



CHIEF POLICE OFFICER FOR THE ACT

Audrey Fagan APM



Providing a professional police service
to the Australian Capital Territory

ABN: 17864931143

23 September 2005

Mr John Hargreaves MLA
Minister for Police and Emergency Services
ACT Legislative Assembly
London Circuit
CANBERRA ACT 2600

Dear Minister

I have pleasure in submitting the Annual Report regarding policing services in the Australian Capital Territory provided by the Australian Federal Police for the financial year 1 July 2004 to 30 June 2005.

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

I hereby certify that the attached Annual Report is an honest and accurate account and that all material information on the operations of ACT Policing during the period 1 July 2004 to 30 June 2005 has been included and that it complies with the Chief Minister's Annual Report Directions.

I also hereby certify that fraud prevention has been managed in accordance with AFP standards.

In line with section 13 of the Annual Reports (Government Agencies) Act 2004, I understand that you will cause a copy of the Report to be laid before the Legislative Assembly within three months of the end of the financial year.

Yours sincerely

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

Audrey Fagan

Commonwealth of Australia 2005

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PART A

CHIEF EXECUTIVE REVIEW



OVERVIEW OF ACT POLICING

MISSION

ACT Policing is a business unit of the AFP and was created for the purpose of providing policing services to the ACT under the auspices of a five year Policing Arrangement between the Commonwealth and ACT Governments. The current Policing Arrangement was signed in March 2000 and was due to expire in March 2005. A joint ACT/ Commonwealth Review of ACT Policing Services coincided with the expiration of the Arrangement. It was therefore agreed to continue the 2000-2005 Arrangement until the Government response to the review findings is finalised. The Policing Arrangement is supported by an Annual Purchase Agreement negotiated between the ACT Minister for Police and the Chief Police Officer. An interim 2005-2006 Purchase Agreement was negotiated during June 2005. The interim Purchase Agreement will be reviewed in conjunction with finalisation of the new Arrangement.

Service delivery under the 2004-2005 Purchase Agreement has been articulated in terms of one major outcome and a series of outputs and performance measures.

The major outcome of the Purchase Agreement for police services requires that *“ACT Policing work in partnership with the community to create a safer and more secure Australian Capital Territory through the provision of quality police services.”*

During 2004-2005 this was achieved through delivery of four key output areas:



From left to right: Paul Williams, Director Corporate Services, Commander Steve Lancaster, Chief Police Officer, Audrey Fagan, Former Chief Police Officer, John Davies and Commander Shane Connelly.

- **Crime and Safety Management** – providing a safer and more secure ACT so that members of the community can go about their daily lives without undue fear of crime;
- **Traffic Law Enforcement and Road Safety** – enforcing traffic laws and promoting safer behaviour on ACT roads with the objective of reducing the number of crash fatalities and injuries to members of the community;
- **Prosecution and Judicial Support** – maximising the number of successful prosecutions in Court by providing support to the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions and the courts; and
- **Crime Prevention** – preventing crime by targeting the causes of crime, educating members of the community about property crime and personal safety, and by pursuing inter-agency partnerships that assist in achieving this objective.

ACT Policing’s performance against these outputs is assessed against seven key performance indicators, covering issues such as the level of crime, fear of crime, road safety and crime prevention, which are covered by 37 major performance measures.

STRUCTURE

During 2004-2005 the ACT Policing Executive comprised a Chief Police Officer, Deputy Chief Police Officer- Investigations and Support, Deputy Chief Police Officer- Response, and Director Corporate Services.

Under the Policing Arrangement between the Commonwealth and ACT Governments, the Chief Police Officer for the ACT reports to both the ACT Minister for Police and Emergency Services and to the AFP Commissioner.

The Deputy Chief Police Officer-Response is responsible for the management of North District, South District, Traffic Operations and the Specialist Response and Security Group.

The Deputy Chief Police Officer - Investigations and Support is responsible for the management of specialised policing services which include the Territory Investigations Group, Communications, Operations Monitoring and Intelligence Support Group, Prosecution and Judicial Support, and Crime Prevention.

The Director Corporate Services is responsible for the delivery of enabling services supporting the delivery of frontline policing services to the ACT

community. These include research, policy development, finance and human resource management.

ACT Policing delivers police services on a North-South District model. Police stations in North District are located in Civic, Belconnen and at the Joint Emergency Services Centre in Gungahlin. The City Beat Team operates from a shopfront in Garema Place, Civic and the City Police Station. Police stations in the South District are located at Woden and Tuggeranong. Specialist services such as Forensic Services and Specialist Response and Security are located at the Weston Police Services Complex and the Water Police Team is located on the shores of Lake Burley Griffin in Yarralumla. The ACT Policing Headquarters is located at the Winchester Police Centre in Belconnen and houses police communications, the Territory Investigations Group, Operations Monitoring and Intelligence Support and a range of corporate support services.

LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

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

The powers and duties of AFP sworn members are outlined in Section 9 of the Act. AFP members powers are 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 detection and prosecution of offences against the common law and statutes; and
- matters that may be incidental to the performance of law enforcement generally.

ORGANISATIONAL CHANGE

The Finance, Exhibits, and Logistics portfolio was subjected to an internal review during the financial year 2004-2005. This review recommended additional staff for the Exhibit and Finance Teams in addition to a revised name that reflected the work and responsibilities of the portfolio. Following this review, some roles within the Exhibit portfolio were upgraded and all team members' positions across the portfolio have been broadened.

The Territory Investigations Group has established two separate teams within the Sexual Assault and Child Abuse Team, to reflect the clear delineation between adult sex offences and child abuse matters. The establishment of two teams, each with a clearly defined focus has created greater work efficiencies.

During 2004-2005 the Media and Marketing Team was moved under the Corporate Services portfolio to achieve a closer functional alignment with other corporate enabling services.

STRATEGIC PLANNING

The ACT Policing Executive held a planning workshop/retreat from 27 to 29 April 2005. The retreat provided an opportunity for Coordinators and Superintendents to meet with the Senior Executive and focus intensively on key strategic issues and priorities affecting ACT Policing. The major outcome of the retreat was an agreement that the primary focus of police resources for the remainder of the financial year and into 2004-2005 would be on response activities. Response comprises the important areas of police visibility, customer service, crime prevention, forensic support, and the implementation of both targeted and proactive policing strategies.

The ACT Policing executive group discussed methods to further improve community liaison and engagement and to re-invigorate customer service standards. One of the major issues confronting the policing executive is the need to balance the often competing priorities of the ACT community with the need for targeted and intelligence led policing strategies. Strategies to improve both internal and external information exchange and the effective integration of resources across portfolios were also discussed with a view to improving overall service delivery standards.

The key recommendations and outcomes of the retreat will be implemented throughout 2005-2006.

EXECUTIVE PROFILES

JOHN DAVIES APM OAM – RETIRED 30 JUNE 2005

Before being appointed Chief Police Officer for the ACT on 16 February 2004, Deputy Commissioner Davies' previous appointments included Deputy Commissioner of the AFP in 2001, General Manager in Northern and Western Commands, and General Manager of Protective Security between 1995 and 2001.

He began his policing career in Canberra in May 1975 when he was posted to general duties and then became a member of the Fraud Squad from 1976-1981. Between 1981 and 1983 he was attached to the Internal Investigation Branch before rejoining the Fraud Squad in 1984.

Deputy Commissioner Davies had two postings to the Australian Embassy in Washington, the first in 1984-1987 as the AFP's Assistant Liaison Officer and again in 1990-1993 as the Senior Liaison Officer.

In 1987-1988 he was attached to the National Drug Operations Branch and in 1988 also served as Staff Officer to the Assistant Commissioner (Investigations) and subsequently joined the National Criminal Investigation Branch. He was a member of Operation Peat (the Winchester murder investigation) in 1989 before being seconded in 1990 as Officer Inspector-General Defence. A second secondment took place in 1993-1994 to the Cook Inquiry (Australian intelligence agencies). In 1994-1995 he was Director of the Witness Protection Program.

Deputy Commissioner Davies holds a Graduate Certificate in Police Management from Charles Sturt University and is qualified in the Police Executive Leadership Program from the Australian Institute of Police Management.

Deputy Commissioner Davies has been awarded the Australian Police Medal and the Order of Australia Medal.

**CHIEF POLICE OFFICER
AUDREY FAGAN APM**

Audrey Fagan was appointed to the role of ACT's Chief Police Officer on 4 July 2005.

Her appointment followed a successful policing career spanning more than 20 years at local, national and international levels, as well as experience working at senior levels of government.

Ms Fagan began her policing career with the AFP in Canberra in 1981, working initially in protective services and then in ACT community policing, where she gained wide operational experience in fields such as fraud and general criminal investigations.

She then went on to take up senior appointments in the AFP's national and international operations, including a posting to Christmas Island, international liaison, internal investigations and police recruit training.

In the mid 1990s she accepted an advisory position as a law enforcement liaison officer to the Federal Government. In this capacity she worked with three Ministers, advising on issues of policing and law enforcement including the development of the National Illicit Drug Strategy.

In December 1998, Ms Fagan returned to the AFP to take up a position as Executive Staff Officer in the Office of the Commissioner, where she undertook project management and advisory roles. She was later promoted to the senior executive position of AFP Director Commercial Support, and then to General Manager Protective Security, where she had responsibility for overseeing close personal protection to high office holders, the national witness security program, protective security intelligence services and special events planning. Key achievements in this role included CHOGM security planning and AFP protective security responses post-September 11.

In 2003, she was appointed to the position of Executive Director Protection, where she oversaw the integration of the Australian Protective Service into the AFP.

Ms Fagan has received numerous awards and commendations throughout her career, including the Australian Police Medal in 2004 and the Australian Institute of Police Management Scholarship Award in 2001.

She holds a Bachelor of Science from the Australian National University, a Graduate Certificate in Applied Management from the Australian Institute of Police Management, a Graduate Diploma in Executive Leadership from the Australian Institute of Police Management and is a graduate of the Australian Institute of Company Directors.

**DEPUTY CHIEF POLICE
OFFICER- INVESTIGATIONS
& SUPPORT-
SHANE CONNELLY**

Commander Connelly joined the ACT Policing Executive in January 2005, in the role of Deputy Chief Police Officer- Investigations and Support.

Commander Connelly commenced his policing career with the Australian Federal Police in 1984 and spent 15 years working in Canberra in areas including Traffic Branch, Woden Crime Branch, ACT Drug Investigations, Fraud Branch, the City Crime Branch and Internal Security and Audit. He also served as officer in charge of Cocos (Keeling) Islands for two years.

National appointments include Coordinator Witness Protection Program, National Coordinator Close Personal Protection, Acting Director Operations Protective Security, Director National Investigations and National Manager Economic and Special Operations.

From 1999 to 2001 he was the AFP Law Enforcement Liaison Officer to the Federal Government.

Commander Connelly has extensive experience in criminal investigations, particularly in the fields of narcotics and violent crime. He has served overseas with the Australian Defence Force in peace-keeping missions in Cambodia, Special Operations in Iraq (2004) and recently conducted a review of a matter in the Solomon Islands.

Commander Connelly holds a Bachelor of Arts in Administration, a Masters of Public Administration and a Graduate Certificate in Applied Management.



**DEPUTY CHIEF POLICE
OFFICER- RESPONSE-
STEVE LANCASTER**

Commander Lancaster was appointed in August 2004 to the role of Deputy Chief Police Officer- Response which is responsible for managing North and South Districts, Specialist Response and Security, and Traffic Operations.

Commander Lancaster began his policing career with the Australian Federal Police in 1982. He spent his first 15 years working in Canberra in the Recruit Training Branch, Traffic Branch, Patrol and various Crime Branches before moving to Melbourne and Sydney Professional Standards and Operations.

Before being appointed Deputy Chief Police Officer- Response, ACT Policing, Commander Lancaster's most recent appointment was Acting Director of Operations Sydney for five months.

Commander Lancaster brings strong experience from both a local and national policing perspective. He holds Graduate Certificates in Applied Management and Police Management, and a Graduate Diploma of Public Administration.

**DIRECTOR CORPORATE
SERVICES- PAUL WILLIAMS**

Paul Williams was appointed as the Director Corporate Services in May 2005, having previously acted in the role since December 2004.

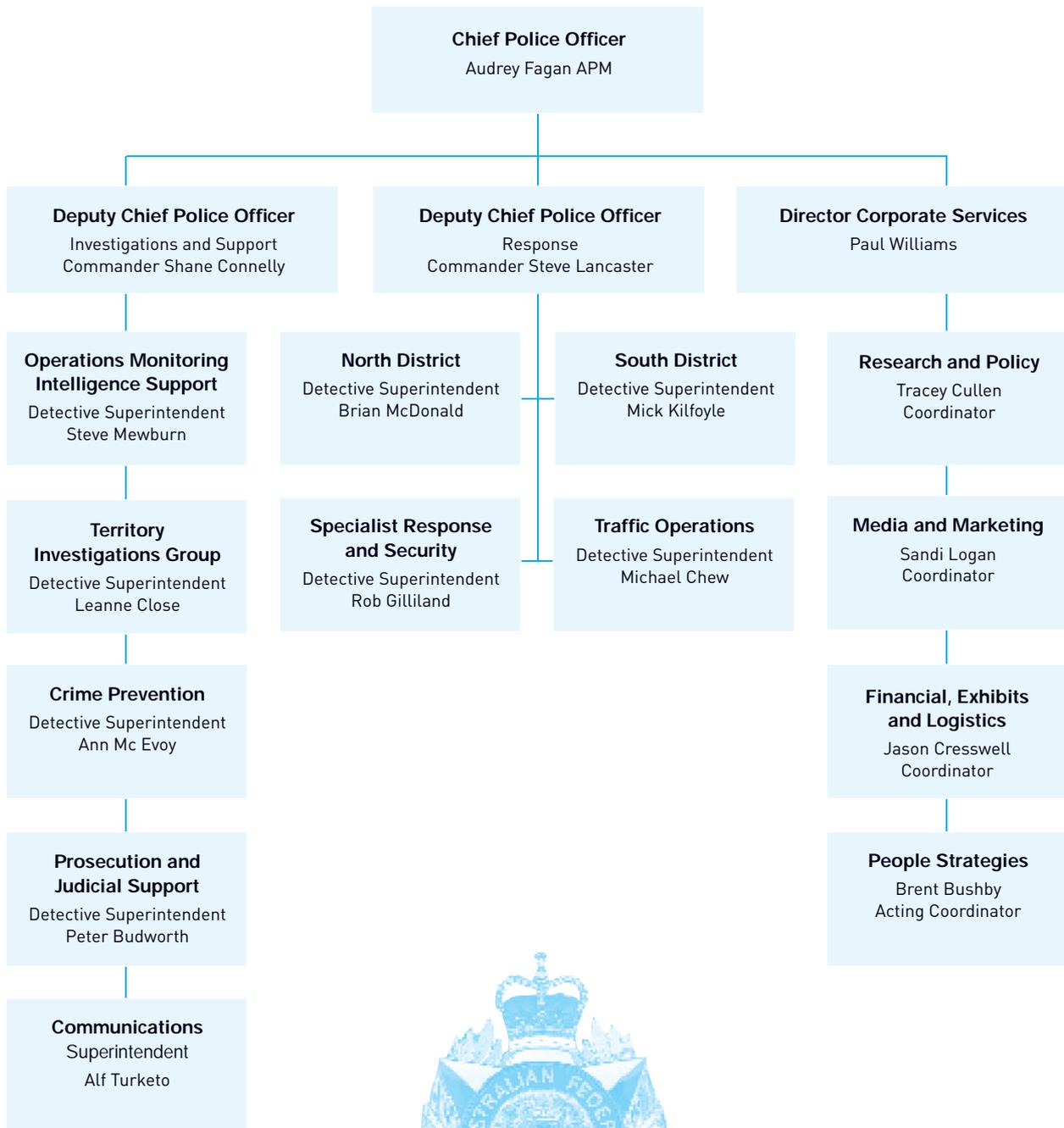
Mr Williams joined the Australian Federal Police in July 2002 after a 23 year military career as a commissioned officer in the Australian Army. During his military career, Mr Williams served in the Royal Australian Armoured Corps as an armoured fighting vehicle commander and led operational organisations at Troop and Squadron levels. Mr Williams served in offshore operational appointments in Malaysia and the former West Germany and was also seconded to the United Nations Truce Supervision Organisation in the Middle East for 18 months in 1997-1998 as an unarmed military observer in South Lebanon and Jerusalem. Mr Williams completed his military service as the Staff Officer Grade One Recruiting in Army Headquarters in Canberra. Mr Williams resigned from the Army in 2002 at the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

On his initial appointment to the Australian Federal Police Mr Williams was employed as the Coordinator People Strategies during which time he managed the delivery of human resources services to ACT Policing.

Mr Williams also deployed offshore for six months as a member of the first Australian contingent of the Regional Assistance Mission to the Solomon Islands in July 2003.

Mr Williams graduated from the Army Command and Staff College at Queenscliff in 1994 with a Graduate Diploma in Management Studies. Mr Williams also completed a Graduate Diploma in International Law in 2001 at Melbourne University and a Master of Business Administration in 2004 at the University of Southern Queensland.

ACT POLICING ORGANISATIONAL CHART





Chief Police Officer Audrey Fagan APM

MAJOR ISSUES, CHALLENGES AND ACHIEVEMENTS FOR THE REPORTING YEAR

It is with great pleasure that I introduce the ACT Policing Annual Report for the year 2004-2005.

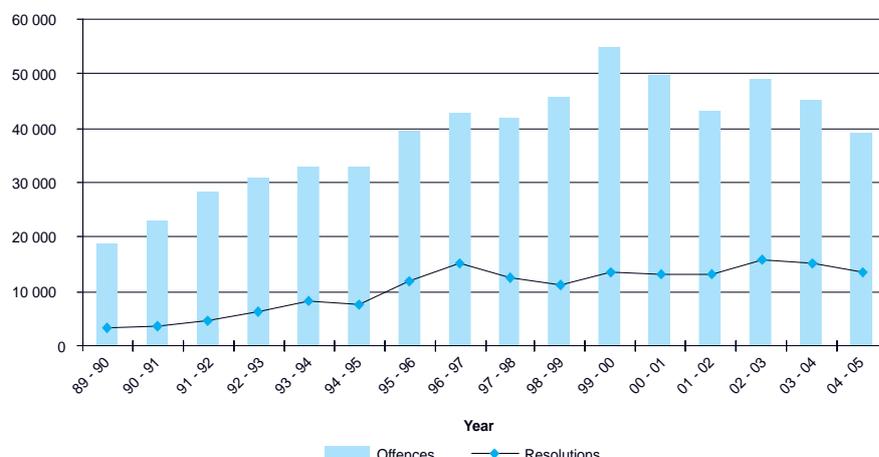
Over the past year the Executive has focussed on adding further depth to ACT Policing’s capacity to deliver timely and accurate reporting to all stakeholders as well as strengthening a sense of shared accountability across all levels of ACT Policing. In ACT Policing we accept that as a professional policing service, we are accountable for delivering against government requirements, for meeting clear and demanding performance indicators and for satisfying the needs of a diverse community. We have worked hard to instil a clear awareness of the strategic dimensions that influence, or are influenced by decision making at all levels in policing. I am very pleased to report that leaders and managers across the breadth of ACT Policing have worked together to stimulate an environment in which consultation and innovation is encouraged.

OVERVIEW OF AGENCY PERFORMANCE AND FINANCIAL RESULTS

ACT Policing has achieved strong operational results in the past year: overall crime in 2004-2005 was reduced by 13.2 per cent. Significantly, crime reduction results in the past year were achieved after a reduction in crime in 2003-2004 of 7.9 per cent. ACT Policing has contributed to a consistent reduction in the level of crime for the past two years.

Reductions in the total number of offences reported in 2004-2005 indicate that the strategies and measures that we have adopted have been effective. ACT Policing cannot take sole credit for these reductions and acknowledges the contributions that have been made by partner organisations within the community as well as by a variety of governmental and non-governmental organisations within the ACT. Targeted strategies such as *Operation Halite* have again proved to be among the most effective means of tackling crime head on and have actually reduced incidences

Figure 1.1: Offence and Resolution Levels 1989-1990 to 2004-2005



Source: ACT Policing Annual Reports 1989-1990 to 1990-1991, COPS as at 2 December 1998 and PROMIS as at 4 July 2005. Drug offences only included from 1999-2000.



of reported crime. ACT Policing has also reduced threats to public safety and disruptions to individual communities by targeting burnout offences under the auspices of *Operation Globin* and has actively contributed to successful community activities such as Summernats and the Ulysses Motorcycle Club convention in the ACT.

The people of Canberra should feel comforted by the fact that they do live in one of the safest and most secure cities in the world. There is, however, no room for complacency on the part of police or the community.

Despite our successes, we remain concerned about the number of aggravated robberies, assaults and unsolved murders in the ACT. While many of these crimes do not occur in large numbers in the ACT, their prevalence has increased over time. The increase in these offences reflects the reality that despite the best efforts of police, reported crime across the spectrum of offences will not inevitably gravitate towards a zero base.

The presence of some criminality will always feature in community life; a very small number of people within our community will from time to time abuse the enormous freedoms we enjoy within Canberra. As your police service, we are committed to continually refining and re-examining our capabilities and

processes to ensure that we maintain a capacity to anticipate and to deal with changes in crime trends and spikes in criminal behaviour. Our commitment to ongoing review in the past year has been represented by our active participation in the Joint Study into Policing, the staging of a number of internal consultative forums and the engagement of an external expert to comment on a number of ongoing homicide investigations. We will continue to pursue the most appropriate measures and the most judicious allocation of resources to address contemporary and emerging criminal issues within our community.

We are committed to working with the ACT Government and the community to enhance our level of service and to meet community expectations.

For example, in this context ACT Policing has continued to work collaboratively with the ACT Government and departments and relevant community and industry groups to formalise security and public order planning for the Australian Capital Territory. More detail of these endeavours is provided in the Specialist Response and Security section of this report

We remain very concerned about the road safety awareness and traffic law compliance within the ACT. Incidences

of fatal collisions and collisions involving injury have increased during the reporting period; ACT Policing performance targets in both areas were not achieved in 2004-2005. Police must be held accountable for its role in ensuring safety on the roads; however road safety is a whole-of-community responsibility. Everyone must accept greater accountability for reducing the incidences of unnecessary death, injury and damage on our roads. Inattention, speed, alcohol and driver fatigue have been identified as major contributing factors in many recent collisions. ACT Policing has already initiated media campaigns to increase general community awareness of the dangers on our roads and the terrible implications of a failure to observe road safety.

As my predecessor noted in his overview to the 2003-2004 Report, the number of unsolved murders in the ACT has been the subject of some concern. It is pleasing to report that investigations into the death of a Canberra woman led to her killer being found guilty of murder during the year. The Territory Investigations Group also engaged a British expert to review a number of unsolved murders that remain open in the ACT. This review resulted in the discovery of some potentially significant leads in relation to a number of cases. More detail is provided in the body of the report.



OUTLOOK FOR THE COMING YEAR

Over the coming year ACT Policing will focus its main effort on the nominated strategic capability priority of *Response* by concentrating resources against each of the critical elements that underpin the priority. A necessary component of that effort will be applied to future workforce planning and enhancing core training outcomes as well as further leadership and specialist skills training. From an operational perspective, ACT Policing will continue to pursue targeted strategies that will direct concentrated effort at volume crime categories where they will have the greatest effect. ACT Policing will also continue to pursue investigations into outstanding homicides. Equally important, ACT Policing will orientate Traffic Operations and General Duties resources towards increasing the sense of public safety on the roads and in the ACT's public places.

ACT Policing will continue work with Government to progress recommendations arising from the Joint Study into Policing in the ACT.

Finally, I would like to acknowledge the contributions of my predecessor, John Davies, during his tenure as Chief Police Officer for the Australian Capital Territory; John retired on 1 July 2005. John was justifiably proud of the men and women in your police service; the passion and diligence that they have applied so consistently is due in no small way to John's own passion to serve his community. ACT Policing joins me in wishing John a long and fulfilling retirement.

ACT Policing finished the 2004-2005 financial year in a good position. Total revenue received by the AFP in the provision of Policing Services to the ACT amounted to \$91.327M. On an unadjusted basis this result represents an increase of \$4.111M, or 4.7 per cent from last financial year. On an adjusted basis, after taking into account 'one off' funding associated with the Handgun Buyback and this year's retained surplus, the result represents a real increase of \$4.826M or 5.6 per cent over last financial year. This additional revenue was predominately related to provision of additional funding by the ACT Government indexation factors and a further 17 policing positions.

Total expenditure amounted to \$91.373M, which is up \$4.869M or 5.6 per cent compared to last financial year. This rise was primarily due to increased staffing and additional salary related costs associated with the 2003-2006 AFP Certified Agreement.

The consolidated operating result was an insignificant deficit position of \$0.047M or variation against total revenue of 0.05 per cent. In dollar terms this represents the closest ACT Policing has come to a neutral operating result since the introduction of accrual accounting by the AFP in 1999.

ACT Policing's sworn officers, staff members and volunteers uphold the AFP values and many were recognised for their diligent service. In particular, Detective Sergeant Bob Peters and Detective Superintendent Leanne Close were awarded the Australian Police Medal in recognition of their distinguished service to Policing. Detective Sergeant Therese Barnicoat was awarded the ACT Policing Community Protection Medal for her distinguished service to the ACT Community. Details of all recipients are outlined in Part C of this report.



PART B

AGENCY PERFORMANCE



Table 2.1: Crime and Safety Management Key Performance Indicators 2004-2005

Measures	Annual Target	Result 2004-2005	% variation from target	Target achieved?
Level of Crime				
1. Number of offences against the person reported or becoming known per 100,000 population.	<i>Less than 900</i>	743.1	-17.4%	Y
2. Number of offences against property reported or becoming known per 100,000 population.	<i>Less than 10182</i>	8603.4	-15.5%	Y
3. Percentage of offences against the person cleared.	<i>Exceed 55%</i>	71.3%	29.7%	Y
4. Percentage of offences against property cleared.	<i>Exceed 10%</i>	13.6%	36.4%	Y
5. Number of ambulance attendances at heroin related overdoses reported by the ACT Ambulance Service (drug supply indicator).	<i>Less than 204</i>	106	-48.0%	Y
Fear of Crime				
6. Percentage of persons who are concerned about being the victim of physical assault – excluding sexual assault.	<i>Less than National Average (56.7%)</i>	49.1%	-13.4%	Y
7. Percentage of persons who are concerned about being the victim of sexual assault.	<i>Less than National Average (43.1%)</i>	37.6%	-12.9%	Y
8. Percentage of persons who are concerned about being the victim of housebreaking.	<i>Less than National Average (72.0%)</i>	76.2%	5.9%	N
9. Percentage of persons who are concerned about being the victim of motor vehicle theft.	<i>Less than National Average (66.0%)</i>	65.6%	-0.7%	Y
10. Percentage of persons who feel safe at home alone during the day.	<i>Exceed National Average (91.6%)</i>	91.9%	0.3%	Y
11. Percentage of persons who feel safe at home alone after dark.	<i>Exceed National Average (80.8%)</i>	82.3%	1.9%	Y
Public Confidence in Police				
17. Percentage of persons satisfied or very satisfied with police services.	<i>Exceed National Average (68.9%)</i>	63.7%	-7.5%	N
18. Percentage of persons who agree or strongly agree that police perform their job professionally.	<i>Exceed National Average (76.8%)</i>	79.0%	3.0%	Y
19. Percentage of persons who agree or strongly agree that police treat people fairly and equally.	<i>Exceed National Average (63.2%)</i>	65.7%	3.9%	Y
20. Number of substantiated complaint issues against police.	<i>25 or less</i>	4	-84.0%	Y
21. Number of substantiated complaint issues relating to persons injured in custody.	<i>0</i>	0	-	Y

Source: ACT Policing Purchase Agreement Quarter Four Report 2004-2005

CRIME AND SAFETY MANAGEMENT

The formal requirement of ACT Policing is to create a safer and more secure ACT through the provision of quality police services. As described earlier, this is achieved in partnership with the ACT community through the delivery of four outputs. The first of these is Crime and Safety Management, which aims to provide a safer and more secure ACT so that members of the community can go about their daily lives without undue fear of crime.

This is achieved by:

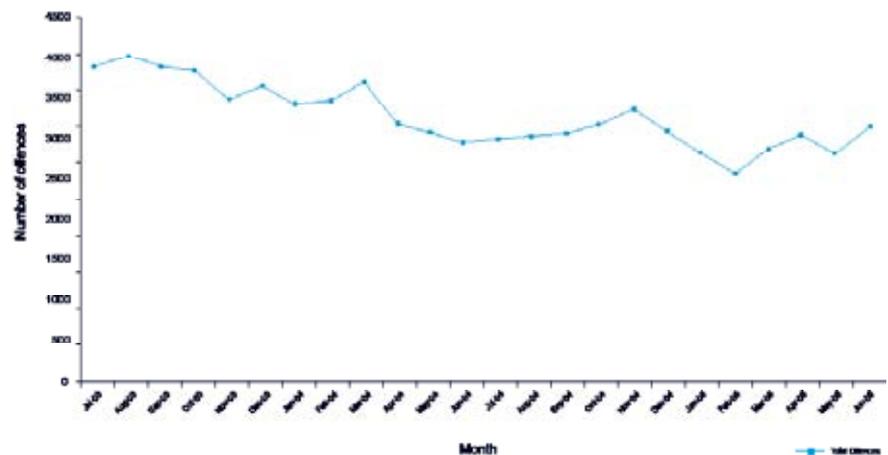
- providing efficient and effective police response to calls for assistance received from members of the community;
- conducting investigations to detect offenders and bring them to justice;
- maintaining a proactive presence in the community, driven by the analysis of police intelligence data; and
- supporting the ACT Property Crime Reduction Strategy 2004-2007 and undertaking those actions ascribed to ACT Policing.

The key performance indicators associated with this output are the level of crime, fear of crime, police responsiveness and public confidence in police.

Results for police responsiveness are set out in the Police Communications section. Although the actual response is delivered by patrol staff, Police Communications is responsible for coordinating and recording this type of activity.

Table 2.1 sets out the performance measures, targets and results relevant to the Crime and Safety Management output.

Figure 2.1: Offences reported in the ACT between 01 July 2003 and 30 June 2005



Source: PROMIS as at 4 July 2005

The responsibility for delivery of services within the Crime and Safety Management sphere is based in North and South District patrols, the Territory Investigations Group and the Specialist Response and Security Group, all of which are supported by the Police Communications Group and Operations Monitoring and Intelligence Support Group.

CRIME IN THE ACT - OVERVIEW

ACT Policing is pleased to report a 13.2 per cent reduction in total offence levels in the Territory between 2003-2004 and 2004-2005. There were 45 250 offences recorded in the ACT in 2003-2004 reducing to 39 288 this financial year.

While this aggregate was a satisfactory outcome at the year's end there was, as in previous years, a strong resurgence of offences in the first half of the year which saw weekly and monthly offence levels reach significant proportions.

CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON

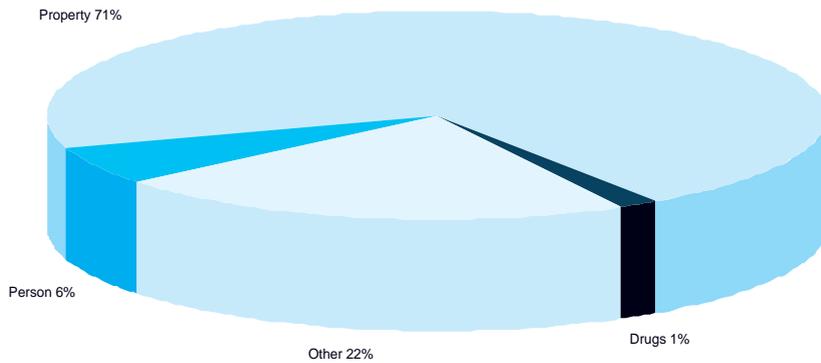
During the reporting period, ACT Policing recorded a decrease in crimes against the person. Crimes against the person include crimes such as murder and manslaughter, assault and sexually based crimes. The financial year target for this performance measure was 900 or less offences against the person per 100 000 population, while the rate of offences reported or becoming known for the financial year was 743.1. This relates to a reduction in the number of offences against the person from 2782 in 2003-2004 to 2399 for 2004-2005.

HOMICIDE AND RELATED OFFENCES

ACT Policing remains concerned about the number of homicide offences in the ACT. Two homicides were reported during 2004-2005 and both offences remain under investigation.

Three homicide offences remain unsolved from the 2000-01 financial

Figure 2.2: Offences by type 2004-2005



Source: PROMIS as at 4 July 2005

SEXUAL ASSAULT OFFENCES

Sexual assault offences decreased by 41.8 per cent during 2004-2005. Police continue to encourage victims of sexual assault to come forward in the knowledge that officers are ready to help and will examine all matters regardless of when the offences occurred.

During the reporting period there was a 34.6 per cent decrease in the number of offences relating to sexual intercourse involving persons under the age of 16. Whereas 104 such offences were reported in 2003-2004, only 68 such matters were reported in 2004-2005.

year. It is the policy of the AFP that outstanding homicides will not be closed. ACT Policing continues to seek any assistance from the community; while all information will be treated in confidence information received will always be assessed and may be acted on by investigators if appropriate.

Total homicide offences, which include offence categories such as murder, attempted murder, manslaughter, driving causing death and homicide (unspecified), based on the latest data decreased from 10 offences in the previous period to eight in 2004-2005.

In response to the number of unsolved murders, ACT Policing engaged an expert to review a number of cold cases during 2004-2005 with a view to re-examining key evidence and leads.

HISTORIC HOMICIDE REVIEW BY PROFESSOR BARCLAY - 2005

In March 2005 the ACT Policing Executive Committee agreed to fund an historical homicide review project to address several outstanding homicides in the ACT. Professor David Barclay, University of Hull and, previous Head of Physical Evidence, UK National Crime and Operations Faculty, accepted an invitation to attend the ACT and review a number of past homicide cases.

Professor Barclay had worked in Australia in late 2004, assisting the Western Australia Police in the review of a long-running serial homicide investigation. At that time, he was invited to the ACT and provided a series of lectures to AFP staff in relation to forensic investigations. His speciality is in identifying forensic 'opportunities' within crime scenes.

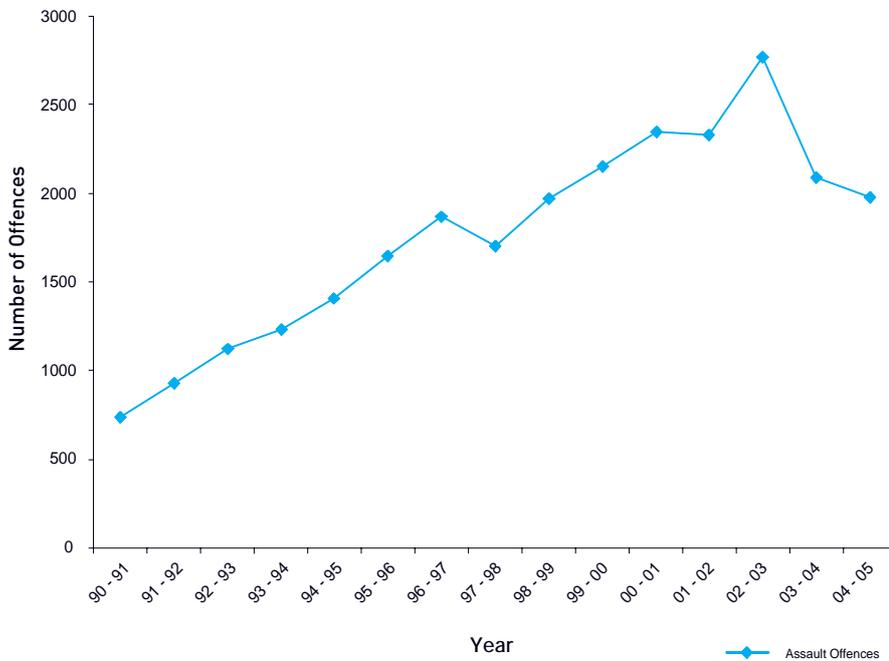
Following these presentations, it was suggested that ACT Policing consider adopting a similar approach to WA Police to conduct review a number of historical homicides in the ACT.

Professor Barclay worked with members of the Territory Investigations Group between 2 May and 2 June 2005 to review several past homicides. During his visit, Professor Barclay attended the Francis Campbell homicide.

The cases reviewed by Professor Barclay included: Operation Corium – investigation into the disappearance and suspected murder of Megan Mulquiney in 1984; Operation Kobold – murder of Allen Redston, a six year old boy, in 1966; Operation Dunedin – murder of Janelle Patton in March 2002 on Norfolk Island; and Operation Manse – murder of Susan Winburn in January 2004.

Professor Barclay has provided extensive reports to police on each case, and has identified forensic opportunities that can now be explored more fully by exploiting emerging forensic technologies.

Figure 2.3: Number of non-sexual assault offences- 01 July 1990 to 30 June 2005



Source: ACT Policing Annual Reports 1990-1991, COPS as at 2 December 1998 and PROMIS as at 4 July 2005

Table 2.2: Offences Against the Person

Measures	2003-2004	2004-2005
Total offences	2 782	2 399
Offences cleared	1 963	1 711
Resolution Rate %	70.6%	71.3%
Apprehension Rate %	40.4%	39.7%

Source: PROMIS as at 4 July 2005

ASSAULT OFFENCES (NON SEXUAL)

There was a reduction in the number of assault offences reported to police in 2004-2005. This is a pleasing result for police and is in part attributable to a focus on engaging in high-profile police operations such as *City Safe* to patrol entertainment areas to discourage anti-social behaviour. The City Beats Team has developed a close working relationship with licensees and private security companies working in the Civic

area. Closer working relationships have enhanced the team’s ability to regularly de-escalate potentially dangerous situations.

The City Beats model has been employed in other public areas such as Manuka and Mawson. An increased emphasis of foot patrols, coupled with other proactive policing activities, has also achieved satisfying results in Belconnen.

RESOLUTION OF OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON

Offences against the person are generally more likely to be resolved than property related offences because of the increased likelihood of offences being witnessed by third parties. Victims are often also able to identify offenders; in many instances offenders who are known to their victims commit offences involving violence. This contrasts dramatically with property related crimes such as burglary, where the majority of offences occur away from public view and offenders go to significant lengths to avoid detection. There are often no witnesses to property offences and investigators are reliant on forensic or other evidence to identify perpetrators.

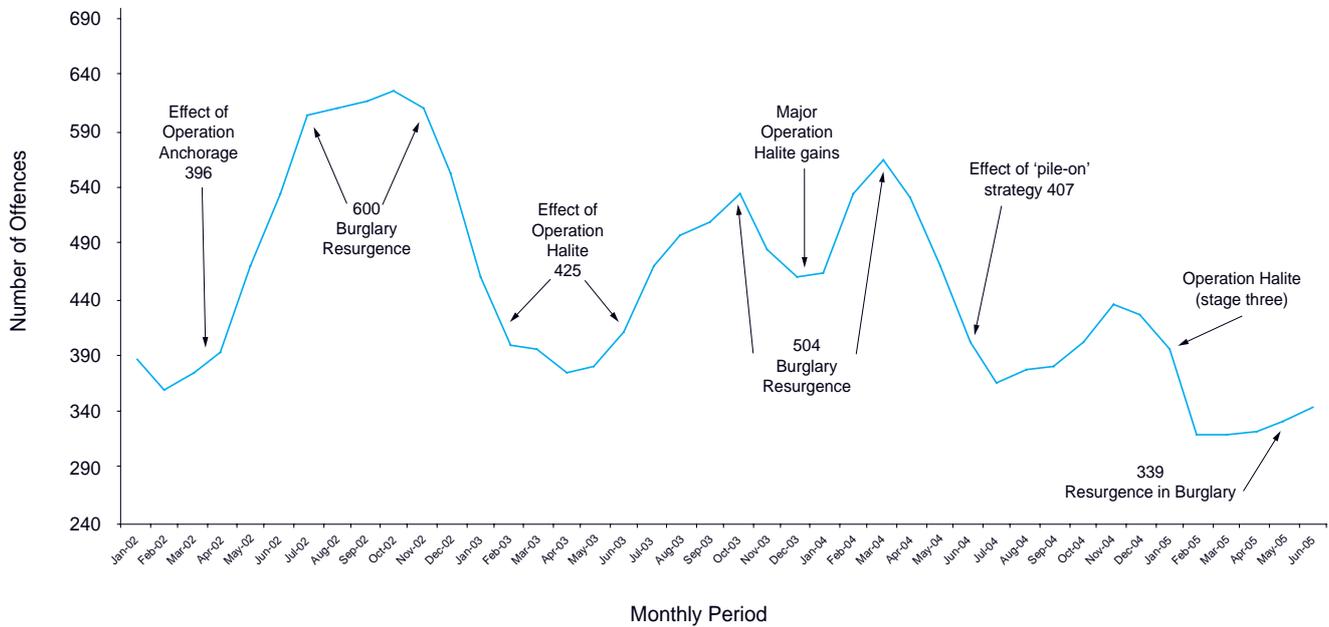
Resolution rates for offences against the person increased to 71.3 per cent during the reporting period from 70.6 per cent in the previous year. The apprehension rate however decreased from 40.4 per cent in 2003-2004 to 39.7 per cent during 2004-2005. Resolution rates do not necessarily correspond with apprehension rates, as resolutions may relate to offences committed during an earlier period.

In overall terms results relating to offences against the person are encouraging in that there has been a decrease in reported offences and an increase in resolution rates.

CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY

The property offence category has several dimensions, including burglary, motor vehicle theft, robbery and property damage. The target for the reporting period was to contain offence levels below 10 182 occurrences per 100 000 people in the ACT. This target reflected the average result for the three

Figure 2.4: Burglary offences reported (three-term-moving average) - 01 January 2002 to 30 June 2005



Source: PROMIS as at 4 July 2005

Table 2.3: Offences Against Property

Measures	2003-2004	2004-2005
Total offences	32 955	27 776
Offences cleared	5 151	3 788
Resolution Rate %	15.6%	13.6%
Apprehension Rate %	13.8%	10.1%

Source: PROMIS as at 4 July 2005

previous financial years. ACT Policing was successful in achieving the target result with 8603.4 offences per 100 000 people.

Resolution rates for offences against property decreased to 13.6 per cent during the reporting period. The apprehension rate also decreased from 13.8% to 10.1%.

BURGLARY

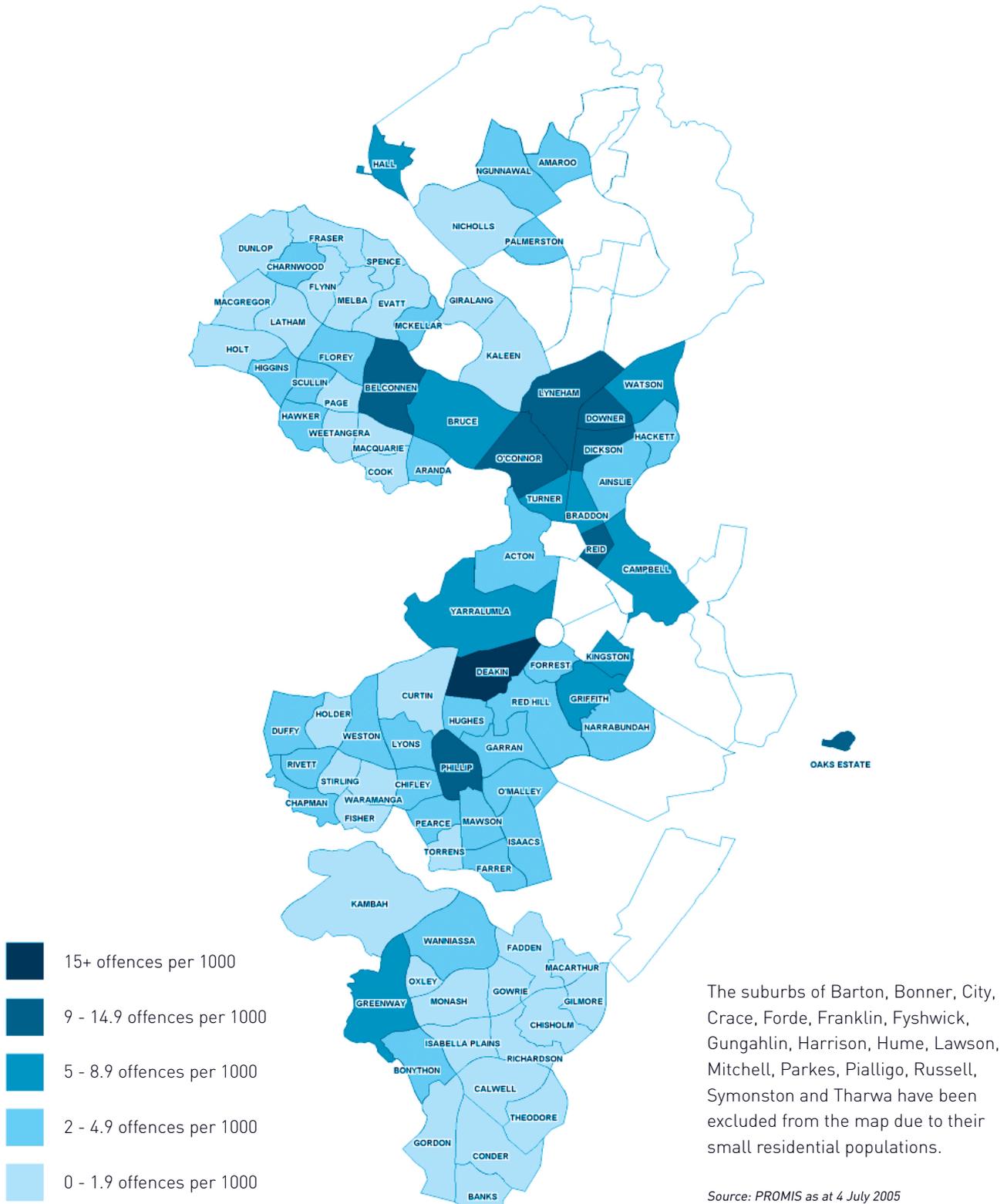
During the reporting period there was a decrease in the total number of burglary offences reported in the ACT. There were 5814 burglary offences reported in 2003-2004. A total of 4406 offences were reported during the reporting period, reflecting a decrease of 24.2 per cent on the previous year. The continuation of *Operation Halite*, along with other targeted operations has contributed significantly to the decrease.

The monthly pattern of burglary offences throughout the year reflects that of the overall offence profile. Burglary does differ from other offences in that it is substantially residential in character and most often occurs in suburban areas.

Figure 2.5 maps the incidence of burglary per 1000 people for the first quarter of the financial year while **Figure 2.6** shows the same data series for the final quarter.

FIRST QUARTER FOR FINANCIAL YEAR 2004—2005

Figure 2.5: Burglary offences per 1,000 population, selected Canberra suburbs, 1 July 2004 to 30 September 2004

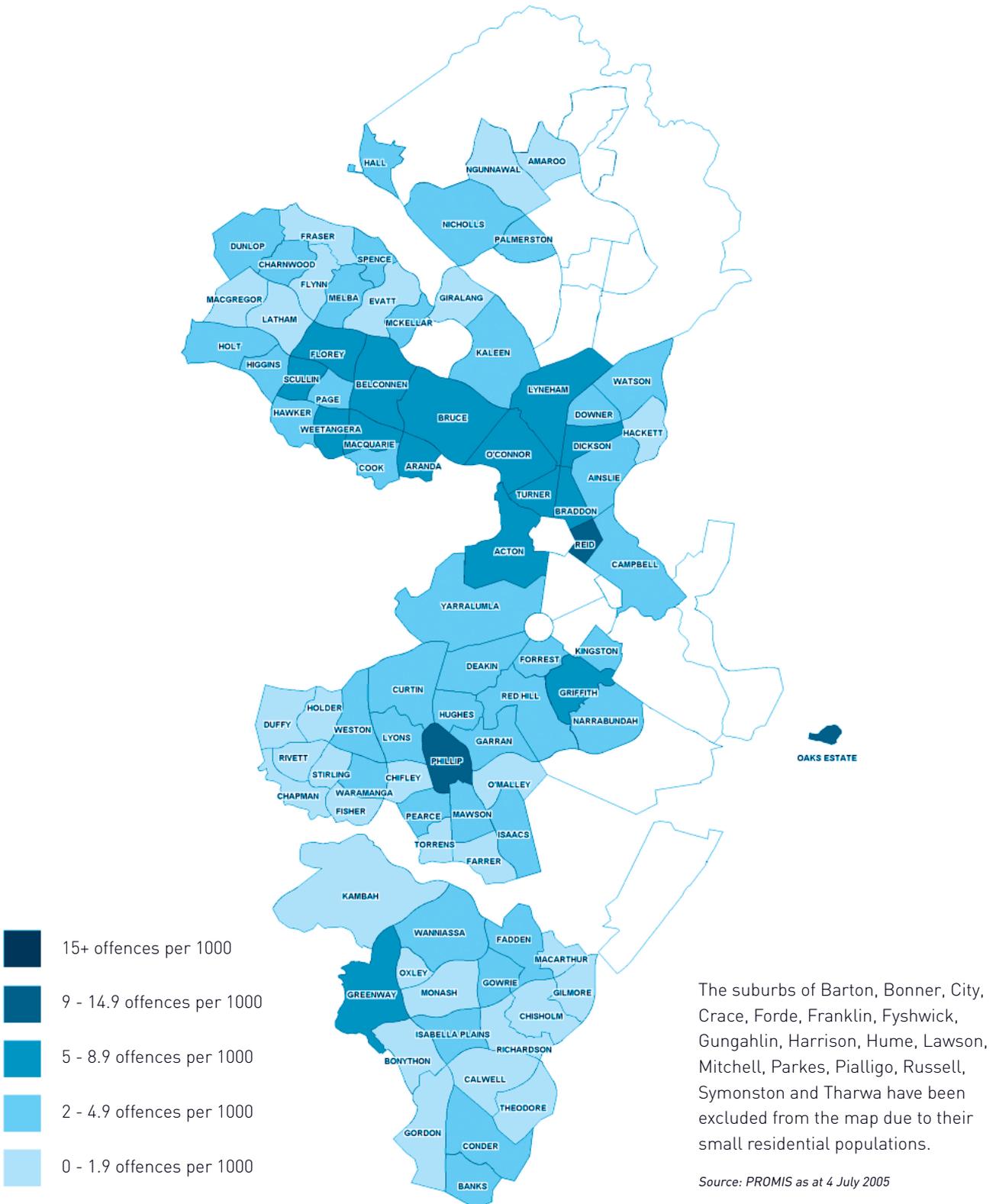


The suburbs of Barton, Bonner, City, Crace, Forde, Franklin, Fyshwick, Gungahlin, Harrison, Hume, Lawson, Mitchell, Parkes, Pialligo, Russell, Symonston and Tharwa have been excluded from the map due to their small residential populations.

Source: PROMIS as at 4 July 2005

FINAL QUARTER FOR FINANCIAL YEAR 2004—2005

Figure 2.6: Burglary offences per 1,000 population, selected Canberra suburbs, 1 April 2005 to 30 June 2005



The suburbs of Barton, Bonner, City, Crace, Forde, Franklin, Fyshwick, Gungahlin, Harrison, Hume, Lawson, Mitchell, Parkes, Pialligo, Russell, Symonston and Tharwa have been excluded from the map due to their small residential populations.

Source: PROMIS as at 4 July 2005



MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT

Motor Vehicle theft decreased during the reporting period by 21.9 per cent, down from 2300 offences in 2003-2004 to 1797 offences in 2004-2005. The improved result is largely due to enhancements in ACT Policing's coordinated approach to target repeat offenders and motor vehicle theft 'hot spots' via intelligence-led policing. ACT Policing's *Operation Halite* pro-actively targets people who regularly commit property and related drug supply offences. *Operation Halite* has made significant, long-term contributions to the achievement of reduced motor vehicle theft rates in the ACT.

Operation Halite's juvenile recidivist motor vehicle theft offender strategy has proved to be particularly successful. The strategy focuses on identifying the ACT's principal juvenile recidivist motor vehicle theft offenders and allocates each recidivist offender to a specific member within *Operation Halite* to monitor offender activities. Monitoring responsibilities extend to cooperation with other agencies to follow up on offenders after court to ensure that offenders are actively discouraged from re-offending.

Motor vehicle theft investigations are not limited to monitoring and targeting specific offenders; investigations have also focussed on addressing more

general areas of community concern in terms of proactively targeting emerging volume crime trends. Emerging crime trends are identified from a variety of sources, including Operations Committee referrals and intelligence holdings. Examples of multi-agency targeted operations coordinated by *Operation Halite* have included specific areas in Griffith in November 2004, Northbourne Avenue flats in February 2005, and Red Hill in May 2005. These multi-agency operations involved many aspects, including execution of search warrants, crime prevention initiatives, traffic stops, and intelligence gathering activity. A number of agencies were involved in the various operations, including Housing ACT, Urban Services' Ranger Services, ACT Corrective Services, and the AFP Protective Service.

ROBBERY

During 2004-2005 there was a decrease in total robbery offences reported. Total offences decreased by 11.3 per cent, from 265 in 2003-2004 down to 235 in 2004-2005. Both armed and unarmed robbery decreased. Armed robbery was down 8.3 per cent and other robbery fell by 13.8 per cent.

In the early stages of 2004-2005 there was an increase in the incidence of armed and aggravated robberies

in Canberra. In November 2004, ACT Policing assigned a Territory Investigations team, *Operation Gadoid*, to target these offences. The success of *Operation Gadoid* is demonstrated by the decrease in armed and aggravated robberies over this period.

The ABS "Australian Standard Offence Classification" defines robbery as :

"The unlawful taking of property, with intent to permanently deprive the owner of the property, from the immediate possession, control, custody or care of a person, accompanied by the use, and/or threatened use of immediate force or violence."

It is the use or threatened use of force or violence that sets it apart from merely theft.

FRAUD AND RELATED OFFENCES

Reported fraud and related offences fell during the reporting period with the number of offences reducing 25.8%, from 1129 offences in 2003-2004 to 838 offences in 2004-2005. Fraud offences have decreased from 1078 in 2003-2004 to 812 this financial year, a drop of 24.7 per cent. There was an increase of 11.8 per cent in counterfeiting offences this



reporting period from 17 in 2003-2004 to 19 in 2004-2005. There was a 79.4 per cent decrease in misappropriation offences. Misappropriation offences involve activities such as theft of mail or theft of Commonwealth property.

PROPERTY DAMAGE

Traditionally, the majority of property damage in the ACT has occurred in the context of other offences, particularly burglary. The 2004-2005 reporting period has seen a continued downward trend in this type of property damage with an overall reduction of 7.3 per cent in recorded property damage offences.

ACT Policing has been encouraged by the reduction in total arson offences recorded in the Territory. Arson offences fell by 37.3 per cent from 306 in the previous year to 192 in 2004-2005. The majority of reported arson offences involved motor vehicles, often previously reported stolen. The remainder of arson reports include property damage (such as letter boxes and garbage bins), structural damage (such as houses, shops and sheds), grass, bush and other fires including vessels and miscellaneous items.

Of concern to ACT Policing for the reporting period is the dramatic increase in damage connected with burglaries at shops with an increase of 169.2 per cent. There were 13 offences

of damage at shop burglaries in the previous reporting period compared to 35 for the 2004-2005 reporting period.

During the reporting period there has been a 22 per cent reduction in damage occurring at home burglaries.

ENVIRONMENTAL OFFENCES

During the 2004-2005 reporting period environmental offences in the ACT have decreased by 60.7 per cent, from 28 in 2003-2004 to 11 offences reported in 2004-2005.

These offences generally include actions resulting in the pollution of air, land or water along with a range of regulatory offences. These include noise offences and breaches of regulations designed to protect the natural environment such as unauthorised possession of native animals, discarding litter and breaching total fire bans.

Table 2.4: Environmental Offences

Offence Type	2003-2004	2004-2005
Pollution	11	5
Other environmental	17	6
Total environmental	28	11

ILLICIT DRUG OFFENCES

The total number of drug offences reported or becoming known in the Territory provides some indication of the prevalence of illicit drug activity. Increases in drug offences can, however, be more indicative of changes in police enforcement activities in this area rather than real changes in the prevalence of illegal activity. ACT Policing monitors the number of reported ambulance attendances at drug overdose incidents involving heroin. Analysis of trends in this area has revealed that heroin-related overdoses will generally rise with increases in the supply and purity of heroin in the Territory and provides an indicator of the success of police activities in disrupting heroin supply.

ACT Policing’s target during the reporting period was “less than 204” ambulance attendances at heroin related overdoses reported to the ACT Ambulance Service. There was a 58 per cent decrease in the number of reported overdoses from the previous reporting period with only 106 incidents being recorded.

During the reporting period, there was a decrease of 51 per cent in the number of heroin seizures from the previous year with a significant drop from 268.02 grams to only 83.78 grams of heroin being seized (68.7 per cent decrease).



Overall, ACT saw a decrease in the number of drug offences reported or becoming known to police. The number of seizures of MDMA (ecstasy) and amphetamines has remained fairly stable since the last reporting period, although of concern to police is the significant increase of 57.5 per cent in the quantity of MDMA seized.

The Drugs of Dependence Act 1989 has been amended to reduce the number of cannabis plants which can be dealt with by way of a Simple Cannabis Offence Notice (SCON) from five to two. The amendment also excludes all hydroponically or artificially cultivated cannabis plants from the SCON scheme.

The decision was made to exclude hydroponically grown cannabis plants from the SCON scheme as the trend towards hydroponic methods of cannabis cultivation indicates that the quantities of cannabis now able to be produced, and potentially the potency of that cannabis, no longer accords with the original intentions of the scheme.

Table 2.5: Drug Offences

	2003-2004	2004-2005	% Change
Possession or use of drugs	395	393	-1%
Deal and traffic in drugs	100	107	7%
Manufacture and grow drugs	122	63	-48%
Other drug offences	29	5	-83%
Total offences	646	568	-12%

Source: PROMIS as at 4 July 2005

Table 2.6: Number of drug seizures by drug type ^{1,3}

	2003-2004	2004-2005	%change
Amphetamine	164	182	11%
Cannabis	659	562	-15%
Cocaine	9	9	0%
Heroin	96	47	-51%
LSD	0	2	-
MDMA	49	46	-6%
Non-drug	122	82	-33%
Not for analysis	6	4	-33%
Other	75	97	29%
Steroids	14	26	86%
Total seizures	1194	1057	-11%

Source: ACT Policing Drug Registry, 14 July 2005



Table 2.7: Weight of drug seizures by drug type ^{1, 2, 3}

	2003-2004	2004-2005	%change
Amphetamine	585.32g	229.86g	-61%
Cannabis	842868.40g	559286.93g	-34%
Cocaine	4.55g	589.01g	12845%
Heroin	268.02g	83.78g	-69%
LSD	0.00g	n/a	-
MDMA	78.28g	123.30g	58%
Non-drug	577.21g	1115.38g	93%
Not for analysis	497.50g	994.26g	100%
Other	362.87g	10974.64g	2924%
Steroids	393.52g	117.59g	-70%

Source: ACT Policing Drug Registry, 14 July 2005

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.

Table 2.8: Drug offence – Resolutions

Measure	2003-2004	2004-2005
Total offences	646	568
Offences cleared	585	553
Resolution Rate %	90.6%	97.4%
Apprehension Rate %	88.9%	94.9%

Source: PROMIS as at 4 July 2005

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 *Road Transport (General) Act 1999* and the *Liquor Act 1975*.

The number of offences in this category decreased from 3613 in 2003-2004, to 3128 in 2004-2005, a fall of 13.4 per cent. The resolution rates for this category increased from 81.1 per cent to 91.0 per cent. The apprehension rate for this category also increased from 76.7 per cent to 86.5 per cent.

Table 2.9: Offences against good order

Measure	2003-2004	2004-2005
Total offences	3 613	3 128
Offences cleared	2 930	2 845
Resolution Rate %	81.1%	91.0%
Apprehension Rate %	76.7%	86.5%

Source: PROMIS as at 4 July 2005

Table 2.10: Fear of Crime

Measure	2003-2004 ACT	2003-2004 Australian average	2004-2005 ACT	2004-2005 Australian average
% of people very concerned or somewhat concerned about being the victim of physical assault	43.3	54.1	49.1	56.7
% of people very concerned or somewhat concerned about being the victim of sexual assault	32.6	39.8	37.6	43.1
% of people very concerned or somewhat concerned about being the victim of house-breaking	78.2	72.6	76.2	72.0
% of people very concerned or somewhat concerned about being the victim of motor vehicle theft	68.6	67.6	65.6	66.0

Source: ACNielsen, *National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing, July 2004 and July 2005*
The sum of the individual entries may not equal the total due to rounding.

COMMUNITY PERCEPTIONS OF THREAT FROM CRIME AT THE WHOLE OF ACT LEVEL

ACT Policing monitors community perceptions of the threat from crime which may be equated to 'fear' of crime. This fear can be just as debilitating as the actuality of crime which is a more traditional measure of threat levels in the community. ACT Policing holds the view that fear of crime must be balanced with the actuality of crime. Members of the community should not be fearful where the risk of becoming a victim is low but equally be sufficiently concerned to take precautionary measures where the potential threat from crime is higher. Maintenance of this balance is critical to a healthy community where people are properly informed and therefore inclined to take appropriate precautionary measures to reduce the likelihood of victimisation.

In this regards ACT Policing surveys 2 500 households in the Territory each year using AC Nielson as the service provider. This survey provides police with insights into the concerns of the community in relation to crime, levels of confidence in police response and management of identified needs. As the survey relates to only a sample of the community, albeit a large one, interpreting minor changes in perception is not practical due to the limitations imposed by sampling error.



COMMUNITY PERCEPTIONS OF THREAT FROM CRIME AT THE NEIGHBOURHOOD LEVEL

Perceptions in the ACT of crime threats at the local or neighbourhood level are reassuring because levels of concern about particular issues are significantly lower than the national average and generally lower than at the whole of territory level. The exception to this is housebreaking, which is higher than the national average.

Highlights for the ACT at this level are comparatively low levels of concern relating to gangs and drunken or disorderly behaviour.

These overall results indicate that Canberrans feel considerably safer and more secure at the local level and less fearful in and around their home and neighbourhoods than the Australian average.

The results for housebreaking do however indicate levels of concern within the ACT and this will continue to be an offence category which will be actively and persistently targeted by police. During 2005-2006, ACT Policing will work in partnership with other government and non-government agencies to tackle property crime under the banner of the whole of government 'Property Crime Reduction Strategy'.

COMMUNITY PERCEPTIONS OF POLICE

Front line police performing duties such as patrols, traffic investigations and specialist response play an integral role in shaping community perceptions about the professionalism of ACT Policing. ACT Policing aims to achieve levels of community satisfaction with police which are better than the national average. See **table 2.12**

Overall the results for 2004-2005 were consistent with the national average, with strong positive responses in relation to police professionalism, fair treatment and feelings of public safety while at home during the day and after dark. These results are encouraging and ACT Policing intends to build on these over the next 12 months with an increased emphasis on community satisfaction.

The Police Assistance Centre trial conducted during the reporting period has reduced waiting times and telephone call drop-out rates for members of the community seeking to contact police.

Effective and professional interaction with the community is an essential element of modern policing. The AFP adheres to a rigorous complaints system with all members bound to comply

with the highest standards of ethical and honest conduct in line with the *Complaints (Australian Federal Police) Act 1982*. There is a legal obligation on all members of the AFP, both sworn and unsworn and regardless of grade or position, to formally report any complaint made by any member of the community, whether they are received verbally or in writing, to the AFP Professional Standards Group. All complaints are thoroughly investigated with internal investigative procedures subject to review, if required, by the Ombudsman. During the 2004-2005 year ACT Policing aimed to have no more than 25 substantiated complaints. This target was achieved with only four substantiated complaint issues recorded.

Table 2.11: Neighbourhood perceptions of crime

Measure	2003-2004 ACT	2003-2004 Australian average	2004-2005 ACT	2004-2005 Australian average
% of people who feel that motor vehicle theft is a major problem or somewhat of a problem in the neighbourhood	64.0	65.9	53.5	55.0
% of people who feel that housebreaking is a major problem or somewhat of a problem in the neighbourhood	76.2	74.0	71.4	65.2
% of people who feel that graffiti or other vandalism is a major problem or somewhat of a problem in the neighbourhood	55.1	58.5	50.8	50.4
% of people who feel that louts or gangs are a major problem or somewhat of a problem in the neighbourhood	34.9	47.8	30.8	39.8
% of people who feel that drunken or disorderly behaviour is a major problem or somewhat of a problem in the neighbourhood	33.9	51.1	30.1	41.6
% of people who feel that speeding cars, dangerous and noisy driving is a major problem or somewhat of a problem in the neighbourhood	73.0	75.4	72.5	74.6
% of people who feel that illegal drugs are a major problem or somewhat of a problem in the State/Territory	86.0	92.3	86.2	91.6
% of people who feel that family violence is a major problem or somewhat of a problem in the State/Territory	67.0	81.4	66.2	81.9

Source: ACNielsen, *National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing, July 2004 and July 2005*
The sum of the individual entries may not equal the total due to rounding.

Table 2.12: Community satisfaction with Police

Measure	2003-2004 ACT	2003-2004 Australian average	2004-2005 ACT	2004-2005 Australian average
General satisfaction with services (% of people who are satisfied or very satisfied)	70.6	71.8	63.7	68.9
% of people who are satisfied or very satisfied with police support for community programs	60.0	70.2	57.7	67.3
Community belief that police treat people fairly and equally (% who agree or strongly agree)	67.6	65.6	65.7	63.2
Police perform their job professionally (% who agree or strongly agree)	80.4	79.4	79.0	76.8
% of people who feel safe or very safe at home alone during the day	93.3	91.9	91.9	91.6
% of people who feel safe or very safe at home alone after dark	84.3	80.7	82.3	80.8

Source: ACNielsen, *National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing, July 2004 and July 2005*
The sum of the individual entries may not equal the total due to rounding.



Detective Superintendent Brian McDonald, North District



Detective Superintendent Mick Kilfoyle, South District

PATROL RESPONSE: NORTH AND SOUTH DISTRICTS

North District and South District provide the primary community policing responses within the ACT. They work in partnership to provide a 24 hour police service which is responsive to the needs of the community. The Districts have as their prime responsibility under the Purchase Agreement, crime and safety management with particular emphasis on incident response, community policing, crime detection and investigation. In a secondary role, the Districts also contribute to the other three main areas of activity: Crime Prevention; Traffic Law Enforcement and Road Safety; and Prosecution and Judicial Support.

North and South District supply personnel to *Operation Halite*, a team dedicated to the investigation of volume crime, in particular burglaries and stolen motor vehicles. *Operation Halite* has played a significant role in decreasing the incidence of burglaries and motor vehicle theft in the ACT. Both Districts contribute personnel to *Operation Halite* on a 15 week rotational basis as well as additional members on an "as required" arrangement for specific targeting purposes. This rotation

of Patrol Response Team members to a specialist area serves to increase the skills of patrol personnel who in turn pass on these enhanced skills to their Response Team colleagues.

NORTH DISTRICT

North District provides a police service to all areas of Canberra, north of Lake Burley Griffin and includes City, North Canberra, Belconnen and Gungahlin. North District also coordinates the charging and holding facilities for ACT Policing through the City Watch House, providing an effective, safe and secure service for both police working within or utilising the facility, and the persons who are detained within it.

North District traditionally experiences a busier time in the summer months as a result of a number of large public events occurring over the Christmas and New Year period. In December 2004, North District teams provided a police presence at a number of Christmas concerts and the lighting of the Christmas tree event in Civic Square.

New Year's Eve remains the biggest night of the year for North District. This year the ACT Government hosted fireworks celebrations in the Civic business district. Two large outdoor concerts were held and the event drew

more than 10 000 people into the city centre. ACT Policing again mounted *Operation CitySafe*, combining the resources of City Patrol and Beat Teams, SRS, K9 and Traffic Operations resulting in more than 50 police on the beat in Civic. Overall the large crowd was well behaved and for the second consecutive year *Operation Citysafe* and New Year's Eve revellers delivered an event free from reported assaults and injuries.

The festive season continued between 6-9 January 2005, with the 18th annual Summernats car festival held at Exhibition Park in Canberra (EPIC). Over the four days the event attracted crowds in excess of 115 000 people and drew significant tourists into the Territory. Police dedicated to Summernats duty conducted high visibility patrols around the EPIC venue throughout the event. For the first time in several years, police foot patrols were re-instituted inside the EPIC venue to monitor the crowds and act as a deterrent to anti-social behaviour. The event also draws large night-time crowds and traffic into the Civic and Braddon areas. Police were kept busy managing these events but due to excellent event planning and management and the highly visible and effective police patrols, Summernats was free of major incidents.



THE CITY BEAT TEAM

The City Beat Teams provide a dedicated foot patrol presence in the Civic area as well as supporting other pro-active police presences in public areas including the Belconnen area. A major objective this year has been developing relationships with stakeholders in the Civic area including shop owners, loss prevention officers, private security and licensees. Solid relationships have been developed especially with Canberra Centre Security, and community groups at Allawah, Bega and Currong Flats. These relationships have benefited the teams in their operational work.

The Beat Team has also developed excellent relationships with Assisting Drug Dependants Inc (DRIC).

The Beat Team regularly meets with licensees and private security companies operating in the Civic area. Regular contact has enhanced the team's ability to de-escalate potentially dangerous situations minimising the threat of injury to members of the public.

Close liaison continues between the Beat Teams and ACT Liquor Licensing. A number of matters have been referred to the Liquor Licensing board by the Beat Team and it continues to monitor licensed premises for compliance on a regular basis.

GUNGALHIN STATION

ACT Policing provides a 24 hour service to the Gungahlin community through patrols directly from the Gungahlin Station 7am-11pm, seven days per week. Outside those hours police from Belconnen and City stations patrol the area and respond to incidents. While Gungahlin is the fastest growing area in the ACT, this collaborative ACT Policing effort has seen the rate of offences per population in the Gungahlin area remain lower than most other areas in Canberra.

The officer-in-charge of Gungahlin police station attends many local meetings and liaises regularly with local groups to ensure that ACT Policing is kept informed of emerging crime and community concerns.

Gungahlin patrol members enjoy a unique relationship with other ACT Emergency services due to their close proximity within the Joint Emergency Services Centre located on the corner of Anthony Rolfe and Gozzard Streets. Police combine with these services at a range of community events, for example, the Community Christmas party sponsored by the Land Development Agency which drew several thousand residents.

SOUTH DISTRICT

South District operates stations in Tuggeranong and Woden. The AFP's Weston Police Complex, the base for a number of national and ACT Policing teams, is also located within South District. The area policed by South District includes large rural areas and Namadji National Park extending to the southern-most boundary of the ACT.

Tuggeranong Patrol is divided into seven response teams – five patrol, one Beat (Community Patrol) Team and one Rural Patrol Team. The response teams are supported by an enabling staff including operations support sergeants, district intelligence officers, equipment and property officers and a front office (Client Liaison Officer).

Woden Patrol consists of five response teams. There are also two additional sergeants performing the role of Operations Support Sergeant. The Operations Support Sergeants are responsible for quality assurance associated with briefs of evidence and general data integrity associated with the PROMIS system. The Operations Support Sergeants also identify training needs and design training courses which are subsequently delivered to teams within the station and district.



Each station reports to the South District Superintendent who in turn reports to Deputy Chief Police Officer Response.

During 2004-2005 South District responded to an increased incidence of anti-social behaviour in and around licensed premises. The development and implementation of *Operation Summer Safe* throughout South District utilised resources from both North and South Districts to provide a concentrated effort to curb anti-social activity. This activity was conducted with the assistance of the South District Community Patrol Team. Results from this campaign have seen a reduction in reported incidence of crime in those targeted areas.

South District personnel also responded to a concerning trend in the incidence of burnouts and street racing in the area. *Operation Gadoid*, a targeted campaign supported by several areas of ACT Policing was instituted during the reporting period in a effort to curb this trend. More detail on *Operation Gadoid* is provided in the Traffic Operations section of this report.

While burglary statistics show a reduction in the overall number of reported offences of this type, South District cooperated with *Operation Halite* and other teams in responding to several reported incidents of burglary committed against commercial

properties during the reporting period. Significant amounts of goods were stolen in a series of organised criminal actions which appeared to be targeting specific premises. Extensive investigations were undertaken in response to these events.

During the 2004-2005 South District's intelligence gathering and analysis capacity was strengthened through the establishment and staffing of dedicated District Intelligence Officers positions to enable a greater focus on intelligence-led policing strategies. The District Intelligence Officers work closely with the tactical intelligence capability within the centralised Operations Monitoring and Intelligence Support Group to provide a regional perspective to information sharing and subsequent resource deployment.

The establishment of the South District Community Patrol Team provided South District with a valuable asset to directly target areas of high incidence of crime including anti-social behaviour, liquor licensing enforcement, public order offences and traffic enforcement including burnouts and street racing. This initiative has also resulted in significant improvements in the quality of liaison with the business community and the ACT Chamber of Commerce.

Table 2.13: Number of confirmed incidents reported to ACT Policing

	2003-2004	2004-2005
Patrol attended Y/N		
Yes	49657	58085
No	23120	19673
All	72777	77758

Source: PROMIS as at 4 July 2005

OPERATION SUMMERSAFE

In December 2004, ACT Policing resources were temporarily supplemented by a three month secondment of personnel from AFP National Operations to perform community policing duties in the Territory. This secondment enabled additional members to deploy to *Operation SummerSafe*. The operation targeted licensed premises in three phases; compliance with legislation; education; and, review of legislation.

The initial phase of the operation detected a number of breaches under the *Liquor Act 1975*. From a policing perspective, it was pleasing that a number of the licensed premises identified as being non-compliant during the Operation made a concerted effort to improve their business process to ensure a safer environment for their patrons and members of the public.

During the Operation, a public forum was held at the Hellenic Club at which more than 70 licensees operating within South District attended. The forum involved police, representatives from the Office of Fair Trading and the ACT Hotels' Association. The forum concentrated on educating licensees about the effects of irresponsible serving of alcohol and the flow-on effects in terms of anti-social and criminal behaviour. The forum also discussed current legislation and regulatory systems in place in other jurisdictions. The event was well received by all licensees who appreciated the opportunity to participate in a consultative forum.

INCIDENT RESPONSE

As part of the ACT Policing's service to the community, patrols are dispatched to incidents that occur across the Territory within prescribed time frames based on the level of priority allocated to each incident.

The total number of incidents reported to police in 2004-2005 was 77 758, up 6.8 per cent from 72 777 in 2003-2004.

ACT Policing provided 25 167 foot and vehicle patrols throughout the Territory during 2004-2005. This equates to an average of 69 patrols per day.

The categories for the four level response 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.

ACT Policing regularly reviews procedures to ensure best practice and customer service are delivered through the priority response model.

NEW ROSTER IMPLEMENTATION

During 2004-2005 both North and South Districts were involved in implementing a new patrol roster system. The decision to implement a new roster came after consideration was given to alternative roster models which offered the potential to provide a balance between ACT Policing's operational commitments and the personal/family obligations of individual members. The new roster has enabled managers to ensure that the maximum deployment of members occurs at peak crime times, rather than having a fixed number of officers rostered on regardless of demand, as tended to happen under the old system. The roster has delivered a number of key outcomes including staggered shift starting times, and shifts of varying length (8 to 12 hours' duration) for members, maintenance of a 24 hour/7 day a week service delivery and scope for members to balance work and family commitments better.

OPERATION HALITE

The Mission of *Operation Halite* is 'To reduce ACT Volume Crime'.

Volume Crime is defined as burglary and stolen motor vehicles offences that due to their high prevalence have had an adverse impact on the community.

A **recidivist** is defined as a person who relapses into their known criminal behaviour – in most cases resulting from their dependence on illicit drug use.

Operation Halite focuses on volume crime and recidivist offenders.

Operation Halite targets key recidivists and high crime locations, to reduce the number of burglaries and stolen motor vehicle offences being committed.

Operation Halite consists of two investigations teams – an Intelligence Team and a Crime Prevention Team – both working together to address the mission of the operation. The team is led by the Manager, Detective Sergeant Mick Calatzis and supported by an administrative assistant and a statistician/project officer.

The current structure was implemented on 30 September 2004.



Detective Sergeant Mick Calatzis



At the Executive Retreat in May 2004, the ACT Policing Executive identified a number of key priorities for the year 2004-2005. These priorities included:

- developing and implementing intelligence-led policing strategies;
- a strategic and systematic approach to crime targeting; and
- participation in whole-of-government responses to crime, traffic and public safety issues.

Operation Halite Stage Three was developed as a result of these priorities, following on from successes of *Operation Anchorage* (19 February 2001 to 30 June 2001) and *Operation Halite's* first and second year phases. These operations have shown that by targeting key recidivists and high crime locations, a reduction in burglaries and motor vehicle theft offences will occur.

In early April 2004, stemming from a review of ACT Policing strategies, three proposals were canvassed for the future of *Halite*. The Superintendents' group decided in August 2004 to implement one of the recommendations of the review. The current *Operation Halite* strategy was the result of this process.

Operation Halite Stage Three differs from its predecessors in a number of ways.

First, it incorporates elements of the *ACT Government Property Crime Reduction Strategy*, and performs a critical role with a partnership approach addressing crime in the ACT. The Partnership Crime Group (PCG) was established by *Operation Halite* incorporating key operational managers from government, community and business groups. The PCG is led and chaired by the Manager, *Operation Halite*. The Partnership Crime Group terms of reference are a pro-active partnership to achieve:

- the fostering of inter-agency cooperation;
- community capacity building in the area of crime prevention and urban design;
- coordination of relevant agency resources, parallel with *Operation Halite* operational activities;
- the use of relevant compliance authorities; and
- sharing of information within legislative limits.²

Second, *Operation Halite Stage Three* incorporates the Crime Prevention and Operations Monitoring Intelligence Support Group within the group structure. *Operation Halite Stage Three* provides an emphasis on crime reduction and community safety.



TARGETED OPERATIONS

Operation Halite led a number of multi-agency operations throughout the reporting period to target recidivist offenders and high crime locations.

A multi-agency operation targeting recidivist offenders in Griffith and surrounding areas was undertaken on 5 November 2004. The initial phase of the operation included the execution of five search warrants at various properties. It involved more than 70 police, including Traffic Operations members, Specialist Response and Security, Media, and District Patrol members.

A follow-up operation was conducted on 7 December 2004. This resulted in the execution of two search warrants by the Territory Investigations Group who were supported by *Operation Halite* members.

Analysis of crime trends six weeks before and six weeks after the initial operation (conducted on 4 November 2004) indicates the activity was successful, with a decrease in criminal activity in the area. There was a 30 per cent decrease in incidents recorded in the six weeks after the 4 November 2004 operation.

During the reporting period *Operation Halite* undertook a three week joint ACT Policing/NSW Police operation in Oaks Estate and the adjoining areas.

The operation focused on the proactive targeting of recidivist offenders who frequent the suburb. There was a noticeable reduction in reported property offences in the surrounding areas of ACT and NSW after the joint operation.

A targeted operation was conducted in Dickson and Lyneham on 5 February 2005. The operation involved the execution of three search warrants, along with traffic stops, vehicle checks, intelligence gathering and the removal of abandoned vehicles.

On 21 February 2005, *Operation Halite*, with assistance from Traffic Operations, conducted a further inner north targeted operation addressing breaches of community justice orders. A search warrant was executed. Six people were apprehended as a result of the activities.

Targeted operations coordinated by *Operation Halite* also occurred in Red Hill on 1 May 2005. This operation focused around the gathering of intelligence.

In Woden in May 2005 *Halite* focused around the gathering of intelligence and disrupting crime networks in the area.

OPERATION HALITE CRIME PREVENTION

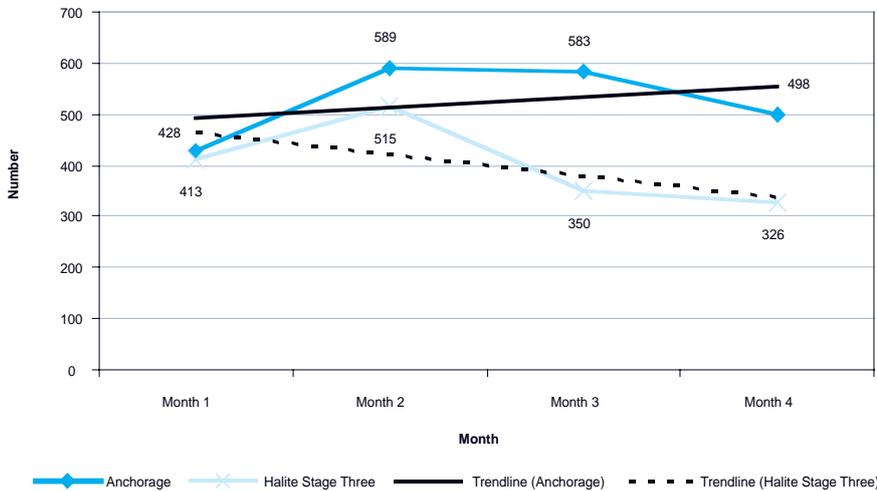
A Christmas Stolen Motor Vehicle reduction campaign was implemented by the Operation Halite Crime Prevention Team during December 2004. The campaign included radio advertising throughout the month, along with members attending the four major shopping centres on the weekend prior to Christmas (17 to 19 December 2004) providing security advice to shoppers.

Operation Halite Crime Prevention members also developed a close working relationship with ACT Housing, and attended various residents' meetings at a number of ACT Housing complexes.

CHANGES TO DRUG LEGISLATION

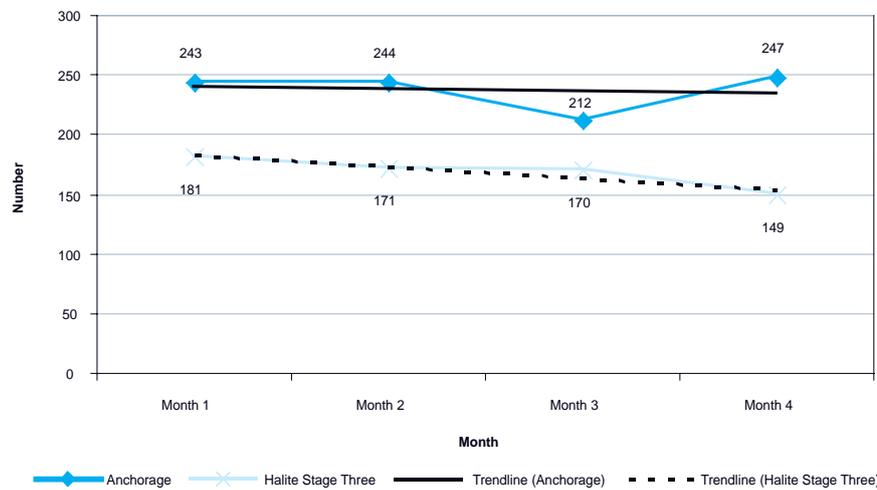
On 16 March 2005, *Operation Halite* members executed a *Drugs of Dependence Act* search warrant in Red Hill, and seized 30 small hydroponically grown cannabis plants and a quantity of high grade cannabis head, along with \$10 000 in cash, a detailed diary, drug paraphernalia, three rifles and a prohibited handgun. A man and a woman were apprehended. The ACT Policing Media Team developed a media strategy to highlight the operation, given the large seizure of cannabis, and the recent changes to drug offences. Several bedrooms of the house had been

Figure 2.7: Four month comparison of burglary offences – Anchorage and Halite Stage Three



Source: Operation Halite January 2005 monthly report

Figure 2.8: Four month comparison of motor vehicle theft offences – Anchorage and Halite Stage Three



Source: Operation Halite January 2005 monthly report

converted to facilitate the hydroponic cultivation of cannabis. The seized money and equipment were dealt with under the *Proceeds of Crime Act*, while the drugs and firearm matters were prosecuted in the ACT Magistrates Court. This was the first seizure by ACT Policing under the new provisions introduced by the ACT Government relative to the *Criminal Code (Serious Drug Offence) Act 2004*. Under the new provisions, hydroponically cultivated cannabis is no longer covered under the *Simple Cannabis Offence Notice Scheme*. Anyone growing hydroponic cannabis is now prosecuted under the *Criminal Code* which attracts higher penalties.

JUVENILE OFFENDERS

The majority of motor vehicle thefts in the ACT are committed by juvenile offenders. During the reporting period, a number of juvenile recidivist offenders were apprehended by *Operation Halite* members.

Operation Halite's targeting of recidivist offenders associated with burglaries, stolen motor vehicles and property, resulted in an important outcome with the sentencing of a 15-year-old juvenile. Community information led to the execution of a search warrant on 6 January 2005 in Belconnen which uncovered stolen property worth \$2,000 connected to three residential burglaries committed since New Year 's Eve. *Operation Halite* members found one of their targets, at the time on bail following a court hearing days earlier, hiding in a cupboard. A second target, a 12-year-old juvenile, was also located during the operation elsewhere in the house. Both offenders were in breach of their bail conditions, and appeared in the Children's Court the following day.

TARGETED OPERATIONS

In a follow-up to *Operation Halite's* multi-agency approach to volume crime, police arrested four people for offences including drug possession, burglary, possess knife without reasonable excuse and breach of bail on 21 February 2005 in Lyneham. Police were able to gather more information on recidivist offenders and criminal activity in and around the inner northern suburbs. Residents and business operators provided police with valuable information that will help target recidivist offenders and crime in the area. During patrols of shops and car parks around Lyneham, O'Connor, Dickson and the city, police were able to identify several persons of interest and suspicious vehicles. The feedback from the public was extremely positive and the information received will assist with future targeted crime operations.

RAM RAIDS

Operation Halite investigated a spate of ram raid offences committed during March 2005. An offender was apprehended in April 2005.

SECOND HAND DEALERS

Operation Halite developed a short term project addressing second hand dealers in early 2005. Each registered second hand dealer in the ACT was visited or contacted by police to remind them of their obligations under the *Second Hand Dealers Act*, and to obtain intelligence.

Table 2.14: Burglary and motor vehicle theft offences reported during Operation Anchorage

Anchorage	Burglary	% variation on previous month	SMV	% variation on previous month
March 2001	428	-35.5%	243	19.1%
April 2001	589	37.6%	244	0.4%
May 2001	583	-1.0%	212	-13.1%
June 2001	498	-14.6%	247	16.5%

Source: *Operation Halite January 2005 monthly report*

Table 2.15: Burglary and motor vehicle theft offences reported during *Operation Halite Stage Three* (first four months)

Halite	Burglary	% variation on previous month	SMV	% variation on previous month
October 2004	413	10.4%	181	18.3%
November 2004	515	24.7%	171	-5.5%
December 2004	350	-32.0%	170	-0.6%
January 2005	326	-6.9%	149	-12.4%

Source: *Operation Halite January 2005 monthly report*

COMPARISON WITH OPERATION ANCHORAGE

Operation Anchorage, an operation conducted over the period 28 February 2001 to 30 June 2001 was implemented to address the increasing property crime levels in the ACT.

Comparing the four months of *Anchorage* (March to June 2001) with the first four months of *Halite III* (October 2004 to January 2005), *Operation Halite* compares favourably with the *Anchorage* results.



Table 2.16: Persons taken into Custody—2002-2003 to 2004-2005

Persons arrested									
	2002–2003			2003–2004			2004–2005		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Juvenile									
Aboriginal	61	43	104	73	34	107	72	25	97
Non-aboriginal	257	94	351	239	103	342	202	86	288
<i>Total</i>	318	137	455	312	137	449	274	111	385
Adult									
Aboriginal	247	78	325	188	91	279	282	86	368
Non-aboriginal	2 759	415	3 174	1 809	534	2 343	2 722	423	3 145
<i>Total</i>	3 006	493	3 499	1 997	625	2 622	3 004	509	3 513
Total	3 324	630	3 954	2 309	762	3 071	3 278	620	3 898
Disorderly intoxicated persons									
	2002–2003			2003–2004			2004–2005		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Juvenile									
Aboriginal	2	-	2	2	-	2	7	-	7
Non-aboriginal	16	7	23	7	3	10	25	2	27
<i>Total</i>	18	7	25	9	3	12	32	2	34
Adult									
Aboriginal	24	11	35	16	12	28	54	18	72
Non-aboriginal	296	28	324	371	39	410	486	46	532
<i>Total</i>	320	39	359	387	51	438	540	64	604
Total	338	46	384	396	54	450	572	66	638



Table 2.16: Persons taken into Custody—2002-2003 to 2004-2005 continued

Incapacitated intoxicated persons									
	2002–2003			2003–2004			2004–2005		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Juvenile									
Aboriginal	-	2	2	-	1	1	-	-	-
Non-aboriginal	5	3	8	9	2	11	8	4	12
<i>Total</i>	5	5	10	9	3	12	8	4	12
Adult									
Aboriginal	5	3	8	9	3	12	15	4	19
Non-aboriginal	180	28	208	216	25	241	258	44	302
<i>Total</i>	185	31	216	225	28	253	273	48	321
Total	190	36	226	234	31	265	281	52	333
Intoxicated persons likely to cause injury									
	2002–2003			2003–2004			2004–2005		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Juvenile									
Aboriginal	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Non-aboriginal	4	1	5	4	3	7	2	3	5
<i>Total</i>	5	1	6	4	3	7	2	4	6
Adult									
Aboriginal	3	3	6	9	1	10	9	3	12
Non-aboriginal	89	9	98	110	20	130	129	13	142
<i>Total</i>	92	12	104	119	21	140	138	16	154
Total	97	13	110	123	24	147	140	20	160

Source: PROMIS database as at 14 July 2005



Detective Superintendent Leanne Close APM

TERRITORY INVESTIGATIONS GROUP

The Territory Investigations Group comprises 11 teams of investigators and one investigations support team tasked with overall management of the more complex and protracted inquiries. These relate to both Territory and Commonwealth offences within the ACT. Such matters, which are generally beyond the resources of the General Duties patrols portfolio or requiring particular specialist skills, include:

- sexual assault and child abuse matters (Sexual Assault and Child Abuse Team);
- major crime matters including murders, robberies and serious assaults (Response Crime Teams);
- drug and organised crime references (Crime Targeting);
- major fraud and corruption investigations (Fraud); and
- confiscating the proceeds of crime (Criminal Assets Investigation Team).

In May 2005 the Territory Investigations Group brought in Professor David Barclay, a forensic expert from the United Kingdom, to review a number of historical homicides in the ACT. This review will enable investigators to

canvass various forensic opportunities, given the impact of new technologies and DNA procedures.

In June 2005, the Crime Targeting Team took on the added role and function of the Motor Team enquiries. One team member was added to support this function. This allows for greater flexibility and succession planning for Motor Team enquiries.

Twenty two members of the Territory Investigations Group successfully completed the Detective designation process this financial year. Four people completed the NSW Police Homicide Program and seven completed the AFP inaugural Homicide Program. The Homicide Program is designed to improve core skills in the areas of investigative techniques, securing expert testimony and assistance in prosecuting cases and improve investigative process and procedures through close examination of existing case studies.

ACT Policing also ran an Investigators Development Program which involved 20 participants who were trained in specialist investigation techniques and methodologies and updated on legislative procedures relevant to a range of investigation tools including telephone intercepts and listening devices.

During the reporting period a Sexual Assault Investigator Program was attended by a further 20 participants. This program aims to improve investigative skills relevant to the specialised work of the Sexual Assault and Child Abuse Team in dealing with victims of violence crime including children. Participants were trained in specialist interview techniques and updated on the range of specialist referral and support services available to victims of sexual assault.

SEXUAL ASSAULT AND CHILD ABUSE TEAM

ACT Policing provides specialist investigative services in relation to sexual assaults committed against adults and children, as well as offences relating to the physical abuse of children and child pornography.

The clear delineation between adult sex offences and child abuse matters, and recent establishment of teams specific to these crime types has created efficiencies and improved service delivery. Additionally, the outposting of a member of the Territory Investigations Group to perform a liaison function within the Department of Family Services reduced the number of referrals from Family Services for police investigation.

Relationships with Forensic and Medical Sexual Assault Care, the Child At Risk Assessment Unit and the Office of Children, Youth and Family Support (Family Services) has strengthened as a result of weekly meetings and also the functions of the Family Services Liaison Officer.

There was an increase in the number of referrals to Sexual Assault and Child Abuse Team from the office of Children, Youth and Family support during 2004-2005. The team was able to manage this increase through the provision of the Family Services Liaison Officer. This role has been instrumental in filtering the referrals to determine which matters should be kept by Sexual Assault and Child Abuse Team for further investigation, identifying matters for information only and assisting in training of family services personnel.

The team leader and Coordinator Territory Investigations Group also attend monthly ACT Child Protection Committee meetings with numerous ACT Health and associated agencies. As well as this committee, the Coordinator Territory Investigations Group and the ACT Policing Coroner's Officer represent ACT Policing at quarterly Child Death Review Team meetings.

It has been identified that despite the quality of Sexual Assault and Child Abuse Team, the successful prosecution rate for sexual assaults in the ACT is low. The quality of the investigations being conducted in Sexual Assault and Child Abuse Team is of a high standard. Over the next 12 months we will explore how to improve the success rate in prosecutions. Implementation of many of the outcomes of the Sexual Assault Response Program recommendations will assist with this.

Computer forensics ability to meet the needs of operational members regarding the examination of seized hard

drives is creating enormous challenges within the Territory Investigations Group and more broadly across ACT Policing. Matters have been dismissed at Court due to the inability of computer forensics to meet the Court-imposed timeframes. Members have been encouraged to proceed by ways of summons to allow computer forensic personnel time to examine hard drives.

Further, with the introduction of much improved forensic examinations and techniques, access to Special Projects and the introduction of new technologies, there has been an overly heavy reliance on these types of investigative tools, both within the judicial system and by investigators. This has caused some significant time delays and frustrations due (in all aspects of the judicial process) to the over reliance on this type of information and the volume of work and backlogs generated.

Some successfully prosecuted cases investigated by members this year include:

- *Operation Auxin* - a multi-jurisdictional investigation in response to a United States Customs Service referral of potential Australian suspects who had allegedly accessed, transmitted and were thought to be in possession of child pornographic material obtained through 'Regpay'. Investigations conducted by the Australian High Tech Crime Centre identified a number of suspects in the ACT. The information relating to these suspects was forwarded to the Sexual Assault and Child Abuse Team which was responsible for the preparation and co-ordination of seven search warrants across the ACT. At the time of reporting work is continuing by the AFP Computer Forensics Team in assessing the large volume of material seized during Operation Auxin.

During execution of a search warrant at one premises, police seized a black vinyl compact disc folder containing 99 compact discs which stored images of child pornography. Police established that there were images of child pornography present on the main computer and conducted an interrogation of the images and four hard drives each containing 160 gigabytes, a total of 640 gigabytes of memory. The offender was charged by way of summons with eight counts of possession of child pornography and entered a plea of guilty. The offender had not been sentenced at the time of reporting.

- In June 2003, a 13-year-old child made allegations to police she had been sexually assaulted by a 20-year-old man. The child was later confirmed to be pregnant. DNA evidence, taken after the birth of the baby, established that the alleged offender is the baby's father. After full investigations into the matter, prosecution proceedings were commenced. The offender entered a guilty plea and the matter is currently awaiting sentencing by the Supreme Court.
- During early hours of 24 December 2004, a man broke into his ex-girlfriend's house in breach of a protection order. He then confined her to the bedroom and repeatedly sexually assaulted her over a period of approximately five hours. The alleged offender attended City Police Station following the incident and participated in an interview during which he made partial admissions in relation to the assault. After appearing in court in May 2005 the male person pleaded guilty to all charges and was sentenced to a total of six years and three months with a non-parole period of two years and nine months with his earliest release date being 24 September 2007.

- Members of Sexual Assault and Child Abuse Team conducted investigations into the sexual assault of two brothers aged seven and nine by a male person while they were in the male change rooms at a Canberra sporting complex. The offender was identified and a search warrant was executed at his premises. He was arrested in relation to the offences and later pleaded guilty to all charges – two counts of sexual intercourse with a child under 10, and one count of act of indecency on a child under 10.

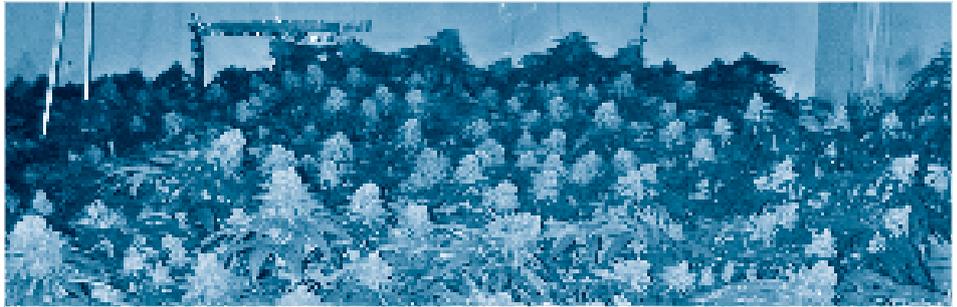
CRIME TARGETING TEAM

The Crime Targeting Teams conduct protracted investigations into organised crime including serious drug and property offences.

The Crime Targeting Teams have undertaken a large number of investigations resulting in successful prosecutions and substantial drug seizures during 2004-2005. The teams have been involved in protracted drug investigations referred to under the following operation names:

OPERATION STOLID

Members of the Crime Targeting Team, with assistance from Operations Monitoring and Intelligence Support and the Specialist Response and Security Team K9 unit, severely disrupted the activities of an organised criminal syndicate cultivating cannabis using sophisticated hydroponic techniques. Warrants executed resulted in large amounts of cannabis and property being seized and the dismantling of an organised crime syndicate within the ACT. The syndicate targeted used private rental dwellings, providing false identity particulars to all services associated with the premises.



SOLID EFFORT BY OPERATION 'STOLID'

The suppliers of marijuana in the region have been dealt a serious blow by the success of ACT Policing's Operation Stolid.

The 22 month police operation netted 20 offenders, about \$2 million in cannabis, about \$1 million in forfeited and seized assets and attracted considerable public attention.

The Territory Investigations Group's Detective-Superintendent Leanne Close said Operation Stolid's operations had targeted organised criminal endeavour rather than "simple cannabis possession".

"A joint team of intelligence officers and investigators from ACT Policing's Operations Monitoring and Intelligence Support and Territory Investigations Group began this investigation after a crime syndicate moved to Canberra from interstate, where they established indoor marijuana growing operations," Detective-Superintendent Close said.

"The syndicate rented out a number of Canberra houses, with leases of 12 months or longer, where they allegedly began

large-scale cannabis cultivation operations," she said.

Detectives carefully planned the execution of search warrants for 34 houses and premises beginning in December 2002. They identified 22 persons of interest, of whom 20 were ultimately charged with drug-related offences.

Police seized over 1000kgs of cannabis plant matter and an additional 30kgs of dried cannabis.

OPERATION STOLID's key successes

- 34 warrants executed
- Charges laid against 20 offenders
- 1030 kilograms of cannabis plant matter seized with a potential street value of \$1.22 million.
- 30 kilograms of dried cannabis seized with a potential street value of \$750 000.
- Total drug seizures total a combined potential street value of \$1.97 million.
- Total estimated criminal assets seized \$643 700.
- Three illegal firearms were seized during the execution of the warrants.

OPERATION ERLANG

Investigations commenced on 20 July 2004 in relation to the importation of 585gms of cocaine from Brazil addressed to a legitimate address in Turner, ACT. The drugs were seized from an Australian Customs Service facility in Marrickville, and referred to the Territory Investigations Group by AFP Sydney Operations. A controlled delivery operation resulted in the arrest of two men in the ACT.

IMPORTATION OF STEROIDS

On 14 July 2004 a 24-year-old man was arrested at his residence in Turner in possession of 110mls of testosterone and 75 mls of a steroid related product which had been imported into Australia from China.

OPERATIONS GALLOPADE AND HALMER

Crime Targeting Teams conducted various investigations in relation to the sale/supply and distribution of amphetamine type stimulants, cocaine, heroin and cannabis within the Territory.

OPERATION FACER

The resolution of this drug operation took place in March 2005. Five search warrants were executed, three persons were arrested and four persons were summonsed to appear before the Court. In addition 3.3 kg of cannabis head was seized with a potential street value of approximately \$60 000. Police also seized \$23 000 in cash; identified a further \$55 000 held in bank accounts which was subsequently restrained and seized under Proceeds of Crime legislation. Cannabis plants with a potential street value of \$14 000 were also seized along with a vehicle. A further six motor vehicles were identified with links to the criminal activity and at the time of reporting action had been commenced to seize these.

OPERATION BARDY

Approximately 2.5 kilograms of opium and a further 37 grams of opium were seized by members of ACT Policing following a fortnight long operation originating in Melbourne. Two men were arrested in Sydney and later bailed to appear before the NSW Local Court.

FRAUD TEAM

The Fraud Team conducts and manages major investigations involving allegations of fraudulent activities that pertain to both ACT and Commonwealth legislation.

The application of the *ACT Criminal Code 2003* has had a considerable impact on the nature of theft and fraud-related charges which can be applied to current investigations.

OPERATION JILLAROO

This is an ongoing joint investigation conducted with the assistance of the then Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission. The investigation related to a \$2.1 million loan and property fraud involving enquiries and the execution of over 50 search warrants being conducted by ACT Policing in ACT, NSW and Victoria. The brief of evidence has been finalised and the Commonwealth Director of Public Prosecutions is awaiting legal opinion before proceeding with charges.

The Fraud Team also conducted an investigation into theft of money from Rural Funds Management Limited, a public company involved in managing farming business and assets during 2004-2005. An assistant accountant stole in excess of \$639 000 from the company by modifying legitimate electronic transactions. The offender was sentenced to three years' imprisonment, to be suspended after serving 12 months' imprisonment with a four year good behaviour bond and a reparation order for \$500 000. The ACT Director

of Public Prosecutions is considering appealing the leniency of this sentence.

In August 2004 a male offender used a NSW driver's licence in a false name and borrowed \$45 000 from Esanda Finance to purchase a 2004 Holden Commodore SS utility vehicle. The offender also obtained credit with G E Capital Finance Australia to purchase a plasma screen TV and digital camera to the value of \$6000. He was sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment with a 12 months non parole period.

During the year the Fraud Team also investigated a case involving the procurement of bribes by a supervisor of minor works at the Australian National University. The bribes were paid to the supervisor over a period of more than four years by a group of hourly rate day labour contractors, in order to secure their ongoing employment at the ANU. Six contractors were charged and convicted in relation to paying the bribes, and one man was convicted in relation to nine counts of receiving about \$83 000 in corrupt payments. He was sentenced to 104 periods of periodic detention. He also paid \$115 000 in satisfaction of a Proceeds of Crime pecuniary penalty order.

MAJOR CRIME TEAMS

Response Crime Teams investigate serious crime or coronial matters that cannot be thoroughly investigated by General Duties members. These tasks are carried out in a coordinated way using proactive and intelligence led methodologies incorporating management of serious crime principles and contemporary policing techniques. The teams undertake a diverse range of investigations including armed robberies, sudden or suspicious deaths, frauds, assaults and sexual assaults. Team members also liaise with external and internal stakeholders with a view to reducing the incidence of major crime in the ACT.

MAJOR ASSAULT/ HOMICIDE INVESTIGATIONS

OPERATION EPITHEM

A joint AFP/NSWP task force was established during the reporting period to investigate incidents of violence relating to drugs and property in the ACT/Queanbeyan areas involving known persons of interest. This operation arose from a stabbing incident in Manuka on 27 February 2005, and subsequent retaliatory and counter-retaliatory action in Queanbeyan and McKellar.

OPERATION GAHNITE

Members of the Territory Investigations Group commenced investigations into the death of a woman following a serious assault on 24 January 2005. Initial findings of the Forensic Pathologist indicated that the cause of death was likely to be septicaemia, which was not caused by the assault. Two males and a female were arrested and charged with aggravated robbery and intent to inflict grievous bodily harm on the deceased. All three have been remanded in custody.

RESPONSE TEAMS

As well as undertaking all major response crime investigations in the ACT, including aggravated robbery and robbery, arson, suicides, extortion, etc, the teams are also called upon to support suspicious death/homicide investigations. The major enquiries for this financial year included a number of significant operations.

OPERATION GADDID

Between 26 November 2004 and 4 December 2004, four aggravated robberies, two attempted aggravated robberies and two minor thefts occurred throughout the Canberra region. Enquiries conducted by the Territory Investigations Group identified a suspect

in the matter who was arrested by investigators on 13 December 2004. The offender was sentenced in May 2005 in the ACT Supreme Court to three years' imprisonment to serve 18 months.

With ongoing aggravated robberies occurring throughout the ACT, a temporary team was formed with members of the Response Crime Teams during January 2005 and again in March and April 2005 to investigate offences at service stations, pizza shops and video stores across the ACT. The team secured a number of arrests, which in turn significantly reduced the aggravated robbery rate in the ACT.

OTHER MAJOR INCIDENTS

- The Territory Investigations Group investigated the drowning of a 3-year-old child at a Canberra swim centre. Due to the time of the year the death occurred (January 2004) this investigation involved speaking to more than 100 potential witnesses.
- Inquiries were conducted in relation to the drowning death of an infant child on Christmas Day 2004, in a backyard pool.
- Investigations were also launched following a disturbance which occurred at a 21st birthday party in the suburb of Wanniasa. Information received by police indicated that a fight was occurring and a knife had been produced.

A dark coloured utility was observed driving away from the party and colliding with a female pedestrian who was standing in the middle of the intersection of Michie Street and Hoddinott Street. The utility struck the female, forcing her onto the bonnet of the car, then onto the roadway. Witness accounts indicated that the utility appeared to slow down but did not stop. Attending police witnessed the collision and made efforts to direct the driver to stop, however the vehicle left the scene. A police member fired two shots at

the vehicle in an attempt to prevent it from leaving the scene. The vehicle then continued to drive west on Michie Street away from the scene.

The driver of the vehicle was arrested and charged with several traffic related offences. A second male has been charged with an assault against another male at the party.

A full review of the event was undertaken by the AFP Professional Standards Team as a result of the discharge of the police firearm.

- In June 2004 the Territory Investigations Group commenced investigations into a suspicious death. The death occurred following the deceased's attendance at a party in Hall at which he became extremely intoxicated. The deceased required assistance from his brother on his arrival home in Evatt. A physical altercation took place between the brothers during which both were physically assaulted. The altercation led to the deceased falling backwards and hitting his head on a concrete area at the front of the house. His brother then carried him inside and placed him in the recovery position on the lounge before leaving the premises at 2am at which time he claimed that the deceased was still alive.

A Coronial brief was prepared and submitted with ongoing liaison with ACTDPP regarding potential preferring of criminal charges against the brother of the deceased.

OPERATION KYANITE

Investigations into the murder of Anna Hardwick resulted in the offender, Wayne Hillier being found guilty at trial. He was sentenced to 18 years' imprisonment, with a non-parole period of 13 years. This conviction is currently the subject of appeal.

OPERATION MANSE

Investigations into the murder of Susan Elisabeth Winburn who was found deceased on 13 January 2004 in her residence in Gordon continued throughout 2004-2005.

OPERATION AMATITE

Investigations took place regarding the death of a male person as a result of an industrial accident at Brindabella Technology Park. The Director of Public Prosecutions is proceeding to Coronial inquest rather than preferring criminal charges of industrial manslaughter.

OPERATION OBSERVE

On 12 January 2005 police attended the Miramar Apartments in Belconnen due to a reported of an unpleasant odour coming from one of the units. An examination of the apartment revealed a mattress located on the floor against a wall in the second bedroom. On the mattress was significant bedding, and located under the bedding was a severely decomposed human corpse. Forensic examination of the body identified Chinese national Zhang Hong Jie, and confirmed that she had been murdered. A first instance warrant was issued for the arrest of a male suspect. The suspect subsequently surrendered to authorities in the People's Republic of China in March 2005. Negotiations between the Chinese and Australian Governments continue regarding the prosecution of this case. It is anticipated that a coronial hearing will be conducted in the ACT during 2005-2006.

OPERATION EIKONAL

At approximately 3am on 2 May 2005 patrol members attended an address in Mawson Court, Mawson in relation to a call from a man who reported that he had arrived at that location and located his flat mate, deceased within the unit. A pathologist attended the scene and examined the body prior to conducting

Table 2.17: Criminal asset recovery during 2004-2005

Criminal asset recovery	Commonwealth Legislation	
	Restrained \$AUD	Recovered \$AUD
July	Nil	Nil
August	\$1,000,710.00	Nil
September	Nil	Nil
October	Nil	Nil
November	Nil	\$38,000.00
December	Nil	\$115,000.00
January	Nil	Nil
February	Nil	Nil
March	Nil	Nil
April	Nil	\$50,000.00
May	Not available	Not available
June	Not available	Not available
TOTAL	\$1,000,710.00	\$203,000.00
Criminal asset recovery	ACT Legislation	
	Restrained \$AUD	Recovered \$AUD
July	\$295,400.00	\$14,700.00
August	\$317,000.00	\$900.00
September	Nil	Nil
October	Nil	Nil
November	Nil	Nil
December	\$5,645.00	\$38,000.00
January	Nil	\$545.00
February	\$750.00	\$10,288.00
March	\$57,430.00	\$33,992.83
April	Nil	\$31,500.00
May	Not available	Not available
June	Not available	Not available
TOTAL	\$676,225.00	\$129,925.83

Source: Territory Investigations Group July 2005

a post mortem. The results of the post mortem indicated that the deceased had died as a result of an assault.

Investigations were continuing at the time of reporting.



Detective Superintendent Rob Gilliland

SPECIALIST RESPONSE AND SECURITY

The Specialist Response and Security Group is a multi-disciplinary organisation incorporating a range of specialist roles in support of ACT Policing and wider operational functions of the AFP. Specialist Response and Security was formed in 2002 to consolidate and improve coordination of responses to high risk and complex incidents requiring tactical and/or specialist disciplines.

The Specialist Response and Security Group comprises eight teams and is managed by a Superintendent. These teams are:

- Major Events Planning;
- Police Negotiation Team;
- Tactical Response Team;
- Tactical Training Team;
- Canine (K9) Operations;
- Bomb Response Team;
- Water Operations; and
- Operational Safety Training Team.

Specialist Response and Security has continued to deliver quality policing services to the ACT community and wider AFP during the reporting period. The number of hours attributable to core specialist skills delivery by Specialist

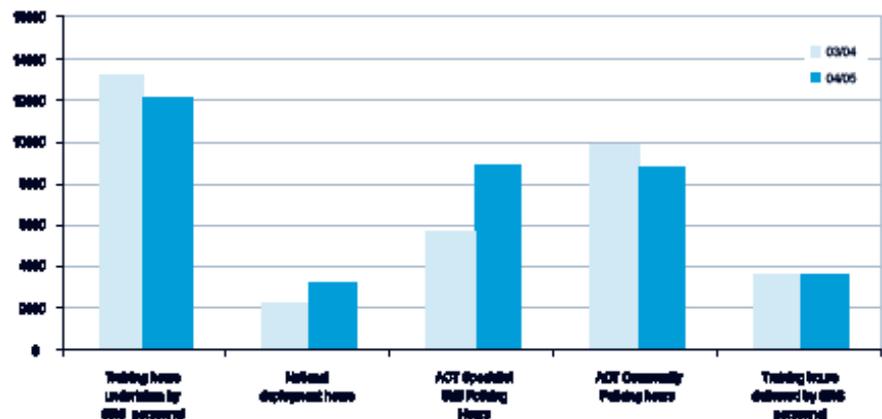
Response and Security as a whole has increased substantially from 2004. The increase in service delivery can be attributed to supporting District and Crime Team Targeting Operations – for example serious crime investigations by the Territory Investigation Group, ACT Policing *Summer Safe* campaign and *Operation Halite*.

Specialist Response and Security performance measures in relation to ACT Policing and National outcomes have seen a quantifiable increase in service delivery in comparison to the previous reporting period. Core specialist policing service delivery has increased by 56 per cent. National policing measures have increased by 42 per cent.

Specialist Response and Security’s commitment to counter terrorism and emergency management has increased over 2004-2005. The Specialist Response and Security Planning Team in conjunction with other ACT Government and national agencies is developing counter terrorism and emergency management plans and policy for the ACT Government and community.

In the ACT Policing environment, the Specialist Response and Security portfolio places priority on the provision of its core specialist functions. When there is no call for these specialist functions, team members are deployed to general operational police activities in support of other policing teams in ACT Policing.

Figure 2.9: Specialist Response and Security Output Performance Indicators



Source: Specialist Response and Security July 2005

POLICE NEGOTIATION INCIDENT

Time call out:

1.00 pm Sunday

Negotiation Commenced:

2.04 pm Sunday

Negotiation Completed:

6.06 am Monday

General duties police attended a north Canberra address in response to a complaint of a number of assaults and other offences. The suspect was known to police in relation to a protection order. When police attended his address, they discovered that the suspect had barricaded himself into his room and refused to speak or have any interaction with police. The responding police officers then called for the assistance of the Police Negotiation Team.

About 2.04pm members of the Police Negotiation Team commenced negotiations with the suspect in an attempt to resolve the situation peacefully.

During the negotiations the suspect made further threats including that he had a machete and other weapons in the room. He stated to police that if anyone tried to enter the room he would slit his throat with a Stanley knife. Negotiations continued throughout the night.

About 6.06am on Monday the suspect finally opened the window and stood up on the window ledge. Police advised him to climb out of the window and get on the ground. He was then restrained and placed under arrest.

After 16 hours of negotiations the incident was over. There were no injuries sustained by police or the suspect during this incident.

PLANNING TEAM

The 2004-2005 financial year has seen an increase in the Specialist Response and Security Planning Team's contribution to counter terrorism and emergency management planning in the ACT. As part of the ACT Government's increasing focus on terrorism and emergency management planning, the Specialist Response and Security Planning Team worked with other agencies to develop and produce plans across a range of key strategic areas in consultation with key ACT Government stakeholders. Key plans developed include:

- ACT Policing Counter Terrorism and Emergency Management Plan ;
- ACT Policing Practical Guide: Processing of Chemical, Biological and Radiological Suspicious Packages Incidents;
- ACT Disaster Victims Identification Plan; and
- Emergency Management Plans including Community Safety and Evacuation Guidelines, ACT Chemical Biological Radiological and Nuclear Sub-Plan, and Flood Management Sub-Plan.

These plans harness crisis and consequence management arrangements for ACT Policing across a broad range of areas in partnership with key ACT Government agencies and departments.

The development of these plans provides the ACT community and ACT Government with the confidence that in the event of such a situation, key infrastructure and management plans are in place to effectively deal with the response management and consequences of the event. The governance incorporated into the plans is tiered with a focus on planning, prevention, preparedness, response and recovery from crisis or consequence events.

Specialist Response and Security Planning Team, in conjunction with the Security Coordination Unit of the Department of Justice and Community Safety, is developing uniform guidelines for Critical Infrastructure Protection within the ACT. The guidelines provide a whole of government approach to critical infrastructure protection across government and private sector organisations within the ACT.

The Specialist Response and Security Planning Team has developed the ACT Policing Counter Terrorism and Emergency Management Plan in support of the National Counter Terrorism Committee's Handbook and National Counter Terrorism Plan. The Plan provides the ACT Government policy and guidelines in the event of a terrorist situation. The ACT Policing Counter Terrorism and Emergency Management Plan outlines responsibilities, authorities and the mechanisms to prevent, or if they occur, manage acts of terrorism and their consequences within the ACT.

During the reporting period the Specialist Response and Security Planning Team coordinated 68 events in the ACT. These included:

- VIP tours, including visits by the Presidents of Indonesia and Israel in March 2005, the Chairman of the People's Republic of China and Prime Minister of Vietnam in May 2005 and Royal visits by the Prince of Wales and the Crown Prince of Denmark in March 2005;
- Sporting events including the Prime Minister's XI in January 2005 and 20 major sporting events conducted at Canberra Stadium and Manuka Oval;
- Community events such as New Year's Eve celebrations, Summernats in January 2005, Canberra Show in February 2005 and Skyfire in March 2005;

- Planning for a National Counter Terrorism Committee Multi Jurisdictional Exercise in October 2005.
- Opening of Parliament in November 2004; and
- Contingency planning for nine protests/demonstrations.

POLICE NEGOTIATION TEAM

The Police Negotiation Team comprises 26 part-time members and one full-time Negotiator Training Officer attached to the Planning Team. The Police Negotiation Team is utilised to de-escalate high risk situations with the objective of achieving a peaceful resolution and provides an on-call 24 hours a day service.

Examples in the domestic context range from supporting response police in family violence situations, mental health issues, high risk search warrants, to any potentially violent situation involving a person at risk.

AFP Police Negotiation Team members are trained in the ACT from basic to advanced competencies, with a vast proportion of AFP Police Negotiation Team members having also undertaken National Counter Terrorism Committee – Advanced Counter Terrorism Negotiation Training. During this financial year, four members participated in the National Counter Terrorism Committee training. This is an annual skills enhancement process involving all Australian jurisdictions and promotes standardisation and efficacy within this specialist discipline.

In 2004 the AFP delivered a Basic Police Negotiation Course and validated biannually the skills of existing Police Negotiation Team members. These validation sessions included guest speakers who provided expertise in various areas, including Islamic customs

and protocols, dealing with mentally ill persons, and high level organisational negotiation skills.

Members of the Police Negotiation Team regularly provide expert training to police recruits, specialist AFP teams, foreign partners and government departments and agencies on a needs basis.

TACTICAL RESPONSE TEAMS

The Specialist Response and Security Tactical Response Teams deliver high level tactical response capability to ACT Policing and the wider AFP through the application of a wide range of specialist skills encompassing tactical, public order and rural search and rescue operations.

The Tactical Response Teams have provided high level public order capability to various major events and police operations during the year, including:

- support for community policing operations across the ACT;
- providing a tactical and demonstration response for VIP tours;
- Regional Assistance Mission to the Solomon Islands; and
- execution of high risk warrants.

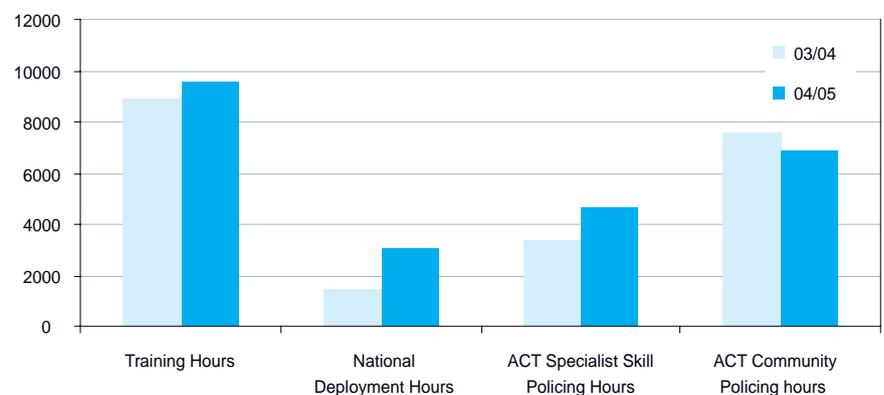
Specialist Response and Security Tactical Response Teams actively assist ACT Policing operations allocate and appropriate resources to facilitate apprehension of offenders identified as high risk through intelligence data. The means by which resolutions are affected include high risk vehicle stops, high and low risk domestic interventions, cordon and containment, and support for Police Negotiation Team members. During the reporting period the Tactical Response Teams apprehended several priority criminal targets in the ACT.

The Tactical Response Teams continued to provide assistance to *Operation Halite* in a number of saturation policing operations, including targeting of high crime areas in Canberra. Tactical Response played an integral part in the successful apprehension of members of a drug importation ring importing illicit drugs through Australia Post.

Tactical Response Teams provided specialist crowd control and security measures to a number of high profile major events within the ACT including the opening of the 41st Parliament, visiting dignitaries, and demonstrations by political and issue motivated groups.

Tactical Response Team members

Figure 2.10: Specialist Response and Security-Tactical Response Team Output Performance Indicators



Source: Specialist Response and Security July 2005

delivered high level tactical resolution capability to AFP National in support of high risk warrant execution operations involving complex drug investigations and the apprehension of high risk offenders.

The Tactical Response Teams have provided Operational Response capability to the AFP International Deployment Group in support of the Regional Assistance Mission to the Solomon Islands. International deployments have provided opportunities for Tactical Response members to enhance their skills in an international operational environment.

Tactical Response provided a member to assist in Disaster Victim Identification following the Boxing Day tsunami. The member acted as Body Movement Coordinator in a multi-national operation at Wat Yan Yao near Phuket in Thailand. Approximately 1200 international and 5000 Thai bodies were processed through the makeshift post mortem facilities at this site.

TACTICAL TRAINING TEAM

The Specialist Response and Security Training Team manage the development and delivery of training programs to Specialist Response and Security members, ensuring:

- members acquire and maintain basic skills;
- develop and enhance advanced skills; and
- members are prepared for deployment on local and international tasks through defined training programs.

During the reporting period the Training Team conducted skills enhancement training with the NSW Tactical Operations Unit of the State Protection Group, Australian Customs, Queensland Police State Emergency Response Team, and ACT Fire Brigade covering such

areas as confined space entry, utilisation of breathing apparatus and tactical skills.

The Training Team has delivered or facilitated the following training during the reporting period;

- counter terrorism tactical skills enhancement;
- confined spaces;
- tactical roping;
- public order training;
- close quarter resolution training;
- search and rescue techniques; and
- dynamic breaching (explosive entry).

The Training Team developed and delivered the training package for the introduction of the X26 Taser facilitating the implementation and trial of the X26 Taser for operational deployment within ACT Policing and in support of national operations.

The Training Team facilitates the selection and training of new members for the Tactical Response Teams. Candidates must pass a rigorous and demanding selection process prior to undertaking an intensive 12 week training course. The Training Team delivers continuing skills enhancement and validation training over the three core functions for the Tactical Response Teams.

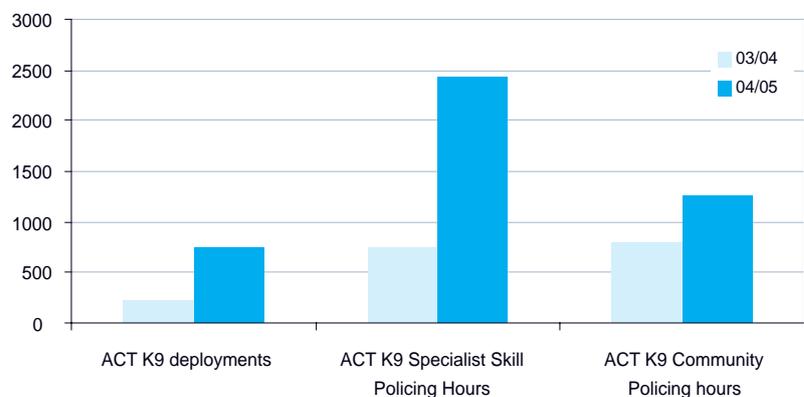
ACT Policing Operational Safety Training is coordinated through the Specialist Response and Security Training Team. ACT Operational Safety Trainers deliver Use of Force Training and Validation to ACT Policing members as a whole. During the financial year team members delivered recertification training in the use of force to in excess of 400 members of ACT Policing.

CANINE (K9) OPERATIONS

The Specialist Response and Security K9 Operations Team is a multidiscipline canine response group providing high profile law enforcement capability to ACT Policing across General Purpose, Drug Detection and Firearms and Explosive Detection disciplines. K9 Operations consists of five handlers who are responsible for four general purpose dogs, five drug detection dogs, and one firearms explosive detection dog.

The Specialist Response and Security K9 Operations is a leading K9 law enforcement agency in Australia in the field of dual handling capability. Dual handling consists of K9 handlers trained across several disciplines such as Drug Detection and General Purpose. Each member maintains two specialist canines for this purpose. All State and Territory law enforcement agencies

Figure 2.11: Specialist Response and Security K9 Operations Team Output Performance Indicators



Source: Specialist Response and Security July 2005

currently maintain the “one dog one handler” principle. Dual handling of all K9 members has allowed Specialist Response and Security K9 Operations to provide ACT Policing with a multi functional deployment capability with minimal human resources within a singular deployment.

In high profile Crime Targeting initiatives dual handling allows K9 members to supply a team consisting of one member and a General Purpose Canine for high profile security of the operations along with a Drug Detection Canine for targeted search warrants.

During the reporting period, Specialist Response and Security K9 Operations responded to approximately 832 police investigations involving 2428 hours of core function canine policing. Specialist Response and Security K9 Operations also supplied a total of 1259 hours dedicated to ACT Policing Patrol activities.

GENERAL PURPOSE CANINE TEAMS

The K9 Operations General Purpose Canine Team responds to a wide variety of crime and incidents within the ACT in conjunction with patrol and investigative areas of ACT Policing. The General Purpose Canine Team provides search capacity to ACT Policing, including:

- building searches;
- tracking of offenders;
- bush and open area searches;
- crowd control;
- critical incident responses; and
- high profile patrols.

K9 Operations General Purpose Teams have attended 696 incidents during 2004-2005. K9 Operations have been involved in the apprehension of offenders in relation to various ACT offences, including robbery, burglary and motor vehicle theft, including the location of an offender who had secreted

himself inside a wall cavity, the tracking and arrest of an offender in relation to the armed robbery of a service station, the location and arrest of an offender in dense bushland wanted for several burglaries and the location of a missing person three kilometres from point of last sighting within one hour of being deployed. The team also undertook crowd control in connection with visits by high profile dignitaries including the Crown Prince and Princess of Denmark and the President of Israel, and high profile public events including the New Year’s Eve celebrations and Summernats.

SRS K9 Operations has also been heavily involved in ACT Policing initiatives such as the *Summer Safe* campaign, South District Anti-Social Patrol Team and City Beats, supplying a high profile General Purpose Canine Team to assist with Beat Patrol activities.

DRUG DETECTION CANINE TEAMS

K9 Operations Drug Detection Teams have attended 87 police incidents during the reporting period and been involved in the seizure of large quantities of drugs including the seizure in one operation of 51 kilograms of cannabis worth \$1.28 million.

K9 Operations Drug Detection Teams also took part in numerous drug investigations, including *Operation Tyro*. As a result of intelligence indicating the use of Australia Post mail services as a source of distribution of illicit substances to the ACT, specialist drug detection canines were randomly deployed within the Australia Post Fyshwick Mail centre to disrupt the flow of illicit substances via the post and identify offenders involved in such operations.

Operation Stolid consisted of investigation of cannabis production

within the ACT. K9 Operations Drug Detection Canine Teams supplied ground up investigational tools such as covert deployment of Drug Detection Canines in the identification of premises utilised for the hydroponic growth of cannabis plants.

Following initial investigations involving persons and locations within the ACT, K9 Operations Drug Detection Teams deployed canine resources to Parramatta, NSW, in support of *Operation Bardy*, resulting in K9 teams locating approximately 50 grams of heroin and 1.4kg of opium.

Operation Facer involved the investigation around the sale and supply of large amounts of cannabis within the ACT. K9 Operations Drug Detection Teams deployed canine resources in relation to four search warrants. Execution of the warrants resulted in the seizure of 3kg of cannabis and \$10 000 in cash.

FIREARMS AND EXPLOSIVE DETECTION CANINE TEAM

The K9 Operations Firearms and Explosive Detection Canine Team capability was developed for deployment in conjunction with visiting dignitaries tours and as an investigational tool for firearms and explosives offences. After intensive training with the Queensland Police and Australian Customs Service, the K9 Operations Firearms and Explosive Detection Canine Team was deployed in August 2004.

K9 Operations conducted Firearms and Explosive Detection Searches in relation to several official visits including the visits of Prince Charles, and the Presidents of Israel and Indonesia.

The K9 Operations Firearms and Explosive Detection Canine Team have attended 47 incidents, including a search which resulted in the seizure



of ammunition and firearms which had been secreted in a building, and a search resulting in the seizure of one stick of dynamite.

BOMB RESPONSE TEAM

The Specialist Response and Security Bomb Response Team is composed of highly trained bomb technicians skilled in the management of incidents involving explosive devices. The core function of this team is to provide a response capability for any incident involving explosives and also chemical, biological or radiological (CBR) threats including neutralisation and disposal of such devices.

The Bomb Response Team provides services to ACT Policing and wider AFP operations and external clients including the Australian Institute of Sport, the Department of Immigration, Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs, ACT Work Cover (Dangerous Goods), Parliament House and all ACT based embassies and high commissions.

During the reporting period the Bomb Response Team managed an increasingly high volume of work, responding to over 85 incidents, many of which required multiple searches. The Bomb Response Team planned and conducted bomb searches of venues for visiting dignitaries, including visits

by the Presidents of Indonesia and Israel, the Prince of Wales and the Crown Prince of Denmark. Other bomb searches included major events at the Australian War Memorial, embassies, high commissions and government venues. The Bomb Response Team was closely involved with planning and execution of bomb searches and venue security at the national tally room for the 2004 Federal Elections.

The Bomb Response Team has continued to develop and evolve procedures and equipment, keeping pace with changing world trends in terrorism and criminal tactics. The Bomb Response Team supported other Commonwealth agencies including the Attorney General's Department with the National Robot Replacement program by testing robots for suitability. The National Robot Replacement program was finalised in early 2005 with the AFP and other jurisdictions taking delivery of the new Telerob explosive ordinance disposal robot. The introduction of the robot is the culmination of over two years, research and testing between the Bomb Response Team and Protective Security Coordination Committee and other police jurisdictions.

The Bomb Response Team has continued to strengthen its close working relationship with the ACT Fire

Brigade Training Team and Hazardous Materials Team. In April 2005 the Bomb Response Team conducted an exercise at the Weston Police Complex involving the Bomb Response Team, ACT Fire Brigade Hazardous Materials Team, Specialist Response and Security Tactical Response Teams and AFP Forensics. The exercise provided a realistic opportunity to test and enhance the interoperability of personnel, equipment and procedures of participating agencies.

The Bomb Response Team provided assistance to the AFP Joint Counter Terrorism Teams Advanced Counter Terrorist Investigative Program by creating post blast scenes for investigation by the counter terrorist course participants.

The Bomb Response Team continued to provide support to International Deployment Group operations and training throughout the year, such as pre-deployment training to International Deployment Group peace operations, including identification, construction, demonstration and tactics involving molotov cocktails.



WATER OPERATIONS

Specialist Response and Security Water Operations provides a law enforcement response capacity on ACT waterways, education programs for the ACT community on water safety and responds to requests for specialist skills or equipment. Water Operations also maintains a dive and recovery capability.

During the reporting period, Water Police attended/assisted in more than 220 incidents involving:

- 13 craft/persons in distress;
- 17 days of lake closures;
- six major events including lakeside celebrations for Skyfire, New Year's Day and Australia Day;
- recovery of 17 stolen/abandoned motor vehicles dumped in ACT waterways;
- 21 suspicious persons;
- 51 traffic complaints;
- 18 property theft/damage;
- four assaults;
- three disturbances; and
- 74 routine assistance tasks including vessel safety equipment permit inspections.

A waterborne fire fighting response capability is contained within Water Operations through portable fire

fighting equipment. Water Operations provide rescue support to Canberra Airport Rescue Services for aircraft emergencies on waterways surrounding Canberra Airport.

Water Operations provides and disseminates information on water safety awareness to the ACT Government, National Capital Authority and community to assist both the police and the community when operating on, or around ACT waterways. Water Operations members deliver water safety education programs to ACT community groups including ACT schools, scouts and lake users on safety and the responsible use of waterways.

Water Operations provides specialist maritime skills assistance to the wider AFP, including, International Deployment Group, Learning and Development, Protection, Law Enforcement Co-operation Program, Investigator and Disaster Victims Identification courses and training.

ACT Policing divers attended 12 incidents during the reporting period. ACT Policing divers searched for and recovered submerged vehicles, deceased persons, and provided search capability in the recovery of evidence disposed of in waterways after the commission of criminal offences both in the ACT and local NSW areas.

In March 2005, five new Water Operations vessels were commissioned: two eight metre catamarans, two rigid hull inflatable boats and one inflatable rubber boat. Two of the vessels were named after past AFP Commissioners, Major General Ron Grey and Peter MacAulay. The new vessels provide ACT Policing and the AFP with a modern and enhanced capability to combat crime and provide a rescue capacity on waterways. The catamarans provide increased operational capability for enclosed or coastal waters. The rigid hull inflatable boats provided increased rescue and recovery functions and tactical capability.



Detective Superintendent Michael Chew

TRAFFIC LAW ENFORCEMENT AND ROAD SAFETY

The role of Traffic Operations is to enforce traffic laws and promote safer behaviour on ACT roads with the objective of reducing the number of motor vehicle crashes on ACT roads which result in fatalities and injuries to members of the community.

The key elements of the Traffic Operations Strategy are:

- Education;
- Awareness;
- Deterrence; and
- Enforcement.

Traffic Operations is responsible for coordinating achievement of the road safety measures in the ACT Purchase Agreement. Although not the sole area responsible for achieving these measures, Traffic Operations directs most of its effort into this area.

As at 30 June 2005 there were 47 employees and two short-term contract employees in Traffic Operations. Traffic Operations comprises three teams:

COLLISION INVESTIGATION AND RECONSTRUCTION TEAM

The Collision Investigation and Reconstruction Team is a dedicated team within Traffic Operations which has responsibility for the investigation of all fatal and major motor vehicle collisions that occur within the ACT. The team has specialist knowledge in the investigation of motor vehicle crashes including the use of technology to visually reconstruct a crash scene for presentation to the court.

MOBILE TRAFFIC TEAM

The Mobile Traffic Team is responsible for the proactive prevention, deterrence and detection of offences as they relate to the Australian Road Rules.

The mobile team conducts traffic enforcement duties across the ACT through high visibility patrols with the use of motorcycles and patrol vehicles. The enforcement of traffic legislation is undertaken through the use of intelligence provided to the team from a variety of community sources. The information is utilised in both targeted operations and pro-active patrolling of 'hot spots'. Traffic Operations also has a capability to undertake covert enforcement of specific traffic offences

such as cancelled/disqualified drivers and targeting of burn-out areas.

This team is also committed to the provision of motorcade security for all foreign VIP and Government initiated visits to the ACT as well as other major ceremonial events.

In the second half of the financial year the mobile traffic team has been heavily committed to providing VIP escorts and security duties surrounding the following tours:

- Sultan of Brunei
- Prince Charles
- Israeli President
- Indonesian President
- Malaysian Prime Minister
- Prince/Princess of Denmark
- Chinese Chairman of Congress

Table 2.18: Population and Registered Motor Vehicles

	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005
Population	321512	323363	324021
Registrations	240 370	246 818	251 843

Source: Population data – Australian Bureau of Statistics
Registration data – ACT Motor Registry Transport Regulation Information Processing System

Table 2.19: Road Safety - Key Performance Indicators 2004-2005

Measures	Annual Target	Result 2004-2005	% variation from target	Target achieved?
22. Number of road crashes per 100,000 population.	Less than 3617	3370.3	-6.8%	Y
23. Number of road crashes resulting in death per 100,000 population.	Less than 3.2	5.0	54.0%	N
24. Number of road crashes resulting in injury per 100,000 population.	Less than 210	279.7	32.6%	N
25. Percentage of persons who self-report to driving 10km or more over the speed limit.	Less than National Average (51.2%)	54.9%	7.2%	N
26. Percentage of persons who self-report to driving while not wearing a seatbelt.	Less than National Average (6.8%)	5.5%	-18.9%	Y
27. Percentage of persons who self-report to driving while suspecting they are over the 0.05 alcohol limit.	Less than National Average (8.3%)	10.2%	23.7%	N

Source: ACT Policing Purchase Agreement Quarter Four Report 2004-2005

Table 2.20: Car seizures by Operation Globin and other ACT Policing areas

Period	Cars seized by: Op GLOBIN	Other Traffic	Total Traffic	Unknown	Other ACT	Total ALL
1 Jan 05 to 17Jan 05	23	10	33	2	17	52

Source: ACT Policing Traffic Operations

Table 2.21: Operation GLOBIN statistics

Date	Prosecutions (Public)#	Prosecutions (Police)%	Total Prosecutions	Seizures (Public)#	Seizures (Police)%	Total Seized	TINs*	Cautions*
Mar 05 to Jun 05	17	12	29	14	9	23	41	11

* May included Traffic Offences unrelated to Burnouts / Street Racing
 # Prosecutions / seizures commenced as a result of members of the public providing a Police Statement
 % Prosecutions / seizures commenced as a result of police observations
 Source: ACT Policing Traffic Operations



ADMINISTRATION/ SUPPORT TEAM

The Traffic Operations Administration Team was restructured during 2004-2005 to better support the portfolio's strategies. The team was expanded to include support functions that were previously performed by patrol front office team members. A team within the management structure coordinates the placement of mobile speed cameras in partnership with the Department of Urban Services. The Administration/Support Team also manages the equipment for the taking and analysis of blood and breath for alcohol.

The increase in motor vehicle crashes involving injury and death is of concern to ACT Policing. The diverse nature of the collisions, particularly those involving fatalities makes it difficult to target casual factors using enforcement methodologies or road engineering/design treatments. The significant trend over the period has seen instances of vulnerable road users (pedestrians and motorcyclists) being killed in collisions with motor vehicles.

Table 2.22: Number of persons injured or killed in traffic collisions

Financial year	Persons injured	Persons killed
1991-92	666	16
1992-93	613	11
1993-94	670	20
1994-95	667	9
1995-96	669	21
1996-97	756	21
1997-98	796	21
1998-99	742	23
1999-00	734	14
2000-01	958	20
2001-02	944	13
2002-03	852	13
2003-04	753	9
2004-05	1143	16

Source: ACT Policing Annual Reports, PROMIS as at 4 July and ABS ACT In Focus 2000, Cat. No. 1307.8

TRAFFIC COLLISIONS

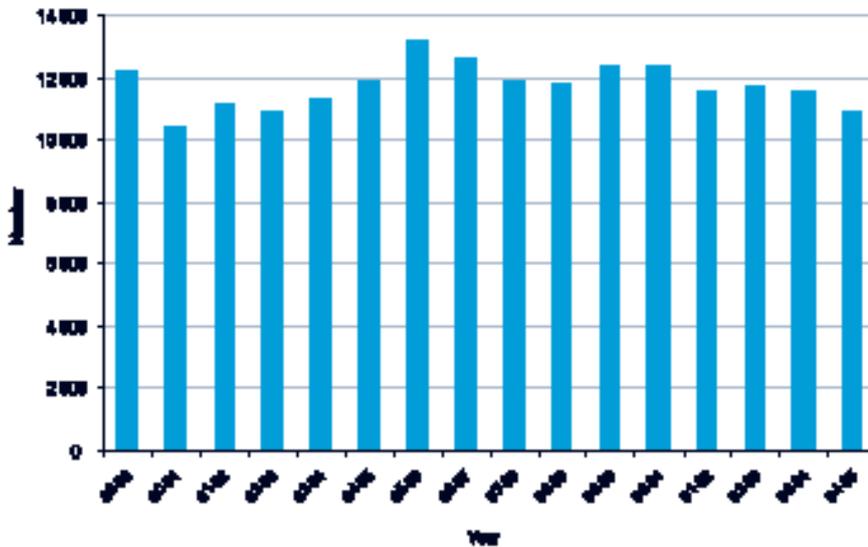
It is a legislative requirement that all traffic collisions occurring in the ACT be reported to ACT Policing. The definition of a motor vehicle collision is any incident involving a motor vehicle which results in damage to vehicles or property or the injury to or death of a person. Although motor vehicle collisions are a significant source of injury and death in the ACT each year, many crashes are preventable. The impact on victims of traffic collisions and the subsequent effects on families, friends and the community as a whole can be devastating physically, emotionally and financially.

OPERATION GLOBIN

During 2004-2005 the incidents of vehicles performing burnouts in suburban areas and incidents of road rage became more prevalent, significant media attention. The trend towards these types of incidents appears not to be confined to the ACT. Legislation targeting poor driving behaviour has now been introduced and actively enforced in many jurisdictions. During 2004-2005 ACT Policing established a dedicated team under the operational title Operation Globin to target vehicles performing burnouts and illegal street racing.

The team was assisted by the high quality of information and intelligence provided by the community. This operation resulted in the seizure of more than 30 vehicles since it began on 4 April 2005.

Figure 2.12: Motor Vehicle Collisions 1989-1990 to 2004-2005



Source: ACT Policing Annual Reports 1989-90 to 1998-99, and PROMIS as at 4 July 2005

Table 2.23: Road safety performance measures

	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005
Number of collisions	11 723	11 530	10 881
Number of collisions per 10 000 registrations	487.7	467.1	432.1
Number of collisions per 100 000 population	3 646.2	3 565.7	3 358.1
Number of fatalities	13	9	16
Number of fatalities per 10 000 registrations	0.5	0.4	0.6
Number of fatalities per 100 000 population	4.0	2.8	4.9
Number of injuries	852	753	1 143
Number of injuries per 10 000 registrations	35.4	30.5	45.4
Number of injuries per 100 000 population	265.0	232.9	352.8

Source: Accident data - ACT Policing Annual Report 2002-03 and PROMIS as at 4 July 2005
 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.

TRAFFIC INFRINGEMENT NOTICES

The use of Traffic Infringement Notices is one method of dealing with traffic offences. The issuing of an infringement notice to a driver can result in financial penalties and, in some cases, loss of licence points.

Police retain 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 20 840 notices were issued to drivers in the ACT, including 16 433 Traffic Infringement Notices and 3 471 official cautions. This represents an overall reduction in infringement notices issued last year, with a 16 per cent decrease in Traffic Infringement Notices and a 10 per cent decrease in cautions.

SPEED AND RED LIGHT CAMERAS

The ACT Government has four mobile and nine fixed speed cameras deployed throughout the Territory. The Camera Enforcement Safety Management Committee, comprising representatives from ACT Policing, the Department of Urban Services, NRMA and other key stakeholders determines which areas are to be monitored. The selection of areas is based on collision data and traffic intelligence.

During this reporting period the four mobile speed cameras checked 3 325 709 vehicles, of which 12 176 were issued infringement notices. Of all vehicles checked, only 0.4 per cent were in breach of the Australian Road Rules and of these almost 90 per cent were issued with infringement notices.

The nine fixed cameras operating in the Territory checked 25 456 757 vehicles, with 24 706 infringement notices being issued covering both speed and red

light camera infringements. Of all the vehicles checked, only 0.1 per cent had breached the Australian Road Rules and of these 91 per cent were issued with infringement notices. Of the total infringements issued from the nine fixed cameras the following offences were recorded:

- 1 351 red light infringements;
- 56 red light and speeding infringements;
- 23 136 speeding infringements; and
- 163 proceed through red arrow infringements.

ACT Policing is very pleased to note the substantial volume of motorists passing through camera sites who are driving safely and within legal limits. A minority of offending drivers continue to detract from the overall standard of driving behaviour in the Territory and it is disappointing to see the volume of offences occurring at fixed camera sites where the location of the monitoring station is known to most drivers.

RANDOM AND TARGETED BREATH TESTING

Traffic Operations in the ACT has in recent years shifted the strategy for identification of intoxicated drivers from one of random breath testing to intelligence led targeted testing. The traditional random breath test strategy is useful for high volume, high profile testing of drivers, which may have some deterrent effect on the consumption of alcohol by drivers. Observations by police however indicate that a significant number of drivers are not deterred by the possibility of a random breath test stop and continue to drink and drive, creating high risks for other road users. The targeted breath testing strategy adopted by ACT Policing is designed to remove these drivers from the roads by focusing on alternative routes used by such people to avoid detection, including concerted effort at times and in the vicinity of premises where alcohol may be consumed before driving.

Targeted breath testing tends to be labour intensive and requires a significant reduction in the commitment of resources to random breath testing.

In 2004-2005, 46 898 breath tests were conducted, with 1 117 persons dealt with for exceeding the prescribed concentration of alcohol. The positive aspect of this is that the targeted tests are more efficient and effective in removing alcohol affected drivers from Canberra's roads.

The strike rate (i.e., the ration of drivers tested to drivers recording a positive alcohol reading considered to be in breach of the law) for breath testing strategies used by ACT Policing since 1991-1992 is shown in **Table 2.25**. This confirms the value of targeted breath testing. This strategy, which has been introduced over the past two years, has been highly effective in identifying

Table 2.24: Infringement notices in the ACT

Measure	2003-2004	2004-2005
Traffic	19 639	16 433
Parking	1 209	936
Traffic cautions (recorded on AutoCITE)	3 861	3 471

Source: BRIO as at 4 July 2005 - excludes red light and speed camera notices.

Table 2.25: Time series breath tests

Year	Tests conducted	Positives	Strike Rate
1991-1992	78 030	571	1:137
1992-1993	101 693	684	1:149
1993-1994	96 626	1 083	1:89
1994-1995	104 834	1 265	1:83
1995-1996	103 167	1 341	1:77
1996-1997	112 651	815	1:138
1997-1998	142 894	949	1:151
1998-1999	103 936	633	1:164
1999-2000	81 851	273	1:300
2000-2001	109 259	535	1:204
2001-2002	75 176	473	1:159
2002-2003	76 675	1 141	1:67
2003-2004	48 332	1 326	1:36
2004-2005	46 898	1 117	1:42

Source: ACT Policing Annual Reports, ACT Policing Traffic Operations and ABS ACT In Focus 2000, Cat. No. 13078

Note: Data from 2003-2004 onwards includes targeted testing.

Table 2.26: Breath testing in the ACT

Measure	2003-2004	2004-2005
Number of screening tests conducted	48 332	46 898
Number of persons dealt with for exceeding the prescribed concentration of alcohol	1 326 (2.74%)	1 117 (2.38%)

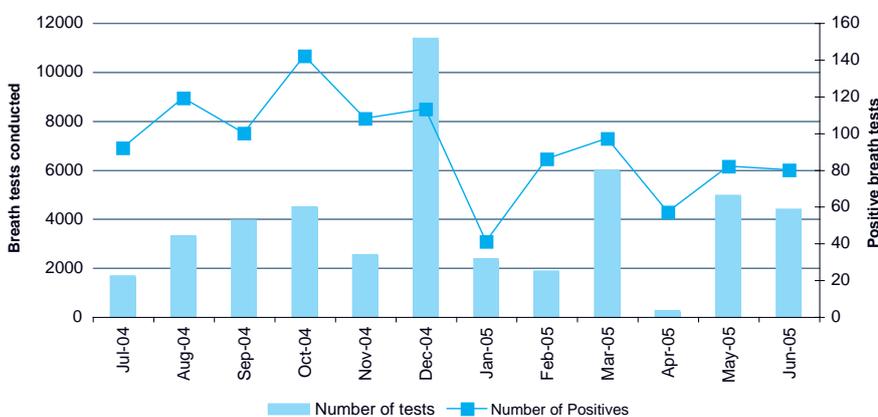
Source: ACT Policing Traffic Operations
 Note: Data from 2003-2004 onwards includes targeted testing. Percentage figure is the positive tests as a percentage of the total tests conducted.

Table 2.27: Breath tests and positives by month 2004-2005

Month	Number of tests	Number of positives
Jul-04	1 646	92
Aug-04	3 293	119
Sep-04	3 922	100
Oct-04	4 477	142
Nov-04	2 514	108
Dec-04	11 352	113
Jan-05	2 348	41
Feb-05	1 855	86
Mar-05	5 962	97
Apr-05	226	57
May-05	4 935	82
Jun-05	4 368	80
Total	46 898	1 117

Source: ACT Policing Traffic Operations July 2005 Note: Data from 2003-2004 onwards includes targeted testing. RBT statistics for April 2005 have been under-reported due to a technical error.

Figure 2.13: Number of breath tests monthly profile



Source: ACT Policing Traffic Operations July 2005
 Note: RBT statistics for April 2005 have been under-reported due to a technical error.

alcohol affected drivers in comparison to earlier years, despite a significant reduction in the number of tests conducted. It should be noted that the move to targeted breath testing has not resulted in the abandonment of random breath tests which are still conducted in significant volumes to deter drink driving behaviour.

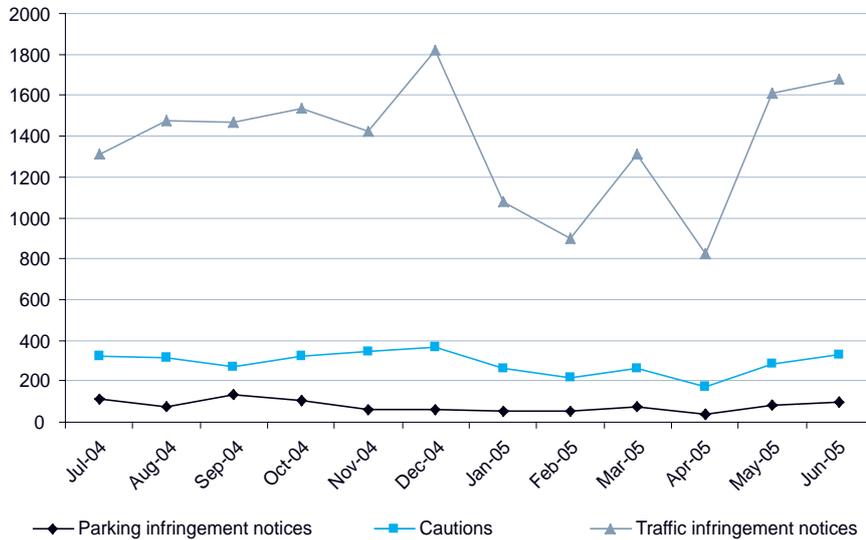
SELF REPORTING OF DRIVER BEHAVIOUR

Since 1995 the Australasian Centre for Policing Research has been collecting national statistics on attitudes towards and satisfaction with police as a part of the Australian Bureau of Statistics' user-funded Population Survey Monitor. The Australian Bureau of Statistics survey was terminated in 2000. AC Nielsen has been conducting the National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing since July 2001.

The survey also incorporates a series of questions in relation to road safety issues including driving over the speed limit, driving while under the influence of alcohol, driving while not wearing a seat belt and driving when suffering from fatigue. The results for the ACT are disturbing with the ACT exceeding the national average for speed, intoxication and fatigue. This is a lethal combination of public complacency.

ACT Policing is examining options to address these problems to include all elements of awareness, education, deterrence and detection.

Figure 2.14: Number of infringement notices – 1 July 2004 to 30 June 2005



Source: BRIO as at 4 July 2005

Table 2.28: Road Traffic and Safety Measures

Measure	2003-2004 ACT	2003-2004 Australian average	2004-2005 ACT	2004-2005 Australian average
% of persons driven over the speed limit sometimes	56.4	53.4	54.9	51.2
% of persons driven when possibly over 0.05 blood alcohol limit sometimes	11.4	10.2	10.2	8.3
% of people driven without wearing a seat belt sometimes*	7.3	8.6	5.5	6.8
% of people driven when over tired sometimes	49.9	45.9	46.5	43.7
% of persons driven while using a mobile phone without a hands free kit sometimes	n/a	n/a	29.2	25.2
% of people driven when impaired by medication or other drugs sometimes	3.7	4.3	4.2	4.6

Source: ACNielsen, National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing, July 2004 and July 2005

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

* During the 2003-2004 financial year respondents were asked how often they had travelled in a car while not wearing a seatbelt

n/a - not applicable

ROAD SAFETY GROUPS/ FORUMS

The ACT Traffic Liaison Committee consists of representatives from the Road Transport Road Safety Unit, RoadsACT, the NRMA-ACT Road Safety Trust and ACT Policing. This forum works toward the identification and resolution of local issues which have an impact on road safety. Success in improving road safety requires partnerships among responsible

agencies to resolve issues. The main bodies pertinent to road safety are represented on this committee.

The Australasian Traffic Policing Forum is a national group established by and reporting directly to the Australasian Police Commissioners' Conference. The forum focuses on cross jurisdictional road safety issues from a policing perspective and acts as an active agent for information exchanges on developing trends and changes to road safety strategies.

The Australasian Traffic Policing Legislation Working Group is a sub committee of the Australasian Traffic Policing Forum which meets under direction to resolve legislative and policy issues which have a direct impact on road safety. Recent issues resolved by the working group include the Australia and New Zealand Urgent Duty Driving and Pursuit Policy Guidelines for participating police services.



Detective Superintendent Anne McEvoy

CRIME PREVENTION

The Crime Prevention Group seeks to actively involve the community in preventing and reducing crime. Crime Prevention has a key role in educating and liaising with the ACT community and supporting those who have become victims of crime. The Crime Prevention portfolio implements and uses strategies and interventions which seek to reduce the risk of crimes occurring and their harmful effects on individuals and groups within society. The group also seeks to address fear of crime within the community.

The Mission of the Crime Prevention Group is to

- reduce crime;
- reduce the fear of crime;
- assist victim of crime; and
- increase children’s road safety awareness.

The Crime Prevention portfolio, in collaboration with partners and various community and government organisations, delivers key programs to support our community, particularly in relation to children, youth, adults, seniors, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders, people with a disability, gay, lesbian, bisexual, transgender and intersex people, and people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds.

Table 2.29: Crime Prevention - Key Performance Indicators 2004-2005

Measures	Annual Target	Result 2004-2005	% variation from target	Target achieved?
32. Percentage of persons satisfied or very satisfied with police support for community programs.	Exceed National Average (67.3%)	57.7%	-14.2%	N
33. Number of diversionary conferences conducted for juvenile offenders.	35 or more	49	40.0%	Y
34. Percentage of juveniles diverted who have not re-offended in the reporting period.	80%	83%	4.6%	Y
35. Number of referrals to SupportLink.	1250 or more	1941	55.3%	Y
36. Number of referrals to drug diversion programs (drug demand reduction effort).	40 or more	35	-12.5%	N
37. Number of children attending the traffic centre.	3400 or more	3494	2.8%	Y

Source: ACT Policing Purchase Agreement Quarter Four Report 2004-2005

As young people figure prominently in both offender and victim statistics, the Crime Prevention Group place special emphasis on delivering strategies and interventions to address the needs of youth and children.

Crime Prevention also plays a critical role in delivering outcomes under the Purchase Agreement including management of the Children’s Traffic Centre and diversionary conferences.

The ACT Government Property Crime Reduction Strategy involves a whole of government approach to crime prevention. An important facet is the ACT Policing coordinated approach to address burglaries and stolen motor vehicles. The investigations are intelligence led and utilise dedicated crime prevention strategies to provide practical support to the community in relation to these crimes.

The Crime Prevention Group includes a team member placement within the new Restorative Justice Unit (Department of Justice and Community Services). The Restorative Justice Unit includes officers from the Department of Justice and Community Safety. The Restorative Justice Unit has a strong involvement with the Director of Public Prosecutions, courts and referring agencies and communicates with the Youth Coalition, other government departments such as Children, Youth and Family Support and the Office of the Community Advocate. Restorative justice focuses on the personal involvement of offenders, victims, their families and the community. The newly established unit provides victims with an opportunity to talk about how an offence has affected them and others close to them. The process provides offenders with an opportunity to accept responsibility for their actions and to repair the harm done. It provides victims, offenders and their supporters an opportunity to meet to discuss the harm and what may be done to repair that harm. During 2005-2006, the unit will address youth offenders and the Crime Prevention Group will continue to support this initiative.

The Crime Prevention Group also oversees the Police and Citizens Youth Club. Although services are provided to all members of the community, there are specific activities targeted at youth at risk. Police and Citizens Youth Club staff/activities support ACT Policing operations and referrals can be made to Police and Citizens Youth Club programs particularly in relation to juvenile offenders. These programs are designed to stop involvement in crime by assisting young people to develop productive and well-directed lives.

The ACT Neighbourhood Watch Association received external funding which has allowed the group to continue

their activities. Crime Prevention continue to partner with this community body and have introduced a 'mega meeting' approach which provided a coordinated and targeted approach to crime trend issues that have an impact on the community. Four of these meetings will be held over the next 12 months with contemporary themes including youth issues, security, forensics and personal safety.

The role of police in the *Safety House Program* run by ACT Safety House Association has been reviewed after a number of Safety House committees closed down. The Safety House program was utilised by very few people during the past five years and the benefits of the program are currently being assessed to determine if this is a cost-effective public safety strategy. While the program continues, the role of police has been realigned to facilitate police checks for Safety House applicants and provide a coordination point for the Safety House program.

The Crime Prevention Group is coordinating a project involving Neighbourhood Watch, the Australian National University, Crime Stoppers and the newly formed Community Youth Alliance. The project aims to encourage whole-of-community involvement in crime prevention activities to enhance safety and security. This project includes planned activities with the Aranda/Cook community with a focus on youth related initiatives. The University will provide research, analysis and review of the project activities with an overarching report in 2006.

The objectives of the project are:

- to enhance the relationship between police and the community;
- to increase the participation of youth in the community activities aimed at enhancing safety and security; and
- to improve the degree of personal and household security in the community.

As part of this process, a day trip was organised for 20-25 students from Canberra High School to visit AFP Barton College and AFP Forensics at Weston Complex in June 2005.

Crime Prevention surveyed community partners about their experiences with ACT Policing and their expectations from the partnership. Work has begun on developing an inventory of the community partners' skills, which will be used to support the group's targeted activities – particularly in relation to youth.

Crime Prevention co-ordinated ACT Policing's contribution to the Multicultural Festival and the Canberra Show. The respective issues promoted at these events were 'Go light on the booze mate – drink driving is a crime' and Neighbourhood Watch, Crimestoppers, 'Party Smart', Kenny Koala safety messages and road safety. Once again, Crime Prevention won an award for the quality of the police display at the Canberra Show.

ACT Policing promoted Crime Prevention through Environmental Design, in partnership with the Department of Urban Services with presentations at seminars and the provision of related training.

Security advice has been provided on a needs basis and the Crime Prevention *Operation Halite* team has delivered the majority of pro active crime prevention activities. The Traffic School framework has been revised and now managed through National Promotions with a coordinated approach envisaged in the next financial year under Traffic Operations.

FAMILY VIOLENCE INTERVENTION PROGRAM (FVIP)

The Family Violence Intervention Program continues to be a leading example of criminal justice intervention in family violence. In accordance with

its commitment to the Family Violence Intervention Program, ACT Policing facilitated the attendance of personnel at the three-day Family Violence Training course. Family Violence Intervention training was incorporated in 2001 as a mandatory module within AFP Recruit Training. The program has been recognised as a national benchmark in access to justice and leading practice in criminal justice intervention in family violence.

The Program is a coordinated community and criminal justice response to family violence in the ACT. Participating agencies undertake a comprehensive planning process on a regular basis to ensure the program's ongoing success. The participating agencies include the Victims of Crime Coordinator, Domestic Violence Crisis Service, Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (ACT), ACT Corrective Services, Relationships Australia, ACT Policing, Legal Aid Office (ACT), and the Department of Justice and Community Safety. Each agency is responsible for setting, managing and quality-assuring their own agency objectives for facilitating positive change.

The aim is to work cooperatively to improve victim safety and increase perpetrator accountability. The ACT Policing component of the project consists of a team dedicated to ensuring ACT Policing's response to family violence meets the protocols and guidelines. The role of police is law enforcement – to treat crime as crime and refer ancillary issues to support agencies with expertise.

ACT Policing's commitment to the program includes the following:

- consistently applying a pro-arrest, pro-charge and presumption against bail procedure in Family Violence incidents;

- improving investigative practices, evidence gathering and briefs of evidence;
- improving levels of officer satisfaction and knowledge;
- utilising new technology;
- improving victim follow-up and satisfaction; and
- enhancing recording of Family Violence incidents on PROMIS.

The ACT Government provided over \$500 000 in quarantined funding for ACT Policing's continued involvement in the Family Violence Intervention Program during the 2003-2004 period.

The Family Violence Intervention Program links closely with the Victim Liaison Officers to identify systemic victim-related issues in police responses to family violence, identify high risk situations and develop appropriate responses.

During 2003-2004 Crime Prevention has developed "Understanding Family Violence" brochures and distributed these to various organisations and locations throughout the ACT. The brochures have since been produced in five languages other than English, to address the needs of the multi-cultural community.

SUPPORTLINK

SupportLink is a concept in early intervention, providing a referral pathway between ACT Policing and the social support sector. The SupportLink mechanism was established to:

- provide referral of a person to the most appropriate agency;
- improve early intervention;
- encourage referrals by ACT Policing to SupportLink; and
- improve relations between ACT Policing and the ACT Community.

SupportLink referrals can now be created online via the SupportLink website. This will improve the response time for referrals, and provides an opportunity for improved reporting processes back to ACT Policing.

TRAFFIC SCHOOL

The Constable Kenny Koala program includes a module on road safety which incorporates a 45 minute theory lesson in the school and a practical activity at the Children's Demonstration Traffic Centre, Walder Street, Belconnen. The program educates primary school children on the Australian road rules and instructs them on safe riding and the correct use of bike helmets when riding bicycles. This program has been running for more than 22 years in ACT schools and the annual ACT NRMA Road Safety grant funds new equipment and transport costs for ACT primary students to participate in the program.

The NRMA Road Safety Trust support allows ACT Policing to provide a service to the children of Canberra and assists in transport costs that allow the Children's Demonstration Traffic Centre to be more equitably accessible to all students in the ACT. The program itself educates students as to how to ride on the road safely and encourages them to use cycle paths and footpaths wherever possible to ensure their safety.

Students are encouraged to ride bicycles that are mechanically sound and to always wear their helmets correctly when riding bicycles. Students also receive instruction on how to maintain a mechanically sound bicycle and learn how to repair bicycles. The traffic centre activity allows all children access to a mechanically sound bicycle and helmet for the duration of the session.



Detective Superintendent Peter Budworth APM

PROSECUTION AND JUDICIAL SUPPORT

The Prosecution and Judicial Support Group is a diverse portfolio which has responsibility for the prosecution and regulatory functions of ACT Policing. The aim of Prosecution and Judicial Support is to provide quality prosecution and legal support to ACT Policing. This support is provided through the adjudication and provision of briefs of evidence to the Director of Public Prosecutions, service of orders and summonses, processing of warrants and firearms registration processes. The area also adjudicates traffic representations, processes requests for access to police information and assists in the management of coronial functions.

The Prosecution and Judicial Support Group provides quality assurance to ensure briefs of evidence comply with protocols and court requirements, monitors and manages the protocol between the ACT Director of Public Prosecutions and ACT Policing and Magistrates Court Practice Directions, identifies legislative reform proposals, provides training to improve the quality of briefs submitted and undertakes the role of the Nominal Informant.

Prosecution and Judicial Support provides a coordination point for the preparation and presentation of briefs of evidence to support the prosecution of offenders in the ACT Courts. Prosecution and Judicial Support also supports ACT Policing in the achievement of corporate policing outcomes by managing warrants and court order processes, maintaining the ACT Firearms Registry, controlling lawful access to information held by ACT Policing and managing representations from the public in respect of AFP-issued and ACT agency-issued Traffic Infringement Notices.

The Prosecution and Judicial Support Group includes the following teams:

- Brief Management Team including the Nominal Informant for Case Management Hearing Matters;
- Firearms Registry and/order Service Team including Family Court Liaison;
- Warrants Registry and Information Access, Traffic Representation and Autocite Team; and
- the Coroner's Office.

The Prosecution and Judicial Support Group is responsible for a number of performance targets under the Purchase Agreement. Assessment of ACT Policing's success in maximising the number of successful prosecutions in Court through the provision of quality support to the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions and the Courts is determined with reference to the measures shown in **Table 2.30**.

BRIEF MANAGEMENT TEAM

The apprehension and prosecution of offenders is a core function of ACT Policing. The Brief Management Team provides the coordination point for preparation and presentation of briefs of evidence to support the prosecution of offenders in ACT Courts. The Brief Management Team is responsible for functions set out below

Quality Assurance – the team assesses all briefs of evidence before they are forwarded to the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions. This ensures that briefs comply with protocols and court requirements and that they are provided to the Courts in a consistent and acceptable format.

Protocols – the team monitors and manages compliance with the AFP and the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions, protocol on prosecution and judicial support, and the ACT

Table 2.30: Supporting the Judicial Process - Key Performance Indicators 2004-2005

Measures	Annual Target	Result 2004-2005	% variation from target	Target achieved?
28. Number of hearing briefs of evidence delivered to the DPP.	1215	958	-21.2%	N
29. Percentage of prosecutions finalised by offence proved in court. ¹	80%	84.2%	5.3%	Y
30. Percentage of prosecutions finalised by a not-guilty verdict or otherwise withdrawn. ²	18%	14.5%	-19.6%	Y
31. Percentage of prosecutions otherwise resolved. ³	0 - 5%	1.3%	-73.9%	Y

Source: ACT Policing Purchase Agreement Quarter Four Report 2004-2005

- ¹ This measure is based on the concept of a 'case' where a person may be brought before the court on multiple charges. The charges are for the purposes of this measure, grouped under the apprehension identification number which is automatically generated by the PROMIS case management system. This measure records successful prosecutions as being those where any of the offences under one apprehension identification number is proven before the court.
- ² This measure is based on the concept of a 'case' where a person may be brought before the court on multiple charges. The charges are for the purposes of this measure, grouped under the apprehension identification number which is automatically generated by the PROMIS case management system. This measure records cases where no offence under one apprehension identification number was proven against any charge.
- ³ This measure is based on the concept of a 'case' where a person may be brought before the court on multiple charges. The charges are for the purposes of this measure, grouped under the apprehension identification number which is automatically generated by the PROMIS case management system. This measure records cases which resulted in a court

Magistrates Court practice directions and associated guidelines regarding brief submission. These generally relate to timeframes for the provision of briefs of evidence, the appropriate format and content of evidentiary documentation, and when police will be required to attend court.

Legislative Review – a number of legislative reform proposals have been identified with a view to developing projects in the next reporting period.

Roll-out of the *Criminal Code 2002* was continuing at the time of reporting and required constant monitoring of indictment requirements. The latest roll-out in April 2004 involved theft, fraud, bribery and related offences. Drug offences will be rolled-out in early 2005. The roll-outs are due to be completed by 1 January 2006 and will have an impact on the workload of the Indictments Officer throughout 2005.

Training – the Prosecution and Judicial Support Group is striving to assist in improving the quality of briefs. A Brief Adjudicators Training Program was implemented to assist members in understanding current and applicable offences and the requirements of police

Table 2.31: Number of matters where the DPP represented the AFP

Measure	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005
Magistrates Court			
Number of completed charges – adult	11 722	11 877	9812
Number of convictions – adult	7 211	7 383	6023
Number of completed charges – children	1 834	1 939	987
Number of convictions – children	1 138	969	518

Source: ACT Director of Public Prosecutions

to present these matters in court. This training is ongoing and will be conducted using a contracted barrister.

Nominal Informant – late in the 2001-2002 financial year, the Nominal Informant initiative was launched in the ACT. In consultation with the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions, it was decided that a Nominal Informant would attend all Case Management Hearings (excluding Family Violence) in place of individual police informants for each matter. The initiative has been highly successful and has resulted in a significant reduction in the number of police required to attend court for case management hearings. This in turn has increased the capacity of these officers to attend to operational duties. During

the reporting period the following case management hearings were attended with the resultant savings:

- case management hearings attended-929; and
- informants saved from attending-855

Self-assessment – the team is responsible for examining the end result of prosecutions to identify weaknesses in investigational work practice and training issues. It also conducts an early review of prosecutions attracting a not guilty plea, prior to the completion of a full hearing brief of evidence by the informant. By conducting self-assessment in this manner it is possible to remedy systemic issues across ACT Policing in general.

Strategic Direction – the team is responsible for examining the strategic direction of hearing brief management and ACT Policing investigational and prosecution practices. It also develops and advises on policy regarding the investigation and prosecution of offences against the laws of the ACT and Commonwealth.

The team also continues to liaise with internal and external clients, such as the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions, as well as providing advice, feedback and training to ACT Policing members. The Prosecution and Judicial Support Group is implementing strategies to improve its profile with external stakeholders by providing input into the legislation consultative process and working closely with the Department of Justice and Community Safety.

PROSECUTION OUTCOMES

The number of completed charges against adults in the ACT Magistrates Court during this reporting period was 9812, with a total of 6023 adult convictions, a decrease from the previous year's figure of 7383. The number of charges against children finalised by the court decreased during the 2004-2005 year from 1939 in the previous year to 987 this reporting period. The number of convictions relating to children dropped significantly from 969 in 2003-2004 to 518 in 2004-2005.

The ratio of convictions to charges as reported in **Table 2.31** should not be directly compared with results associated with Purchase Agreement measures 29 to 31, as reported charges are not grouped into individual cases for measurement purposes. The number of convictions against completed charges is regarded as a satisfactory outcome when charges are grouped as cases.

Table 2.32: Orders Received and Served 2004-2005

2004-2005 Financial Year			
Type of Order	Received	Served	Percentage Served
Restraining Orders	1999	1605	80.3%
Domestic Violence Orders	1606	1317	82.0%
Family Recovery Orders	17	13	76.5%
Interstate Order	179	146	81.6%
Summons	4202	3773	89.8%
Interstate Summons	296	224	75.7%
Total	8299	7078	85.3%

Source: PROMIS as at 21 July 2005 Note: Orders served represent those orders that have been served by police where order status is recorded as "EXECUTED/SERVED" in PROMIS and those orders where execution details have been recorded. Also, orders and summons are those issued by a court within the ACT, unless otherwise stated.

ORDER SERVICE TEAMS

The Order Services Team is responsible for:

- service of Domestic Violence Orders, Workplace Protection Orders and protection orders, Interim Domestic Violence and Workplace Protection Orders and service of Protection Order revocations and amendments issued by the ACT Magistrates Court.
- service of summonses issued by the Prosecution and Judicial Support Group, summonses issued by interstate jurisdictions, subpoenas (both locally and from interstate police services) and other associated documentation as directed by the ACT Magistrates Court;
- execution of Family Court Recovery Orders and Mental Health Warrants;
- service and execution of Residential Tenancy Tribunal Warrants for evictions; and
- direct liaison with court staff, representative stakeholders and other interested parties associated with the framework of the *Protection Orders Act 2001*.

The services provided by this team are often directed towards people and families in crisis. The team is accordingly alert to the potential for firearms or other weapons which may become involved in incidents of this nature. Such situations can be very volatile and the utmost care needs to be taken by police to ensure the processes are managed in a way that limits the impact on people involved, and on the community. The Order Services Team comprises very experienced and dedicated police officers who use their skills to achieve positive outcomes in difficult circumstances.

The Family Law Team provides direct response and liaison capacity to the ACT Family Law Courts. The Family Law Team has consolidated all family law functions and centrally administers all related functions including Passenger Analysis Clearance and Evaluation System Alerts and Recovery Orders.

FIREARMS REGISTRY:

The Firearms Registry is responsible for:

- provision of a shopfront service for firearm related matters including licensing, the provision of related permits and public enquiries;
- providing advice and recommendations to senior management and the Registrar of Firearms for change to the *Firearms Act 1996* and related legislation and matters arising from the ACT Firearms Consultative Committee;
- investigation of offences against the *Firearms Act 1996*;
- seizure of firearms;
- maintenance of a database of all registered firearms and licensed firearm holder;
- vetting new licences and conducting inspections of storage facilities to ensure they conform with the *Firearms Act 1996*;

- representing the Registrar of Firearms at the Administrative Appeals Tribunal in accordance with section 113 of the *Firearms Act 1996*;
- representing the Registrar of Firearms at the bi-annual Firearms Managers conference and the bi-annual Australasian Police Ministers Council – Firearms Working Group;
- examining and where appropriate approving firearms dealers premises including inspection of records, security of storage facilities and overall compliance with the *Firearms Act 1996*;
- administering firearms amnesties and gun buybacks;
- developing intelligence in relation to firearms; and
- liaison and intelligence gathering with the security industry.

An Intelligence Officer was introduced into the team in 2004-2005 to collect, collate and disseminate all intelligence holdings within the Firearms and Order Service Teams. The role will

support the extension of the Firearms Registry, supporting the move to full regulation and investigation within that environment.

WARRANTS TEAM

The functions of the Warrant Registry are to:

- receive warrants from the ACT Courts and other jurisdictions;
- maintain accurate computer records
- provide secure storage of all warrants;
- provide registry services and security of First Instance Warrants files;
- return expired warrants to the courts and facilitate the return of warrants recalled by the courts;
- initiate debt recovery procedures for outstanding Commitment Warrant holdings; and
- initiate the execution of warrant procedures.

Table 2.33: Firearms Licence Processing 2004-2005

Licence Type	Issued	Surrendered	Expired	Suspended	Granted	Cancelled	Refused
Armourers	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Business	51	56	-	-	-	-	-
Business (2nd licence)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Collectors	5	5	-	-	-	-	-
Employment	129	-	-	-	-	-	-
Composite Entity	11	2	-	-	-	-	-
Dealers	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Firearms	1017	175	90	7	-	11	2
Heirloom	4	3	-	-	-	-	-
Instructors	15	2	-	-	-	-	-
Minors Permit	29	15	-	-	-	-	-
Temporary	14	5	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1282	266	90	7		11	2

Source: ACT Firearms Registry

Table 2.34: Regulatory Activity, Registration of Firearms

Legislation	Reference	Activity	2003-2004	2004-2005
ACT Firearms Act 1996	Section 50	Registrations	1369	2295
	Section 59	Endorsements	457	400
	Section 72	Disposed Interstate	432	667
	Section 78	Surrendered (Unconditional)	99	98
	Section 39	Seized DVO	46	9
		Seized other	33	36
	Section 110	Reported Lost	1	0
		Reported Stolen	5	22
	Section 116	Firearms sent for destruction	307	106

Source: ACT Firearms Registry

The major challenge faced by the Warrant Registry during 2004-2005 was the increased number of Commitment warrants issued during the reporting period.

The use of a bar-coding system to monitor the movements of warrants and heighten accountability by ensuring better tracking and removal of the warrants from police database once these are executed, was implemented.

INFORMATION ACCESS

The Information Access Team receives requests from members of the public, solicitors and government departments which usually involve the retrieval and release of recorded incidents and other agency documents.

This team also deals with subpoenas from Australian courts and tribunals. A subpoena is an order from a court to the AFP to provide all documents relating to an individual or a particular incident. These documents have to be closely scrutinised to protect the rights of the individual and ensure investigations are not compromised. Court sets the due dates with often only a few days notice to supply the information.

TRAFFIC REPRESENTATION AND AUTOCITE MANAGEMENT

The Traffic Representations and Autocite Management Team is responsible for:

- exercising the Chief Police Officer's delegation with regard to Traffic Infringement Notices;
- processing infringement representations and requests for extension of time to pay or dispute both police and camera detected offences;
- processing camera detected offences involving police vehicles;
- preparing summons briefs for camera detected offences including the contravention of speed limits and red traffic light signals;
- liaising with the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions regarding briefs of evidence for traffic infringements matters and providing necessary certification;
- conducting licence and registration checks; and
- managing and maintaining the Autocite computerised traffic infringement system.

As part of their traffic representation role, the Prosecution and Judicial Support Group oversee the Autocite Traffic Infringements Service for ACT Policing. Information collected in 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 officers.

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

- individual facts of the matter;
- appropriateness and 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.

The Chief Police Officer received 8720 letters requesting individual Traffic Infringement Notices be reviewed this financial year. The addition of more red/light speed cameras has seen a corresponding increase in the number of Traffic Infringement Notices disputed. During the reporting period 45 598 speed and/or red light camera infringements were issued. These notices are managed by ACT Policing on behalf of Urban Services.



CORONER'S OFFICE

The Coroner's Office oversees post-mortem examination in all cases of sudden death where a medical certificate is not provided by a registered medical practitioner stating that death was due to natural causes. In addition the Coroner's office has responsibility to:

- coordinate investigation of deaths and fires within the ACT by members of the AFP and the ACT Fire Brigade;
- coordinate the investigation of non-suspicious fires;
- manage operations of the Kingston Forensic Medical Centre (morgue)
- ensure that coronial briefs are prepared to a high standard
- train AFP members and ensure compliance with current policy relating to the investigation of deaths and fires by AFP members; and

- report regularly to the Chief and Duty Coroners on matters which may be of concern or significant from a coronial perspective.

During the reporting period the Coroner's Office managed inquiries into 380 deaths including 60 in New South Wales. Of all the deaths managed, 321 were subject to investigations by ACT Policing.

As set out in the *Coroner's Act 1997* deaths in custody refer to the death of a person being taken into or detained in custody, and includes being taken into or detained in custody subject to an order under the *Mental Health (Treatment and Care) Act 1994*. During the reporting period there were no deaths in police custody.



Detective Superintendent Steve Mewburn

OPERATIONS MONITORING AND INTELLIGENCE SUPPORT SERVICES

The Operations Monitoring and Intelligence Support Group is the central coordinating body for intelligence product in ACT Policing and is committed to ensuring that a coordinated and strategic approach is applied to analysing information from all business areas. The intelligence product derived is provided to executive managers in ACT Policing.

The ACT Operations Monitoring and Intelligence Support Group recently underwent a re-shaping process to reflect customer needs both within the AFP and externally - including the wider intelligence community. This process has included a number of team name changes. Each of these newly named teams focuses on specific elements of the intelligence management and delivery function for ACT Policing to enable effective, efficient and timely deliverables to AFP members and other law enforcement partners.

These teams are:

- Drug Intelligence Team;
- Fraud Intelligence Team;
- Human Source Management;
- Operations Monitoring Centre;
- Crime Stoppers;
- Information Services;
- DNA- Behavioural Intelligence Team; and
- Surveillance.

DRUG INTELLIGENCE TEAM

The Drug Intelligence Team currently concentrates on drugs and drug related activities/crime elements. The focus of the team is divided into three categories: Heroin; Amphetamine and Other Synthetic Drugs (AOSD); and Other Substances (steroids, cannabis and precursor chemicals).

The drug related activities/crime elements currently targeted are outlaw motor cycle gangs, clandestine laboratories and sexual servitude within the ACT.

FRAUD INTELLIGENCE TEAM

The Fraud Intelligence Team examines fraudulent activities including mail theft, credit and debit card fraud, identity theft, generic fraud and E-crime. The team receives information on fraudulent activity from a combination of Crime Stoppers, internal AFP sources, members of the community, government and industry sources.

HUMAN SOURCE MANAGEMENT TEAM

The Human Source Management Team provides oversight and coordination of human information sources for ACT Policing under the guidance of the National Registrar.

The team also has a key role in training ACT Policing personnel in the effective management of informants and information.

The team provides ACT Policing with an understanding of the concepts for source handling and the application of associated methodologies, which allows them to integrate collection assets with investigative and intelligence activities. The end product of human source management is intelligence which has the capacity to contribute to investigations and enhance the understanding by law enforcement agencies of criminal networks and their operations.



OPERATIONS MONITORING CENTRE (OMC)

The Operations Monitoring Centre (previously called Operations Monitoring Intelligence Support Coordination/ Crime Stoppers Team) is responsible for the allocation of external referrals forwarded to ACT Policing from both internal and external sources. The team also provides support to the ACT Operations Committee.

PROPERTY/VOLUME CRIME INTELLIGENCE TEAM

The Property Intelligence Team provides a number of enabling services directed towards improving policing and law enforcement within the ACT. Some of these include providing intelligence support to protracted operations such as *Operation Halite* and other Territory Investigation Group activities; identifying and addressing volume/property crime issues; identifying targets and persons of interest because of emerging trends and strategic analysis of volume and property crime within the ACT.

In addition to these enabling services, the team also assists with other tactical services to support investigations, such as intelligence gathering to support the national collection priorities regarding

counter-terrorism; the delivery of mapping products; preparation of video photo boards; and analytical support for high tech crime investigations to ACT Policing.

SURVEILLANCE

The Surveillance Team utilises specialised surveillance techniques and equipment for direct operational support of investigations.

INTELLIGENCE COORDINATION TEAM

The Intelligence Coordination Team (incorporating Crime Stoppers), is responsible for the maintenance of AFP intelligence holdings relating to ACT Policing. The team is responsible for the receipt and evaluation of all information reports generated by ACT Policing members. Once an information report is received, it is evaluated and distributed to the key ACT Policing business areas for information or action purposes. The team also receives information from the public via the Crime Stoppers program and accepts all information from both the ACT and South East NSW community.

INFORMATION SERVICES

The role of Information Services is to access and provide information to members investigating offences, from certain external agencies. These agencies may be either government or non-government organisations. Such information frequently relates to habitation, utilities (electricity, water) and telecommunication service.

DNA BEHAVIOURAL INTELLIGENCE TEAM

The DNA/Behavioural Intelligence Team oversees the implementation of the Crimes (Forensic Procedures) Act 2000 within ACT Policing.

The team monitors the collection of reference samples for compliance with the Act and is the point of contact through which other jurisdictions can be contacted regarding DNA comparisons. The team is responsible for the training of ACT Policing personnel and prepares target packages or referrals for investigation. A DNA back capture program to sample convicted offenders is being implemented.

In addition to DNA related activities, the team also applies intelligence processes and support functions to person-

Table 2.35: Crime Stoppers figures 2004-2005

Month	Information Reports	Arrests	Charges	Cash Seized	Property Recovered	Drugs Seized	Rewards Paid
July	72	0	0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
August	118	1	3	\$810.00	\$0.00	\$185.00	\$0.00
September	74	0	0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
October	124	7	21	\$16,880.00	\$0.00	\$8,580.00	\$600.00
November	95	1	2	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$100.00	\$0.00
December	65	0	0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
January	87	0	0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
February	106	1	2	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
March	114	2	8	\$10,000.00	\$0.00	\$15,000.00	\$0.00
April	88	4	6	\$0.00	\$28,000.00	\$133,000.00	\$0.00
May	113	4	7	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$44,000.00	\$300.00
June	221	2	6	\$22,500.00	\$0.00	\$98,000.00	\$0.00
TOTAL	1277	22	55	\$50,190.00	\$28,000.00	\$298,865.00	\$900.00

Source: Crime Stoppers July 2005

based offences including sex offences (including child sex offences), and robbery (including aggravated robbery). The related support functions include missing persons; corrections and parole enquiries and ViCLAS coordination.

MISSING PERSONS

In 2004-2005 the total number of missing persons reported to police was 760, the majority of which would have met the pre-requisite for the definition of Absconder. As a result, we would expect to see a significant reduction in the number of reported missing persons for the year 2005-2006.

In May 2005, there was a need to redefine the term Missing Person to include a sub-category called Absconder. The new definition is as follows:

Absconder is a person whose whereabouts are unknown and for whom there are no fears held for their safety or

concerns for their welfare and includes, but is not limited to:

i) a child or young person who is a resident, whether under a judicial order or otherwise, of a recognised youth refuge or care facility:

(1) a child or young person who is in breach of a judicial order (for example bail conditions), and does not meet the definition of a missing person, will be recorded in PROMIS as a 'suspicious/wanted person' (including the addition of an appropriate alert). When located, actions in accordance with the relevant legislation under which those conditions were imposed will be considered;

ii) a person who is a patient, whether voluntary or otherwise, of a mental health facility; and

iii) a person, adult or child, whose whereabouts are unknown and is reported as 'missing, runaway etc' on a regular basis and returns within a relative short period from the time of report.



Superintendent Alf Turketo

POLICE COMMUNICATIONS

ACT Policing Communications is the primary conduit for the ACT community to request police assistance. It coordinates police response to those requests according to a priority-response model.

Based in the Winchester Police Centre, the Communications Centre is the hub of policing activity in the ACT, dispatching patrols, monitoring movements of officers and vehicles and answering emergency, police-attendance and police-assistance calls.

Communications provides technical support for ACT Policing’s radio network and video operations services. It also manages and maintains critical components of ACT Policing’s information technology infrastructure including Police Real-time Online Management Information System (PROMIS) and the Computer-Aided-Dispatch (CAD) system.

Areas of responsibility within Police Communications are:

- the Communications Centre;
- the ACT Policing Assistance Centre;
- PROMIS Coordination;
- CAD administration;
- Radio Engineering; and
- Audio Services.

Police Communications continues to function under the four level response model, which was introduced in 2002.

The four level response model has facilitated increased efficiency in the deployment of police resources.

During the reporting period, there were 66 291 incidents received and recorded by Police Communications which is a

large increase from the previous year’s total of 57 080. This figure shows the continued increase in the demand for police services by the community. A total of 57 965 patrols were dispatched in response to calls received by Police Communications during 2004-2005.

The average response time to priority one incidents increased from seven

Table 2.36: Police Responsiveness - Key Performance Indicators 2004-2005

Measures	Annual Target	Result 2004-2005	% variation from target	Target achieved?
12. Response times for Priority One:				
• Within 8 minutes	60%	67%	11.9%	Y
• Within 12 minutes	90%	87%	-3.3%	N
13. Response times for Priority Two:				
• Within 20 minutes	60%	73%	21.6%	Y
• Within 30 minutes	95%	84%	-11.1%	N
14. Response times for Priority Three:				
• Within 2 hours	60%	85%	41.8%	Y
• Within 3 hours	95%	90%	-5.2%	N
15. Response times for Priority Four:				
• Within 24 hours	95%	94%	-0.6%	N
16. Per centage of 000 calls answered on first or second presentation:				
• On first presentation	90%	92%	2.4%	Y
• On second presentation	98%	98%	0.1%	Y

Source: ACT Policing Purchase Agreement Quarter Four Report 2004-2005

minutes 12 seconds in 2003-2004 to nine minutes 12 seconds during this reporting period with 67 per cent of patrols arriving within the first tier target time of eight minutes. The financial year target for this measure was 60 per cent within eight minutes and 90 per cent within 12 minutes. The response rate for priority one within the second tier target was 87 per cent.

The financial year target for priority two incidents was 60 per cent within 20 minutes and 95 per cent within 30 minutes. The response rate for priority two incidents within 20 minutes was 73 per cent. The percentage of priority two responses achieved within 30 minutes was 84 per cent. This result is of concern to police as it reflects increasing pressure on patrol resources. The pressure on patrol resources was examined in detail in the course of the joint AFP/ACT Government review of ACT Policing. The report is currently with Government.

The financial year target for priority three incidents was 60 per cent within two hours and 95 per cent within three hours. The response time for priority three incidents within two hours was at 85 per cent, 42 per cent above the target. The response rate for priority three incidents within three hours was 90 per cent.

The target response time for priority four incidents was 95 per cent within 24 hours. The 2004-2005 result was 94 per cent, only slightly outside the target.

The ACT Policing Assistance Centre trial has continued throughout the period with continued success against its two main objectives. The aim of the project was to provide 'Supportive First Contact' and to reduce the number of incoming calls abandoned by the caller before being answered. Prior to the trial the abandonment rate was approximately 25 per cent. This has reduced to approximately five per cent since the trial commenced.

ACT Policing has been researching the benefits of mobile data and vehicle tracking in its frontline patrols. Introduction of in-car computing will potentially provide operational flexibility and efficiency with the ready facility to search various data bases in a timely manner. Vehicle tracking will provide better resource management capability while providing improved officer safety.

During the year a decision was taken to replace the Private Automatic Branch Exchange (PABX) that services the Winchester Police Centre. The existing PABX is deteriorating and will not be able to meet demands of the community into the future. The PABX replacement is scheduled for July/August 2005. The new system will provide improved call statistics to enable ACT Policing to monitor call volumes with a view to improving rostering practices.

During the reporting period changes were made to the *Crimes Act 1914* which created specific offences for harassing emergency services operators. This now covers abusive, offensive or harassing calls to Communications by callers to 000. These amendments assist in ensuring that responses to legitimate calls for emergency police assistance are not delayed due to police resources being tied up with nuisance callers or false reports. Police Communications warn the agitated caller regarding threatening/abusive calls and terminate these calls upon continuation/repetition.

A major software and hardware upgrade to the Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) system was completed in March 2005 and required a total downtime of the system. This was necessary to ensure no data corruption occurred during the changeover. During this time Communications operated on a standby, paper-based system which was a useful test of the redundancy setup existing within the Communications Centre.

Table 2.37: Incident Response Times 2004-2005*

Incident Type	Total Incidents	Average Response Time	Percentage within 1st target time		Percentage within 2nd target time	
			Target	Result	Target	Result
Priority One	427	9 mins 12 seconds	60%	67%	90%	87%
Priority Two	11 877	22 mins 54 seconds	60%	73%	95%	84%
Priority Three	19 862	1 hour 24 mins	60%	85%	95%	90%
Priority Four	23 880	4 hours 26 min 52 secs	95%	94%		
No. of incidents where no patrol was dispatched	8 326	n.a.		n.a.		n.a.
TOTAL**	66 291					

Source: ACT Policing Computer Aided Dispatch System

* Data reported in this table reflects only calls to the Police Communications Centre.

** Total also includes 1919 incidents where arrival time was not recorded but patrol was dispatched. Other incidents were reported directly to stations, officers on patrol or became known to police from other sources.



Coordinator Tracey Cullen, Coordinator

RESEARCH AND POLICY

Research and Policy Group provides the following key services:

- policy development;
- research;
- statistical analysis;
- performance monitoring, evaluation and reporting;
- inter-agency and inter-governmental liaison and cooperation;
- maintenance of the corporate governance framework; and
- coordination of illicit drug diversion; and
- development of legislative initiatives/ reform.

The vision of the Research and Policy Group is to be acknowledged leaders in research and policy matters with ACT Policing through excellence and expertise.

The Research and Policy Group is responsible for the delivery of:

- accurate and timely advice to Government and the ACT Policing Executive on law enforcement and drug policy issues, operations and initiatives (including comment on Cabinet and legislative proposals);

- research and analysis relating to emerging trends and issues in law enforcement and drug policy which may impact on ACT Policing and conducting associated risk assessments;
- maintenance of a contemporary corporate governance framework which reflects best practice;
- coordinated professional liaison links between ACT Policing, ACT Government agencies, non-government agencies, community groups and the ACT Legislative Assembly;
- timely, accurate and robust data to inform internal corporate and operational planning at both strategic and tactical levels;
- timely, accurate and robust data to satisfy external reporting requirements to the ACT Government, Australian Bureau of Statistics and other clients as required; and
- professional representation of ACT Policing interests at inter-agency and inter-jurisdictional meetings.
- timely, high quality data verification checking in relation to high volume property crime offences.

In 2004-2005 the Research and Policy Group had a total of 15 personnel.

The Group comprises 3 teams:

- Ministerial and Policy
- Drug and Alcohol Policy
- Performance and Evaluation

The Group also has responsibility for maintenance of the corporate governance framework and preparation of the ACT Policing Annual Report and maintenance of the Risk Management Framework. During 2004-2005 funding was allocated for the establishment of a new position at Band 5 which will have responsibility for the preparation of the Annual Report, Risk Management Framework and maintenance of current issues briefings for the Senior Executive.

During 2004-2005 the Research and Policy Group worked to improve the quality and frequency of briefings to the ACT Policing Executive on operational and corporate issues. The team plays an integral role in ensuring the consistency and reliability of corporate data which informs the allocation and targeting of resources within ACT Policing. It has been increasingly important to ensure that the ACT Policing Executive Team has ready access to accurate, timely and comprehensive corporate and statistical data to inform decision making.



During 2004-2005 ACT Policing has sought opportunities to influence broader policy debate in relation to the causes and impacts of crime in our community. In this context the Research and Policy Team has contributed to a number of whole of government strategies including the Youth BluePrint, the Women's Action Plan, the establishment of the Restorative Justice Unit and the Property Crime Reduction Strategy.

The requirements for briefing support for external forums increased during 2004-2005. The team is required to provide briefing for the following inter-governmental and inter-agency meetings:

- Australasian Police Minister's Council (APMC) and associated Senior Officers Group Meetings (SOG);
- CrimTrac Board of Control Meetings;
- Australian Crime Commission (ACC) and associated Strategic Directions Committee meetings;
- National Crime Statistics Board (NCSU) of Control Meetings;
- Australian Crime Commissioner's Forum (ACCF) Meetings;
- Ministerial Council on Drug Strategy (MCDS);
- Intergovernmental Committee on Drugs (IGCD); and

- National Drug Law Enforcement Reference Group (NDLERF).

In addition, team members are involved in a number of inter-agency forums including the:

- Council of Australian Governments *Report on Government Service Provision* Police Working Group and associated Police Practitioners Group;
- ACT Government Property Crime Reduction Strategy Working Group;
- Restorative Justice Steering Committee;
- National Drink Spiking Advisory Group; and
- National Committee for the Review of Alcohol Advertising.

During the year the Research and Policy Team provided support to the joint ACT and Commonwealth Government study into ACT Policing. The team provided extensive statistical and analytical assistance throughout the review.

PERFORMANCE AND EVALUATION

The Performance and Evaluation team provides a high quality research and professional liaison service. The Team coordinates both internal and external statistical reporting, together with quarter reporting obligations to the ACT Government in respect to the Purchase agreement.

During the reporting period the Performance and Evaluation Team have been involved in some high-level projects of strategic importance. These include:

- The National Crime Statistics Unit Differences in Recorded Crime Statistics which was completed with a final report to the Board of Management in April 2005.
- Providing input into the Recorded Crime Statistics - Victims publication released in June 2005.
- Regular Australian Institute of Criminology projects - including the Homicide Monitoring Program, the Armed Robbery Monitoring Program and the Sexual Assault Pilot Study.
- Providing input to national reports including the Australian Crime Commission's 'Illicit Drug Data Report' and the Australian National University's ACT Illicit Drug Reporting System project. This information is directly input into the national 'Drug Trends' report compiled by the National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre.
- Active involvement in providing data support and quality checking the Joint Study into ACT Policing.

The team continued to support internal and external reporting during this period and also coordinated the Activity Survey during March 2005 which had the highest response rate to date (98 per



cent). Data provided by the team was used by government and commercial agencies for risk assessment and crime prevention activities, including the Department of Housing, Telstra and Urban Services (Planning and Land Management) review of the effectiveness of improved street lighting on crime. The team also provided input in regards to COAG Performance Figures for the Report on Government Service Provision.

The team consolidated the reporting against the Purchase Agreement to the Minister, Police and Emergency Services during the period and also provided regular reporting to ACT Policing Executive in regards to performance against the agreed measures. The team also provided data to the annual report and participated in the audit on the annual Purchase Agreement Report.

ACT POLICING GOVERNANCE

To ensure that ACT Policing Corporate Governance documents remain comprehensive and up to date the review and development of policies and procedures (Practical Guides, Guidelines for Best Practice and memoranda of understanding) continued during the reporting period.

AFP National Guidelines, relevant to ACT Policing, developed during the reporting period include:

- Missing Persons;
- Property, Exhibit and Drug Handling; and
- Urgent Duty Driving and Pursuits.

Practical Guides reviewed during the reporting period include:

- Child Abuse and Sexual Offences;
- Extra Territorial Search Warrants;
- Persons In Custody, particularly in relation to suicidal and self harm behaviour;
- Police Negotiation Team;
- Processing of CBR Suspicious Packages and Incidents;
- Victims of Crime; and
- Violent Crime Linkage Analysis System.

At the same time, further policies and procedures were developed to address identified needs such as:

- Territory Investigations Group Response and Notification;
- Management of Major Incidents;
- Confiscation of Criminal Assets; and
- Specialist Response and Security.

During the reporting period a Memoranda of Understanding was negotiated between ACT Policing and ACT Workcover to clarify working arrangements in relation to the notification of, and attendance at, workplace incidents. The MOU also

provides specific information on the respective roles, responsibilities and obligations of AFP officers and ACT WorkCover Inspectors.

A review of current Memoranda of Understanding with ACT Mental Health, the Calvary Health Care, the ACT Ambulance Service and The Canberra Hospital is nearing completion. The MOU will address the roles and responsibilities of the parties with particular emphasis on the transportation of persons, whether it be between health facilities or from the community setting to a health facility.

DRUG AND ALCOHOL POLICY

The Drug and Alcohol Policy Team coordinates ACT Policing's input to alcohol and other drug strategies implemented in the ACT. The Drug and Alcohol Policy Team comprises a Team Leader and the Illicit Drug Diversion Officer. The team is responsible for:

- providing advice on management of drug and alcohol issues;
- identifying, developing, managing and implementing initiatives and projects associated with drug and alcohol issues; and
- undertaking research, analysis and strategically focused work with regard to police participation in community alcohol and drug education.

In June 2005 the Team Leader and the Illicit Drug Diversion Officer participated in Drug Action Week, a joint initiative organised by ACT health, to increase the awareness of services available in the ACT and diversion programs managed by ACT Policing.

The team was also involved in the following initiatives:

- National Working Group on the Prevention of the Diversion of Precursor Chemicals into Illicit Drug Manufacture – The Working Group, which comprises representatives from industry, government and law enforcement is developing responses under the National Strategy on the Prevention of Diversion of Chemical Precursors to stop chemical precursors (ingredients like pseudoephedrine used in the manufacture of illicit drugs, such as amphetamines) being diverted into illicit drug factories;
- National Drink Spiking Advisory Group – Working Party set up by Intergovernmental Committee on Drugs to oversee the implementation of new drink spiking research and education campaigns over the next 2 years The campaign will focus on awareness raising and will involve police, sexual assault counsellors, accident and emergency staff in hospitals and the hospitality industry;
- National Committee for the Review of Alcohol Advertising – with representatives from Health, law enforcement, liquor industry;
- Implementation and drafting of the new Chapter 6 of the Criminal Code 2002 which saw a review of drug laws in the ACT. Worked with the Department of Justice and Community Safety, the Director of Public Prosecutions and ACT Health; and
- Development of the new ACT Policing Alcohol & Other Drug Strategy 2004.

The team also provided briefings and attended at the following meetings:

- Ministerial Council on Drug Strategy;
- Intergovernmental Committee on Drugs; and
- National Drug Law Enforcement Reference Group.

ILLICIT DRUG DIVERSION PROGRAM

The Police Early Diversion Program arose directly from Commonwealth and State or Territory harm minimisation initiatives. It is a pre-court diversion initiated by the police to directly intervene in the cycle of drug misuse and crime. This form of diversion is considered for people who are at early stages of drug misuse and have committed an offence of possessing a small amount of any illicit drug. The possession of illicit drugs must be for personal use only and the offence must not have any element of violence. Diversion to the Program must have the consent of the offender. The Diversion Program is available to young people under the age of 18, however consent must also be received from a parent or guardian before this can occur.

If police believe that diversion is appropriate and the person consents, an appointment is made with the Diversion Service (Drug and Alcohol Program) at ACT Health for the individual to undergo an assessment with a professional drug and alcohol clinician. From this assessment they may be referred to various agencies for treatment, or they may be assigned a case worker. If the person completes the program, the police will take no further action. If the person fails to meet all requirements the police will take appropriate follow up action, which may include summoning the person to court. ACT Policing strongly supports effective diversion options as they provide a useful tool in addressing the underlying causes of crime.



Sandi Logan, Coordinator

MEDIA/MARKETING

The effective use of the media to communicate ACT Policing achievements and to help gain the trust and support of ACT residents is critical in achieving ACT Policing objectives. The effective internal communication of messages to encourage ongoing and open exchange of ideas, information and opinions, and to obtain staff feedback is also an integral element of the Media and Marketing Team's operations.

The Team is self-sufficient and comprises five media and public affairs professionals with state of the art broadcast quality cameras, and an on-line digital editing and effects suite. The skill-set is significant and all-encompassing with former journalists, public affairs specialists, TV director/cameraman and a serving sworn police officer contributing to the team's objectives. Its editorial output includes daily press releases, audio grabs for radio, video news releases for local and national TV broadcasters, crime scene digital stills and advertorial material promoting crime prevention. Likewise its production capabilities enable ACT Policing to produce and put to air community awareness commercials and service announcements on an as-required basis. Media/Marketing staff digital still photography and design

skills enable the team to replicate the production of broadcast material with matching print output (for newspaper, brochures and poster displays).

Strategic partnerships with stakeholders in the wider community are equally important. The team's goal is to provide timely and accurate information to the public, via the media while also reinforcing the trusted police brand and in turn, securing from the community a positive disposition to police activities.

The team also provides support to ACT Policing through marketing and community awareness campaigns which employ a variety of modern communications tools. These can include advertising campaigns, the ACT Policing website, exhibitions and public activities. For the second year running, ACT Policing's stand at the Royal Canberra Show was awarded first place in its division for community sector representation with a range of activities and police assets including a patrol car and traffic motorcycle on display and accessible by the thousands of daily visitors to the exhibition.

Internally, the team publishes *ACT Policing News* on a quarterly basis, reporting for a select readership on a range of news and views covering operational, management and policy issues. It also produces regular video

broadcasts featuring the Chief Police Officer addressing staff across the Territory.

The Media and Marketing Team plays a key role within ACT Policing by assisting to build and maintain the public's understanding and support of our services.

The local community is ACT Policing's partner in delivering safety and security, so the Media and Marketing Team works to support the customer-oriented focus of community policing through a strategy which emphasises the police-community partnership.

During the reporting period, ACT Policing's Media and Marketing Team produced and distributed more than 500 media releases, facilitated hundreds of television, radio and print media interviews, published a range of information pamphlets and flyers, conceived and delivered 17 advertising campaigns (radio/TV/print), and designed display materials for community events.

The team's co-production with ZOO and Bearcage Productions of a community awareness campaign "It's not just what you see..." won the prestigious *Apollo Award* for best television commercial in June 2005 in Singapore. The awards are organised on a regional scale across

Asia-Pacific, and honour the best work by advertising agencies, broadcasters, production houses and design agencies. More than 600 entries from 15 countries including Australia, New Zealand, Japan, Singapore, China, Hong Kong, India, Thailand and Malaysia were vying for the distinction.

In the coming 12 months, the team will seek to harness new and innovative technological tools to enhance communications with the community through existing and new media platforms including, and especially through the use of the Internet and other web-based facilities. It is developing with information technology specialist assistance a capability to deliver a suite of media products such as digital stills and audio grabs for media representatives to download and use on an as-required, subscription basis. It is also exploring the possibility of web-streaming news conferences and major announcements and speeches delivered by the Chief Police Officer and senior officers.

The following campaigns which aired in 2004-2005 were conceived and produced in-house:

- The morning after the night before (television, radio)
- Christmas drink driving (radio)
- Mobile phone use while driving (radio)
- Speeding (radio)
- Safe summer, safe driving (radio)
- Vehicle thefts and target hardening (radio)
- Party smart (radio)
- 40km/h school zones (radio, television)
- *On The Beat* weekly column (community newspaper)
- ANZAC weekend road safety (radio)
- Easter holiday road safety (radio)
- Easter burglary awareness (radio)

- AFP 25th anniversary celebrates ACT Policing milestones (television)
- Winter driving safety (television)
- Ls and Ps (radio)
- Town centre car/property safety (cinema release)
- Road fatality reduction campaign (television, radio)

VIDEO OPERATIONS TEAM

ACT Policing's Video Operations Team continued its role assisting police investigators requiring evidentiary video material from crime scenes, post mortems and serious motor vehicle collisions. The team also responded to other major crime incidents where in-situ video footage was useful to investigators, particularly where they were involved in prolonged matters, often also involving forensic officers.

The team's 24-hour operation proved particularly beneficial for investigations into hydroponic cannabis hot-houses where video images graphically illustrated the property damage caused when residential homes were converted into drug growing operations.

During the reporting period, the team assisted investigators in 1456 incidents, and produced 43 photo boards. A total of 75 video photo board identifications were also conducted.

On a day-to-day basis, the team assisted with surveillance footage retrieval arising from robbery, theft, assault and related crime incidents, both on location and at the team's offices at Weston Creek.

During the reporting period, the team retrieved footage from 68 different locations including service stations, liquor stores, retail premises and registered clubs/hotels.

The team also assisted in providing

video evidence for fatal motor vehicle collisions, fires, murder scenes, bomb incidents and accidental deaths.

Additionally, a video operations team member attended Jervis Bay twice during the reporting year at the request of the ACT Coroner.

Videography of major conferences, training seminars, speeches and historic events – such as the return to Australia of the Assisting Australian Police from Papua New Guinea, and the opening of the International Deployment Group's training centre at Wanggirralli Ngurrumbai Centre at Majrua – also played an important part of the team's work.

Members also provided video support to operations *Observe*, *Eikonal* and *Halite*. The team expanded to a third video operator/editor in January 2004 owing to greater demands placed on the team's services. The team expanded its editing facilities to encompass two Avid edit suites, in addition to the standard Betacam edit facility.



Brenton Bushby, Acting Coordinator

PEOPLE STRATEGIES

ACT Policing People Strategies Group aims to deliver excellent customer focussed service to ACT Policing. This service is provided by the following teams:

- Workforce Planning Team - responsible for all roster related duties for ACT Policing, strategic and operational workforce planning and HR reporting;
- People Management Team - responsible for the coordination of training, management of recruitment activities and the management of the day-to-day operations tasks such as Performance Development Agreements, higher duties, composite payments and deployments;
- OH&S and Rehabilitation Team - the OH&S and Rehabilitation Team report to the Team Leader, OH&S and Rehabilitation. This team is responsible for the management of workplace injuries, rehabilitation and graduated return to work arrangements for employees who have been injured in the course of duty. The team also provides advice on OH&S policy, practical interventions in the workplace and risk management issues to ACT Policing Executive, management and staff;

- Welfare Officers – provide welfare support to ACT Policing members and related advice to Executive and management. The Welfare Officers are available on a 24 hour basis for members who request welfare assistance or to offer intervention in advance of crises; and
- Strategic Projects - the Project Officer reports directly to the Coordinator and is responsible for projects that cross roles in the People Strategies portfolio and are of a strategic nature.
- provide effective, timely and compassionate rehabilitative support to employees who became injured or ill in the course of their duties.

A key issue for ACT People Strategies in the last financial year was the maintenance of the workforce plan to support ACT Policing operations. The importance of this issue is seen in the management of the ACT Policing establishment to be able to support AFP national operations without having an impact on the capability to effectively manage community policing operations. Key to this issue is the dissemination of staffing resource information to ensure superintendents are aware of staffing numbers across the calendar and be in a position to plan for issues such as major events and operations. This information also enables the ACT Policing Executive to balance ACT Policing staffing requirements with the needs of members.

During 2004-2005 People Strategies:

- ACT Policing People Strategies worked to six organisational objectives for 2004-2005. These were to:
- improve the quality of human resource services to ACT Policing;
 - enhance the staffing establishment model for effective and sustainable workforce planning;
 - deliver effective planning, development and ongoing management of ACT Policing people strategy policies and programs;
 - enhance people management skills across ACT Policing by contributing to improvements in leadership and management training;
 - establish internal programs to support the professional development and career progression of all ACT Policing employees; and

- structured the Welfare Team to deliver 24/7 on-call support to ACT Policing;
- managed a recruitment drive for Volunteers in Policing. Volunteers in Policing was also integrated into the portfolio of People Strategies;
- developed Customer Service Training for all ACT Policing members; and



- permanently implemented Operations Support Sergeants in ACT Stations

OH&S COMMITTEE

ACT Policing has an OH&S Committee which meets on a quarterly basis to address issues, including facilities maintenance, uniform improvements, police operational equipment, vehicle fit-outs and workplace practices. The committee is chaired by the Coordinator People Strategies and comprises workplace representatives from each portfolio in ACT policing. The Deputy Chief Police Officer also attends quarterly AFP National OH&S meetings as ACT Policing's representative. The ACT Policing and AFP National OH&S committees have a reporting and policy distribution relationship.

VOLUNTEERS IN POLICING

The AFP Volunteers in Policing program was introduced in 2001 to help provide additional support to ACT Policing. It allows volunteers the opportunity to work in identified areas of support to enhance services and provide police officers with additional time to focus more effectively on enforcement and policing priorities.

As of 30 June 2005, there were 37 volunteers, comprising 17 women and 20 men. Volunteer's ages range from 24 years to 78 years, with the majority

of the volunteers now retired. They all bring to the program a variety of life skills and knowledge which contribute toward the diversity of the program.

The program has achieved a significant degree of success in support of the AFP throughout the entire financial year which is reflected in the hours worked. The volunteer program has provided a wide range of support to many different areas. Assistance include:

- Ceremonial support at Police Remembrance Day, UN Day, funerals, commemorative occasions and medal ceremonies;
- The 25th Anniversary of the AFP celebrations, Royal Canberra Show;
- Role playing during AFP courses;
- Support to the Chequered Ribbon Association (CRA);
- Ongoing front office assistance (City, Belconnen, Tuggeranong and Woden),
- Bus driving (Crime Prevention, conference support, AFP basketball championship); and
- Administrative support to Operations Monitoring Intelligence Support, Forensics, Property Office, People Strategies, Warrants and Firearms registries.

FRONT OFFICE DUTIES

This assistance is proving to be a valuable asset for stations by assisting with front office tasks. To improve the level of customer service and assistance provided to the police officers, several volunteers have attended a Justice of the Peace course. The volunteers continue to provide front office support at Tuggeranong, Woden, City and Belconnen Stations.

KEY HOLDER PROJECT

The Key-holder Project has been a resounding success with well in excess of 1500 businesses in Fyshwick now registered and their data placed on the Communications data base. Follow-up action to complete Fyshwick is being planned for the near future.

OVERSEAS

The program was instrumental in organising the shipment of 500 Kenny Koalas to the children of Beslan tragedy. The program also packaged and forwarded books donated by members, to school children in Fiji.

TRAINING

Selected volunteers also successfully undertook specific training in the following areas:

- Assistant Ceremonial Officer,
- Advanced First Aid Training;
- Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design;
- Mental Health First Aid (current ACT Policing training program);
- Justice of Peace (JP) course; and
- Fingerprinting (to assist with basic administrative tasks).

The program undertook a successful recruitment campaign with a further 14 volunteers completing induction training on 29 October 2004. Plans are currently underway to conduct a further volunteer recruitment campaign commencing in the new financial year.

In addition, 10 volunteers have now had their security clearance upgraded to Highly Protected. This enables the program to provide greater administrative assistance to different areas within the AFP.



Jason Cresswell, Coordinator

FINANCE, EXHIBITS AND LOGISTICS

The Finance, Exhibits and Logistics portfolio aims to facilitate ACT Policing outcomes through the provision of:

- financial management services;
- asset management;
- continuity of evidence assurance;
- safe and secure storage of evidence and miscellaneous property;
- management of building and accommodation requirements;
- fleet management; and
- uniform services.

The area comprises of three teams:

- Financial Services;
- Exhibits; and
- Facilities and Logistics.

FINANCIAL SERVICES

The Financial Services Team is responsible for the provision of a diverse range of financial management outputs. These outputs include the provision of purchasing, accounts payable, accounts receivable, financial analysis, benchmarking, budget development, witness travel, and the full range of internal and external reporting obligations including preparation of ACT Policing financial statements. The team is also responsible for asset management including annual stock-takes of equipment and firearms.

EXHIBIT TEAM

The Exhibit Team plays a critical role in ensuring the continuity and integrity of evidence within ACT Policing. The team is responsible for providing a secure drug and property storage facility, maintenance and data integrity of electronic evidence systems, and destruction of evidence and miscellaneous property in accordance with legislative and AFP guidelines. The team is also responsible for the transportation of drugs and property items and provision of evidential support to operational members at crime scenes.



THE FACILITIES AND LOGISTICS TEAM

The Facilities and Logistics Team support operational outcomes through the provision of infrastructure and logistical support to ACT Policing. The team is responsible for the management of the ACT Policing fleet of more than 180 vehicles and the repairs and maintenance of ACT Policing's 13 facilities. The team provides specialist advice in support of major capital upgrades and ensures ACT Policing staff are equipped with uniform items and accoutrements.

The Finance, Exhibits, and Logistics portfolio has been subject to a review during financial year 2004-2005. This review, which was accepted by the ACT Policing Executive, recommended additional staff for the Exhibit and Finance Teams in addition to a revised name that reflected the work and responsibilities of the portfolio. Following this review roles within the Exhibit portfolio have been upgraded and all team members' positions across the portfolio have now been diversified to provide for increased redundancy in service delivery.

The past 12 months have been a very busy time for the portfolio with the Finance Team heavily involved in the

Joint Study into ACT Policing. The Facilities and Logistics Team was involved in the construction of the new Woden Police Station, and the Exhibits Team assisted with *Operation Globin*. *Operation Globin*, which targeted burnouts and street racing, resulted in a dramatic increase in seized vehicles. Rather than limit the scope of the operation, the Exhibit and Facilities and Logistics Teams' joined forces to establish a temporary secure storage facility within the Winchester Police Centre headquarters. This facility was critical in providing sufficient secure storage capacity for vehicles seized under this operation.

The Finance Team's involvement in the Review of ACT Policing has been extensive with substantial demand for information, analysis, and advice from ACT Policing Executive and Joint Study into ACT Policing Consultants. The quality of information, analysis, and advice has been a credit to the Finance Services Team.

The Facilities and Logistics Team has been critical in ensuring that the new Woden Station meets the current and future needs of ACT Policing. The team has also managed remedial work at Belconnen Station aimed at extending its life pending the results of a feasibility study on its replacement.

In December 2004 the AFP introduced an upgraded Exhibit and Property module within the Police Real Time On-Line Management System (PROMIS). The new system provides for more efficient and effective management of exhibit and miscellaneous property. Introduction of the new system required the Exhibit Team to sight all exhibits and record new location details.

Over the coming financial year the portfolio will continue to support ACT Policing through timely, relevant, and accurate financial management advice. The portfolio will continue to improve productivity, efficiency, and working conditions within the Exhibits Team in order to improve service delivery to ACT Policing and external stakeholders. The Facilities and Logistics Team will continue to provide high quality support to policing outcomes while endeavouring to meet the constantly changing requirements of efficient and effective policing.

While the Joint Study into ACT Policing found that ACT Policing was operating at the maximum level of efficiency the portfolio will continue to explore opportunities for financial and logistical efficiencies across all areas of ACT Policing. As is common practice any efficiency will be used to improve service delivery to the ACT community.

HUMAN RIGHTS ACT

ACT Policing respects and works within the boundaries of the *ACT Human Rights Act 2004*. ACT Policing operates within a legislative and corporate framework which demands transparency, accountability and integrity. Current controls on the legal and ethical framework in which the AFP operates reflect the governing principles of the ACT Human Rights legislation.

As part of the broader AFP, ACT Policing is subject to a dual system of accountabilities and safeguards at the Commonwealth and Territory levels. For example, ACT Policing is subject to the *Commonwealth Privacy Act 1988* which regulates the collection, storage, use and disclosure of personal information by Commonwealth bodies. Under the information privacy provisions of the Act, dealings with that information are strictly controlled and breaches are investigated and redressed under the broad powers of the Privacy Commissioner.

The *Complaints (Australian Federal Police) Act 1981* provides a mechanism for any person to complain about the actions of an AFP employee in the exercise of their powers or performance of their functions as AFP employees. Complaints are investigated by the AFP's Professional Standards Team with oversight by the Commonwealth Ombudsman. Complaint outcomes may result in disciplinary or criminal action against the employee.

Legislative provisions contained in both Territory and Commonwealth legislation which govern the circumstances under which a person may be arrested, detained and questioned or the circumstances in which police may use listening devices to obtain information pertinent to relevant criminal investigations, are further examples

of the safeguards in place to ensure protection of the basic human rights of individuals who may be subject to police attention.

In addition, the AFP has a comprehensive internal corporate governance framework which is a hierarchy of instruments providing direction and guidance on work and employment practices and behaviour in the AFP. The framework has a legislative base and includes the capacity to invoke disciplinary proceedings for failure to obey the direction in instruments dealing with key issues such as police use of force. The framework seeks to balance accountability with empowerment and is used to initiate, facilitate and consolidate corporate and individual decision making processes. The framework comprises National Policies, Commissioner's Orders and National Guidelines. These are further broken down in to regional guides and practical guidelines specific to the various jurisdictions in which the AFP operates, including the ACT.

Internal corporate governance documentation is subject of regular review. The Ombudsman and other key stakeholders have input into the revision of key policy documents which may potentially impact on the Human Rights on various individuals including those relating to Use of Force, Care and Protection of Intoxicated Persons and Exhibit Handling.

ACCESS TO GOVERNMENT STRATEGY

The AFP is a service that provides community, national and international policing for the Australian community. Our organisation recognises the need to support inclusive policing initiatives to enable our services to be effective and supportive in policing throughout Australia and overseas. The Disability Discrimination Act 1992 (DDA) came into effect on 1 March 1993. The purpose of the Act is to make discrimination on the basis of a person's disability or disabilities (and their associates) unlawful and to ensure empowerment to achieve economic and social participation, free of discrimination or harassment. The Disability Strategy is the AFP's commitment to comply with the DDA, the principles of worklife diversity and equity of access to all Australians. The Disability Program and Strategy will move our organisation beyond compliance and enhance our operational effectiveness to fight crime together and win.

DISABILITY PROGRAM AND STRATEGY 2003 – 2006

There are three aims of the Disability Program and Strategy –

Aim 1: AFP compliance with the requirements of the Disability Discrimination Act 1992

Strategy: Promote the AFP as an organisation that values diversity by enhancing accessibility to AFP premises and services

Actions: Consult employees and community groups who identify as having a disability or disabilities on issues of access

Respond to identified barriers and develop strategies for their removal

Result: All new and existing policies, protocols, guidelines and practices to comply with the requirements of the Disability Discrimination Act 1992 (DDA) legislation

Aim 2: Provide support for shared success in delivering an effective police service to the Australian community

Strategy: Facilitate inclusiveness at all levels of the AFP and improve operational effectiveness

Actions: Develop partnerships to assist with role identification and logistical requirements to attract diverse applicants

Develop partnerships with relevant agencies to provide practical support for staff

Result: People with a disability and/ or disabilities should consider the AFP as a welcoming employer of choice

Aim 3: Encourage a diverse and flexible policing environment where all staff actively value workplace diversity

Strategy: Encourage managers and employees to promote positive workplace behaviour

Actions: Develop, maintain and present awareness training programs on issues relating to disability awareness and discrimination

Develop partnerships with relevant agencies to provide guidance and support to AFP staff

Result: Enhance support systems that will improve and encourage harmony in the work environment

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

NEIGHBOURHOOD WATCH MEGA MEETINGS

A series of mega meetings was scheduled at various centres throughout Canberra during 2004-2005. This strategy replaced police attending individual Neighbourhood Watch area meetings. All area coordinators and other members of the association were encouraged to attend. A range of AFP speakers was invited to address issues relevant to crime prevention and community safety. Attendance at these meetings has been reasonable although ACT Policing would like to see improved participation rates in 2005-2006 and will be assisting Neighbourhood Watch in promoting awareness of mega meetings. To date the meetings have been targeted at young people, encouraging interest in the Neighbourhood Watch philosophies of crime prevention, safety, security and well-being.

Mega meetings were extensively promoted through local media and community group networks. A brief summary of the theme and content of the Neighbourhood Watch meetings conducted in 2004-2005 is set out below.

THE TRUTH ABOUT CRIME SCENE INVESTIGATION (10 MARCH 2005):

1. Crime Scenes – What to do if you come across a crime scene?
2. Crime scene investigation – What can be discovered if a crime scene is preserved for investigators? What evidence is destroyed if it is not preserved?
3. What support is available for Victims of Crime?

CRIME PREVENTION THROUGH ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN (APRIL 2005):

"The proper design and effective use of the built environment can lead to a reduction in the incidence and fear of crime, an improvement in the quality of life, and the enhanced profitability of business" (Tim Crowe, 1992).

THE CRIME PREVENTION LIFESTYLE (LIVING PEACEFULLY- 2 JUNE 2005):

1. Family violence intervention project
2. Conflict resolution / conflict de-escalation

ACT Policing continues to provide crime statistics to the Neighbourhood Watch Association on a monthly basis. The statistics are made available to members of the community through local newsletters.

SAFETY HOUSE MEETINGS

During 2004-2005 there were various consultations between the Safety House Executive and Crime Prevention Group about strategies for effective continuation of the Safety House Program. The Program's constitution provides for the involvement of police in the role of program treasurer and through provision of ongoing support. ACT Policing would like to see the Safety House Executive become more involved in the day-to-day operation of the program so that police resources can be diverted to the delivery of other community policing tasks.

THE COMMUNITY LIAISON ADVISORY AND SUPPORT SERVICE

ACT Policing has been involved with the Community Liaison Advisory and Support Service program for many

years. A police officer along with members of Ambulance and Fire services attend to the requests of residents to conduct a security check of their premises in order to improve the safety of the resident. During the year a member of the Crime Prevention Group was dedicated to undertaking a review of the program and to survey the recipients to assess the effectiveness of the program. This review is still progressing.

ELDER ABUSE TASK FORCE

ACT Policing has been represented by the Superintendent of Crime Prevention on the interagency Elder Abuse Task Force since inception. ACT Policing has provided information on ACT Policing protocols and strategies to deal with offences against older people. The Superintendent Crime Prevention remains a member of the Elder Abuse Taskforce and is a conduit between ACT Policing and the Taskforce.

ACT PLANNING AND LAND DEVELOPMENT

The Policing Crime Prevention Group liaised with ACT Planning and Land Authority during 2004-2005. A Crime Prevention through Environmental Design Policy in draft form has been circulated to all jurisdictions to support strategic thinking and policy development on crime prevention particularly, to include guidelines for residential private dwellings to incorporate the Crime Prevention through Environmental Design principles in their current or new building and environmental designs. ACT Planning and Land Authority has encouraged comments on this draft policy framework.

YOUTH RESPONSE TEAM

During 2004-2005 various consultations were undertaken by ACT Policing with youth focused organisations, committees and groups including those described below.

YOUTH COMMUNITY ALLIANCE

ACT Policing and the Australian National University are joined in a project, Policing in the 21st Century. The Youth Community Alliance is part of the project which received an Australian Research Council grant for four years. The Youth Community Alliance is a partnership between ACT Policing, the Australian National University, Crime Stoppers and Neighbourhood Watch and is based on activities in the suburb of Aranda. A committee for the Youth Community Alliance has been formed that also included ACT Education, principals of primary and high schools, the Red Cross, Police Citizens Youth Club, Support Link and Rotary. The objective of the Youth Community Alliance is to improve the relationship between police and the community and to increase the participation of youth in community activities aimed at enhancing safety and security within Aranda.

MULTICULTURAL FRAMEWORK

Throughout 2004-2005 ACT Policing undertook a range of activities and services to meet the needs of the ACT's culturally diverse community including:

NATIONAL MULTICULTURAL FESTIVAL

ACT Policing participated in a full day of interactive activities on 26 February with the Canberra multicultural community. This participation affirmed the AFP's



commitments to valuing cultural and linguistic diversity. Members of the Crime Prevention Group had set up an information stall with pamphlets in various languages and other promotional material. The stall was well attended by people from various cultural backgrounds and the level of police interaction and excellent police public relations was positively commented upon by visitors.

MULTICULTURAL FRINGE FESTIVAL

The Australian Federal Police was proud to be the major sponsor of the 2005 Multicultural Fringe Festival. The aim was to educate the public on party safe strategies. The theme of the AFP stall was consistent with messages such as "Party Smart", "Safe driving", "Safe Summer" and "Go light on the booze mate". The ACT Policing Executive's participation attracted media attention.

ADULT MIGRANT ENGLISH PROGRAM

ACT Policing, Multicultural Liaison Officer Constable Sam Huang continues to contribute to the whole of ACT government support for newly arrived immigrants to Canberra as ACT Policing's liaison officer. He delivers specific presentations during the Canberra Institute of Technology Adult

Migrant English Program on the role of police and personal and property safety. The sessions address current practice in Australia including law on the rights and responsibilities of the community and the police. Documentation in diverse languages reinforces the support that is available to people from a linguistic and culturally diverse background. The participants are aware of the services that are available to them and the support the AFP can provide through our multilingual officers, interpreters, multicultural liaison officer and other partners.

ACT POLICING REPRESENTATION ON ADVISORY BODY

The ACT Policing Crime Prevention Group have an ongoing practical and strategic partnership with Department of Immigration Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs. Constable Huang is a key member of the government and non government interagency Committee on Migration Planning and Settlement Services (COMPASS) chaired by Ms Nelly Siegmund, Territory Director ACT & Regions and Angeles Gomez (Branch Manager, Settlement and Multicultural Affairs). This committee allows all stakeholders to come together and develop a coordinated service for migrants and refugees. The forum also allows for identification of key

issues and emerging trends to enable early intervention if necessary and the development of long term strategic solutions for migrant related concerns.

MULTICULTURAL YOUTH FOCUS

The AFP is a member of the Australasian Police Multicultural Advisory Bureau and participates in the MOSAIC Fund program to support youth from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds. Two significant events were held during the year:

- A Youth Camp for newly arrived youth immigrants to promote an understanding of Australia and law enforcement. The camp included outdoor activities and discussion groups and enhanced police relations with this particularly sensitive and vulnerable sector. The initiative assisted in dispelling perceptions, myths and the realities of police practice in other countries. The venue also allowed participants to experience Australian flora and fauna and learn to share information about their cultures and identify the differences and similarities among participants. Feedback was overwhelmingly positive; and



- A youth forum led by the ACT Policing's Multicultural Liaison Officer, with members of the Crime Prevention Team. This forum provided an opportunity for police to interact with newly arrived immigrant youth. Racial vilification, crime prevention, community harmony, youth and police relations were some of the key issues discussed during the forum. Feedback from participants found the forum allowed a supportive environment for youth to talk about ways the relationship with police could be developed. The majority of participants were enthusiastic and wished to participate in future youth projects.

ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER REPORTING

PREVENTION OF VIOLENCE, CRIME AND SELF-HARM

The Indigenous Community Liaison Officer [ICLO] seeks to promote trust and communication between ACT Policing and the indigenous community. The Indigenous Community Liaison Officer liaises with a range of government instrumentalities and individuals to identify young people and families who may benefit from services available to them.

Since 1998, the AFP has employed Aboriginal Community Liaison Officers, recognising the importance of this role in coordinating and monitoring Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community activities within the ACT.

The Indigenous Community Liaison Officer has developed positive working relationships with the following agencies during the reporting period:

- The Indigenous Education Unit
- Boomanulla Oval Board
- The AFP Malunggang Indigenous Officers Network [MION]
- Schools, parents and students in the

ACT regarding student behaviour and attendance at school

- ACT Probation Officers
- Aboriginal Tent Embassy
- Winnunga Nimmityjah Aboriginal Health Service
- Aboriginal Justice Unit
- Ngunnawal Elders
- Gugan Gulwan Indigenous Youth Centre
- Police Citizens Youth Club
- Project Saul
- Cuz Boxing Project
- Aboriginal Justice Centre
- Director of Public Prosecutions
- Quamby Remand Centre

The Indigenous Community Liaison Officer has provided assistance and advice regarding bullying and violence in schools, early intervention for youth at risk, family violence and early childhood development.

The Indigenous Community Liaison Officer has acted as a mentor to Aboriginal youth at risk and has sought to develop bonds with them through activities at the Police Citizens Youth Club, visits to Quamby Youth Detention Centre, schools and through organised outings and camps.

In the area of drug and alcohol abuse, the Indigenous Community Liaison Officer liaises with Gugan Gulwan Indigenous Youth Centre and Winnunga Nimmityjah Aboriginal Health Service to ensure that Aboriginal youth at risk are provided with appropriate advice and assistance.

A secondary function of the Aboriginal Community Liaison Officer is to assist the AFP Recruitment Unit in the development and implementation of indigenous recruitment, retention, career management and development strategies.

ACT WOMEN'S PLAN

ACT POLICING INPUT FOR ANNUAL REPORT 2004-2005

ACT WOMEN'S ACTION PLAN – PROGRESS

The ACT Women's Plan sets out the ACT Government's vision for working with the community to improve the status of all women and girls, and provides a shared approach for working towards this vision across ACT Government agencies.

The Plan identifies six key objectives for agencies to work towards for this vision to come to fruition.

In 2004-2005, ACT Policing contributed to the achievement of the Plan's objectives as detailed in the following table:

Table 2.38: ACT Women's Plan

Policy	How will this be done?	Who will do this?	Performance measures/	Results
1. Improve Information sharing - Between police and the Family Court.	Development of a MOU between ACT Policing and the Family Court to provide relevant information as required.	ACT Policing in negotiation with Family Court.	A working MOU between ACT Policing and Family Court.	A MOU is being negotiated between ACT police and the Family Court.
2. Improve Information sharing - within the Family Violence Intervention Program.	Review requirements for and constraints to case information sharing between participating agencies.	ACT Policing, DPP, Courts, ACTCS, VoCC, DJACS.	Case relevant information about victims and offenders in criminal family violence matters passed in a timely and appropriate manner.	The AFP and other agencies review current FV cases weekly and ensure that all the agencies have met their obligations under the Victims of Crimes Act 1994 and identify issues that go to the effective prosecution of a case.
3. Improve Information sharing - between all criminal justice agencies.	Provision of relevant information required by ACT Policing to improve the ease of enforcement/ management of Family Court orders, development of MOU or an agreement between ACT Policing and the Family Court.	ACT Policing to negotiate with Family Court to develop an agreement to streamline the process.	Development of MOU or an agreement between ACT Policing and the Family Court.	A MOU is being negotiated between ACT police and the Family Court.
4. Continual assessment of community perceptions of safety and experiences of violence.	A comprehensive study of the reforms required to respond more effectively to the investigation and prosecution of sexual assault between ACT Policing and the DPP has nearly been completed. The proposals from the study are directed towards strengthening and improving outcomes for victims and sexual assault.	DPP, ACT Policing.	DPP and ACT Policing working together to identify suitable practices and procedures.	ACT Policing and the DPP contributed to a joint report 'The Sexual Assault Response Program', and is currently preparing an agency response to the report recommendations for consideration by Government.

Table 2.38: ACT Women's Plan continued

Policy	How will this be done?	Who will do this?	Performance measures/	Results
5. Improve police and criminal justice response to violence against women.	Components of the FVIP are aimed at improving police and judicial responses to violence against women through: -specialised police training on DV - specialised positions within ACT Policing and the DPP to deal with DV.	ACT Policing, DJACS, DPP, ACTCS, VoCC, Courts.	Ongoing reporting of the FVIP in areas such as number of guilty pleas, attendance at mandated perpetrator education Continued support and participation in the FVIP by criminal justice agencies and the community sector.	The AFP and other criminal justice agencies have planned the FVIP program for the next 3 years. The AFP organises the FVIP training.
6. Improve victims access to legal services.	Following legislation requirements VLOs currently work within ACT policing to assist victims.	ACT Policing.	Number of occasions support is provided by VLOs.	1417 victims of crime supported in 2004-2005.
7. Develop strategies to address gaps in juvenile services.	Review options for responses under the FVIP to juveniles accused of FV offences.	ACT Policing, DPP, Courts, Legal Aid, VoCC, DJACS, OCYFS	Options put to the Sentencing Review.	
8. Strengthen inter-agency collaboration.	Co-ordinated inter-agency response by the criminal justice and community sectors to domestic violence through the FVIP.	ACT Policing, DJACS, DPP, DVCS, ACTCS, VoCC, Courts.	Ongoing commitment through MOUs and protocols between such agencies as ACT Policing, DPP and DVCS.	The AFP remains committed to the MOU with the DVCS and are reviewing the Protocol between the DPP and AFP in regards to victim support.
9. Maintain a commitment to research and development initiatives that address and progress the principles.	Continue active membership of the DVPC.	ACT Policing, ACT Health, DDHCS, OCYFS, DET, VoCC	Investigate recommendations from the DVPC and their suitability for implementation.	Detective Superintendent Ann McEvoy is the ACTP representative on the DVPC, and is an active member of the Children sub-committee exploring recommendations from the DVPC as they relate to ACTP business.
10. Promote and encourage community responsibility.	- ACT Policing will continue to provide information and advice in relation to drink spiking incidents and how members of the community can avoid becoming victims. This will involve media campaigns. ACT Policing will present information/ education sessions in Canberra schools, as well as Constable Kenny Koala educational visits and material. These programs will cover violence prevention, including bullying and personal safety.	ACT Policing ACT Health.	Number of contacts where information and advice is provided on drink spiking. Evaluation of media campaigns. Number of school visits made by Constable Kenny Koala.	Total of 513 contacts, including over 400 Yr 9 students.

Source: ACT Policing Research and Policy July 2005



PART C

MANAGEMENT OF THE ORGANISATION





HUMAN RESOURCE PERFORMANCE AND ANALYSIS

ACT Policing's human resource performance is underpinned by the Workforce Planning Establishment model. It is an essential analytical tool that provides the ACT Policing Executive with the staffing figures to facilitate appropriate staffing decisions for community policing in the ACT. The model is a systematic process to supply information on current and future staffing numbers, identifying and addressing the gaps in the current workforce and the staffing needs of the future. The role of the Workforce Planning model is to:

- provide feedback and clarification on a weekly basis for appropriate staffing across ACT Policing;
- provide feedback and clarification on determining ACT Policing's ability to support the AFP's national and international operations;
- provide relevant information on planning for future recruitment needs in financial out years; and
- instil improved management of human resources across ACT Policing, including surge capacity requirements.

The model structure brings together staffing data by:

- assessing current workforce numbers – maintain a picture of the workforce numbers;
- analysing future workforce needs – develop requirements for future staffing needs;
- identifying gap areas in ACT Policing – what gaps exist between current and projected workforce needs; and
- providing consolidated information for development of strategies to address the gaps.

The Workforce Planning Establishment model works in conjunction with the AFP's Performance Management tool to ensure staffing capacity is supported by the continuing development of capability.

Each member of ACT Policing is required to enter into a Performance Development Agreement with their supervisor. Undertaken on a 'trimester' cycle, the Performance Development Agreement offers individuals and managers the opportunity to discuss all aspects of performance for the previous trimester and development objectives for the coming trimester.

The Performance Development Agreement:

- provides feedback on a regular basis to encourage continuous improvement in the workplace;
- develops shared understanding of performance expectations in the role;
- recognises achievements; and
- provide relevant information that will enable timely identification of development needs to support organisational objectives and outcomes.

These Human Resource processes provide a timely and synergistic approach in determining staffing and capability development needs across ACT Policing for proactive policing in the ACT community.

STAFFING PROFILE

ACT Policing's workforce is predominantly comprised of sworn AFP employees; unsworn employees provide specialist support and enabling functions. The organisation employs a diverse range of people, from a variety of cultural and occupational backgrounds and continues to be characterised by young, energetic and well educated people. This serves ACT Policing well and ensures continued evolution into an organisation more representative of the community it serves.

Table 3.1 describes the level, gender and sworn status of personnel contributing to policing services in the ACT. The total number of personnel contributing services at 30 June

2005 was 791.5 full time equivalent employees.

As at 30 June 2005, 72 per cent of staff providing services to ACT Policing were sworn members. Of the 571.7 sworn members, 1.9 per cent held the rank of Superintendent or higher. During the reporting period, approximately 23 per cent of sworn members in ACT Policing were women. Of this number, most are at the Constable level (91 per cent), with approximately 7.6 per cent at the Sergeant level. A total of 57.3 per cent of unsworn staff providing services to ACT Policing during the reporting period were female. Female employees comprised approximately 32 per cent of the total employee number providing services to ACT Policing during the reporting period.

RECRUITMENT

The ACT Policing People Strategies Group is fully responsible for the recruitment of people into unsworn positions, and assists the national arm of the AFP in the recruitment of sworn members into ACT Policing through assistance with local applicant testing, assessment processes and interviewing. Selection exercises for vacant positions are underpinned by a merit based selection process. The selection panels are made up of a convenor from the APSC (Australian Public Service Commission), an AFP representative and an AFPA (AFP Association) representative. This composition ensures the principles of diversity, equity and fairness are applied in all circumstances.

During the reporting period, a total of 119 new employees began their careers with ACT Policing. Of this total, 39 were police recruits, 60 were unsworn employees and 20 were lateral police recruits. With the addition of 10 extra members in the ACT Government funding for ACT Policing, ACT Policing will be taking up to four recruit classes in the 2005-2006 financial year.

Table 3.1: Staffing Profile

Rank	Sworn Female	Sworn Male	Unsworn Female	Unsworn Male	Total
Chief Police Officer	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.9
Deputy Chief Police Officer	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3
Commander/ Director	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.9	2.8
Superintendent/ Coordinator AFP Band 9	1.9	6.6	4.9	14.3	27.6
Sergeant/AFP Bands 5-8	10.1	93.7	23.4	19.7	146.9
AFP Bands 5-8 Temp	0.0	0.0	1.9	2.8	4.7
Constable/AFP Bands 2-4	119.4	337.2	82.4	42.7	581.7
AFP Bands 2-4 Temp	0.0	0.0	12.6	13.1	25.7
AFP Bands 1	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.9
AFP Bands 1 Temp	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	131.3	440.4	126.1	93.7	791.5

Source: ACT Policing People Strategies

Note: Includes Enabling FTE (90.34) and excludes personnel working on Commonwealth matters and Inoperative Pool Unpaid. 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 the financial year 2004-2005. These figures are based on substantive ranks and do not include periods of higher duties.

CULTURE AND VALUES

AFP PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS

To perform effectively, the AFP must secure and maintain the community's confidence, both in the integrity of individual employees and the ability of the organisation to prevent and counter internal corruption and misconduct.

The AFP considers values to be important because they provide the foundation for building professional competence that is the key to high performance in an organisation. The AFP has identified its core values to be:

- Integrity;
- Commitment;
- Excellence;
- Accountability;
- Fairness; and
- Trust.

Mindful of these values, AFP employees are required to exercise their powers and otherwise conduct themselves at all times in accordance with their legal obligations and the professional standards properly expected of them by Government and the wider community.

The AFP fulfils the expectations of the Government by:

- ensuring the ongoing integrity of AFP employees through initiatives such as comprehensive screening of recruits and pursuing a drug free workplace;
- ensuring the organisation's values of integrity and ethical conduct are incorporated in all AFP training programs, practices and procedures;
- maintaining an effective regime for monitoring integrity and ethical conduct by employees;
- encouraging employees to report and address conduct that breaches required standards; and

- pursuing and resolving situations where corruption or misconduct has been alleged reported or is suspected.

THE CONFIDANT NETWORK

The AFP Confidant Network is designed to provide support and assistance to AFP employees including ACT Policing with their obligation to report criminal matters, inappropriate behaviour and breaches of the AFP core values. The Network's role is to embrace and foster a culture that has no tolerance of corruption, unethical or inappropriate behaviour.

Confidants are AFP employees of all ranks and levels (sworn and unsworn) who are trained and are available to support other AFP employees in fulfilling their obligation to report criminal and/or inappropriate behaviour. The Confidant acts as a 'conduit' for information between the reporting member and the organisation. This role also incorporates providing support for those who may be the subject of a Professional Standards (PRS) or managerial inquiry.

Confidants receive regular training to ensure they perform the role in accordance with AFP guidelines and with respect to the principles of confidentiality and procedural fairness for all parties concerned. There are approximately 260 Confidants throughout the organisation, including international postings, the International Deployment Group and Protective Service.

The efforts of the Confidants are supported by the Confidant Network Coordination Team based at Salvation Army House, opposite the AFP College in Barton. The Confidant Network Coordination Team provides advice, support and options for the Confidants

and their clients, records all Confidant matters, liaises with key stakeholders involved in the resolution of issues and is responsible for the marketing of the Network. While the Confidant Network Coordination Team will not hesitate to refer serious issues to the Professional Standards portfolio, other strategies for resolution of issues are considered. Regardless of the nature of the referral, efforts are always made to coordinate support as requested by the client, and Confidant. Matters reported to the Confidant Network may be referred to more than one area. The support of line managers and team leaders is vital in accordance with the AFP principles of resolving issues in the simplest and most effective manner.

STATISTICS

In 2004-2005 the Network received 138 referrals across the whole of the AFP. This figure can be broken down into the following categories: criminal/corruption matters seven per cent, inappropriate behaviour 12 per cent, bullying behaviour 15 per cent, sexual harassment five per cent, workplace conflict 12 per cent, workplace harassment four per cent, failure to comply with IT policy one per cent, disagreement with policy/management 13 per cent, breach of AFP security guidelines one per cent, and support/advice 30 per cent.

Of the matters reported, 68 per cent have been completed. The other 32 per cent remain current, either still under investigation or the client requires on-going support in the workplace. Of the total 138 referrals, 50 per cent were referred to management, 30 per cent to Professional Reporting and Standards (PRS) for investigation, 15 per cent for information only or resolved with the assistance of the Confidant Network and 22 per cent were resolved via other means such as referral to welfare services.

The number of referrals received in the 2003-2004 financial year totalled 113. The increase can be contributed to the growth of the organisation, an increased understanding of the issues employees are obliged to report and awareness of the Confidant Network.

ACHIEVEMENTS

The Confidant Network Coordination Team constantly reviews its processes and procedures to ensure the integrity of the network is maintained. During the reporting period input and advice was received from key stakeholders, including the AFPA, who assisted in a review of the Network. This has led to the drafting of new National Guidelines that address the issues highlighted during the review as well as feedback from AFP employees.

The Confidant Network Coordination Team, in liaison with National's Marketing and Communications, is developing a long-term marketing strategy for the Network to ensure all AFP employees are familiar with the role and availability of Confidants in the workplace. This commenced with focus groups from a variety of AFP workplaces. The information gleaned from this process is integral in formulating future marketing directions.

COMPLAINTS

The Commonwealth Ombudsman received 443 complaints concerning ACT Policing for the 2004-2005 financial year, an 11.9 per cent decrease on the 2003-2004 figure of 503.

There were a total of 637 complaint issues that were finalised during the reporting period. Of the 637 complaint issues:

- 250 complaint issues were conciliated (246 through Workplace Resolution and four through AFP investigation);
- two were incapable of being determined;
- four were substantiated;
- 27 were unsubstantiated;
- 267 Ombudsman investigation not warranted;
- three were advised to pursue elsewhere;
- 83 complaints pursued; and
- one out of jurisdiction.

Of the complaints, 53 per cent were finalised within three months of receipt and 85 per cent were finalised within six months.

One special investigation was conducted by the Ombudsman about ACT Policing matters.

WORKPLACE DIVERSITY

The AFP is committed to work life balance as an important initiative in ensuring the organisation appropriately reflects the community, and that employees are supported in balancing their work commitments with personal lives. Flexible work practices such as job share arrangements, less than full time work and home-based work are some of the flexible arrangements enabling ACT Policing employees to juggle multiple commitments in today's busy environment.

Job share arrangements allow members to fill a full time equivalent position by working less than full time and sharing the workload of the position with another less than full time employee.

WORKPLACE HEALTH AND SAFETY

ACT Policing, has a legal requirement to comply with the *Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) Act 1991*, and the *Safety, Rehabilitation and Compensation Act 1988*. This is achieved by ensuring that AFP Policies and Guidelines are reflective of these Acts, and are practical, easy to use, widely distributed and enforced.

OHS Committee meetings are held on a quarterly basis in accordance with the Legislative requirements. The meetings enable Health and Safety Representatives and Deputies, to consult with the Executive on safety issues affecting their designated work groups.

During the reporting period, ACT Policing notified Comcare Australia of 12 incidents under section 68 of the *OHS Act 1991*. These notifiable incidents included total incapacity for work over 30 days, dangerous occurrences and serious personal injuries.

During the 2004-2005 year the Safety and Rehabilitation Unit has achieved the following outcomes:

- the creation of six new Designated Work Groups which better reflect the variety of work roles and work locations within ACT Policing. This was achieved in consultation with the AFPA in accordance with Legislative guidelines;
- the formal appointment of new Health and Safety Representatives and Deputies for each Designated Work Group;
- the preparation and participation in a planned Comcare review of Health and Safety policies and practice within ACT Policing. This planned investigation occurred at City Police Station and involved Prosecution and Judicial Support, Crime Prevention and City Patrol;
- the preparation of monthly health and safety focuses on a range of issues relevant to ACT Policing sworn and unsworn members. Focus topics have included depression, sun safety, manual handling, occupational exposure and workplace bullying;
- The establishment of a group to trial alternative load carrying options to the current accoutrement belt.
- the provision of education and information sessions on health and safety and Rehabilitation Legislation, roles and responsibilities and best practice in a range of work areas within ACT Policing; and
- the completion of OHS inspections within a range of Operational areas within ACT Policing. These inspections have involved management representatives, and the relevant health and safety representatives. Where OHS risks were identified, controls have been implemented.

The Safety and Rehabilitation Team will continue to monitor compliance with legislative requirements as well as provide support and advice on health and safety issues which impact upon ACT Policing in 2005-2006.

ANNUAL REPORT 2004-2005
WORKPLACE ACCIDENTS AND INJURIES

Table 3.2: Workplace Accidents and Injuries

Source of Injury	2003-2004	2004-2005
Contact/exp-biology	16	12
Contact-electricity	1	1
Contact-heat/cold		1
Contact-oth,chem/sub		5
Contact-sgl,chem/sub	2	3
Expose-mech vibrat		
Expose-mental stress	1	5
Expose-sudden sound		
Expose-vary pressure		1
Exposure-radiation		
Fall from a height	4	10
Fall on same level	29	30
Hit by moving object	34	47
Hit object with body	14	22
Long term sound		
Oth/mult mechanisms	4	3
Other muscle stress	47	43
Repetitive movement	10	9
Slide or cave-in		
Unspecif mechanisms	7	3
Vehicle accident	16	14
Total	185	209

Source: AFP National OHS SAP database and ACT Policing People Strategies – 1 July 2004 to 30 June 2005



Table 3.3: Lost-Time Injury Rates – comparison of annual rates

	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005
Incidence Rate	6.23	7.14	4.59	4.37
Frequency Rate	25.43	33.63	21.93	20.25
Average Time Lost Rate	11.41	13.17	5.89	11.85
Total number of Lost Time Incidents*	46	54	35	33
Total number of complete working days lost*	525	711	206	391
Staff counted average	738	757	763	755
Total number of hours worked	1808988	1605724	1595748	1629470
*Data as at	18/7/02	29/7/03	6/8/04	22/8/05

Data source: AFP SAP OH&S module
(As per Australian Standard 1885.1 - 1990)

ACT Policing has continued to focus its attention on injury prevention and management for the reporting year. Despite this, there has been a 13 per cent increase in the total number of workplace incidents and an increase of 53 per cent in the number of days lost after an incident.

These increases largely attributable to the increased number of psychological injuries that were reported during this financial year. There was an 80 per cent overall increase in the number of psychological injuries reported representing 58 per cent of the total number of days off work across ACT Policing.

Psychological injury claims are a significant driver of workers' compensation premiums. In 2003-2004, Australian Government claims for psychological injury accounted for

seven per cent of total workers' compensation claims, but nearly 27 per cent of total claim costs. Costs of psychological injury claims are considerably higher than other injuries because they tend to involve longer periods of time off work and higher medical, legal and other claim payments

There has been a slight reduction in the overall incidence and frequency rate of injuries involving time off work as well as a reduction in the overall number of incidents.

The Safety and Rehabilitation Team will continue to focus on promoting safe work environments, systems of work and safe work practices to reduce the number of workplace incidents which occur each year. In addition to this, encouraging early incident reporting, and facilitating an early return to work where the incident is followed by time off work, will assist with reducing the number of days lost after injury.

COMPENSATION CLAIMS

ACT Policing had 114 active open claims with Comcare as at 30 June 2005 compared with 102 in the previous year.

Of the 114 open claims, 62 are in the current premium year with the remaining 52 in the pre-premium year. The premium year covers claims within the past four years with all claims prior to this falling into the pre-premium category. A total of 48 new claims were lodged with and accepted by Comcare during the 2004-2005 financial year.

The AFP is committed to providing a workplace based occupational rehabilitation service to all its employees regardless of compensable or non-compensable status. The OHS and Rehabilitation area has provided education sessions to new and existing

members of ACT Policing in the management of compensable and non-compensable case management and the importance of early reporting of accidents, injuries and illness.

The Rehabilitation Case Managers have continued to liaise with external rehabilitation providers to ensure that claimants are receiving expertise in the management of claims to ensure a safe and durable return to work.

Effective liaison with internal stakeholders within the AFP has been a key to the holistic approach to the management of all claims within ACT Policing.

LEARNING AND DEVELOPMENT

A total of 207 courses across four categories were completed by ACT Policing employees in the reporting period. These categories are Operational, Function Specific, Management and Administration. The total expenditure on training incurred by ACT Policing during this reporting period was \$346 634. This figure does not include the cost of recruit training and some courses funded by AFP National.

Key areas of training focus in the reporting period for sworn members include requalification of Urgent Duty Driving certification, Mental Health First Aid and ACT Criminal Code training. A total of 21 Urgent Duty Driving courses were conducted resulting in 67 members completing driving permit re-qualifications. Urgent Duty Driving training is continuing to ensure all members maintain their qualification and competence. All relevant ACT Policing members participated in the mandatory ACT Criminal Code training.

Samples of the diversity of Operational or Function Specific training are set out in **Table 3.4**.

Other training undertaken by sworn and unsworn members of ACT Policing during the reporting period includes:

- Advanced Writing Skills;
- Teams and Leadership programs;
- Minute Taking;
- Workplace Injury Prevention for Supervisors and Managers;
- Microsoft Access and Excel training;
- Introduction to Human Resource Management; and
- Workforce Planning

All staff are encouraged to undertake training programs to enhance technical and personal skills development.

Courses are offered by the AFP College and where not available, services are supplied by external learning and development providers.

INDUCTION TRAINING

An Induction program is offered by the AFP College to unsworn employees as soon as possible after commencing employment with ACT Policing. This course provides an overview of the functions, responsibilities and commitments of the AFP. The aims are to develop the skills and knowledge of unsworn members to undertake their duties in an efficient, ethical and professional manner. The induction process is to be complemented by local ACT Policing induction programs in the new year.

WORKPLACE RELATIONS

During the reporting period there were no Australian Workplace Agreements entered into or discontinued by ACT Policing

Table 3.4: Function Specific Training

Program	Number of attendees	Program description
Intelligence Led Policing	65	provides an awareness of the different concepts, strategies and measures that can be applied at a tactical level within the ACT Policing environment
AFP Homicide Investigations	15	develops the knowledge and skills to successfully conduct and manage complex and or protracted investigations of homicide in the community, national and international environments
Face Fit Training	20	teaches members the skills required to create FACE composites from witness descriptions and search and retrieve from the FACE database
Sexual Offences Investigators	20	develops ACT Policing's capacity to respond to and manage reported sexual offences

Source: ACT Policing People Strategies July 2005

AWARDS

The commitment and excellence displayed by ACT Policing employees is given credence by an awards process which provides and opportunity to recognise long serving members and those who have displayed efforts above and beyond the requirements of normal Policing

Commissioners Commendation for Bravery

That the member has performed in the discharge of his or her duty an act of courage of a high order whereby the member consciously placed himself or herself at substantial risk of personal injury:

Detective Senior Constable Nicholas David Clark

Constable Daniel Robert Isaacs

Constable Joanna Maree Jones

Constable Andrew Augustine Marshall

Constable Robert Perovic

Commissioners Commendation for Conspicuous Conduct

That the member has performed in the discharge of his or her duty an act of courage of a high order whereby the member consciously placed himself or herself at substantial risk of personal injury:

Constable Catherine Julie Boyce

Constable Douglas John Inwood

Sergeant Susan Marie Ross

Senior Constable Gordon Henshaw

Commissioner's Group Citation for Conspicuous Conduct

That the members involved have demonstrated a collective outstanding dedication to duty in circumstances demanding tenacity of a high order

Constable Scott Clifton

Commissioner's Group Citation for Excellence in Overseas Service

The display of collective excellence in overseas service whilst undertaking core business and adhering to the corporate values of the AFP

Senior Constable Craig Skinner

ACT Community Protection Medal

The ACT community Protection Medal was established in 2002 to reward people who have given sustained distinguished or outstanding service to the ACT Community through their involvement in ACT Policing, ACT Fire Brigade, ACT Bushfire Brigade, ACT Ambulance Service or ACT Emergency Services Bureau.

The 2004-2005 ACT Policing recipient was:

Detective Sergeant Therese Barnicoat

Police Overseas Service Medal

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

In 2004-2005 the following members of ACT Policing were awarded the Police overseas Service Medal or a clasp to the medal:

Detective Senior Constable Robert Albertson

Constable Linda Nixon

Senior Constable Rodney Carter

Sergeant Caroline Kerr

Constable Susan Anderson

Constable Linda Apps

Constable Michael Barnes

Constable Allan Bell

Constable Wayne Bright

Constable Jason Brown

Constable Matthew Ciantar

Detective Sergeant Nicholas Clark

Constable Stephen Coles

Constable Trevor Coutts

Constable David Craft

Constable Jacob Davies

Senior Constable William Downton

Constable Tara Ducker

Constable Phillip Eagles

Ms Jennifer Evans

Peter Kos

National Medal

The National Medal is awarded to members of the AFP and other police, emergency and corrective service organisations who have completed 15 years of diligent service.

The ACT Policing members listed below were awarded the National Medal in 2004-2005:

Detective Sergeant Matt Craft

Sergeant Brendan Lamb

Sergeant Donna Rech

Constable Petra Schroeder

Federal Agent Glenn Warnes

Detective Sergeant Sharon Barnes

Detective Sergeant Anthony Crocker

Federal Agent Peter Lamont

Sergeant Robert Lester

Detective Constable Chris Markcrow

Sergeant Steve White

Sergeant Paul Whittaker

Constable Andrew Young

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 2004-2005:

Senior Constable Steve Bannerman
 Detective Constable Col Dodimead
 Sergeant Anton Majer
 Detective Sergeant Anthony Marmont
 Senior Constable Mick Richardson
 Constable Ray Schwartz
 Sergeant Melita Zielonko
 Constable Rees De Winter
 Senior Constable Barry Dobson
 Constable Cathy Hague
 Constable Gordon Henshaw
 Federal Agent James McIntosh
 Detective Sergeant Chris Peattie
 Sergeant Ross Woodyatt
 Constable Michael L Smith

ACT Policing Commendations

ACT Policing commendations are awarded to members of ACT Policing and members of the community in recognition of outstanding service or acts of good nature toward the community.

The following people received commendations in 2004-2005:

Australia Day Medallion

Recipients of the Australia Day Medallion have either made a noteworthy contribution to the work of their department during the past 12 months, or given outstanding service over a number of years.

The ACT Policing recipients of this award during 2004-2005 were:

Detective Superintendent Brian McDonald

Police volunteer Mr Kevin Carey

Order of Australia Medal

Australian Police Medal

The Australian Police Medal was established in 1986. The medal is awarded in recognition of '*distinguished service*' by members of Australian police forces. Only one award is ever made to an individual, who must be still serving when nominated for the Medal.

Australian Police Medals are a decoration under the Australian Honours system, for which nominations are accepted every Australia Day. The Honours system celebrates outstanding achievements and contributions of Australians in a diverse range of fields or endeavours.

Detective Sergeant Robert Peters APM

Detective Sergeant Robert Peters was awarded the Australian Police Medal on 26 January 2005 in recognition for his work in major criminal investigations.

Detective Superintendent Leanne Patricia Close APM

In recognition of distinguished police service, particularly in the fields of training, investigations and intelligence.



INTERNAL ACCOUNTABILITY STRUCTURES AND PROCESSES

ACT Policing's corporate governance arrangements provide accountability for outcomes and a collegiate approach to achieving them through a clearly defined set of management responsibilities, underpinned by appropriate supporting and reporting structures.

The existing governance framework is comprised of the:

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Membership consists of the Chief Police Officer (Chair), Deputy Chief Police Officer-Investigations and Support, Deputy Chief Police Officer-Response and Director Corporate Services.

The ACT Policing Executive meets to discuss performance and structural issues and to monitor strategic priorities including resource management and budgets. Executive Committee meetings also afford opportunities for senior management to brief the ACT Policing Executive on operational outcomes, major initiatives and emerging issues.

EXECUTIVE STEERING COMMITTEE

Membership consists of all Superintendents and Coordinators with the Deputy Chief Police Officer-Investigations and Support, Deputy Chief Police Officer-Response and Director of Corporate Services accorded participant/observer status.

ACT Policing's performance is monitored by the Executive Steering Committee. Output Managers present monthly reports to the Executive Steering Committee outlining performances

against the Purchase Agreement and other performance measures, along with information relating to significant events and activities and plans for addressing emerging issues. The Executive Steering Committee also provides senior managers with a forum to test ideas of concern to ACT Policing

OPERATIONS COMMITTEE

Membership consists of the Superintendent Operations Monitoring and Intelligence Support Group, all Station Officers in Charge and Operations Managers.

The role of this Committee is to facilitate effective communication among all ACT Policing business areas and provide a forum for decisions regarding operational resource allocations and priorities.

Specific responsibilities of the Operations Committee include:

- preparing submissions regarding critical issues to be addressed by ACT policing ;
- examining emerging crime trends;
- developing operational strategies to address specific crime issues;
- prioritising resource allocations to address specific crime issues;
- prioritising applications for participation in training programs across ACT policing;
- receiving and monitoring status reports of regional operations;
- monitoring progress against the purchase agreement at a tactical level;

- seeking the support of other agencies regarding the prevention, detection and investigation of specific targets, groups or operations; and
- addressing issues arising from the Executive Steering Committee.

POLICE CONSULTATIVE BOARD

In October 2000 the ACT Government established the Police Consultative Board. The Board's mission is to promote positive relations between the community and police in the ACT. The Board has no statutory powers and does not exercise executive control over any aspect of ACT Policing. Board members are drawn from the ACT Community Crime Prevention Committee, a broadly based community consultative body.

The Board is a consultative body established to:

- provide a forum for gathering community views on policing in the ACT;
- advise Government on those views;
- maintain a dialogue with senior police in relation to matters affecting community attitudes to policing;
- make recommendations to Government on courses of action which would assist police in carrying out their role in the ACT; and
- respond to references from the Minister for Police and Emergency.

During the year the Board considered customer service standards and mental health protocols.

STRATEGIC AND ORGANISATIONAL PLANNING

The ACT Policing Executive held a planning workshop/retreat from 27 to 29 April 2005. The retreat provided an opportunity for Coordinators and Superintendents to meet with the Senior Executive and focus intensively on key strategic issues and priorities affecting ACT Policing. The major outcome of the retreat was an agreement that the primary focus of police resources for the remainder of the financial year and into 2004-2005 would be on response activities. Response comprises the important areas of police visibility, customer service, crime prevention, forensic support, and the implementation of both targeted and proactive policing strategies.

The ACT Policing executive group discussed methods to further improve community liaison and engagement and to re-invigorate customer service standards. One of the major issues confronting the policing executive is the need to balance the often competing priorities of the ACT community with the need for targeted and intelligence led policing strategies. Strategies to improve both internal and external information exchange and the effective integration of resources across portfolios were also discussed with a view to improving overall service delivery standards.

The key recommendations and outcomes of the retreat will be implemented throughout 2005-2006.

FRAUD PREVENTION

ACT Policing reported on issues identified in the 2001-2003 Fraud and Corruption Risk Assessment to AFP National during the year. All control measures identified in the strategy, which spanned a broad range of potential vulnerabilities, have been effectively implemented. Areas covered by the Strategy include:

- information technology;
- e-commerce and outsourcing;
- services provided to the community;
- use of government credit cards; and
- physical security and client/strategic partner relationships.

At the time of reporting, work was commencing on development and implementation of the 2004-2007 Fraud and Corruption Risk Assessment. A Risk Management Committee comprising the ACT Policing Executive and relevant business area representatives is being formed to monitor compliance with the new strategy.

RISK MANAGEMENT AND INTERNAL AUDIT ARRANGEMENTS

During 2004-2005 ACT Policing created a new position which, among other responsibilities, will coordinate, update and maintain ACT Policing's Risk Management Framework. A review of existing strategies is due to commence early in the new financial year.

The AFP maintains an Internal Audit Team supported by a Security and Audit Team. Special internal audits are conducted in facets of ACT policing operations each year. The internal audits conducted in 2004-2005 covered travel compliance, cash handling, drug and property registry management.

EXTERNAL SCRUTINY

Ombudsman staff have been working collaboratively with the AFP since 2003 on a project to improve administrative processes associated with the adjudication of Traffic Infringement Notices. The project was initiated because of the high level of complaints over a number of years about the AFP's traffic adjudication responsibility. The project has led to changed administrative practices, including those relating to the AFP's role in deciding whether individual Traffic Infringement Notices should be withdrawn or disputed in court. The Ombudsman is confident the changes will reduce complaints about the AFP in this area. The results of the project were provided to the AFP Commissioner in early July 2005.

Consideration was again given to the management of people in custody by the Ombudsman, with particular emphasis on the role that video monitoring plays in the investigation of Watch House custody related complaints.

Further discussion about Ombudsman investigations can be found in the Ombudsman's Annual Report 2004-2005.

REPORTS REQUIRED BY LEGISLATION

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

The Chief Minister's Annual Report Directions include reporting requirements under subsections 7,8 and 79 of the *Freedom of Information Act 1989 (ACT)*. The AFP operates under provisions of the *Freedom of Information Act 1985 (Commonwealth)*. ACT legislation does not apply to the AFP. No applications were received under ACT

legislation.

The processing of Freedom of Information 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 the Act.

Services provided by the AFP available for a fee under the privacy Act include those set out in **Table 3.5**.

PUBLIC INTEREST DISCLOSURE

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

TERRITORY RECORDS

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

SUSTAINABILITY AND ENVIRONMENT

COMMISSIONER FOR THE ENVIRONMENT REPORTING

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

ECOLOGICALLY SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

While the AFP does not fall within the scope of this plan, the AFP is committed to implementing policies to support ecologically sustainable development.

During 2004-2005, the AFP continued to implement policies that reduce its impact on the environment. Where possible, solutions are sought that ensure energy savings will be achieved,

and achieve a high rate of return for the money invested, minimise additional maintenance costs and do not compromise member comfort.

The new Woden Police Station was designed and constructed with Ecological Sustainable Development principles in mind.

Water and energy management were key issues in the planning of building works at the station, with the facility to integrate a number of sustainable design principles, these being dual flush toilets, waterless urinals, water saving shower heads and utilising dry land (non irrigated) soft landscapes designed to minimise water use. The building is also designed to permit maximum natural light to reduce the need for artificial lighting. The walls and undercroft areas have R2.5 insulation and R4.5 insulation in the ceiling, and as well, all external windows are double glazed and shaded. The heating employs economy cycles to utilise ambient air when conditions suit as well as variable air volume systems for perimeter and special use spaces with variable loads. There are also low energy light fittings used throughout the building.

As the AFP is a Commonwealth Agency the ACT Greenhouse Strategy does not strictly apply. The AFP is however, committed to minimising energy consumption across all its facilities. In this regard the AFP has previously undertaken energy management plans of the Sydney and Perth Offices. The AFP is also using energy and water conserving strategies in the construction of the Wanggirrali Ngurrumbai Centre at Majura and for the fitout of the new AFP Headquarters. ACT Policing is also minimising greenhouse gas emissions through the use of LPG fuel vehicles within some of its vehicle fleet.

STRATEGIC BUSHFIRE MANAGEMENT PLAN AND BUSHFIRE OPERATIONAL PLANS

While the AFP does not fall within the scope of this plan, work has been undertaken in the wake of the Canberra bushfires to ensure that AFP premises and grounds are maintained so as to reduce potential fire risk.

The AFP has entered into a new horticultural maintenance contract, which has included the removal of leaf litter and waste from around the complex, which includes the removal of dead tree limbs and small shrubs from around the sites to reduce fuel loads.

CONTACT NUMBERS FOR POLICE ASSISTANCE

In an emergency please call **000**

For police assistance please call **131 444**

To report suspicious or criminal activity you may also call Crime Stoppers on **1800 333 000**

Information about the following Crime Prevention programs can be obtained by calling **6245 7400**:

- Police Citizens Youth Clubs;
- Family Violence Intervention Program;
- Victim Liaison Officers; and
- Police Scouts

The Community Liaison Advisory and Support Service (CLASP) is contactable on **6282 3777**.

Table 3.5: Fees for Access to Documents

Service	\$ Fee
Reports	
Road Accident	
Making and giving a copy of a road accident report (where the accident caused injury or death)	26
Making and giving a copy of a road accident report (where the accident did not cause injury or death)	15
Making and giving a copy of road accident survey plan	38
Lost Property	
Making and giving a copy of a lost property report	19
Incident	
Making and giving a copy of an incident report	37
Criminal Offence	
Making and giving a copy of a criminal offence report	37
Medical	
Arranging or conducting a medical examination and preparing a report	366
Making and giving a copy of an existing medical report	19
Fire, Death, Industrial accident, Mechanical check	
Making and giving a copy of 1 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
Photographs	
Making and giving a copy of a photograph	19
Statements	
Making and giving a copy of a statement	37
Audio or Video Tapes	
Making and giving a copy of an audio tape	39
Making and giving a copy of a video tape	41
Search Records	
Searching AFP records for information about convictions for offences committed by a person and making a report on the search result	36
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
Fingerprints	
Taking a set of fingerprints, searching AFP records for any record of convictions for offences committed by a person and making a report on the search result	130
Searching a set of fingerprints given by an applicant against AFP records and making a report on the search result	67
Taking and giving a set of fingerprints to the applicant	26
Attending a response	
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

Source: ACT Policing Information Access Team



PART D

ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE





ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

AGENCY FINANCIAL RESULTS AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

ACT Policing finished the 2004-2005 financial year in a good position. Total revenue received by the AFP in the provision of Policing Services to the ACT amounted to \$91.326M. On an unadjusted basis this result represents an increase of \$4.110M, or 4.7 per cent from last financial year. On an adjusted basis, after taking into account 'one off' funding associated with the Handgun Buyback and this year's retained surplus, the result represents a real increase of \$4.826M or 5.6 per cent over last financial year. This additional revenue was predominately related to provision of additional funding by the ACT Government indexation factors and a further 17 policing positions.

Total expenditure amounted to \$91.373M, which is up \$4.869M or 5.6 per cent compared to last financial year. This rise was primarily due to increased staffing and additional salary related costs associated with the 2003-2006 AFP Certified Agreement.

The consolidated operating result was an insignificant deficit position of \$0.047M or variation against total revenue of 0.05 per cent. In dollar terms this represents the closest ACT Policing has come to a neutral operating result since the introduction of accrual accounting by the AFP in 1999.



INDEPENDENT AUDIT REPORT

To the Chief Police Officer for the Australian Capital Territory

Score

I have audited the specific purpose report of the Australian Federal Police (AFP) provision of Australian Capital Territory (ACT) community policing services for the year ended 30 June 2005. This financial report, titled 'ACT Community Policing Statement of Financial Performance', is prepared under an arrangement between the Commonwealth Minister for Justice and Customs and the ACT for provision of community policing services to the ACT. The financial report comprises:

- Statement by the Chief Police Officer for the ACT and the Chief Financial Officer;
- Statement of Financial Performance; and
- Notes to and forming part of the Statement of Financial Performance.

The Statement of Financial Performance has been prepared under the terms of the Policing arrangement with the ACT Government and the 2004-05 Purchase Agreement between the ACT Minister for Police and Emergency Services 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 is 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 financial 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 financial report in order to express an opinion on it to the Chief Police Officer for the ACT. No opinion is expressed as to whether the accounting policies used and described in Note 1 are appropriate to the needs of the parties to the Arrangement.

I disclaim any assumption of responsibility for any reliance on this report to any person other 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 and Assurance Standards, to provide reasonable assurance as to whether the financial report is free of material misstatement. Audit procedures included examination, on a test basis, of evidence supporting figures and other disclosures in the financial report. These procedures have

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 EARTON ACT
 Phone (02) 6209 7390 Fax (02) 6209 7777

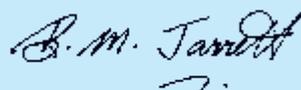
been undertaken to form an opinion as to whether, in all material respects, the financial report is presented fairly in accordance with accounting policies described in Note 1.

The audit opinion on the ACT Community Policing financial statements has been formed on the above basis.

Unqualified Audit Opinion

In my opinion, the specific purpose report presents fairly, in accordance with the accounting policies described in Note 1 to the specific purpose report, the revenues and expenses of ACT Community Policing for the year ended 30 June 2005.

Australian National Audit Office



Brandon Jarrett
Executive Director

Delegate of the Auditor General
Canberra

19 September 2005

AUSTRALIAN FEDERAL POLICE

A.C.T. COMMUNITY POLICING

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 30 June 2005

CONTENTS

Certification of the Financial Statements

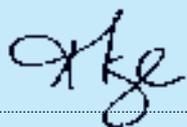
Statement of Financial Performance

Notes to the Statement of Financial Performance

A.C.T. COMMUNITY POLICING 2004-2005**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 2004 to 30 June 2005 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



Signed

Date 16th September 2005

Date 16 September 2005

AUDREY FAGAN

Chief Police Officer for the A.C.T.

DIANNE CARLOS

Chief Financial Officer

A.C.T. COMMUNITY POLICING**NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE**

For the year ended 30 June 2005

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. This is a specific purpose report and is prepared under the terms of the Policing Arrangement with the A.C.T. Government.

1.b – Revenue and Expenses have been extracted from the statutory accounts prepared by the Australian Federal Police (AFP) for the financial year 2004/05.

The statutory statements of AFP have been prepared in accordance with:

- Finance Minister's Orders (or FMOs, being the Financial Management and Accountability Orders (Financial Statements for reporting periods ending on or after 30 June 2005))
- Australian Accounting Standards and Accounting Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board; and
- Consensus Views of the Urgent Issues Group.

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

1.e – The methodology for 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 negotiation and includes adjustments to service delivery and staffing in subsequent years.

1.f – 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.

1.g – The A.C.T. Government provides a range of facilities to A.C.T. Community Policing free of charge that have not been brought to account in the Statement of Financial Performance.

NOTE 2**REVENUE**

2.a – Funds received from the A.C.T. Government, in terms of an established Purchase Agreement for the 2004-05 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*.

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.

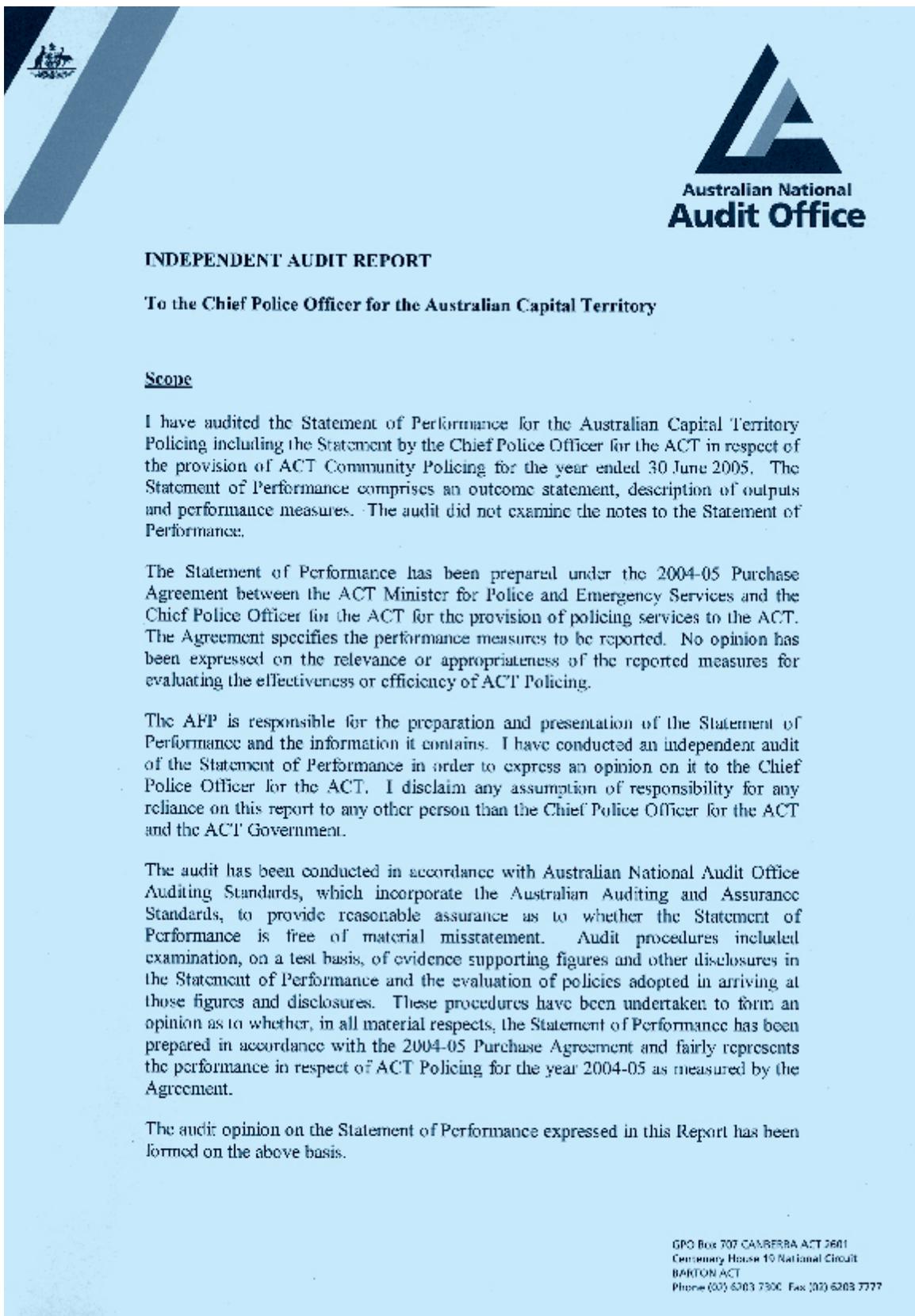
Section 31 receipts during 2004-05 have been allocated across all expenditure items.

NOTE 4**AUDIT FEE**

The Australian National Audit Office undertakes the audit of the A.C.T. 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 2004-05 is \$27,000 GST exclusive (2003-04 fee - \$25,000) and the statement of performance for 2004-05 is \$35,000 GST exclusive (2003-04 fee - \$33,000).

**Australian Federal Police
ACT Community Policing
Notes to and forming part of the Statement of Financial Performance
for the year ended 30 June 2005**

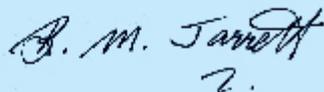
2003-04 Actual \$'000		2004-05 Budget \$'000	2004-05 Actual \$'000
	NOTE 5 Employee Expenses		
37,685	Salaries (composite rates, higher duties & allowances)	40,222	40,486
3,861	Overtime Expenses	4,890	4,500
5,874	Superannuation PSS & CSS	6,081	6,510
991	Superannuation Productivity	1,073	1,048
4,271	Recreation Leave	4,413	4,443
1,490	Long Service Leave	1,779	1,667
2,529	Comcare Expenses	3,271	3,299
205	Other Employee Expenses	111	158
56,906	Total Employee Expenses	61,840	62,111
	NOTE 6 Enabling Expenses		
300	Health & Safety	315	315
547	Finance	566	566
531	Professional Standards	556	556
31	People Strategies	72	72
905	Learning & Development	912	912
4,941	Forensic Services	5,156	5,156
6,072	Information Technology	6,344	6,344
1,629	Commercial Support & Policy	1,707	1,707
820	Technical Operations	856	856
0	Property Expenses	0	0
15,776	Total Enabling Expenses	16,484	16,484
	NOTE 7 Administrative Expenses		
2,139	Accommodation	2,788	3,084
2,494	Vehicle Costs	2,683	2,615
447	Repairs & Maintenance	151	198
7,760	Other Administrative Expenses	5,989	5,825
12,840	Total Administrative Expenses	11,611	11,722
	NOTE 8 Depreciation & Amortisation		
972	Plant & Equipment	1,016	1,044
10	Other	10	12
982	Total Depreciation & Amortisation	1,026	1,056



Unqualified Audit Opinion

In my opinion, the Statement of Performance for ACT Policing for the year ended 30 June 2005 is prepared in accordance with the ACT Policing 2004-05 Purchase Agreement and fairly represents the indicated performance of ACT Policing for the year ended 30 June 2005.

Australian National Audit Office

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "B. M. Jarrett" with a small flourish underneath.

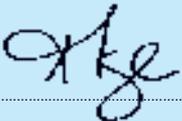
Brandon Jarrett
Executive Director

Delegate of the Auditor General

Canberra
19 September 2005

A.C.T. COMMUNITY POLICING 2004-2005**STATEMENT BY THE CHIEF POLICE OFFICER FOR
THE A.C.T.****CERTIFICATION**

I certify that the A.C.T. Policing performance statement for the period 1 July 2004 to 30 June 2005 are prepared in accordance with the format of the Purchase Agreement between the A.C.T. Minister for Police and Emergency Services and the Chief Police Officer for the A.C.T. for the Provision of Policing Services to the A.C.T. and is based on the Australian Federal Police records and related sources.

Signed 

Date 16th September 2005

AUDREY FAGAN

Chief Police Officer for the A.C.T.

STATEMENT OF PERFORMANCE

For the year ended 30 June 2005

OUTCOME

In partnership with the community, create a safer and more secure Australian Capital Territory through the provision of quality police services.

This will be achieved through four main areas of activity: Crime and Safety Management; Traffic Law Enforcement and Road Safety; Prosecution and Judicial Support; and Crime Prevention.

OUTPUTS

CRIME AND SAFETY MANAGEMENT

- **Incident Response and Policing Support for the Community**
- **Crime Detection and Investigation**

A.C.T. Policing will provide a safer and more secure Australian Capital Territory so that members of the community can go about their daily lives without undue fear of crime.

This will be achieved by:

- (i) providing efficient and effective police response to calls for assistance received from members of the community;
- (ii) conducting investigations to detect offenders and bring them to justice;
- (iii) maintaining a proactive presence in the community, driven by the analysis of police intelligence data; and
- (iv) supporting the A.C.T. Property Crime Reduction Strategy 2004-2007 and undertaking those actions ascribed to ACT Policing in the Strategy documentation.

Final cost: \$75,783,901

TRAFFIC LAW ENFORCEMENT AND ROAD SAFETY

A.C.T. Policing will enforce traffic laws and promote safer behaviour on A.C.T. roads with the objectives of reducing the number of crash fatalities and injuries to members of the community.

Final cost: \$6,122,442

PROSECUTION & JUDICIAL SUPPORT

A.C.T. Policing will maximise the number of successful prosecutions in Court by providing support to the Director of Public Prosecutions and the Courts.

Final cost: \$5,630,731

CRIME PREVENTION

A.C.T. Policing will seek to prevent crime by targeting the causes of crime, educating members of the community about property and personal safety, and by pursuing inter-agency partnerships that assist in achieving this objective.

Final cost: \$3,836,332

Measures	Annual Target	Financial year to date result	% variation from target	On target?
Level of Crime				
1. Number of offences against the person reported or becoming known per 100,000 population.	<i>Less than 900</i>	743.1	-17.4%	Y
2. Number of offences against property reported or becoming known per 100,000 population.	<i>Less than 10182</i>	8603.4	-15.5%	Y
3. Percentage of offences against the person cleared.	<i>Exceed 55%</i>	71.3%	29.7%	Y
4. Percentage of offences against property cleared.	<i>Exceed 10%</i>	13.6%	36.4%	Y
5. Number of ambulance attendances at heroin related overdoses reported by the A.C.T. Ambulance Service (drug supply indicator).	<i>Less than 204</i>	106	-48.0%	Y
Fear of Crime				
6. Percentage of persons who are concerned about being the victim of physical assault – excluding sexual assault.	<i>Less than National Average (56.7%)</i>	49.1%	-13.4%	Y
7. Percentage of persons who are concerned about being the victim of sexual assault.	<i>Less than National Average (43.1%)</i>	37.6%	-12.9%	Y
8. Percentage of persons who are concerned about being the victim of housebreaking.	<i>Less than National Average (72.0%)</i>	76.2%	5.9%	N
9. Percentage of persons who are concerned about being the victim of motor vehicle theft.	<i>Less than National Average (66.0%)</i>	65.6%	-0.7%	Y
10. Percentage of persons who feel safe at home alone during the day.	<i>Exceed National Average (91.6%)</i>	91.9%	0.3%	Y
11. Percentage of persons who feel safe at home alone after dark.	<i>Exceed National Average (80.8%)</i>	82.3%	1.9%	Y
Police Responsiveness				
12. Response times for Priority One:				
• Within 8 minutes	<i>60%</i>	67%	11.9%	Y
• Within 12 minutes	<i>90%</i>	87%	-3.3%	N
13. Response times for Priority Two:				
• Within 20 minutes	<i>60%</i>	73%	21.6%	Y
• Within 30 minutes	<i>95%</i>	84%	-11.1%	N
14. Response times for Priority Three:				
• Within 2 hours	<i>60%</i>	85%	41.8%	Y
• Within 3 hours	<i>95%</i>	90%	-5.2%	N
15. Response times for Priority Four:				
• Within 24 hours	<i>95%</i>	94%	-0.6%	N
16. Percentage of 000 calls answered on first or second presentation:				
• On first presentation	<i>90%</i>	92%	2.4%	Y
• On second presentation	<i>98%</i>	98%	0.1%	Y

Measures	Annual Target	Financial year to date result	% variation from target	On target?
Public Confidence in Police				
17. Percentage of persons satisfied or very satisfied with police services.	<i>Exceed National Average (68.9%)</i>	63.7%	-7.5%	N
18. Percentage of persons who agree or strongly agree that police perform their job professionally.	<i>Exceed National Average (76.8%)</i>	79.0%	3.0%	Y
19. Percentage of persons who agree or strongly agree that police treat people fairly and equally.	<i>Exceed National Average (63.2%)</i>	65.7%	3.9%	Y
20. Number of substantiated complaint issues against police.	25 or less	4	-84.0%	Y
21. Number of substantiated complaint issues relating to persons injured in custody.	0	0	-	Y
Road Safety				
22. Number of road crashes per 100,000 population.	Less than 3617	3370.3	-6.8%	Y
23. Number of road crashes resulting in death per 100,000 population.	Less than 3.2	5.0	54.0%	N
24. Number of road crashes resulting in injury per 100,000 population.	Less than 210	279.7	32.6%	N
25. Percentage of persons who self-report to driving 10km or more over the speed limit.	Less than National Average (51.2%)	54.9%	7.2%	N
26. Percentage of persons who self-report to driving while not wearing a seatbelt.	Less than National Average (6.8%)	5.5%	-18.9%	Y
27. Percentage of persons who self-report to driving while suspecting they are over the 0.05 alcohol limit.	Less than National Average (8.3%)	10.2%	23.7%	N
Supporting the Judicial Process				
28. Number of hearing briefs of evidence delivered to the DPP.	1215	958	-21.2%	N
29. Percentage of prosecutions finalised by offence proved in court. ¹	80%	84.2%	5.3%	Y
30. Percentage of prosecutions finalised by a not-guilty verdict or otherwise withdrawn. ²	18%	14.5%	-19.6%	Y
31. Percentage of prosecutions otherwise resolved. ³	0 - 5%	1.3%	-73.9%	Y

Measures	Annual Target	Financial year to date result	% variation from target	On target?
Crime Prevention				
32. Percentage of persons satisfied or very satisfied with police support for community programs.	Exceed National Average (67.3%)	57.7%	-14.2%	N
33. Number of diversionary conferences conducted for juvenile offenders.	35 or more	49	40.0%	Y
34. Percentage of juveniles diverted who have not re-offended in the reporting period.	80%	83%	4.6%	Y
35. Number of referrals to SupportLink.	1250 or more	1941	55.3%	Y
36. Number of referrals to drug diversion programs (drug demand reduction effort).	40 or more	35	-12.5%	N
37. Number of children attending the traffic centre.	3400 or more	3494	2.8%	Y

1 This measure is based on the concept of a 'case' where a person may be brought before the court on multiple charges. The charges are for the purposes of this measure, grouped under the apprehension identification number which is automatically generated by the PROMIS case management system. This measure records successful prosecutions as being those where any of the offences under one apprehension identification number is proven before the court.

2 This measure is based on the concept of a 'case' where a person may be brought before the court on multiple charges. The charges are for the purposes of this measure, grouped under the apprehension identification number which is automatically generated by the PROMIS case management system. This measure records cases where no offence under one apprehension identification number was proven against any charge.

3 This measure is based on the concept of a 'case' where a person may be brought before the court on multiple charges. The charges are for the purposes of this measure, grouped under the apprehension identification number which is automatically generated by the PROMIS case management system. This measure records cases which resulted in a court appearance where a magistrate or judge has made a determination which is not related to a finding of guilty or not guilty. This refers to mental health orders used by a court.

1. Source: PROMIS case write-off as at 04 July 2005. Total person offences reported during period = 2,399.
Note: This includes 3 person offences reported in Jervis Bay
2. Source: PROMIS case write-off as at 04 July 2005. Total property offences reported during period = 27,776.
Note: This includes 48 property offences reported in Jervis Bay
3. Source: PROMIS case write-off as at 04 July 2005. Total person offences cleared during period = 1,711.
Note: This includes 1 person offence cleared in Jervis Bay
4. Source: PROMIS case write-off as at 04 July 2005. Total property offences cleared during period = 3,788.
Note: This includes 6 property offences cleared in Jervis Bay
5. Source: A.C.T. Ambulance Service as at 14 July 2005. This figure only relates to the number of heroin overdoses. The Ambulance Service are unable to identify the number of illicit drug overdoses from the total overdose figure.
6. Source: ACNielsen National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Police, 14 July 2005. National result = 56.7%.
7. Source: ACNielsen National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Police, 14 July 2005. National result = 43.1%.
8. Source: ACNielsen National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Police, 14 July 2005. National result = 72.0%.
9. Source: ACNielsen National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Police, 14 July 2005. National result = 66.0%.
10. Source: ACNielsen National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Police, 14 July 2005. National result = 91.6%.
11. Source: ACNielsen National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Police, 14 July 2005. National result = 80.8%.
12. Source: Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) system as at 13 July 2005.
13. Source: Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) system as at 13 July 2005.
14. Source: Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) system as at 13 July 2005.
15. Source: Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) system as at 13 July 2005.
16. Source: Telstra as at 13 July 2005.
17. Source: ACNielsen National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Police, 14 July 2005. National result = 68.9%.
18. Source: ACNielsen National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Police, 14 July 2005. National result = 76.8%.
19. Source: ACNielsen National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Police, 14 July 2005. National result = 63.2%.
20. Source: Commonwealth Ombudsman as at 01 August 2005.
21. Source: Commonwealth Ombudsman as at 01 August 2005.
22. Source: PROMIS incident and accident module as at 04 July 2005. Crashes during the period = 10,881.
Note: This includes 8 crashes in Jervis Bay
23. Source: PROMIS incident and accident module as at 04 July 2005. Crashes resulting in death during the period = 16.
24. Source: PROMIS incident and accident module as at 04 July 2005. Crashes resulting in injury during the period = 903.
25. Source: ACNielsen National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Police, 14 July 2005. National result = 51.2%.
26. Source: ACNielsen National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Police, 14 July 2005. National result = 6.8%.
27. Source: ACNielsen National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Police, 14 July 2005. National result = 8.3%.
28. Source: Prosecution and Judicial Support as at 06 July 2005.
29. Source: Criminal Records as at 04 July 2005.
30. Source: Criminal Records as at 04 July 2005.
31. Source: Criminal Records as at 04 July 2005.
32. Source: ACNielsen National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Police, 14 July 2005. National result = 67.3%.
33. Source: Crime Prevention as at 13 July 2005.
34. Source: Crime Prevention as at 13 July 2005 and PROMIS apprehensions as at 04 July 2005. This percentage is calculated using the number of juveniles that re-offended during the reporting period (8) divided by the total number of juveniles that attended a diversionary conference during the reporting period (49).
35. Source: Supportlink as at 13 July 2005.
36. Source: Drug and Alcohol Policy Coordination as at 12 July 2005.
37. Source: Crime Prevention as at 13 July 2005.

ASSET MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

Strategic asset management for major buildings occupied by ACT Policing is, with the exception of minor capital works, a matter for the Department of Justice and Community Safety.

All ACT Policing facilities are fully occupied with the exception of outdated office accommodation located within the Belconnen Exhibit facility. This accommodation cannot be utilised due to non functional air-conditioning and lack of disabled access. Due to the lack of spare office accommodation a spatial review of the Winchester Centre was commissioned during the 2004-2005 financial year to ascertain if efficiencies could be made within the facility. The results of this survey are due for completion in August 2005.

The ACT Department of Justice and Community Safety announced that it will undertake a facilities condition audit of ACT Policing during next financial year. The most recent condition audit for ACT Policing facilities was last undertaken by Totalcare in 1998. This audit identified Woden and Belconnen Police Stations as being of low standard. The new Woden Police Station will address part of this issue however accommodation in the Belconnen Police Station remains an issue. The forthcoming facility condition audits, combined with the Belconnen Station feasibility study, are aimed at informing longer term asset management strategies.

During the 2004-2005 financial year the AFP commissioned Walter Turnbull Pty Ltd to conduct an AFP-wide strategic capital management review. While not dedicated to ACT Policing this review has identified long term capital equipment replacement requirements

for ACT Policing. This review will enable ACT Policing to prioritise and plan AFP internally funded policing equipment purchases in the longer term.

The '15 square metre' policy for employee accommodation does not apply to ACT Policing as a Commonwealth agency.

CAPITAL WORKS MANAGEMENT

ACT Policing is currently housed within 13 separate facilities with the bulk being owned by the ACT Government and provided free of charge to ACT Policing. The exceptions include the Garema Place City Shopfront, which is leased from the private sector by ACT Policing and specialist team accommodation located at the Weston Police Complex and Wanggirrali Ngurrumbai Centre at Majura. Accommodation at the Weston Police Centre and Wanggirrali Ngurrumbai Centre is provided by the AFP on a cost recovery basis.

ACT Policing and the ACT Department of Justice and Community Safety have responsibility for the coordination of minor capital work for all ACT Government-owned ACT Policing facilities. For financial year 2004-2005 the Department of Justice and Community Services provided \$0.2M for this purpose.

Capital works undertaken within the financial year 2004-2005 include remedial work at the Belconnen Police Station and repairs to Belconnen Exhibit facility. The remedial work undertaken on the Belconnen Police Station was a top priority due to Occupational Health and Safety (OH&S) and member safety issues. Repairs were undertaken to the change rooms, showers, and toilets. Minor refurbishment work was also undertaken to replace worn carpets,

provide enhancements to exterior lighting, and effect security upgrades to the main entrance and counter area. Some interior painting was also undertaken to improve the atmosphere of the building which is now approaching 30 years of age.

The Belconnen Exhibit facility was also subject to capital works during the financial year. The facility was clad to prevent environmental exposure to staff and exhibits.

City Station also benefited from capital works with minor work being undertaken to improve the accommodation of the Volume Crime Team. This involved the refurbishment of office areas to accommodate the 29 members of the team.

The total cost of these projects amounted to \$0.444M which exceeded the \$0.2M minor capital works budget provided by the Department of Justice and Community Safety. Due to the priority of the work and potential impacts on operational performance the balance was absorbed by ACT Policing.

Major forward design issues for ACT Policing are managed by the ACT Department of Justice and Community Safety. These issues currently include the new Woden Police Station and the replacement of the Belconnen Police Station. The replacement of the Belconnen Police Station will be subject to a \$0.2M feasibility survey during the 2005-2006 financial year.

PROCUREMENT CONTRACTING PRINCIPLES AND PROCESSES

PROCUREMENT CONTRACTING PRINCIPLES AND PROCESSES

PURCHASING

Being a business unit of a Commonwealth Agency, ACT Policing is required to comply with the Commonwealth Financial Management Act and Commonwealth Procurement Guidelines (CPG's). ACT Policing adheres to the Commissioner's Financial Instructions and the AFP's National Guideline on Procurement, Commercialisation and Contracting and associated Practical Guides. This ensures procurement processes of ACT Policing and the wider AFP comply with the new Commonwealth Procurement Guidelines (CPGs), in particular ensuring that the core principle of value for money is observed.

The new CPGs, effective from 1 January 2005, have required a change in the way in which procurement processes are conducted in the AFP, including, but not limited to:

- the requirement to conduct open tender processes for procurement activities in excess of \$80 000 (other than procurement of construction services);
- all open approaches to the market to be published on AusTender; and
- publishing of AFP's annual procurement plans on AusTender by 1 July each year.

All ACT Procurement process which exceed, or have the potential to exceed \$80 000 have been published on AusTender in accordance with this requirement.

COMPETITIVE TENDING AND CONTRACTING

Work continued on ensuring delivery of goods and services in accordance with the core procurement principle of value-for-money.

The AFP conducted competitive tendering processes for goods and services including:

- cleaning services;
- consultancy services;
- forensic equipment;
- provision of stationery; and
- a panel of providers to conduct a program of internal audit.

In the interests of efficiency and to remove duplication of effort ACT Policing utilises the AFP National Procurement and Contracts and AFP Legal teams to provide specialist procurement and contracting advice.

CONSULTANCY SERVICES

During the 2004-2005 financial year the AFP entered into 30 new consultancy contracts (including seven contracts under \$10 000) involving total actual expenditure of \$1 442 618. In addition to this the AFP had 18 ongoing consultancy contracts that were active during the 2004-2005 year, involving total expenditure of \$533 479. ACT Policing accounted for 9 consultancies with a total expenditure of \$265 114. Details of ACT Policing dedicated consultancies are provided in **Table 4.1**.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTUAL DEBT (INTEREST)

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

Table 4.1: Reconciliation of Consultancy Costs 2004-2005

Consultancy Groups	Amount	Service Provided
Australian Institute of Criminology	\$3 000	Analysis of Family Violence Intervention Program Data
Australian Red Cross	\$43 538	Provision of disaster response capability
CJD Equipment Pty Ltd	\$2 767	Mechanical inspection
KPMG Australia	\$38 147	Professional services in relation to PCYC site
Park Plus Consultation	\$595	Safety briefing for vehicle lift
Supportlink Systems	\$108 958	Supportlink referral services
Prof. D Barclay	\$32 312	Professional services
Spacial Analysis	\$30 180	ACT Policing Spacial Analysis
Datacol Research	\$5 618	Consultancy regarding activity survey
Total	\$265 114	

Source: ACT Policing Financial Services

Table 4.2: Reconciliation of Contractors 2004-2005

Contractors Group	Amount	Service Provided
AFP Protective Services	\$14 858	Provision of personnel
Anglicare	\$13 200	Contracted Chaplaincy
Australian Public Service Commission	\$87 636	Recruitment Service Provider
DATA COL Research	\$18 940	Activity Survey
HAYS Personnel Services	\$8 827	Recruitment Service
National Promotions Australia	\$45 515	Kenny Koala Marketing
Outsource Australia Pty Ltd	\$4 524	Provision for Vehicle markup/down services
Total	\$193 500	

Source: ACT Policing Financial Services



FINANCIAL REPORTS

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Financial Statements are provided at pages 109 to 122.

EXTERNAL SOURCES OF LABOUR AND SERVICES

A summary of contractor services utilised by ACT Policing in 2004-2005 is at **Table 4.2**.

LEGISLATIVE/REGULATORY DATA REPORTS

LEGISLATION

ACT Policing did not have primary carriage of legislative reform matters during the reporting period. ACT Policing did have significant policy input into various ACT Government legislative reform projects including the continued development of the Criminal Code and the introduction of the *Sex Offenders (Registration) Act 2005*.

ADVISORY AND CONSULTATIVE BOARDS AND COMMITTEES

The ACT Police Consultative Board, which is chaired by Professor David Biles, met regularly with the ACT Policing Executive throughout 2004-2005. Among the issues discussed by the Board were customer service and first contact issues, the implementation of the ACT Policing Assistance Centre, and the progress of a comprehensive Memorandum of Understanding between ACT Policing and the Department of Health governing police response to mental health issues in the Territory.

SERVICE PURCHASING ARRANGEMENTS/COMMUNITY GRANTS/ASSISTANCE/SPONSORSHIP

During 2004-2005 ACT Policing received a grant from the NRMA Road Safety Trust for the Cycling Safely to School Education Program. The Trust provided \$9 000 for bicycles and helmets and \$17 000 toward bus fares for student across Canberra to attend the Children's Traffic Centre.

ACT Policing received \$57 898 from the Department of Health to fund the ACT Policing Illicit Drug Diversion Officer.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE INQUIRIES AND REPORTS

During 2004-2005 a major review of ACT Policing resourcing was completed. The review was jointly commissioned by the ACT and Commonwealth Government's and culminated with the provision of an extensive report on 30 June 2005. At the time of reporting the Government was considering the report and had not yet formally responded to the recommendations

GOVERNMENT INQUIRIES AND REPORTS

During May 2005, ACT Policing contributed to the Department of Justice and Community Safety's submission to the Legal Affairs Committee Inquiry into Police Powers of Crowd Control.

At the time of reporting the Committee was continuing its inquiry into current police powers under legislation, whether there had been any misuse of current powers and the existence or need for special powers for the purposes of specific events.

REPORTS BY AUDITOR-GENERAL

The Auditor-General did not report on ACT Policing activities during 2004-2005.

REPORTS BY THE OMBUDSMAN

Staff from the Ombudsman's office have been working collaboratively with the AFP since 2003 on a project to improve administrative processes associated with the adjudication of

Traffic Infringement Notices. The project was initiated because of the high level of complaints over a number of years about the AFP's traffic adjudication responsibility. The project has led to changed administrative practices, including those relating to the AFP's role in deciding whether individual Traffic Infringement Notices should be withdrawn or disputed in court. The Ombudsman is confident the changes will reduce complaints about the AFP in this area. The results of the project were provided to the AFP Commissioner in early July 2005.

Consideration was again given to the management of people in custody, with particular emphasis on the role that video monitoring plays in the investigation of Watch House custody-related complaints.

Further discussion about Ombudsman investigations can be found in the Ombudsman's Annual Report 2003–2004.

PURCHASE AGREEMENT 2004-2005

2004–2005 Purchase Agreement between the ACT Minister for Police and Emergency Services and the Chief Police Officer for the ACT for the Provision of Policing Services to the Australian Capital Territory

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 (ACT). 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. The output classes covered by this Agreement include all the goods and services to be purchased by the ACT from the AFP through the direct police budget appropriation. This Agreement does not cover activities funded by revenue outside the direct police appropriation.
5. The ACT's purchaser interests covered by this Agreement include:
 - (a) the policing outcome and all associated outputs to be provided, listing final goods and services; and
 - (b) performance measures for the outputs, together with targets where appropriate.
6. Variations to this Agreement shall be supported by correspondence which will be appended to the Agreement.
7. 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.
8. The policing outcome and associated outputs to be provided, performance measures and definitions are contained within Schedule 1 to this Agreement.

BILLING AND PAYMENT ARRANGEMENT

9. Payments to the AFP will be on a pro-rata monthly basis against the police appropriation.

POWERS AND OBLIGATIONS

10. 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 policing

outcome and delivery of outputs set out in the Purchase Agreement and the general management and control of AFP personnel and resources deployed for the purposes of the Arrangement.

11. 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.
12. 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

13. The Agreement shall apply for the period 1 July 2004 to 30 June 2005.

MONITORING AND REPORTING

14. The Chief Police Officer shall report to the ACT Minister on a quarterly basis under this Agreement. Three reports will be provided in a format agreed by the parties, covering performance, finance and personnel.
15. In addition, the AFP will:
- (a) fund, to a maximum limit of \$10,000 a survey of crime victims in the ACT; and
 - (b) provide services in support of ACT Government ministerial information requirements which are compliant with ACT Government standards.

ANNUAL REPORT

16. 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.



Bill Wood MLA
Minister for Police and
Emergency Services

(date) 6 July 2004

AUDIT

17. 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.



John Davies APM OAM
Chief Police Officer
for the ACT

(date) 6 July 2004

SCHEDULE 1**PURCHASE AGREEMENT**

For the year ended 30 June 2005

OUTCOME

In partnership with the community, create a safer and more secure

Australian Capital Territory through the provision of quality police services.

This will be achieved through four main areas of activity: Crime and Safety Management; Traffic Law Enforcement and Road Safety; Prosecution and Judicial Support; and Crime Prevention.

OUTPUTS**CRIME AND SAFETY MANAGEMENT**

- **Incident Response and Policing Support for the Community**
- **Crime Detection and Investigation**

ACT Policing will provide a safer and more secure Australian Capital Territory so that members of the community can go about their daily lives without undue fear of crime.

This will be achieved by:

- (i) providing efficient and effective police response to calls for assistance received from members of the community;
- (ii) conducting investigations to detect offenders and bring them to justice;
- (iii) maintaining a proactive presence in the community, driven by the analysis of police intelligence data; and
- (iv) supporting the ACT Property Crime Reduction Strategy 2004-2007 and undertaking those actions ascribed to ACT Policing in the Strategy documentation.

Output Price: \$75,664,000

TRAFFIC LAW ENFORCEMENT AND ROAD SAFETY

ACT Policing will enforce traffic laws and promote safer behaviour on ACT roads with the objectives of reducing the number of crash fatalities and injuries to members of the community.

Output Price: \$5,636,000

PROSECUTION & JUDICIAL SUPPORT

ACT Policing will maximise the number of successful prosecutions in Court by providing support to the Director of Public Prosecutions and the Courts.

Output Price: \$4,192,000

CRIME PREVENTION

ACT Policing will seek to prevent crime by targeting the causes of crime, educating members of the community about property and personal safety, and by pursuing

inter-agency partnerships that assist in achieving this objective.

Output Price: \$4,228,000

Total Price = \$89,720,000

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Issue of Community Interest	Measures	Target
Level of Crime	1. Number of offences against the person reported or becoming known per 100,000 population.	Less than 900
	2. Number of offences against property reported or becoming known per 100,000 population.	Less than 10182
	3. Per centage of offences against the person cleared.	Exceed 55%
	4. Per centage of offences against property cleared.	Exceed 10%
	5. Number of ambulance attendances at heroin related overdoses reported by the ACT Ambulance Service (drug supply indicator).	Less than 204
Fear of Crime	6. Per centage of persons who are concerned about being the victim of physical assault – excluding sexual assault. ^a	Less than National Average
	7. Per centage of persons who are concerned about being the victim of sexual assault. ^a	Less than National Average
	8. Per centage of persons who are concerned about being the victim of housebreaking. ^a	Less than National Average
	9. Per centage of persons who are concerned about being the victim of motor vehicle theft. ^a	Less than National Average
	10. Per centage of persons who feel safe at home alone during the day. ^a	Exceed National Average
	11. Per centage of persons who feel safe at home alone after dark. ^a	Exceed National Average
Police Responsiveness	12. Response times for Priority One: • Within 8 minutes; • Within 12 minutes.	60% 90%
	13. Response times for Priority Two: • Within 20 minutes; • Within 30 minutes.	60% 95%
	14. Response times for Priority Three: • Within 2 hours; • Within 3 hours.	60% 95%
	15. Response times for Priority Four: • Within 24 hours.	95%
	16. Per centage of 000 calls answered on first or second presentation: • On first presentation; • On second presentation.	90% 98%
	Public Confidence in Police	17. Per centage of persons satisfied or very satisfied with police services. ^a
18. Per centage of persons who agree or strongly agree that police perform their job professionally. ^a		Exceed National Average
19. Per centage of persons who agree or strongly agree that police treat people fairly and equally. ^a		Exceed National Average
20. Number of substantiated complaint issues against police.		25 or less
21. Number of substantiated complaint issues relating to persons injured in custody.		0

Issue of Community Interest	Measures	Target
Road Safety	22. Number of road crashes per 100,000 population.	Less than 3617
	23. Number of road crashes resulting in death per 100,000 population.	Less than 3.2
	24. Number of road crashes resulting in injury per 100,000 population.	Less than 210
	25. Per centage of persons who self-report to driving 10km or more over the speed limit. ^a	Less than National Average
	26. Per centage of persons who self-report to driving while not wearing a seatbelt. ^a	Less than National Average
	27. Per centage of persons who self-report to driving while suspecting they are over the 0.05 alcohol limit. ^a	Less than National Average
Supporting the Judicial Process	28. Number of hearing briefs of evidence delivered to the DPP.	1215
	29. Per centage of cases finalised by offence proved in court. ^b	80%
	30. Per centage of cases finalised by a not-guilty verdict or otherwise withdrawn. ^b	18%
	31. Per centage of cases otherwise resolved. ^b	0 - 5%
Crime Prevention	32. Per centage of persons satisfied or very satisfied with police support for community programs. ^a	Exceed National Average
	33. Number of juveniles undertaking a diversionary conference.	35 or more
	34. Per centage of juveniles diverted who have not re-offended in the reporting period.	80%
	35. Number of referrals to SupportLink.	1250 or more
	36. Number of referrals to drug diversion programs (drug demand reduction effort).	40 or more
	37. Number of children attending the traffic centre.	3400 or more

a. These measures are sourced from a self-reporting survey conducted by ACNielsen under the auspices of the Australasian Centre for Policing Research.

b. Measure 29. This measure is based on the concept of a 'case' where a person may be brought before the court on multiple charges. The charges are, for the purposes of this measure, grouped under the apprehension identification number which is automatically generated by the PROMIS case management system. This measure records successful prosecutions as being those where any of the charges under one apprehension identification number has been proven before the court.

Measure 30. This measure is based on the concept of a 'case' where a person may be brought before the court on multiple charges. The charges are, for the purposes of this measure, grouped under the apprehension identification number which is automatically generated by the PROMIS case management system. This measure records cases where none of the charges under one apprehension identification number have been proven before the Court.

Measure 31. This measure is based on the concept of a 'case' where a person may be brought before the court on multiple charges. The charges are, for the purposes of this measure, grouped under the apprehension identification number which is automatically generated by the PROMIS case management system. This measure records cases which resulted in a court appearance where a magistrate or judge has made a determination which is not related to a finding of guilty or not guilty. This currently refers to mental health orders used by a court.

DEFINITIONS

Term	Definition
ACTG	ACT Government
Hearing brief of evidence	A collation of all relevant evidentiary material relating to a prosecution to be forwarded to the Director of Public Prosecutions.
Complaint issues	Issues associated with a complaint made in accordance with the Complaints (Australian Federal Police) Act (1981).
DPP	Director of Public Prosecutions.
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.
Per centage of 000 calls answered on first and second presentation.	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.
Prioritised response model	The model used by the Computer Aided Dispatch system to prioritise incidents for dispatch of patrols.
Priority 1	Life threatening or time critical situations.
Priority 2	Situations where the information provided indicates that time is important, but not critical.
Priority 3	Situations where there is no immediate danger to safety or property, but where police attendance is needed without undue delay.
Priority 4	Situations requiring police attendance but at which time is not important, includes circumstances where a time is agreed with the complainant.

Notes

Comparability of Community Satisfaction results.	Data reported in the 2000–2001 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.
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Offences reported or becoming known in the Australian Capital Territory, July 2004 to June 2005

Offence	Offences		Number of Offenders		
	Reported	Cleared	Male	Female	Total
Offences against the person					
Homicide and related offences					
Murder	2	1	1	-	1
Attempted murder	1	1	1	-	1
Conspiracy to murder	1	1	-	-	-
Manslaughter	-	-	-	-	-
Driving causing death	4	6	1	-	1
Homicide (unspecified)	-	-	-	-	-
Total homicide and related offences	8	9	3	-	3
Assaults (excluding sexual)					
Assaults causing grievous bodily harm	21	18	15	3	18
Assaults causing actual bodily harm	303	209	183	22	205
Assaults other	1 652	1 204	585	114	699
Total assaults (excluding sexual)	1 976	1 431	783	139	922
Sexual assaults/offences					
Sexual assault 1st, 2nd, & 3rd degree	8	2	-	-	-
Sexual intercourse, no consent	86	64	8	-	8
Sexual intercourse, person < 16 years	68	42	14	-	14
Indecent act, assault	3	4	6	-	6
Indecent act, no consent	47	23	11	-	11
Indecent act, person < 16 years	78	58	49	-	49
Incest	6	2	-	-	-
Abduction	1	2	1	-	1
Total sexual assaults/offences	297	197	89	-	89
Other offences					
Kidnap	24	22	22	-	22
Other	94	52	45	2	47
Total other offences	118	74	67	2	69
Total offences against the person	2 399	1 711	942	141	1 083
Robbery and extortion					
Robbery					
Armed robbery	110	49	41	3	44
Other robbery	125	34	30	6	36
Total robbery	235	83	71	9	80
Blackmail and extortion	3	2	1	-	1
Total robbery and extortion	238	85	72	9	81
Burglary, fraud and other offences of theft					
Burglary					
Burglary dwellings	2 935	180	174	24	198
Burglary shops	464	53	80	8	88
Burglary other	1 007	103	95	6	101
Total burglary	4 406	336	349	38	387
Fraud and misappropriation					
Fraud	812	670	446	74	520
Misappropriation	7	-	-	-	-
Counterfeiting	19	2	2	4	6
Total fraud and misappropriation	838	672	448	78	526

Offences reported or becoming known in the Australian Capital Territory July 2004 to June 2005 (continued)

Offence	Offences		Number of Offenders		
	Reported	Cleared	Male	Female	Total
Handling stolen goods					
Receiving	53	69	68	17	85
Unlawful possession	161	174	170	39	209
Other	3	4	4	4	8
Total handling stolen goods	217	247	242	60	302
Theft or illegal use of vehicle					
Vehicle/vessel theft	1 797	172	170	16	186
Bicycle theft	582	14	1	-	1
Boat theft	-	-	-	-	-
Aircraft theft	-	-	-	-	-
Other vehicle theft	8	-	-	-	-
Unspecified theft	-	-	-	-	-
Total theft or illegal use of vehicle	2 387	186	171	16	187
Other theft					
Stock theft	-	-	-	-	-
Shopstealing	910	545	174	127	301
Theft at burglary dwellings	1 923	118	129	14	143
Theft at burglary shops	230	22	77	-	77
Theft at burglary other	633	43	40	4	44
Other theft	8 600	810	505	247	752
Total other theft	12 296	1 538	925	392	1 317
Total burglary, fraud and other offences of theft	20 144	2 979	2 135	584	2 719
Property damage and environmental offences					
Property damage					
Arson	192	21	14	1	15
Damage at burglary dwellings	71	19	18	5	23
Damage at burglary shops	35	2	5	-	5
Damage at burglary other	91	15	16	-	16
Other property damage	6 994	662	391	66	457
Total property damage	7 383	719	444	72	516
Environmental offences					
Pollution	5	1	-	-	-
Flora and fauna	-	-	-	-	-
Other environmental offences	6	4	1	-	1
Total environmental offences	11	5	1	-	1
Total property damage and environmental offences	7 394	724	445	72	517
Offences against good order					
Government security operations	7	6	3	-	3
Justice procedures	2 091	2 049	1 690	388	2 078
Firearms and weapons	293	263	212	31	243
Indecent exposure	71	15	14	1	15
Other	666	512	380	96	476
Total offences against good order	3 128	2 845	2 299	516	2 815

Offences reported or becoming known in the Australian Capital Territory July 2004 to June 2005 (continued)

Offence	Offences		Number of Offenders		
	Reported	Cleared	Male	Female	Total
Drug offences					
Possess and use	393	381	315	54	369
Deal and supply	107	113	96	26	122
Manufacture and grow	63	55	51	12	63
Other drug offences	5	4	4	-	4
Total drug offences	568	553	466	92	558
Other offences not elsewhere classified	5 417	4 773	3 108	492	3 600
All offences	39 288	13 670	9 467	1 906	11 373

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.

Source: Offences reported: PROMIS Database (case write-off module) as at 4 July 2005.
Offences cleared: PROMIS Database (case write-off module) as at 4 July 2005.
Number of offenders: PROMIS Database (apprehensions module - number of unique offender records per offence type within an apprehension) as at 4 July 2005.

Table 4.3: Access to Australian Federal Police Documents

Type of information/ documents sought	Who to write to	Telephone
Police reports dealing with physical crimes against the person (eg. assault) (Criminal Injuries Compensation Claims) Service of summons/ subpoenas on AFP (ACT only)	Information Access Team City Station Information Access Team City Police Station Australian Federal Police GPO Box 401 Canberra ACT 2601	02 6245 7435
Motor Vehicle Accident Reports Police Reports dealing with theft, burglary and criminal damage Reports of lost or found property	Accident Records Accident Records Australian Federal Police Locked Bag 1 Weston ACT 2611	02 6287 0401
Character Checks Criminal and Traffic Conviction Reports	Criminal Records Criminal Records Australian Federal Police Locked Bag 1 Weston ACT 2611	02 6287 0545
Freedom of Information Requests (Other documents held by the AFP)	Freedom of Information Team Freedom of Information Team Australian Federal Police PO Box 401 Canberra ACT 2601	02 6246 2112

Source: ACT Policing Information Access Team

OTHER SOURCES OF INFORMATION

ACCESS TO AFP DOCUMENTS

Any person is entitled to apply for access to Commonwealth Government documents under section 15 of the *Freedom of Information Act 1982* (the Act). Requests under the Act must be in writing or sent by email. An address in Australia must be provided for correspondence.

Access to application forms is available from the AFP's website www.afp.gov.au and on request at ACT Policing Headquarters (Winchester Police Centre) and at the Belconnen, City, Tuggeranong, Woden and

Gungahlin Police Stations. If applicants cannot obtain a form, a written request should be provided, including:

- full name;
- date of birth;
- address of applicant;
- which documents are sought;
- dates and place of incident; and
- police who attended (if possible).

Applications for access to documents must then be forwarded to the most appropriate area as set out in **Table 4.3**.

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

Categories of Documents Held by the AFP

The categories of documents listed below are maintained by the AFP in a variety of formats. The documents include:

- accounting and budgetary records;
- annual plans for internal audit activity;
- 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 Attorney-General, Minister for Justice, the ACT Minister for Police and Emergency Services and the ACT Chief Minister;
- computer software and hardware product evaluations;
- control registers concerning purchasing, official telephones, stores, assets, travel and internal services;

GLOSSARY

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ACT	Australian Capital Territory
AFP	Australian Federal Police
Autocite	Handheld device used to issue traffic offences
CAD	Computer Aided Dispatch
CBR	Chemical, Biological, Radiological
CLASP	Community Liaison Advisory Safety Project
CPO	Chief Police Officer
DPP	Director of Public Prosecutions
FOI	Freedom of Information
FVIP	Family Violence Intervention Program
ICLO	Indigenous Community Liaison Officer
JESC	Joint Emergency Services Centre
Nominal Informant	Police officer responsible for the matter appearing before the court
OH&S	Occupational Health & Safety
PCYC	Police Citizens Youth Club
PROMIS	Police Real-time Online Management Information System
RBT	Random Breath Test
RTA	Road Traffic Authority
TBT	Targeted Breath Testing

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