritised response model	The model used by the Computer Aided Dispatch system to prioritise incidents for dispatch of patrols.		
Priority 1	Response required within eight minutes		
Priority 2	Response required within 20 minutes		
Priority 3	Response required within 24 hours		
Public emergency/disaster	An unplanned event such as fire, flood, storm, earthquake, explosion, accident, epidemic or animal disease which requires a significant and coordinated response.		
TIG investigation	An investigation, which relates to serious crime or is beyond the scope of normal patrol resources and is managed by the Territory Investigations Group (TIG).		
Training day	A day or part of a day spent on rostered activities to improve qualifications or expertise associated with ACT Policing functions including participation in recognised external courses.		
Victim liaison contact	Contact made by a Victim Liaison Officer (VLO) with a victim of crime either in person, on the telephone or in writing.		
		Comparability of Community Satisfaction results	Data reported in the 2000–01 financial year was compiled by the Australian Bureau of Statistics and published in the Population Survey Monitor. This data was collected through face-to-face interviews with respondents and was based on a sample of approximately 220 people quarterly. This survey has now been discontinued and replaced by a survey coordinated by the Australasian Centre for Policing Research, which is conducted on an ongoing basis throughout the year involving telephone interviews. While the content of the survey remains very similar there is some potential for variations in results based solely on the difference in the survey methodologies applied. The 2001–02 targets are based on PSM results.
		Further police action in relation to Domestic Violence	Includes actions through arrest, caution, breach of the peace, referral to the Mental Health Crisis Team, First Instance Warrant, Family Services, Summons, Consideration of Diplomatic Immunity, Charged before Court, Action under the <i>Intoxicated Persons (Care and Detention) Act 1994</i> , Voluntary Agreement to Attend Court.
		Percentage of 000 calls answered within 9 rings.	It is the policy of TELSTRA to re-present 000 calls to another line after 9 rings in order to maximise the response rate. This is a national standard endorsed by Emergency Service Organisations across Australia. The measurement of response to 000 calls is based on average operating capacity and the target for this measure does not include abnormal instances created by one major event where operating capacity is overloaded due to multiple reporting.

Outcome 1

- The level of public order and community confidence is maximised through the implementation of effective crime prevention and response strategies.

Objectives

- Provide a 24 hour police service which is highly responsive to the needs of the community.
- Reduce fear of crime by enhancing:
 - public awareness of community safety issues; and
 - police involvement in community and inter-agency partnerships aimed at crime reduction.

Outputs

- Policing services deployed according to an intelligence based model.
- Delivery of targeted awareness and crime prevention services.
- Timely and effective response to incidents.
- Safe custody of detained persons.
- Assistance to victims of crime.

Measures	Target
Quantity	
• Number of patrols per year	25,000
• Number of person-days spent on crime prevention services	6,825
• Number of calls to Crime Stoppers	1,500
• Number of active Neighbourhood Watch areas	60
• Number of offences against person reported or becoming known	2,600
• Number of offences against property reported or becoming known	40,000
• Number of drug supply and deal offences reported or becoming known	86
• Number of victim contacts dealt with by VLOs per year	2,000
• Capacity to process persons through the Watch House	4,500
• Number of persons injured in police custody	0
Quality	
• Percentage of domestic violence cases requiring further police action.	51%
• Percentage of persons who agree or strongly agree that police perform their job professionally	Exceed the national average
• Percentage of victims who rate VLO assistance 'satisfactory' or higher	80%+
• Number of substantiated complaints against police	10% reduction on 1999–2000
• Percentage of persons satisfied or very satisfied with police services	Exceed the national average
• Percentage of persons satisfied or very satisfied with police support for community programs	Exceed the national average
• Percentage of persons satisfied or very satisfied with police in dealing with public order problems	Exceed the national average
Timeliness	
• Response times as per prioritised response model	70% within Priority 1 response time 60% within Priority 2 response time 98% within Priority 3 response time
• Percentage of 000 calls answered within nine rings	100%
Cost for Outcome One	\$40,760,000

Outcome 2

- The incidence and impact of crime are minimised through effective investigations

Objective

Provide 24 hour investigation services to detect and deter crime.

Outputs

- Investigation of offences either reported or becoming known to police.
- Provision of effective police intelligence services.

Measures	Target
Quantity	
• Number of TIG investigations	1,500
• Number drugs seized by type	Achieve 2000–01 levels
• Number of person-days spent on police intelligence activities	7,800
• Number of person-days spent on TIG investigations	19,500
• Number of criminal asset proceedings	100
• Number of days on asset proceedings	350
Quality	
• Percentage of offences against the person cleared	55%
• Percentage of offences against property cleared	10%
• Percentage of all drug offences cleared	90%
• Percentage of persons who feel safe or very safe at home after dark	Exceed the national average
• Percentage of persons who feel safe or very safe walking or jogging locally after dark	Exceed the national average
• Percentage of persons who consider housebreaking to be a major problem.	Less than the national average
• Percentage of persons who consider motor vehicle theft to be a major problem.	Less than the national average
• Forensic services to be delivered in accordance with the Service Level Agreement between ACT Policing and Forensic Services.	100%
Timeliness	
• Forensic analysis services to be delivered in accordance with the timeliness guidelines established under the Service Level Agreement between ACT Policing and Forensic Services.	100%
Cost for Outcome Two	\$22,035,000

Outcome 3

- Road Safety is maximised in the ACT

Objectives

- Reduction in the number of road crash fatalities.
- Reduction in the number of road crash injuries.
- Increased compliance with motor traffic laws and road safety requirements.

Outputs

- Provision of efficient traffic management services, traffic enforcement operations and accident investigations.
- Delivery of targeted road safety awareness and compliance campaigns based on traffic intelligence.

Measures	Target
Quantity	
• Number of person-days spent on dedicated traffic patrol	4,875
• Number of road crashes reported per year	Not exceed previous 3 year average per 100,000 people
• Number of road crash scenes attended per year	2,800
• Number of hours on targeted Breath Test operations conducted	1,500
• Number of positive breath tests	400
• Number of high visibility (enforcement) Breath Tests conducted	81,000
• Number of children attending traffic centre	3,200
Quality	
• Number of road crashes resulting in death (per 100,000 people)	Reduction of 10% on 2000–01 figure
• Number of road crashes resulting in injury (per 100,000 people)	Reduction of 5% on 2000–01 figure
• Positive blood tests as a percentage of total blood tests conducted after road crashes	<10%
• Percentage of targeted traffic campaigns rated as being successful.	100%
• Percentage of persons who drive 10km or more over the speed limit always, most of the time or half the time.	Less than the national average
• Percentage of persons who drive while wearing a seatbelt always, most of the time or half the time.	Exceed the national average
• Percentage of persons who drive while suspecting they were over the 0.05 alcohol limit always, most of the time or half the time.	Less than the national average
Timeliness	
• Average police response time to road accidents involving injury or death	Priority 2 (20 minutes)
Cost for Outcome Three	\$5,648,000

Outcome 4

- The adverse impact of public emergencies/disasters and risk associated with major events is minimised

Objectives

- High level preparedness for the effective management of public emergencies/disasters (including search and rescue, maintenance and testing of emergency plans, training programs and simulated exercises).
- Effective discharge of the responsibilities of Territory Controller pursuant to requirements of the *Emergency Management Act 1999*.
- Enhanced safety at major public events through high quality planning and coordination.

Outputs

- Effective planning, training and exercising for possible public emergencies/disasters (including politically motivated violence).
- Effective responses to any public emergency/disaster.
- Effective management of policing issues associated with major public events.

Measures	Target
Quantity	
• Number of training days undertaken for emergency management/disaster response	1,500 training days
• Number of emergency/disaster responded to by police	100%
• Number of major events attended by police	100
• Number of major event management plans developed	100
Quality	
• All emergencies/disasters are subject to post incident review	100%
• Substantiated complaints about police service performance in management of emergency/disaster and major public event management	0
Timeliness	
• Response time to public emergencies/disasters compliant with priority response scale	100%
Cost for Outcome Four	\$3,015,000

Outcome 5

- Prosecution and Judicial processes are effectively supported

Objectives

- Provision of effective prosecution, and court services to assist in the efficient administration of justice.
- Provision of efficient firearms and other regulatory services.

Outputs

- Briefs and presentation of evidence to a high standard.
- Provision of cost effective and timely regulatory services including issuing of firearms licences, motor vehicle inspections and motor vehicle dealer inspections.

Measures	Target
Quantity	
• Number of hearing briefs of evidence delivered to the DPP	800
• Number of orders served by type (DVO, restraining, summons)	80%+
• Number of arrests, summonses, VATACs, diversionary conferences	7,500
• Process firearm licences	1,200
• Number of Traffic Representations processed	100%
• Number of motor vehicle inspections conducted in order to identify re-birthed or stolen motor vehicles	150
• Number of motor vehicle dealers' books inspected for compliance with the <i>Sale of Motor Vehicles Act 1977</i>	25
• Number of second hand dealers' and pawnbrokers' books inspected	20
Quality	
• Percentage of hearing briefs of evidence rejected by DPP	<5%
• Adherence to statutory requirements for service of process	100%
• Percentage of firearms licence registrations refused which are overturned on appeal	<5%
• Percentage of Traffic Representations proceeding to hearing	<6%
Timeliness	
• Percentage of Briefs of Evidence delivered in accordance with timeliness guidelines	95%+
Cost for Outcome Five	\$3,265,000

Outcome 6

- Information needs of clients are satisfied

Objective

Delivery of responsive information services—including provision of information and advice to the Minister and government agencies.

Outputs

- Efficient provision of information services, which meet statutory and administrative deadlines and requirements.
- Development of policy advice to the Minister and other agencies including the provision of:
 - Ministerial Briefs.
 - New Policy Proposals.
 - Crime Statistics Analysis and Reporting Services.
 - Maintenance of Practical Guides and MOUs.
 - Coordination of Cabinet Comments.

Measures	Targets
Quantity	
• Capacity to process Ministerial correspondence, briefs and speeches	360
• Capacity to process possible assembly questions and questions on notice	30
Quality	
• Ministerial services comply with ACTG Ministerial Servicing Performance Measures	95%+
Timeliness	
• Ministerial services comply with ACTG Ministerial Servicing Performance Measures	95%+
Cost for Outcome Six	\$1,177,000

Glossary

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics	Nominal Informant	Police officer responsible for the matter appearing before the court
ACT	Australian Capital Territory	OH&S	Occupational Health & Safety
AFP	Australian Federal Police	OMIS	Operations Monitoring & Intelligence Support
Autocite	Handheld device used to issue traffic offences	PCYC	Police Citizens Youth Club
CLASP	Community Liaison Advisory Safety Project	PROMIS	Police Real-time Online Management Information System
CPO	Chief Police Officer	RBT	Random Breath Test
FOI	Freedom of Information	RTA	Road Traffic Authority
FVIP	Family Violence Intervention Program	TIG	Territory Investigations Group
ICLO	Indigenous Community Liaison Officer		
JESC	Joint Emergency Services Centre		
MEPTS	Major Events Planning & Tactical Support		

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