



## Chief Police Officer for the ACT Audrey Fagan APM

GPO Box 401 Canberra ACT 2601  
Telephone +61 2 6256 7610 Facsimile +61 2 6256 7510

[www.afp.gov.au](http://www.afp.gov.au)

ABN 17 864 931 143

22 September 2006

Mr Simon Corbell 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 2005 to 30 June 2006.

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 2005 to 30 June 2006 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

Audrey Fagan

Commonwealth of Australia 2006

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PART A  
Chief Executive Review

RESPONDING TO COMMUNITY NEEDS





Chief Police Officer Audrey Fagan APM.

It is with great pleasure that I introduce the ACT Policing Annual Report for the year 2005–2006.

## The Organisation

### Mission

ACT Policing is a business unit of the Australian Federal Police and was created to deliver policing services to the ACT under the auspices of a five year Policing Arrangement between the Commonwealth and ACT Governments. Delivery of the ACT Commonwealth Joint Study into Policing in the ACT coincided with the expiration of the previous Policing Arrangement in 2005. The arrangement was extended by an exchange of ministerial letters to allow the ACT Government sufficient time to consider the outcome of the joint study. A new Policing Arrangement was signed in June 2006.

ACT Policing is directly accountable to the ACT Minister for Police and Emergency Services for achievement of the policing outcome and the delivery of outputs as defined in an annual Purchase Agreement for police services. An interim Purchase Agreement was negotiated during 2005–2006 to take effect whilst the outcomes of the joint study were being considered. Service delivery under the 2005–2006 Interim Purchase Agreement was 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 2005–2006 this was achieved through delivery of four key output areas:

- **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 issues of community interest which address the level of crime, fear of crime, police responsiveness, public confidence, road safety, support for the judicial process and crime prevention, with 37 associated key performance measures.



Director Corporate Services Paul Williams.



Deputy Chief Police Officer Response Leanne Close.



Deputy Chief Police Officer Investigations and Support Shane Connelly.

## Structure

During 2005–2006 the ACT Policing Executive comprised the Chief Police Officer, a Deputy Chief Police Officer Investigations and Support, a Deputy Chief Police Officer Response and a 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 community policing services which include General Duties, Traffic Operations, Specialist Response and Security and the Property, Drugs and Firearms Registry.

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, Prosecution and Judicial Support and Crime Prevention.

The Director Corporate Services is responsible for corporate strategy and enabling services including policy, performance and planning, human resources, media and finance. These services play an integral role in supporting the delivery of frontline policing to the ACT community.

ACT Policing continues to deliver police services that are based 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. These stations are supported from ACT Policing Headquarters which is located at the Winchester Police Centre in Belconnen. 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.

## Legislative Framework

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

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

ACT Policing initiated a number of structural changes in 2005–2006. The functions of exhibit management, seized illicit drug management and firearms registration were combined into a new Property, Drugs and Firearms Registry portfolio. The new portfolio, which reports directly to the Deputy Chief Police Officer – Response now exercises functional management of property matters across ACT Policing. The restructure has achieved a concentration of like functions under a single management arrangement. The restructure has also coincided with a complete reconciliation of property holdings, the introduction of an electronic bar coding facility to assist in exhibit registration and capital works to improve security and to increase vehicle storage areas.

ACT Policing established an interim Child Sex Offender Registration Team of three sworn police members to support the introduction of child sex offender legislation in January 2006. The Child Sex Offender Registration Team manages reporting arrangements for registrable sex offenders residing in the ACT. Staffing for the Child Sex Offender Registration Team was drawn from within the Operational Monitoring and Intelligence Support portfolio.

The Research and Policy portfolio was restructured to create additional analytical and policy development and planning services to ACT Policing. The new Policy, Performance and Planning portfolio received additional staff as a consequence of a reallocation of staff from senior executive support areas in ACT Policing Headquarters.



From left to right: Paul Williams, Director Corporate Services, Chief Police Officer, Audrey Fagan, Commander Shane Connelly, Commander Leanne Close.

## Strategic Planning

The ACT Policing Executive Committee met regularly during the reporting period to set the strategic direction for ACT Policing. The entire ACT Policing executive leadership group held a planning retreat at the Barton Police College in Canberra on 24 May 2006. The retreat provided an opportunity for Coordinators and Superintendents to meet with the senior executive and to focus on key strategic issues and priorities affecting ACT Policing. The retreat principally focused on the development of a sustainable Strategic Plan to address long term issues facing ACT Policing.

The retreat assessed opportunities for ACT Policing to enhance community perceptions of police and to strengthen performance against empirical benchmarking. The retreat considered opportunities to increase the level and frequency of positive contact between police and the community across a wider range of community based activities and operations.

It was agreed that ACT Policing would realign its focus across four broad objectives:

- definition of core, community based policing strategies through a three-year strategic policing plan;
- more effective cross-portfolio management;
- detailed workforce planning to strengthen front line policing efforts in the community; and
- more effective public information strategies to assist in a closer alignment of fear of crime with the likelihood of crime.

The key recommendations and outcomes of the retreat will be developed and implemented throughout 2006–2007.



## Overview

Of the 37 measures in the 2005–2006 Interim Purchase Agreement for the Provision of Policing Services to the ACT community, ACT Policing achieved or exceeded the target in 25 measures. Whilst ACT Policing did not achieve targets for 12 measures in 2005–2006, this is an overall improvement on the 2004–2005 result where 13 measures were not achieved. The total number of incidents reported to police in 2005–2006 was 81 404, up five per cent from 77 548 in 2004–2005.

In last years Annual Report, ACT Policing advised that it would focus its main effort on the strategic capability priority of Response in 2005–2006. First Tier response times for priority one, two and three incidents remained well above target. For example the average response time to Priority One incidents decreased from 9 minutes 12 seconds in 2004–2005 to 7 minutes 30 seconds during this reporting period. However, targets for all Second Tier response times and Priority Four response times were not met during 2005–2006. Priority One and Priority Four incidents were not met by small margins (less than 3 per cent). ACT Policing has fallen short of Key Performance Indicators (KPI) for Second Tier response times since 2002–2003.

It is anticipated that funding for additional patrol strengths provided in the 2006–2007 budget (17 additional police in 2006–2007 and 43 additional police in 2007–2008) will progressively assist ACT Policing to improve Second Tier and Priority Four response times.

Several other initiatives will also assist ACT Policing to improve response time results. The AFP is currently trialling an in-car computing concept within ACT Policing which will enable patrols to remain on the road, visible and responsive to community needs whilst they access AFP electronic information systems. A new Suburban Policing Strategy which is designed to increase regular contact between police and the community is also likely to enhance the capacity of police through the provision of improved intelligence from the community.

For the first time since this measure was introduced in 2002 ACT Policing has achieved the measure for persons who self-report to sometimes driving while suspecting they are over the 0.05 blood alcohol limit. This result is very encouraging, however it still reflects the reality that elements within the community are still prepared to drive when they suspect they have exceeded the blood alcohol limit.

The number of juveniles who undertook diversionary conferencing (71) was double the target (35) at the conclusion of the reporting period. Only 12.7 per cent of participants re-offended during 2005–2006; this very pleasing result was well within the Purchase Agreement limit of 20 per cent.

The target of 40 for referrals to drug diversion programs was also exceeded (43) in 2005–2006. This target was not met in 2004–2005.

ACT Policing has invested considerable effort to develop a workforce plan to support the delivery of front line policing services to the ACT now and into the future. As part of the future development process, ACT Policing has worked closely with Government to deliver new policy initiatives to strengthen our capacity to deliver high visibility community policing response services. These initiatives will realise increased levels of sworn police in the short and medium terms. ACT Policing has also attended to skill enhancements in the current workforce and is delivering training in mental health, first aid and customer service to all police. Customer service training



commenced with the staff of Police Communications who often represent the first point of contact between police and the community.

ACT Policing also contributed to the delivery of a whole of government initiative to increase close circuit television coverage across Canberra during the reporting period. Planning is currently underway to relocate the existing close circuit television monitors from City Police Station to the Winchester Police Centre.

From November to February, ACT Policing also benefited from the short-term deployment of AFP National members as part of their AFP induction training. This initiative consisted of experienced police who were laterally recruited into the AFP from other jurisdictions for offshore duties within the International Deployment Group.

In November 2005 the Chief Minister, the Minister for Police and Emergency Services, the Commissioner of the AFP, and the Chief Police Officer for the ACT officially opened the new Woden Police Station. The new Woden Station is a state of the art community policing facility and is a welcome replacement for its 36 year old predecessor.

ACT Policing progressed a feasibility study to assess replacement options for the existing Belconnen Police Station.

Significant upgrades were delivered within the ACT Policing Case Management module of the Police Realtime Online Management Information System (PROMIS) in November 2005. These changes have a direct impact on the way incidents are recorded, how investigations are written up, and how team leaders check and finalise cases.

The new Case Management Module improves data integrity through the use of business rules that are configured to meet changing requirements and prevent a case from being finalised until all aspects are satisfied. Improvements to PROMIS have made it easier for police to enter, consolidate and retrieve case based information and will enhance ACT Policing's capacity to support the court process.

ACT Policing also demonstrated its capacity to activate Business Continuity Plans when the Winchester Police Centre in Belconnen received a direct lightning strike in November 2005. The strike disabled the Police Communications Centre which was subsequently relocated to an alternate

site without loss of emergency telephone or radio services.

2005–2006 saw the introduction of Business Activity Analysis (BAA) to ACT Policing. BAA's involve the critical examination of the work performance of functional areas. BAA is an integral element of the planning and performance cycle and fosters continued improvement in policies, procedures and systems across ACT Policing.

Each BAA is conducted personally by the Chief Police Officer.

In April 2006, the Australian Bureau of Statistics released the *Crime and Safety Survey 2005*, Australia, which reports on selected types of household and personal crime every three years. The survey provides an indication of the extent of unreported crime in the community and perceptions regarding feelings of safety.

While caution needs to be exercised when looking at individual results for particular offences in the survey due to the sample sizes, results indicate that household crime and personal crime victimisation rates in the ACT were down overall in 2005–2006. The most significant of these include a decrease in assault from 5.8 per cent in 2002 to 5.5 per cent in 2005, break-ins from 4.4 per cent in 2002 to 4.0 per cent in 2005 and attempted break-ins from 3.8 per cent in 2002 to 3.1 per cent in 2005.

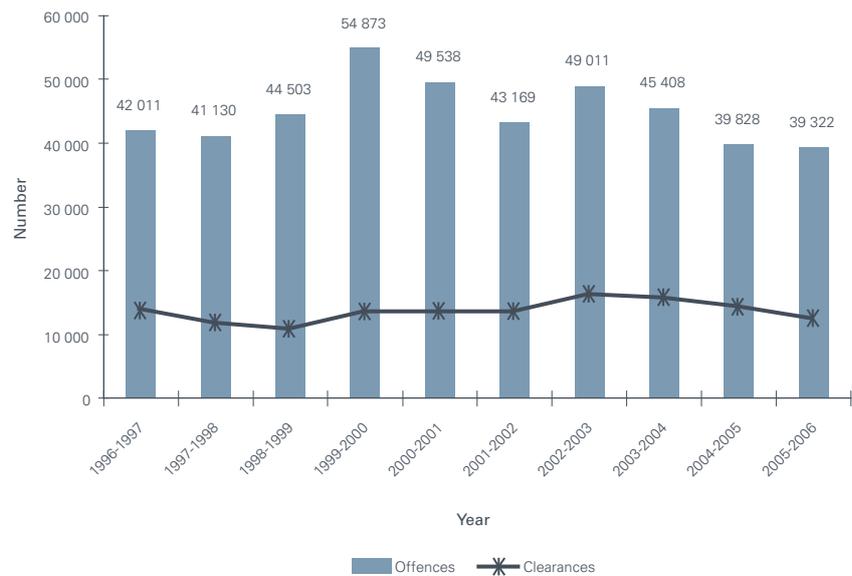
Of note, 85 per cent of those people surveyed in the ACT indicated that they felt safe or very safe when at home alone during the day compared with 82 per cent on average nationally. The ACT was ranked on par with Tasmania as having the highest perception of safety at home during the day and also ranked second, only slightly behind Tasmania, regarding the perception of safety at home after dark.

2005–2006 was the first full year in which Operations Support Sergeants (OSS) were based in each police station. The OSS role is to manage administrative tasks to allow team leaders to deliver community operations response leadership. The OSS functions include,

- management of resources;
- development of supporting business plans, operational initiatives, policy and strategy to achieve business outputs;
- quality assurance of Briefs of Evidence, PROMIS recording and property management;
- development and support of training activities; and
- follow-up investigations and the handling of minor complaints.

A review of the impact and effectiveness of this role is currently being conducted.

**Figure A.1: Offence and Clearance Levels ~ 1996–1997 to 2005–2006**



Source: PROMIS as at 3 July 2006.

## Highlights

2005–2006 saw a reduction in overall crime levels for the third year in a row as illustrated in Figure A.1.

These encouraging results further support our comments in 2004–2005 that Canberra continues to be one of the safest cities in which to live. However, previous observations that there is no room for complacency in policing also remain valid. We are concerned about the occurrence of serious offences against the person and property crime, particularly stolen motor vehicles, as well as clear up rates.

There was a reduction in overall traffic collisions during 2005–2006 from the previous year as well as a reduction in drivers who self reported to having driven whilst under the influence of alcohol at some time during the year. However, the 20 traffic related fatalities, many of which involved single

vehicles or pedestrians, that occurred in the ACT during 2005–2006 underscores the continued need to focus on driver behaviour. ACT Policing has invested significant effort towards increasing the frequency of random breath tests as well as delivering high-visibility traffic enforcement across the community. Our firm view is that safety on the roads is not the exclusive province of police; the community as a whole must accept responsibility for preventing death and injury on our roads by concentrating whilst driving and by moderating behaviour. ACT Policing has established higher targets for random breath tests in the coming year and will be investing even greater effort to increase visibility of police on the roads.

ACT Policing has again finished the financial year in a sound position. Total revenue received by the AFP for the provision of Policing Services to the ACT totalled \$95.666M. This result represents an increase of \$4.340M or 4.75 per cent over the previous financial year. Major factors in this increase have been the delivery of funding for an additional 10 operational police and provision for indexation factors. ACT Policing has also benefited from the allocation of 'one off' funding for capital upgrades to ACT Government owned facilities occupied by ACT Policing.

Total expenditure amounted to \$95.653M, which is up \$4.280M or 4.68 per cent compared to last financial year. This increase was due to the provision of additional staffing, additional salary related costs associated with the 2003–2006 AFP Certified Agreement, and inflationary impacts.

The consolidated operating result reflects positively on the financial management of the AFP with a surplus of \$0.012M being achieved. This result represents a variation against total revenue of 0.01 per cent and is the closest ACT Policing has ever come to a neutral operating result.

I acknowledge the commitment, professionalism and dedication of ACT policing sworn members, staff members and volunteers in policing. A total of 282 staff received awards during the year. These included Detective Sergeant Steve Kirby (Australian Police Medal) and Detective Sergeant Darryl Neit (ACT Community Protection Medal).

## Outlook for the coming year

ACT Policing is developing the *ACT Policing Strategic Plan 2006–2010*. The three-year plan, which arises from the Joint Study into Policing and the recently released Ministerial Direction for Policing, will establish the strategic objectives for community policing in the ACT until 2010 and will form the basis of ACT Policing's operational strategies.

Over the coming year ACT Policing will focus its main effort on delivering high visibility, suburban policing services to the community. Community feedback and consultation with research partners has shown that the issues of greatest community concern in the ACT revolve around local law and order matters which affect the capacity of individuals and families to lead peaceful lives. These issues include criminal acts such as burglaries and stolen motor vehicles, traffic violations, anti-social behaviour as well as public nuisance and vandalism.

ACT Policing acknowledge community concerns and will prioritise strategies without compromising targeted interventions in the area of person and property related crime. There will be further emphasis on improving clear up rates and striving to meet response times Key Performance Indicators.

A new *Suburban Policing Strategy*, will assign designated suburbs to specific police patrol teams. The Crime Prevention portfolio will coordinate the strategy across ACT Policing and individual traffic and general duties patrol teams will be expected to develop a detailed understanding of their local areas. Patrol team members will attend local community meetings in

their designated suburbs and will forge relationships with business owners, Neighbourhood Watch, Safety House, school principals and other community members in their particular zone. The new strategy amalgamates the suburban ownership program previously implemented by Traffic Operations, Belconnen and Tuggeranong stations with a successful high school program developed in South District. The strategy is designed to increase the frequency of positive contact between police and the community, to increase local confidence in police and to strengthen the community and police partnership.

ACT Policing will continue the successful intelligence-led approach to burglary and property crime reduction employed by *Operation Halite*. The Property Crime Intelligence Team within Operations Monitoring Intelligence Support, and two Property Crime Investigation Teams within the Territory Investigation Group have replaced *Operation Halite*. The new organisation provides a permanent capacity for ACT Policing to continue to target recidivist property crime offenders.

Our focus on local community policing will not inhibit our capacity to deliver policing services to the national capital or to investigate and solve serious crime. We will continue to refine the planning, preparedness and coordination processes that have already been established to protect the ACT and we will continue to invest significant effort towards resolving complex criminal matters.

## ACT Policing at a glance

Total budget	\$99.7 million	(details see page 108)
Number of Active Comcare cases	101	(details see page 99)
Percentage of available time lost to sick leave	4.7%	(details see page 98)
Number of Constables	491.7	(details see page 92)
Number of Sergeants	116.5	(details see page 92)
Number of Superintendents	9.4	(details see page 92)
Operational staff	621.4	(details see page 92)
Non-Operational staff	220.9	(details see page 92)
Total workforce	842.3	(details see page 92)
Number of incidents reported to Police	81 404	(details see page 32)
Average number of patrols per day	59.85	(details see page 32)



# AFP

AUSTRALIAN FEDERAL POLICE

# OUR MISSION. OUR VALUES.

The Australian Federal Police's mission is to fight crime together and win.

In keeping with our strategic focus,  
our major objective is;

**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.**

We share the following values with all our colleagues in the Australian Federal Police.

**Integrity** - A quality that underpins individual and agency soundness of moral principles. This is manifested in our uprightness, honesty and sincerity in our approach to ourselves, others and our work.

**Commitment** - Demonstrates our dedication, application, perseverance and a belief in a personal and team capacity to achieve.

**Excellence** - We adopt an approach that seeks continuous improvement in the quality of the services that we provide.

**Accountability** - We accept responsibility, ownership for results, being answerable for outcomes.

**Fairness** - We embrace impartiality, equity and diversity.

**Trust** - We have faith and confidence in our members. We rely, trust and depend on each other.



# AFP

AUSTRALIAN  
FEDERAL POLICE

# PART B

## Agency Performance

RESPONDING TO COMMUNITY NEEDS



# Key strategic achievements

## Crime and Safety Management

The formal requirement is for ACT Policing 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 outputs is Crime and Safety Management which is addressed by:

This is achieved by:

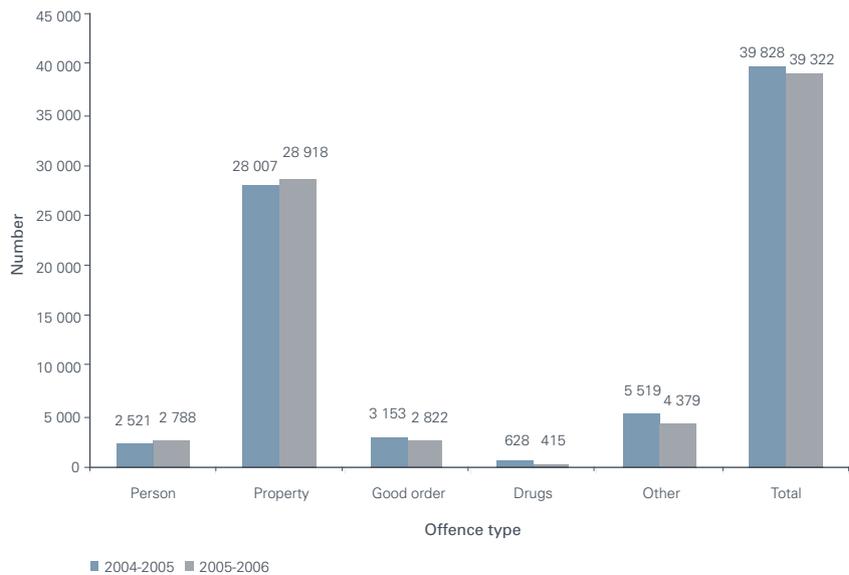
- providing efficient and effective police response to calls for assistance received from members of the community;
- conducting investigations to detect offenders and bring them to justice;
- maintaining a proactive presence in the community which is driven by the analysis of police intelligence data; 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 of this report. Although the actual response is delivered by patrol staff, Police Communications is responsible for coordinating and recording this activity.

Table B.2 sets out the performance measures, targets and results relevant to the Crime and Safety Management output.

**Figure B.1: Offences reported by type ~ 2004–2005 and 2005–2006**



Source: PROMIS as at 3 July 2006.

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

### Crime in the ACT – overview

ACT Policing is pleased to report a one per cent reduction in total offence levels in the Territory between 2004–2005 and 2005–2006. There were 39 828 offences recorded in the ACT in 2004–2005 reducing to 39 322 this financial year. Total offences and clearances are displayed in Table B.1.

**Table B.1: Total offences**

	2004–2005	2005–2006
Total offences	39 828	39 322
Offences cleared	13 936	12 131
Clear-up rate	35.0%	30.9%

Source: PROMIS as at 3 July 2006.

**Table B.2: Crime and safety management key performance indicators 2005–2006**

Measures	Annual target	Result 2005–2006	% variation from target	Target achieved?
<b>Level of Crime</b>				
1. Number of offences against the person reported or becoming known per 100 000 population.	Less than 890	860.4	-3.3%	Y
2. Number of offences against property reported or becoming known per 100 000 population.	Less than 9 901	8 924.7	-9.9%	Y
3. Percentage of offences against the person cleared.	Exceed 55%	67.9%	23.4%	Y
4. Percentage of offences against property cleared.	Exceed 10%	11.9%	18.9%	Y
5. Number of ambulance attendances at heroin related overdoses reported by the ACT Ambulance Service (drug supply indicator).	Less than 171	72	-57.9%	Y
<b>Fear of Crime</b>				
6. Percentage of persons who are concerned about being the victim of physical assault – excluding sexual assault.	Less than Jurisdictional Average (54.0%)	51.8%	-4.1%	Y
7. Percentage of persons who are concerned about being the victim of sexual assault.	Less than Jurisdictional Average (37.4%)	34.3%	-8.2%	Y
8. Percentage of persons who are concerned about being the victim of housebreaking.	Less than Jurisdictional Average (69.8%)	76.0%	8.8%	N
9. Percentage of persons who are concerned about being the victim of motor vehicle theft.	Less than Jurisdictional Average (62.6%)	63.8%	2.0%	N
10. Percentage of persons who feel safe at home alone during the day.	Exceed Jurisdictional Average (93.1%)	93.2%	0.1%	Y
11. Percentage of persons who feel safe at home alone after dark.	Exceed Jurisdictional Average (83.3%)	83.2%	-0.2%	N
<b>Public Confidence in Police</b>				
17. Percentage of persons satisfied or very satisfied with police services.	Exceed Jurisdictional Average (74.6%)	66.4%	-10.9%	N
18. Percentage of persons who agree or strongly agree that police perform their job professionally.	Exceed Jurisdictional Average (80.1%)	80.3%	0.3%	Y
19. Percentage of persons who agree or strongly agree that police treat people fairly and equally.	Exceed Jurisdictional Average (68.0%)	71.2%	4.6%	Y
20. Number of substantiated complaint issues against police.	25 or less	2	-92.0%	Y
21. Number of substantiated complaint issues relating to persons injured in custody.	0	0	-	Y

Source: ACT Policing Purchase Agreement Quarter Four Report 2005–2006.

### Crimes against the person

During the reporting period, ACT Policing recorded an increase 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 890 offences against the person per 100 000 population or less. The rate of offences against the person reported or becoming known for the financial year was 860.4. However this result still reflects an increase in offences against the person from 2 521 in 2004–2005 to 2 788 for 2005–2006. Results for offences against the person can be seen in Figure B.2 and Table B.3.

**Table B.3: Offences against the person**

	2004–2005	2005–2006
Total offences	2 521	2 788
Offences cleared	1 775	1 892
Clear-up rate	70.4%	67.9%

Source: PROMIS as at 3 July 2006.

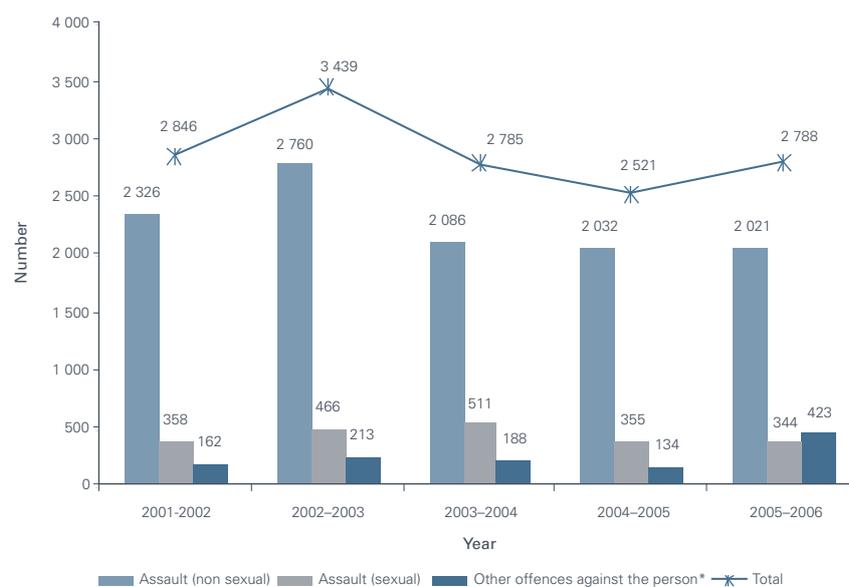
### Homicide and related offences

ACT Policing remains concerned about the number of homicide offences in the ACT. Three homicides were reported during 2005–2006.

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

Total homicide and related offences, which include offence categories such as murder, attempted murder, manslaughter, driving causing death and homicide (unspecified), based on the latest data decreased from nine offences in 2004–2005 to six in 2005–2006.

**Figure B.2: Offences against the person by type ~ 2001–2002 to 2005–2006**



Source: PROMIS as at 3 July 2006. \*Other offences against the person include homicide and related offences, kidnapping, dangerous or negligent acts, harassment and threatening behaviour.

### Sexual assault offences

Sexual assault offences decreased by three per cent during 2005–2006. 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 per cent decrease in the number of offences relating to sexual intercourse involving persons under the age of 16. Whereas 83 such offences were reported in 2004–2005, only 55 such matters were reported in 2005–2006.

### Assault offences (non sexual)

There was a reduction in the number of assault offences reported to police in 2005–2006. This is a good 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.

### Clear up of offences against the person

Offences against the person are generally more likely to be cleared 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.

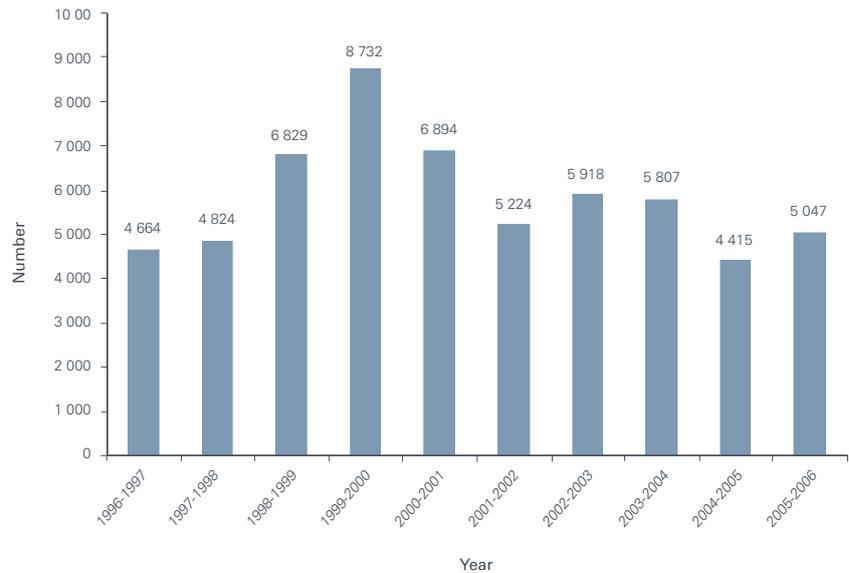
Clear up rates for offences against the person decreased to 67.9 per cent during the reporting period from 70.4 per cent in the previous year. In overall terms results relating to offences against the person reflect a slight increase in reported offences and a slight decrease in clear up rates.

### 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 9 901 reported offences per 100 000 people in the ACT. This target reflected the averaged result for the three previous financial years. ACT Policing was successful in achieving the target result with 8 924.7 reported offences per 100 000 people.

Clear up rates for offences against property decreased to 11.9 per cent during the reporting period. Offences against property and clear-up rates are outlined in Table B.4.

**Figure B.3: Number of burglary offences by year ~ 1996–1997 to 2005–2006**



Source: ACT Policing Annual Reports 1996-1997 to 1998-1999 and PROMIS as at 3 July 2006.

**Table B.4: Offences against property**

	2004–2005	2005–2006
Total offences	28 007	28 918
Offences cleared	3 954	3 439
Clear-up rate	14.1%	11.9%

Source: PROMIS as at 3 July 2006.

### Burglary

During the reporting period there was an increase in the total number of burglary offences reported in the ACT. There were 5 047 burglary offences reported in 2005–2006. The total number of burglary offences reported during 2004–2005 was 4 415.

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 B.3 shows the 10 year trend of burglary data, within the ACT.

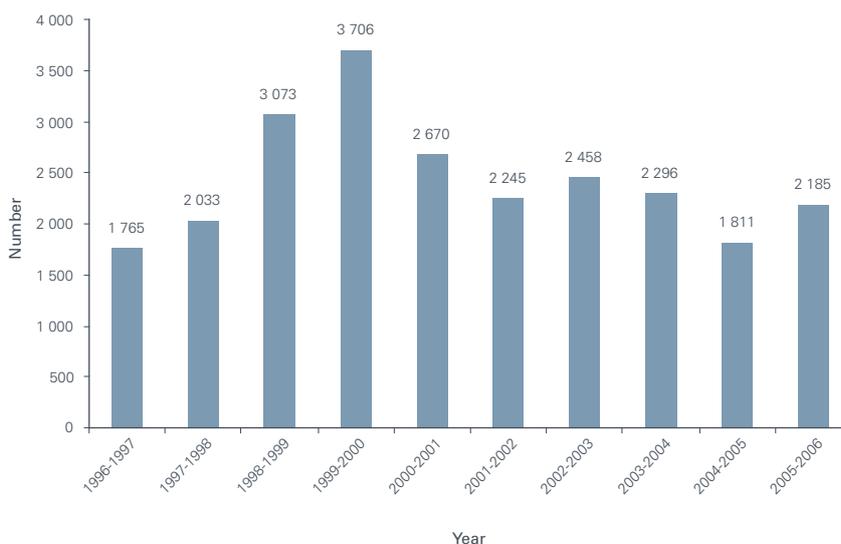
### Motor vehicle theft

Motor vehicle theft increased during the reporting period by 21 per cent, up from 1811 offences in 2004–2005 to 2185 offences in 2005–2006. Motor vehicle offences over the last 10 years are displayed in Figure B.4. The investigation of stolen motor vehicles focussed on 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 targeted individuals who regularly commit property and related drug supply offences. *Operation Halite* made significant, long-term contributions to the achievement of reduced motor vehicle theft rates in the ACT.

The *Property Crime Reduction Strategy 2004–2007* was developed by the ACT Government’s Crime Prevention Working Group to address property crime, in particular, burglary and motor vehicle theft. The vision of the strategy is: “A safer Canberra through a collaborative effort to reduce burglaries by 10% and motor vehicle theft by 25% by 31 December 2007”. The strategy also identifies interim targets for 2005 and 2006. The targets are set as reductions against the 2003 figures achieved for burglary and motor vehicle theft (as published in the Australian Bureau of Statistics *Recorded Crime – Victims* publication, ABS catalogue number 4510.0).

The first interim targets were achieved. These targets and results are outlined in Table B.5.

**Figure B.4: Numbers of motor vehicle theft offences by year ~ 1996–1997 to 2005–2006**



Source: ACT Policing Annual Reports 1996-1997 to 1998-1999 and PROMIS as at 3 July 2006.

**Table B.5: Property crime reduction strategy 2004–2007**

	Interim target 2005	Actual result 2005
Burglary	5% reduction	12% reduction
Motor vehicle theft	15% reduction	18% reduction

Source: *Property Crime Reduction Strategy 2004–2007*.

### Robbery

During 2005–2006 there was an increase in total robbery offences reported. Total robbery offences increased by 12 per cent, from 244 in 2004–2005 to 272 in 2005–2006. Both armed and unarmed robbery increased. Armed robbery increased by seven per cent and other robbery rose by 15 per cent.

### Fraud and related offences

Reported fraud and related offences fell during the reporting period with the number of offences reducing from 948 in 2004–2005 to 645 this financial year, a drop of 32 per cent. There was an increase of 110 per cent in counterfeiting offences this reporting period from 20 in 2004–2005 to 42 in 2005–2006. There was a 71 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 2005–2006 reporting period has seen a rise of 8.7 per cent in recorded property damage offences.

Arson offences rose by 56 per cent from 196 in the previous year to 306 in 2005–2006. 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.

ACT Policing has been encouraged by the reduction in damage connected with burglaries at shops with a decrease of 34 per cent. There were 35 shop burglary offences where property damage occurred in the previous reporting period compared to 23 for the 2005–2006 reporting period. There was also a decrease of 30 per cent in property damage at other burglary incidents.

During the reporting period there has been a 24 per cent increase in damage occurring at home burglaries.

**Table B.6: Environmental offences by type**

Offence type	2004–2005	2005–2006	% change
Pollution	5	4	-20%
Flora and fauna	0	0	-
Other environmental	6	6	0%
Total environmental	11	10	-9%

Source: PROMIS as at 3 July 2006.

## Environmental offences

During the 2005–2006 reporting period environmental offences in the ACT decreased by nine per cent, from 11 in 2004–2005 to 10 environmental offences reported in 2005–2006. See Table B.6.

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.

## 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 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 171" ambulance attendances at heroin related overdoses reported to the ACT Ambulance Service. There was a 32 per cent decrease in the number of reported overdoses from the previous reporting period with only 72 incidents being recorded.

During the reporting period, there was a decrease of 20 per cent in the number of heroin seizures from the previous year with a significant drop from 84.4 grams to only 39.8 grams of heroin being seized (52.8 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 amphetamines has remained fairly stable since the last reporting period, although of concern to police is the significant increase of 321 per cent in the quantity of amphetamines seized. Also, the increase in the number and weight of seizures of MDMA (Ecstasy) is of major concern for police. This trend is consistent with other jurisdictions. Law



enforcement agencies across Australia are developing, a *Law Enforcement National Amphetamine Type Stimulants Strategy 2006–2010* to create a coordinated and integrated response to the harms and challenges caused by amphetamine type stimulants (ATS) in Australia. The strategy will be developed within the existing legislative framework and focus on supply, demand and harm reduction in a partnership framework. The aim of the strategy is to improve social, economic and health outcomes by preventing the production, consumption and trafficking of ATS, and reducing the harmful effect of ATS on Australian society. Drug seizure statistics can be seen in Table B.8.

**Table B.7: Drug offences by type**

Offence type	2004–2005	2005–2006	%change
Possession or use of drugs	421	316	-25%
Deal and traffic in drugs	131	61	-53%
Manufacture and grow drugs	70	28	-60%
Other drug offences	6	10	67%
<b>Total drug</b>	<b>628</b>	<b>415</b>	<b>-34%</b>

Source: PROMIS as at 3 July 2006.

**Table B.8: Drug seizures**

Drug type	Number 2004–2005	Weight 2004–2005	Number 2005–2006	Weight 2005–2006
Amphetamine	190	283.90g	207	1 195g
Cannabis	570	565 753.83g	473	451 922.06g
Cocaine	9	589.01g	13	26.56g
Heroin	51	84.40g	41	39.78g
Ketamine	n/a		9	85.26g
LSD	2	n/w	1	3.88g
MDMA	48	124.13g	125	708.04g
Other substance	195	13 269.56g	189	5 556.36g
Steroids	26	177.59g	16	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1091</b>		<b>1074</b>	

Source: ACT Policing Drug Registry, 12 September 2006.

Notes: 1. Not all LSD samples are weighed as the LSD maybe impregnated into paper. 2. Not all steroids are weighed due to the majority of steroids being suspended in liquid. 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, where as 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. 4. Other substance has previously been recorded as Non-drug, Not for analysis or Other drug type.

\* 2005–2006 is the first year ketamine has been recorded as a drug.



### 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 3 135 in 2004–2005, to 2 822 in 2005–2006, a fall of 10 per cent. The clear up rates for this category decreased from 91 per cent to 85 per cent. See Table B.10.

**Table B.9: Drug offences**

	2004–2005	2005–2006
Total offences	628	415
Offences cleared	610	456
Clear-up rate	97.1%	109.9%

Source: PROMIS as at 3 July 2006.

**Table B.10: Offences against good order**

	2004–2005	2005–2006
Total offences	3 153	2 822
Offences cleared	2 858	2 410
Clear-up rate	90.6%	85.4%

Source: PROMIS as at 3 July 2006.

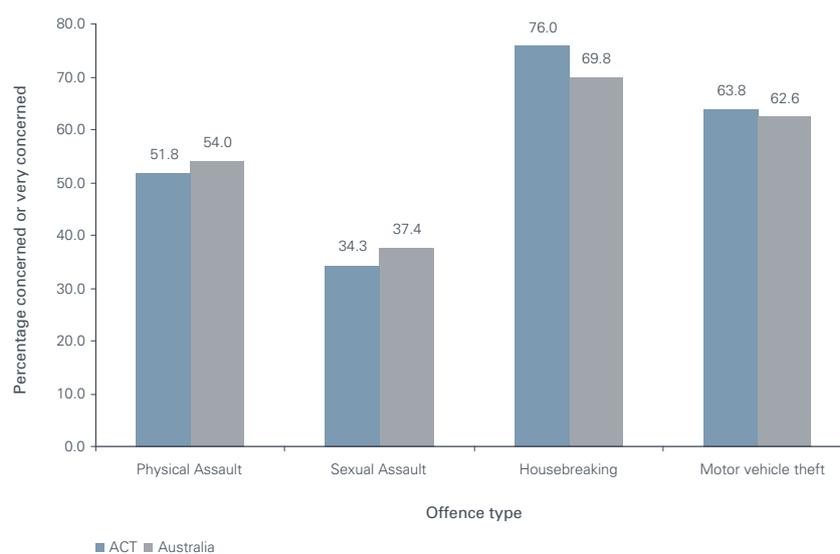
## Community perceptions

### Fear of 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 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. The percentage of people concerned or very concerned about certain crime types compared to the rest of Australia can be seen in Figure B.5.

In this regard, ACT Policing surveys 2 000 households in the Territory each year using AC Nielsen 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.

**Figure B.5: Fear of crime by offence type ~ 2005–2006**



Source: ACNielsen, *National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing*, July 2006.

### Perceptions of crime and related issues at the local 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 exceptions to this are housebreaking and motor vehicle theft, which are 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 safer and more secure at the local level 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 has worked 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*. The percentage of people who believe that there is a problem, or somewhat of a problem, with certain crime types can be seen in Figure B.6.

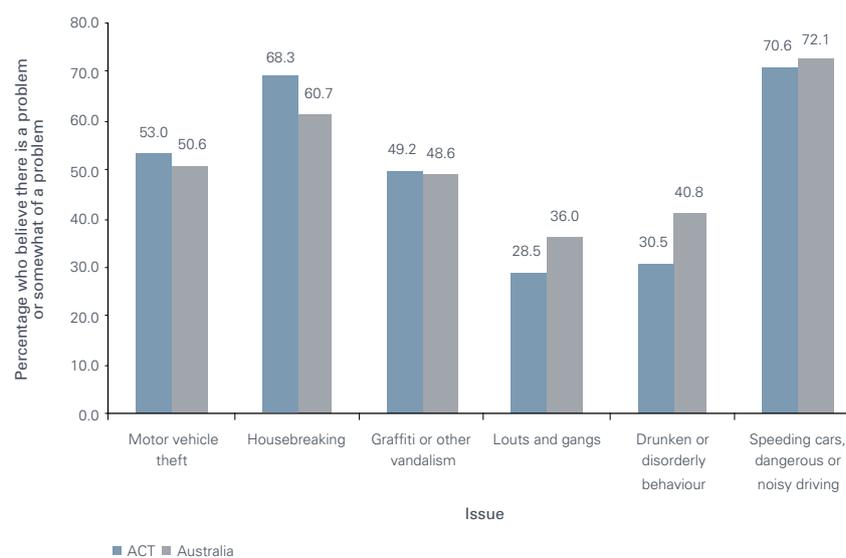
## Community perceptions of police

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. Table B.11.

Overall the results for 2005–2006 were consistent with the national average, with positive responses in relation to police professionalism, fair treatment and feelings of public safety. ACT Policing intends to build on these over the next 12 months with an increased emphasis on community satisfaction, particularly through service provision and support of community programs.

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 AFP Professional Standards. All complaints are thoroughly investigated with internal investigative procedures subject to review, if required, by the Ombudsman. During 2005–2006 ACT Policing aimed to have no more than 25 substantiated complaints. This target was achieved with only two substantiated complaint issues recorded.

**Figure B.6: Local area perceptions of crime by offence type ~ 2005–2006**



Source: ACNielsen, *National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing, July 2006*.

**Table B.11: Community satisfaction with police 2005–2006**

	ACT	Australia
General satisfaction with services provided by police (satisfied/very satisfied)	66.4%	74.6%
Satisfaction with the job police are doing in supporting community programs (satisfied/very satisfied)	64.6%	70.6%
Community belief that police treat people fairly and equally (agree/strongly agree)	71.2%	68.0%
Community belief that police perform their job professionally (agree/strongly agree)	80.3%	80.1%
Community perception of safety at home alone during the day (safe/very safe)	93.2%	93.1%
Community perception of safety at home alone after dark (safe/very safe)	83.2%	83.3%

Source: ACNielsen, *National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing, July 2006*.

## Patrol responses: North and South Districts



Detective  
Superintendent,  
Brian Mc Donald,  
North District.

Detective  
Superintendent,  
Mick Kilfoyle, South  
District.

Under the Purchase Agreement, North and South Districts share responsibility for crime and safety management, with particular emphasis on incident response, community policing, crime detection and investigation. North and South Districts work in partnership to provide a 24 hour, seven day a week police service which is responsive to the needs of the whole community. Both Districts provided personnel to *Operation Halite*, ACT Policing's burglary and stolen motor vehicle investigations taskforce on a permanent and rotational basis.

### North District

North District provides a police service to all areas of Canberra north of Lake Burley Griffin and includes Civic, North Canberra, Belconnen and Gungahlin. The District boundaries can be seen in Figure B.7. North District also coordinates charging and holding facilities for ACT Policing through the City Watch House.

North and South District have direct responsibility for the Purchase Agreement Performance Measures outlined in Table B.12.

**Table B.12: Purchase agreement performance measures**

Measures	Annual target
Number of offences against the person reported or becoming known per 100 000 population.	Less than 890
Number of offences against property reported or becoming known per 100 000 population.	Less than 9901
Percentage of offences against the person cleared.	Exceed 55%
Percentage of offences against property cleared.	Exceed 10%

Source: ACT Policing 2005–2006 Interim Purchase Agreement.

North and South District members work to a roster, with shifts varying in length from eight hours to 12 hours and provide a 24 hour seven day a week service. The roster provides for staggered shift starting times, and allows scope for members to balance work and family commitments. The roster also ensures maximum deployment of patrols at peak times.

North District managed a number of major events throughout the year, including Christmas and New Year's Eve celebrations, Australia Day events, and the SummerNats. Planning and management of these events are conducted in conjunction with other ACT Policing areas as required.

### Belconnen Patrol

Belconnen Patrol is responsible for delivering policing services to the 85 388 residents of the Belconnen area on a 24 hour basis. The Belconnen Patrol zone contains the largest population of all ACT Policing Patrol Zones (28.5 per cent). In addition, Belconnen also provides the same services to the 30 376 residents of Gungahlin between the hours of 11pm and 7am. The combined population of Belconnen and Gungahlin zones makes up 35.6 percent of the ACT population.

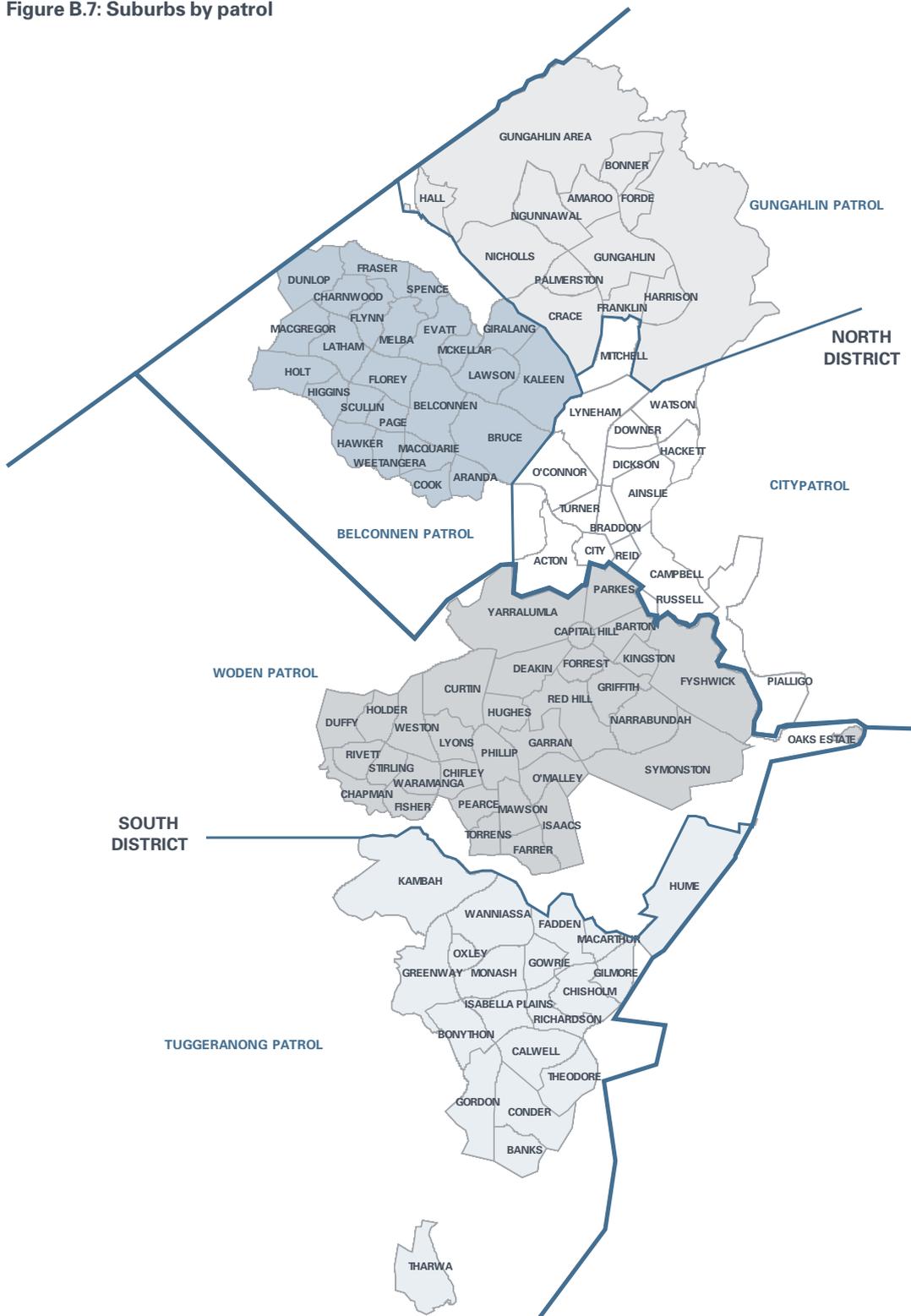
Belconnen Patrol staffing consisted of the following:

- Officer in Charge;
- Five patrol teams – each with one team leader and nine constables;
- Two District Intelligence Officers (one attached to *Operation Halite*);
- One Administrative Assistant; and,
- Two Operations Support Sergeants.

In the 12 month period between 1 July 2005 and 30 June 2006, Belconnen Patrols attended 18 051 incidents. This was 25.3 per cent of all ACT Policing incidents in the period.

The Officer in Charge of Belconnen Station is a member of the North District Management Team and the Operations Committee.

Figure B.7: Suburbs by patrol



### City Patrol

City Patrol is located in the heart of the Canberra central business district and has responsibility for providing policing services to the City and northern suburbs. It assumes responsibility for the geographical areas from the Australian National University to the Canberra International Airport and also provides general duties policing services as well as a dedicated beat policing capability to the central business district and inner suburbs. In addition, the station also has responsibility for operating the City Watch House which provides charging and custodial facilities for the entire ACT.

City Patrol staffing consists of:

- Officer in Charge;
- five patrol teams – each with one team leader and nine constables;
- two District Intelligence Officers (one attached to *Operation Halite*);
- one Administrative Assistant; and,
- two Operations Support Sergeants.

The City Beat Teams and the Watch House staff also report to the Officer in Charge of City Patrol.

An important activity undertaken by City Police Station is the hosting of visits and tours by dignitaries and the community. As the central and largest police station in Canberra, City Station houses various teams and activities which are of interest to visitors, including the Watch House, Traffic Operations, Beat Teams, and the Firearms Registry. In the last year, the station has hosted tours with police from Asia and the South Pacific,

judicial officials from China and Japan, along with visits by local schools and Scout groups. These visits regularly include tours of the Front Office, interview rooms, Watch House and the Firearms Registry. In this capacity, City Station plays a key role in promoting a positive image of the Australian Federal Police and ACT Policing to the wider community.

The City Patrol zone contains approximately 12.9 per cent of the ACT's population (approximately 41 790 people). However, this figure rises markedly during working days and major events, when people transit to the City from suburban Canberra. The ACT Government has embarked upon a social plan to revitalise the city central business district. This program includes a number of current and planned residential and commercial developments and an increased number of public festivals and events in and around the central business district.

In the 12 month period between 1 July 2005 and 30 June 2006, City Patrols (including the City Beat Teams) attended 20 973 incidents. This was 25.8 per cent of the total ACT Policing incidents in the period.

### Gungahlin Station

A 24 hour policing service is provided to the Gungahlin community with uniformed response patrols operating directly from the Gungahlin Station between 7am to 11pm, seven days per week. Outside those hours, police from Belconnen and City stations patrol the area and respond to incidents. A front office service is also provided seven days per week between 10am and 6pm. Gungahlin is the fastest growing area in the ACT, with a population of 30 376.

Current Gungahlin Station staffing allocation is:

- one Station Sergeant; and,
- nine constables.

One part time member working 16 hours per week is also attached to Gungahlin Station.

In the 12 months between 1 July 2005 and 30 June 2006, 4.4 per cent of ACT Policing incidents (or 3 545 incidents) were attended in the Gungahlin area (2 277 incidents allocated to Gungahlin station members with the remaining incidents to predominantly Belconnen and City patrols).

For administrative purposes, Gungahlin Station forms part of the Belconnen Patrol area.

### City Beat Team

The City Beat Team is comprised of two sub-teams which operate from the Garema Place Shop Front located in the central business district of the City. Each team consists of one sergeant and seven constables.

The City Beat Team operates on a ten hour roster. This roster has been designed to focus resources on identified high demand periods towards the end of the week, both during and after business hours, while maintaining a flexible work-life balance for members.

Under the roster, each Beat sub-team works night shift every alternate weekend on Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays. On the days when the Beat Team is unavailable, the Garema Place Shop Front is closed and responsibility for the central business district rests with City Patrol response teams.

**Table B.13: Persons taken into custody 2005–2006**

	Arrested			In custody for intoxication		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>Juvenile</b>						
Aboriginal	103	27	130	4	4	8
Non-aboriginal	304	108	412	43	16	59
Total	407	135	542	47	20	67
<b>Adult</b>						
Aboriginal	328	103	431	96	34	130
Non-aboriginal	3 314	491	3 805	1 252	138	1 390
Total	3 642	594	4 236	1 348	172	1 520
Total	4 049	729	4 778	1 395	192	1 587

Source: PROMIS database as at 24 July 2006.

City Beat Team members have a two year tenure in the team due to the impact of the type of policing they undertake and the hours of duty performed.

The City Beat Team provides dedicated foot and vehicle patrols in the City area and other suburbs as directed by intelligence.

The City Beat Team provides:

- high visibility patrolling of licensed premises which draw large numbers of people into Civic on weekends;
- high visibility patrolling within retail trading areas in the central business district;
- targeting and patrolling of known congregation points for drug and property offenders;
- the establishment and maintenance of productive working relationships with the business community and general public;

- reduction in the levels of fear of crime and improvements in perceptions of public safety; and,
- high visibility patrolling of high density housing complexes.

The City Beat Team contributes to the provision of a police presence at many large events held in North District which increase numbers in the City area, such as:

- New Years Eve;
- Summernats;
- Australia Day;
- Floriade;
- Canberra Multicultural Festival; and
- Canberra Food and Wine Festival

#### City Watch House

The City Watch House provides charging and custodial facilities for ACT Policing on a 24 hour basis. All persons who are charged in the ACT are charged in the City Watch House.

The City Watch House has a current staffing level of 18, consisting of:

- six sergeants; and
- 12 constables.

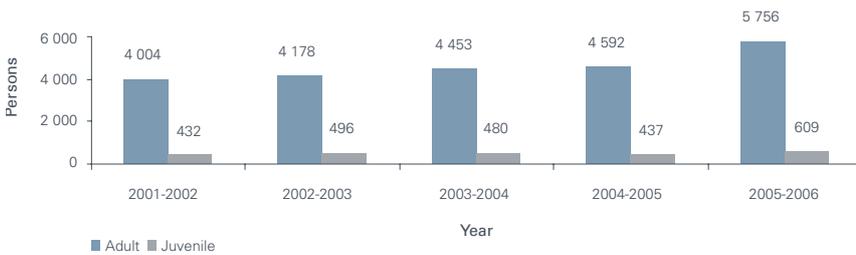
Persons taken into custody across the whole of the ACT can be seen in Table B.13 and Figures B.8, B.9 and B.10.

#### Regional Intelligence

In this reporting period there was a restructure of ACT District Intelligence teams to create a regional Intelligence Team attached to *Operation Halite*. The new structure consists of one Sergeant attached to Operations Monitoring and Intelligence Support, one Constable from Operations Monitoring and Intelligence Support, and one Constable (District Intelligence Officer) contributed from each patrol zone. Each patrol also has one Constable (District Intelligence Officer) located at each station. These officers work together to provide contemporary and accurate intelligence for the whole of ACT Policing. This method has been adopted to streamline the process and provide a consistent approach to the numerous functions performed by District Intelligence Officers.

The ACT Policing model aims to provide coverage of all the patrol zones and identify issues that cross patrol borders and also jurisdictional borders. There is now a regional focus to the work undertaken by the team. A combined regional intelligence product for all patrols and the Operations Committee is being developed. The role of the Operations Committee is to facilitate effective communication among all ACT Policing business areas and provide a forum for decisions regarding operational resource allocations and priorities.

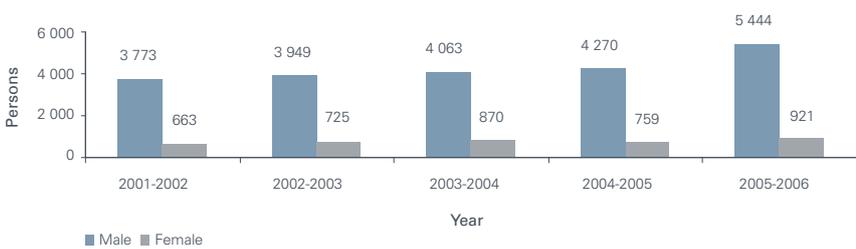
**Figure B.8: Persons taken into custody by age ~ 2001–2002 to 2005–2006**



Source: PROMIS database as at 24 July 2006.

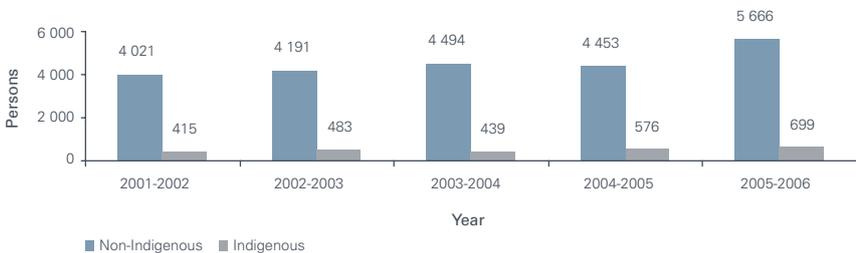


**Figure B.9: Persons taken into custody by gender ~ 2001–2002 to 2005–2006**



Source: PROMIS database as at 24 July 2006.

**Figure B.10: Persons taken into custody by indigenous status ~ 2001–2002 to 2005–2006**



Source: PROMIS database as at 24 July 2006.

### Regional Proactive Team

In November 2005, 59 International Deployment Group members were deployed to ACT Policing prior to taking up their positions on international peacekeeping duties. With a view to an effective deployment of these resources, a 'surge' capacity was created within ACT Policing that allowed the formation of a Regional Proactive Team.

The primary objective of the Regional Proactive Team was to deal with anti-social behaviour and alcohol related violence, predominantly in the central business district and Kingston/Manuka. The Regional Proactive Team provided a uniform and plain clothes presence in the district shopping centres and public areas, as well as providing additional support for major regional events such as New Years Eve in the central business district and SummerNats. This joint North/South District initiative was housed in Woden Station. Both districts provided resources (personnel and equipment) for the duration of the team's deployment, from 14 November 2005 to 1 February 2006.



### **Operation Cobalt**

Historically, the summer months draw large crowds into the Civic and Manuka nightclub precinct on Thursday, Friday and Saturday nights. This contributes to a significant increase in alcohol related anti-social behaviour, not just within licensed premises but also in the surrounding public areas.

*Operation Cobalt* was conducted between 1 November 2005 and 28 February 2006 and was developed and led by the City Beat Team. The aims of *Operation Cobalt* were to educate the public and licensees, particularly in the City central business district and Manuka Nightclubs, and to target:

- anti-social behaviour;
- alcohol related violence;
- liquor licensing compliance;
- adherence to Fire Safety Standards; and
- adherence to the Security Industries Act.

Beat Team members, in conjunction with City general duties patrols and the Regional Proactive Team, conducted high visibility foot patrols, random and targeted security and licensing inspections (both during the day and night), and compiled non-compliance reports which were forwarded to the Office of Fair Trading. A media strategy was prepared, in conjunction with AFP Media, targeting anti-social behaviour.

*Operation Cobalt* resulted in a marked increase in intoxicated person lodgements in the City Watch House and sobering up facility and a resulting decrease in disturbances and assaults.

### **Operation City Safe**

To address an increase in robberies and assaults in the City night spot area, the City Beat Team coordinated *Operation City Safe* between August 2005 and September 2005. This operation was supported by Specialist Response and Security, which provided members as required to expand Police patrols in the central business district during night shifts. The aim of this operation was to provide a safe environment for nightclub patrons and a high visibility, quick response to incidents as they occurred.

Beats and Specialist Response and Security conducted high visibility patrols around the central business district, during the hours of darkness on Friday and Saturday nights, to curb anti-social behaviour. The increased number of police in the central business district provided both a quick response to incidents and a deterrent to those members of the public inclined to partake in alcohol and drug related anti-social behaviour.

### **Belconnen Beat Team initiative**

In response to intelligence and community needs, more patrols of Belconnen shopping areas and the Belconnen Bus Interchange were implemented by Belconnen Patrol. This increase in patrols was addressed by the introduction of a Belconnen Beat Team, using two members from current patrol strength.

The team was set up with a senior permanent member and a junior member rotated every six weeks. This arrangement provides training and mentoring for the junior member in dealing with street offences and low level drug offenders. The team has also been used to target anti-social behaviour at numerous suburban shopping centres.

This initiative has drawn favourable comment from Westfield Belconnen Mall Centre Management and retailers, Action bus drivers, supervisors and management, as well as the general public.

### **Mental Health ACT**

Both the North and South District Superintendents meet bi-monthly with the Director, ACT Mental Health and representatives of the Mental Health Crisis Assessment and Treatment Team. These meetings are focused on discussions about maintenance of a good working relationship between the agencies and development, review and enhancement of existing agreements and joint operational activities.

A specifically tailored two day mental health training awareness course was delivered to all ACT Policing members throughout the year. Representatives from ACT Mental Health also provided presentations at Team Leader Retreats in 2005.

### **Aboriginal Justice Advisory Committee**

The North District Superintendent represents ACT Policing on a working group which was set up in late 2005 to foster better relationships between ACT Policing and the Aboriginal Justice Advisory Committee of the Department of Justice and Community Safety. The committee discusses police training issues, legislation as it relates to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, the Interview Friends roster, and specific cases as necessary.

### **Proactive community interaction**

North District management proactively interacts with the community to address concerns and issues. North District members represent ACT Policing at various community meetings and events, to build relationships with various groups. These interactions assist ACT Policing to address Purchase Agreement measures associated with community satisfaction with police.

Examples of proactive community interaction include:

- attendance at Neighbourhood Watch meetings;
- attendance at Regional community service meetings;
- visiting schools to address crime and other issues; and
- visiting businesses to address crime and other issues.

Most of the community interaction by North District is in response to emerging issues and intelligence.

An example of a developing interaction in North District is the attendance by the Belconnen District Intelligence Officer at various secondary schools and colleges – initially Copeland College, Canberra High School and Melba High School. The Belconnen District Intelligence Officer and Beat Team make themselves available to classes for general discussions relating to the AFP, drugs and social problems, as well as meetings with staff to discuss problems specific to the school/college and to develop strategies to address these issues. There has been positive feedback from both staff and students in relation to this program and a steady flow of useful intelligence has commenced.

Another example in Belconnen is the allocation of suburbs to each patrol team. If a suburb is experiencing a particular problem, the team allocated to that suburb works with key community representatives to identify ways to combat the issue. Each team has four to five suburbs to monitor.

### **ACT Sobering Up Facility**

North District has played an active role in supporting the ACT Government's recent introduction of the Sobering Up Facility. ACT Policing patrols have taken on average 15 people per month to the facility since February 2006.

The facility is open on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday nights from 11pm to 11am. The facility had five beds available, four for males and one for a female, during the trial. The City Beat Team is the primary referral group from North District to the facility.

### **Closed circuit television review**

On 3 August 2005, the Chief Minister and Attorney-General Mr Jon Stanhope announced a review of closed circuit television capabilities in the ACT. ACT Policing participated in a review process led by the Chief Ministers Department.

A report was prepared by North District members. It provides a history of the *Civic Safety Camera System*, including how it is used, as well as recommendations for the future use of the system. It also provides information from other jurisdictions' experiences with closed circuit television, and sections on security and emerging technology options.

### **North and South Districts front office review**

In 2005 a review was undertaken across both North and South Districts to examine ways in which customer service in the front offices could be improved. This work is ongoing and includes research on reasons why members of the public attend Police Stations and general customer service issues.

North District has actively worked to improve service to the public at our Front Offices over the past year. A number of surveys have been conducted to identify why and when members of the public attend police stations. The main reasons for people attending police stations are administrative and include attending to obtain fingerprints, lodge applications for character and criminal history checks, report traffic accidents, and lodge Freedom of Information requests.

As a result of this review process, changes were introduced to improve overall customer service. For example, customers are now advised they can mail their application forms and payments direct to the Criminal History Branch for processing. An appointment system was established to schedule when customers attend City Station

to have their fingerprints taken by specially trained Volunteers in Policing. More than 20 people per week have their fingerprints taken at City Station. Fingerprint appointments take about 20 minutes. This change in process had increased the capacity to provide police assistance to the public at the counter and on the telephone.

The survey indicates that there has been an increase of more than 50 per cent in the work load of the front office of the new Woden Station.

North District has conducted two further surveys of front office business at Belconnen and City Stations. The results of these surveys are currently being compiled into a formal review to identify methods of further improving our service delivery to the community. The survey results will be combined with information obtained from other jurisdictions in relation to customer service, front office layouts and opening hours.

## South District

South District covers the geographical area bounded by Lake Burley Griffin to the North, and the surrounding NSW border to the east, west and south. Policing response is undertaken from within Woden and Tuggeranong Patrol Zones. Also included in the South District Patrol Zone is an expansive rural area which is policed by a Rural Patrol working from within Tuggeranong Station. The residential population within South District is approximately 167 202 people, this represents 51.4 per cent of the total Canberra population.

South District contributes to the achievement of agency performance measures as required within the 2005–2006 Purchase Agreement outcomes. The prime areas of focus lie within areas of Crime and Safety Management and Traffic Law Enforcement and Road Safety. South District also contributes to achievement of Purchase Agreement outcomes within the focus areas of Crime Prevention and Prosecution and Judicial Support through activities conducted within the District. Issues of community interest within the Purchase Agreement which directly and/or indirectly relate to policing activities include levels of crime, fear of crime, police responsiveness, public confidence in Police, road safety, supporting the judicial process and crime prevention.

The response nature of work activities conducted within South District is diverse and therefore covers many areas specifically mentioned within the Purchase Agreement. Primary areas for South District include the number of offences being reported or becoming known from both a person and property related perspective; and clearance rates of offences in both person and property categories. These measures are outlined in Table B.12.

In the 12 months between 1 July 2005 and 30 June 2006, South District responded to a total of 38 201 incidents, or 46.9 per cent of all reported incidents in the ACT.

### Staffing

There are five response teams at both Tuggeranong and Woden Patrol zones. Each response team is led by a supervising Sergeant and teams work on a full 24 hour /seven day rotating roster. Each station has two Operations Support Sergeants whose primary role is to provide quality assurance on work carried out by all members within the respective patrol zones.

Each station has two intelligence officers to provide tactical intelligence support to station members, as well as more strategic support to regional intelligence functions and reporting requirements. One member from within the District Intelligence Office at each station is rotated on a tri-monthly basis to the Intelligence Cell operating within *Operation Halite*. Each station also has a dedicated Property Officer to assist in management of property and exhibits on a daily basis and the District also has a dedicated Assets Officer. Administrative Support is provided by one admin officer.

South District has an investigative response capacity located within both stations and with reporting responsibilities to the Superintendent, Territory Investigations Group. This relationship provides for close interaction between response and investigative members when responding to incidents, and in the provision of advice, guidance and support.

As earlier stated, the Rural Patrol operates from Tuggeranong Station; this team comprises two members deployed on a rotating basis of six months each. Staffing is drawn from Woden and Tuggeranong Patrols.

Both Woden and Tuggeranong Police Station are managed on a day-to-day basis by an Officer in Charge with reporting lines to the South District Superintendent.

### **High School Liaison**

Throughout South District there has been a significant move over the past year to involve members with their local school communities. Whilst the Constable Kenny Koala Program targets audiences at primary school level, there was acknowledgement that secondary schools were not being engaged in a consistent way by their local police.

A trial program has commenced where members volunteer their time to be the High School Liaison Officer for a particular secondary school. Activities for this program primarily include attendance at school assemblies and other functions and being the point of contact for students, staff and Parent and Community bodies. Recent attendances at school assemblies have outlined services available including Police Citizens Youth Club as well as increasing awareness of specific crime issues affecting this age group.

### **Community council meetings**

Members of the South District Management Team attend monthly meetings of the Woden Valley, Weston Creek and Tuggeranong Community Councils. During those meetings details of ongoing South District initiatives are advised to council members and to the community members present.

### **Business owner and shopkeeper involvement**

As part of South District's focus on client satisfaction, and in response to reports to Police of emerging crime related issues, members within the District liaise on a regular basis with shopkeepers and business owners in suburban shopping centres in an effort to assist police in dealing with these issues. Patrol strategies are aimed at reducing the level of anti-social behaviour through initiatives including the South District Community Patrol Team and Regional Proactive Team.

### **Liaison with the diplomatic community**

Most areas of the ACT diplomatic community are located within the South District patrol boundary. This requires significant and continual liaison with AFP Protection Intelligence members as well as contact with members of embassies and/or consulates of foreign countries. Liaison is usually facilitated through Protection Intelligence although in some instances members of the diplomatic community may attend Police Stations to seek guidance or advice in respect to law enforcement or associated issues. This also includes liaison with other bodies such as the Canberra Islamic Community, Abu Bakr Mosque, and residents of the Aboriginal Tent Embassy.

### **Commonwealth Public Sector**

Similarly, the Parliamentary Triangle is housed primarily within the South District patrol boundary. This necessitates contact with representatives of Commonwealth Government Departments in respect to law enforcement issues and in response to reports of crime committed within those premises.

### **Training**

South and North District plays an integral part in training requirements, both for recruits as well as in-service training delivered to existing members. Liaison with Learning and Development is primarily through the Learning and Development Committee where training needs are discussed and implemented with significant involvement of South District members in the delivery phase. As indicated, one member of South District has been seconded to Learning and Development for a 12 month period to assist in the Recruit Training School.



### Incident response

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

The total number of incidents reported to police in 2005–2006 was 81 404, up five per cent from 77 548 in 2004–2005. Incidents reported in Table B.14.

ACT Policing provided 21 844 foot and vehicle patrols throughout the Territory during 2005–2006. This equates to an average of 59.85 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.

**Table B.14: Number of incidents reported to ACT Policing**

	2004–2005	2005–2006	% change
Incident attended*	57 965	60 771	5%
Total incident reported	77 548	81 404	5%

*Source: Computer Aided Dispatch System (CAD), PROMIS as at 3 July 2006. \* Indicates attendance where dispatched by CAD. May not include all incidents attended.*

### Operation Halite

*Operation Halite* was a team dedicated to the investigation of volume crime, in particular burglaries and stolen motor vehicles. The team targets key recidivist offenders and high crime locations to reduce the number of burglaries and motor vehicle thefts in the ACT.

*Operation Halite* is in its third phase. It was created to address the increasing rate of burglary and motor vehicle theft in the Territory. *Operation Halite* is the main way ACT Policing addresses the ACT Government’s *Property Crime Reduction Strategy 2004–2007*.

Members are seconded on a 16-week rotational basis to *Operation Halite*. This rotation is undertaken with the agreement of Superintendents North and South District. Activities within *Operation Halite* are undertaken in accordance with a Major Investigation Plan.

Return of members from *Operation Halite* increases the capability of the Districts to respond to and investigate reports of crime effectively; this assists all members within the portfolio.



The Operation Halite Manager reports to both the North and South District Superintendents, and is a member of the North District Management Team and the Operations Committee.

The *Operation Halite* team consists of:

- one Operations Manager;
- three investigations team leaders (one performing the functions of an Operations Support Sergeant);
- 11 permanent investigators (constables);
- eight rotational investigators (two constables from each patrol on a 16 week basis);
- one intelligence team leader (supplied by Operations Monitoring and Intelligence Support);
- five intelligence officers (one each from the patrols and one from Operations Monitoring and Intelligence Support);
- one Administrative Assistant; and,
- one project officer (a shared District resource).

The eight team members on rotation from the various patrols (two from each patrol), increases the skills of patrol personnel who in turn pass on these skills to their response team colleagues.

*Operation Halite* had a Major Investigation Plan as the basis for activity undertaken by the team. Initiatives and major issues identified through the Operations Committee also influence *Operation Halite's* activity.

A restructure of ACT District Intelligence teams in early 2006 resulted in the creation of a regional Intelligence Team attached to *Operation Halite*. The new structure consists of one Sergeant attached to Operations Monitoring and Intelligence Support, one Constable from Operations Monitoring and Intelligence Support, and one Constable (District Intelligence Officer) contributed from each patrol zone. Each patrol has one Constable (District Intelligence Officer) located at each station. All these officers work together, to provide contemporary and accurate intelligence in relation to the whole of ACT Policing. This method has been adopted to streamline the process and provide a consistent approach to the numerous functions performed by District Intelligence Officers.

### Partnership Crime Group

*Operation Halite* coordinates the Partnership Crime Group and includes representatives from various external agencies, including ACT Department of Urban Services, ACT Department of Housing and Community Services, NRMA, ACTION, ActewAGL, ACT and Region Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Canberra Cabs, ASIAL (Australian Security Industry Association Limited), ACT Office of Fair Trading, and ACT Corrective Services. This group was implemented, in part, to address the ACT Government *Property Crime Reduction Strategy 2004–2007*, and performs a critical role with a partnership approach addressing crime in the ACT.

A monthly meeting of these agencies is held to discuss emerging issues and initiatives. This meeting is chaired by the Manager, *Operation Halite* and is attended by around 20 representatives of other agencies, as well as the South District Superintendent and other ACT Policing representatives. The activities of this group have proved beneficial dealing with emerging crime trends and involves many areas of ACT business focus in a partnership arrangement to address general law and order issues.

The Partnership Crime Group fosters inter-agency cooperation; builds community capacity in the area of crime prevention and urban design; coordinates relevant agency resources in parallel with ACT Policing activities; uses relevant compliance authorities; and shares information within legislative limits.

## Territory Investigations Group



Detective Superintendent,  
Leanne Close APM.

The Territory Investigations Group is the primary portfolio responsible for the investigation of serious and major criminal offences occurring in the ACT.

The portfolio has specialised teams involved in the investigation of:

- serious crimes such as aggravated robbery, serious assaults, arson, suicides, all homicides and other coronial matters referred by the ACT Coroner (Response Crime Teams);
- sexual assault and child abuse matters (Sexual Assault and Child Abuse Team);
- organised crime and drug related matters (Crime Targeting Teams);
- both ACT and Commonwealth Fraud related crime (Fraud Team);
- corruption by public officials (Fraud Team);
- proceeds of crime (Criminal Assets Investigation Team); and
- organised rebirthing of stolen motor vehicles ( Motor Team).

During the reporting period, Territory Investigations Group investigated seven homicides, including four ongoing matters which occurred in previous periods.

**Table B.15: Number of sexual assault related matters reviewed Office of Children, Youth and Family Services 2005–2006**

Accepted Referrals	105
Rejected Referrals	267
Pending Referrals	63
Referred for information only	40
<b>Total referrals received</b>	<b>475</b>

Source: Territory Investigations Group July 2006.

**Table B.16: Number of Victim Liaison Officer interactions with victims and stakeholders 2005–2006**

New Contact information	168
Follow up support for victims/families	910
Victim impact statement/applications for financial assistance/Orders	24
Interaction with outside agency re SACAT matters	328
Represented SACAT at meetings with outside stakeholders	26
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 457</b>

Source: Territory Investigations Group July 2006.

The Child Abuse Team has an out posted member attached to the Office of Children, Youth and Family Services to assess matters brought to the attention of the Office of Children, Youth and Family Services which may require Police intervention. Table B.15 indicates the number of matters reviewed by the out posted members from 1 July 2005 to 30 June 2006.

One non sworn member continued to perform the invaluable role of Victim Liaison Officer for all sexual assault and child abuse matters, ensuring that the needs of the victims are met, in accordance with the principles of the Victims of Crime legislation. Table B.16 indicates the number of interactions that the Victim Liaison Officer has had with all victims and stakeholders throughout the reporting period.

For six weeks in early 2006, a member of Territory Investigations Group's Adult Sexual Assault Team was seconded to the Victorian Police Sex Crimes Unit. Upon her return, this member conducted the Sexual Offence Investigation Program for 19 members of ACT Policing.

Throughout this financial year, Territory Investigations Group has maintained responsibility for the coordination and ongoing management of forensic prioritisation for all ACT Policing investigations; this includes all DNA, chemical criminalistics, fingerprints and computer forensics prioritisation.

## Investigations/operations of significance

### Sexual Assault and Child Abuse Team

#### *Operation Karri*

An investigation commenced in July 2005 into a serial sexual assaulter who had committed sexual assaults upon women in the northern suburbs of Canberra. A major investigation team was formed to focus solely on these incidents. A male person was arrested in March 2006 following a nine month investigation. This matter is currently before the Court.

#### *Operation Bateau*

Investigations commenced in July 2005 in relation to two males who independently groomed, via the internet, a 14 year old female to engage in sexual activity. The adult males are residents of Melbourne and Newcastle. The resolution phase of this operation occurred during September 2005 with two males arrested. Both males have entered guilty pleas. This was the first instance regarding the use of the new Commonwealth legislation relating to procuring/grooming young persons to engage in sexual activity and the prosecutions are taking place in Victoria and New South Wales.

#### *Operation Serein*

Investigations commenced in November 2005 into the homicide of a 4 year old girl allegedly committed on 26 November 2005 by the 40 year old defacto of the child's mother. The male was arrested and charged with murder and the matter is still before Court.

### Other major investigation:

A 39 year old male was convicted in the ACT Supreme Court of the offences of maintaining a sexual relationship with a young person, employment of a young person for the production of child pornography, and possession of child pornography. He was sentenced to eight years imprisonment.

### Crime targeting teams

#### *Operation Epode/Strike Force Lelta*

A multi-jurisdictional agreement was entered into between ACT Policing and NSW Police Service in relation to a joint drug investigation conducted by ACT Policing and NSW Police in both NSW and the ACT. One male was arrested by NSW Police and two males were arrested in the ACT. This matter is still before the Court.

#### *Operation Facer*

Investigation into the large scale drug distribution of cannabis by a syndicate of ACT residents. Four males were arrested in relation to conspiracy to traffic in a trafficable quantity of cannabis; money laundering; and a further three people have been summonsed for drug trafficking. The four principal offenders entered guilty pleas during committal proceedings in April 2006 in the Magistrates Court in relation to conspiracy offences, and have subsequently been sentenced.

One male received a \$1 000 Recognizance to be of good behaviour for two years; one male received 52 periods of periodic detention; one male was imprisoned through cumulative sentences to two years; and one male received two years and two months imprisonment through a cumulative sentencing process.

#### *Operation Saltant*

The resolution phase of the investigation into the distribution of amphetamines through the ACT by an ACT criminal entity and his Sydney connections occurred in August 2005. Five persons were arrested with the seizure of approximately 170 grams of amphetamine type substances, a high powered firearm and more than \$25 000 cash. All matters are still before the Court.

In March 2006 search warrants were executed as a result of information received regarding firearms, drugs. A loaded sawn off double barrelled shot gun was recovered along with approximately 200 rounds of ammunition, approximately 85 grams heroin, 100 MDMA tablets, 100 packaged deals of methamphetamine and 50 packaged deals of methamphetamine ("ice") with an estimated combined potential street value of \$50 000; \$6 150 Australian currency, three notebook computers and a "mini" motorcycle, along with other small appliances. The value of these goods is estimated to be \$20 000. Two males were arrested and the matter is now before the Court.

**“Stonefest” Operation**

An operation targeting dealers of MDMA occurred in conjunction with “Stonefest”. The operation was interlinked with a media strategy warning against use and distribution of party drugs such as MDMA. Three males were arrested and charged, one male summonsed and one male referred for drug diversion. In total \$96 600 cash was seized, 1 238 MDMA tablets, approximately 30 grams of methamphetamine, 40 LSD tabs and 3 kilograms cannabis head with a potential street value of \$134 000.

**Operation Coffeel**

Investigations have commenced into the importation of 1600 tablets containing MDMA from the United Kingdom into Australia delivered to two addresses in the ACT. Two persons were arrested and the matter is now before the Court.

**Fraud Team**

**Unlawful Disclosure**

Investigations were conducted into the unlawful disclosure of the ACT Chief Ministers Department Budgetary paperwork.

**Table B.17: Total Criminal asset recovery during 2005–2006**

Criminal asset recovery ACT Legislation	Criminal asset recovery Commonwealth Legislation
Restrained \$AUD	Restrained \$AUD
\$482,592.00	\$735,630.00
Recovered \$AUD	Recovered \$AUD
\$244,782.00	\$220,000.00

Source: Territory Investigations Group July 2006.

**Other major investigations**

An investigation was undertaken relating to fraud offences committed upon eBay involving up to 27 victims. The alleged offender was arrested and extradited from Victoria, and the matter is now before the ACT Magistrates Court.

A 30 year old male was arrested for unlawfully administering invasive medical procedures to patients at Calvary Hospital. The male has been charged with assault occasioning actual bodily harm, possessing ammunition and impersonating a Public Official and is still before the Court.

**Criminal assets investigation team**

Figures for cash and property restrained and Recovered for the reporting period are at Table B.17.

**Major assault/homicide investigations**

**Operation Venturi**

Two males were arrested and charged with manslaughter and a third male arrested and charged with assault following the death of a Sydney man at a Canberra night club in July 2005. All three have subsequently been committed to stand trial on charges of assault occasioning actual bodily harm.

**Operation Trebbia**

Inquiries commenced into the alleged homicide of a five day old boy by his mother at their home address in Mawson. The 26 year old woman was arrested and charged for the murder. The matter is still before the Court.

**Operation Eikonal**

Inquiries are continuing into the murder of John Francis Campbell who was found murdered in his Mawson Flat in May 2005.

**Operation Manse**

Investigations continued into the murder of Susan Winburn who was found in her home in January 2004. A date for the Coronial Inquest is yet to be set.

**Operation Ambrite**

Investigations were commenced into the murder of 50 year old Nanette Mary Porritt in her house in Chapman on 21 December 2005. This investigation is still ongoing, although a directions hearing has been held, and a Coronial Inquest date set for July 2006.

**Operation Dunedin**

As a result of investigations, members of ACT Policing travelled to Norfolk Island and swore a first instance warrant for the arrest of a male person for the murder of Janelle Patton in March 2002. The alleged offender was arrested in New Zealand and extradited to Norfolk Island. He is currently awaiting Committal proceedings.

**Other major incidents****Operation Sinni**

An investigation into the death of a 37 year old male person and the injuries sustained by his four year old son in a house fire in Stirling were commenced in January 2006. The investigation indicated that the matter is not suspicious and a brief of evidence was compiled for the Coroner.

**Aggravated robberies**

The incidence of three aggravated robberies at the Curtin ACT TAB; CPS Credit Union in Manuka; and an independent supermarket in Kambah is of concern, given that a firearm was produced in one incident; threatened in another; and discharged in the third incident. Aggravated robberies on financial institutions are less common in the current environment as a result of target hardening and education of staff attached to institutions. The Australian Bankers Association - Security Issues Forum meet twice yearly to discuss current trends relating to criminal offences committed upon financial institutions. Over recent years there have been a decrease in reports of aggravated robberies on financial institutions.

In May 2006 a number of teenagers commenced a series of crimes involving aggravated robbery committed upon individuals in car parks, and shopping centres, with a view to stealing vehicles and personal property. One adult male and five juveniles have been arrested and are currently before the Court.

In May 2006 on call members responded to a report of an assault committed upon a 35 year old male in Oaks Estate. The alleged offender was subsequently arrested the following day, and has entered a plea of guilty to recklessly inflicting grievous bodily harm.

Assistance was provided to NSW Police in relation to a male wanted on warrant for a serious sexual assault, aggravated robbery and kidnapping offences who was residing in the ACT. Extradition was approved and he was removed to NSW.

**Training**

Major training initiatives for the reporting period includes the completion of an Investigator Development Program, a Sex Offences Investigations Program and a Clandestine Laboratory Investigation Program provided by the Victorian Police Force. A number of members also completed the Advanced Counter Terrorism Program, Homicide Investigation Training, Human Source Management, Team Leader and Surveillance Programs. All members participated in Mental Health Training.

**Interagency liaison**

There has been ongoing liaison with the Child at Risk Assessment Unit and ACT Department of Health regarding Child Sudden Unexplained Deaths (for children under two years of age) with a view to completing a Memorandum of Understanding and finalising an internal ACT Policing guideline.

The bi-annual meeting with the Australian Bankers Associations and the Annual Tri-State Conference with the Crime Managers in close proximity to the NSW, Victorian and South Australian borders were attended by members of the Territory Investigations Group.

Liaison with Director Public Prosecution (DPP) continues regarding Sexual and Child Assault Team matters with a Sexual Assault Response Program Focus and ongoing debriefs instituted for all major and unsuccessful prosecutions.

## Specialist Response and Security



Detective Superintendent, Rob Gilliland.

Specialist Response and Security is a multi-disciplined portfolio that incorporates specialist and tactical policing teams. Contemporary global trends

and more recent national events demonstrate the important role that specialist and tactical policing teams have in providing capabilities to plan for, prevent, respond to and recover from major incidents including acts of terrorism. Each jurisdiction maintains similar specialist structures and teams to that of Specialist Response and Security.

Specialist Response and Security places a high priority on developing, maintaining and enhancing core specialist skills that support ACT Policing in creating and maintaining a safer and more secure community. Enhanced training is delivered internally and also sourced through partnerships with other police jurisdictions, the Australian Defence Force and the Australian Government. When there is no call for these specialist functions, team members are deployed to general operational policing activities in support of other ACT Policing teams in pro-active intelligence led tasks or campaigns.



Specialist Response and Security encompasses eight specialist teams organisationally structured into two specialist streams. Each stream is managed by an Officer in Charge and Specialist Response and Security as a whole is managed by a Superintendent. The Superintendent represents ACT Policing on National Counter Terrorism sub committees and Emergency Management forums.

The Major Events Planning and Specialist Disciplines stream consists of:

- Major Events Planning Team;
- Police Negotiation Team;
- Canine Operations Team;
- Bomb Response Team; and
- Water Operations Team.

The Tactical Response stream comprises:

- Tactical Response Teams;
- Tactical Training Team; and
- Operational Safety Training Team.

### Major Events Planning Team

Major Events Planning Team is responsible for the development and production of Operational Orders for Major Regional Events and the development and review of plans across a range of key strategic areas. The Planning Team is the focal point for the development of operational policy and plans specific to ACT Counter Terrorism and Emergency Management.



The Plans harness crisis and consequence management arrangements for ACT Policing across a broad range of areas, providing 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 event. The governance incorporated into the plans is tiered with a focus on planning, prevention, preparedness, response and recovery from emergency situations.

The Planning Team is also responsible for the development and production of complex Operational Orders for the smooth conduct of visits to the ACT by visiting dignitaries, responses to demonstrations by Issue Motivated Groups and the conduct of a range of major regional public events, including the Summer Nationals, the Canberra Show, the Celebrate Canberra Festival, Anzac Day, Remembrance Day, the Canberra Multicultural Festival, Australia Day and major events at Canberra Stadium and the Canberra Race Course.

The Planning Team produced over one hundred Operation Orders in support of major events in the ACT for the year 2005–2006. Significant Operation Orders were raised for visits by: Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II; The Right Honourable Tony Blair MP, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom; His Excellency Mr Wen Jiabao, Premier of The State Council, People’s Republic of China; the Queen’s Baton Relay visit to the ACT; and 60th Anniversary of the end of World War II Salute to Veterans Celebrations.

### **Police Negotiation Team**

The Police Negotiation Team is utilised to de-escalate high risk critical incidents with the objective of achieving a peaceful resolution and provides an on-call twenty four hour a day service to the ACT community. Members of the Police Negotiation Team perform this role on a part time basis and work in General Duties, Territory Investigations Team and other operational teams in ACT Policing.

Police Negotiation Team members are trained from basic to advanced negotiation competencies, including enhanced negotiation skills training through National Counter Terrorism arrangements. The National Counter

Terrorism Enhanced Police Negotiator Training course is delivered bi-annually and promotes standardisation and interoperability with other police jurisdictions.

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.

The Police Negotiation Team developed a new Police Negotiation Training package for the AFP College designed to deliver Police negotiation skills training to ACT Police Recruit training courses. Additionally, the Police Negotiation Team Training Advisor facilitated the delivery of presentations on negotiation skills by New Scotland Yard, the FBI, the United States Hostage Release Team and the Memphis Police Department to ACT Policing members.

The Police Negotiation Team over 2005–2006 successfully negotiated the peaceful resolution of a number of high risk incidents threatening public safety, eliminating the risk to the person involved, the community and emergency service personnel.



### Canine Operations Team

The Canine Operations is a multi-disciplined team, providing a capacity across the three capabilities of General Purpose, Drug Detection and Firearm and Explosive Detection. Canine Operations consists of five handlers who are responsible for the maintenance, training, validation and skills enhancement of ACT Policing canines.

Canine Operations continue to be a leading agency within Canine law enforcement in Australia, as all members have dual handling capabilities. This effectively doubles the response capacity in serving the community by allowing Canine Team members to deploy with a General Purpose Canine for operations along with a Drug Detection Canine in support of criminal investigations.

During 2005–2006 Canine Operations provided a high visibility community policing presence at various major events throughout the ACT including, public order campaigns, the New Years Eve celebrations, Canberra Day festivities and security for visits to the ACT by dignitaries.

The General Purpose canines are highly trained German Shepherd Police Dogs used to respond to a wide variety of incidents across the ACT, providing a valuable proactive presence and search tool capabilities including:

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

During the reporting period, the General Purpose canines attended a range of incidents and have been directly involved in the search and apprehension of offenders in relation to numerous offences, including:

- the search for and apprehension of suspects throughout the ACT for armed robbery, assault and other criminal offences;
- the apprehension of suspects hiding in remote bush environments;
- the search for, and the locating of missing persons, in both the urban and rural environments;
- locating a number of crime scenes following serious offences; and
- locating evidence stemming from serious offences including stolen property and other evidence.

General Purpose canines were also used to great effect during Operation Cobalt, targeting anti-social behaviour in the City District.

The Drug Detection canines are highly trained Labrador Police Dogs utilised in support of ACT Policing activities throughout the Territory, providing patrol and investigative teams with a valuable tool to search for illicit substances. The canines were involved with many high profile seizures during the reporting period.

The Canine Operations Firearm and Explosive Detection Team continues to be a valuable asset to ACT Policing, deploying in support of dignitary visits, and also providing a search tool for investigators in relation to firearm and explosive offences.



### Bomb Response Team

The Bomb Response Team is professionally trained in the management of incidents involving explosive and incendiary devices and provides a response capability for any incident involving explosives, incendiary, chemical, biological or radiological materials including the rendering safe and disposal of such devices.

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 continued to enhance their skills through Counter Terrorism training courses provided through the National Counter Terrorism arrangements. Bomb Response Team members maintain a close relationship with the Australian Bomb Data Centre and other Australian Government departments on research and development and evolving technologies.

The Bomb Response Team throughout the year hosted a number of community group visits organised through ACT Policing Crime Prevention including the Police Scouts and high school students from schools within the ACT.

The Bomb Response Team throughout the year provided a number of Australian and ACT Government Departments with advice regarding bomb threats, suspicious mail and packages.

awareness when operating on, or around 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.

ACT Policing Divers conducted numerous dive searches during the reporting period, including evidence searches for various offences including murder and the recovery of submerged vehicles.

### Water Operations Team

Water Operations provides 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 water recovery capability, including the provision of specialist maritime skills to Southcare for rescues on ACT waterways.

Water Operations disseminates water safety information through direct contact with key stakeholders, impressing on the ACT Community the need to adopt water safety



Conducting underwater searches in Canberra waterways provides additional challenges to divers as the operating environment of inland lakes, dams and waterways are sediment-rich, reducing visibility in most instances to zero. ACT Policing Divers are specialists in zero water visibility and cold water search and recovery techniques.

Water Operations played an integral role in the development and launch of the ACT media campaign “Watch Them Near Water”.

### **Tactical Response and Tactical Training Teams**

The Tactical Response Teams deliver high level tactical response capability to ACT Policing and the wider AFP through the application of an extensive range of specialist skills encompassing tactical policing, public order and rural search and rescue operations. The Tactical Response Teams deployed to a number of high risk incidents including armed offenders, violent demonstrations and complex rescues in the rural areas around Canberra.

Tactical Response Teams have worked in conjunction with ACT Emergency Services and Careflight in rescuing members of the public from National Parks and rural recreation areas around the ACT.

Tactical Response Teams have regularly supplied specialist personnel to large public events. Particularly events that are identified as having a history of civil disorder or intelligence sources suggests the potential for civil disorder.

Tactical Response Teams conducted numerous large evidence searches including support during a search for evidence at the Mugga Lane Landfill, during which more than six thousand cubic metres of refuse was excavated and searched in relation to a murder investigation.

The Tactical Response Training Team manage the development and delivery of training programs. Ensuring Tactical Response members are prepared for deployment in support of ACT Policing operations.



The Training Team facilitated skills enhancement training with the NSW Police, Australian Customs, the Victoria Police Force, and the ACT Fire Brigade covering such areas as confined space entry and rescue, roping skills, utilisation of breathing apparatus and tactical skills.

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 twelve week training course. The Training Team delivers continuing skills enhancement and validation training over the three core functions of tactical policing, public order and rural search and rescue operations for the Tactical Response Teams.

### **Operational Safety Training Team**

ACT Policing Operational Safety Training provides use of force training and validation to ACT Policing personnel on an annual basis. This training provides a consistent approach to members operational safety, ensuring that ACT Policing members are able to effectively and safely perform their duties in protecting the community.

## Traffic Law Enforcement and Safety



Detective Superintendent, Michael Chev.

Traffic Operations enforces traffic laws and promotes safer behaviour on ACT roads with the objective of reducing the number of motor vehicle

accidents on ACT roads which result in fatalities and injuries to members of the community.

The key elements of Traffic Operations Strategy are:

- education,
- awareness,
- deterrence; and
- enforcement.

Traffic Operations is comprised of three teams: the Mobile Traffic Team; the Collision Investigation and Reconstruction Team; and the Administration/Support Team.

### Mobile Traffic Team

The members attached to the Mobile Traffic Team conduct traffic enforcement duties across the ACT through high visibility patrols using motorcycles and patrol vehicles. The enforcement of traffic legislation is undertaken through the use of intelligence provided to members 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 other offences such as 'burn-outs'.

This team also provides motorcade security for all foreign VIP and Government initiated visits to the ACT as well as other major ceremonial events. This particular task formed a significant part of the mobile team's duties for this year due to the number of dignitaries who visited the ACT.

### Collision Investigation and Reconstruction Team

The Collision Investigation and Reconstruction Team 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 accidents including the use of technology to visually reconstruct an accident scene for presentation at court.

### Administration/Support Team

The Administration/Support Team coordinates issues surrounding the placement of mobile speed cameras in partnership with Roads ACT and manages the equipment for taking and analysis of blood and breath for alcohol.

The team also includes one sworn member on contract to undertake urgent duty driving re-qualifications and one unsworn member on contract to input the minor accident report data into PROMIS. The latter role was a task previously performed by sworn members in front offices of police stations and by moving this role to an unsworn member, patrol efficiencies have been enhanced.

## Overview of 2005–2006

Throughout 2005–2006 there were numerous campaigns and events that took place which required the focus of Traffic Operations. Such campaigns and events are planned at the beginning of each year and specific Operational Orders are developed utilising intelligence holdings and local knowledge, supported by North and South District's resources and external agencies as required, such as the Traffic Camera Office and ACT Vehicle Inspectors. These events include:

- Holiday period campaigns – Back to school, Christmas, New Year's Eve 2005, Easter and other Public Holidays;
- *Operation RAID* – participation in the national launch in Renmark, South Australia, the ACT/Monaro Regional launch and border lock-down activities with NSW Police;
- Summernats 2006;
- Queen's Baton Relay;
- *Snowsafe 2006*,
- Media campaigns focused on specific road safety issues such as fatalities – for example the High-Visibility Traffic Enforcement Campaign; and,
- Tour by foreign VIPs.

In addition to these events, Traffic Operations presented regularly to local community groups on road safety and traffic enforcement within the ACT.

**Table B.18: Road safety key performance indicators 2005–2006**

Measures	Annual target	Result 2005–2006	% variation from target	Target achieved?
22. Number of road crashes per 100 000 population.	Less than 3527	3377.6	-4.2%	Y
23. Number of road crashes resulting in death per 100 000 population.	Less than 3.5	5.9	67.5%	N
24. Number of road crashes resulting in injury per 100 000 population.	Less than 225	285.8	27.0%	N
25. Percentage of persons who self-report to driving 10km or more over the speed limit.	Less than Jurisdictional Average (24.5%)	26.9%	9.9%	N
26. Percentage of persons who self-report to driving while not wearing a seatbelt.	Less than Jurisdictional Average (3.0%)	2.6%	-14.3%	Y
27. Percentage of persons who self-report to driving while suspecting they are over the 0.05 alcohol limit.	Less than Jurisdictional Average (2.4%)	2.0%	-16.9%	Y

Source: ACT Policing Purchase Agreement Quarter Four Report 2005–2006.

## Trends and issues

ACT Policing's performance against the Road Safety Key Performance Indicators is displayed in Table B.18.

### Traffic collisions

The increase in collisions involving fatalities from previous years is of concern, however the relatively low number of collisions causing fatality and their seemingly random nature makes it difficult to target causal factors using enforcement methodologies or road engineering/design treatments.

In order to make inroads in collision reduction, Traffic Operations have developed key initiatives that are implemented at critical times throughout the year combined with the development of contemporary and innovative media strategies and further development of strong relationships with relevant traffic stakeholders.

Of the fatal collisions in the second half of the reporting period most have been single vehicle and have involved either pedestrians, motorcyclists or driver/passenger. Nearly 40 per cent of these collisions have involved motorcycle riders. Motorcycle riders account for 11 per cent of licensed drivers within Canberra but form over 28 per cent of the road toll.

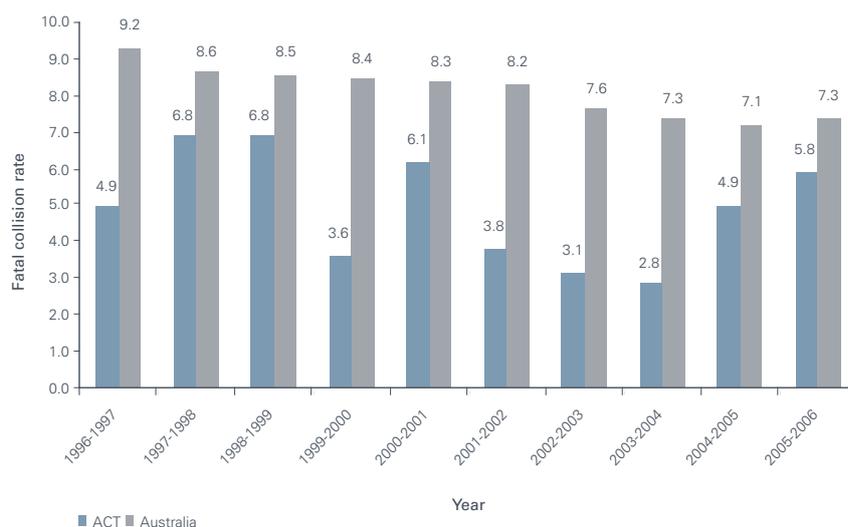
As a result of the increase in collisions with fatality, a focus for ACT Policing has been a High-Visibility Traffic Enforcement Campaign. A decision was made that each District be responsible for maximising their visibility by conducting a prescribed number of random breath tests throughout the year. Anecdotal evidence suggests that this may have had a positive impact on the motoring public. There were five reported collisions with fatality (with one of these subject to confirmation by the Coroner) occurring in the last six months of the financial year, compared to 14 in the first six months.

It should also be noted that while fatal collisions are at their highest since 2000–2001, they still remain below the national average per 100 000 population, as shown in Figure B.11.

Aside from fatal collisions, a comparison of 2005–2006 results against 2004–2005 indicate a two per cent reduction in the total number of collisions and a nine per cent reduction in collisions with injury in the ACT. As shown in Table B.19, when taking into account changes in population size and number of vehicles registered, the decreases in the number of collisions and collisions with injury are even greater.

These positive results may be attributed to the increased visibility strategy by ACT Policing as well as road users comprehending and obeying the road safety messages regularly articulated throughout the year.

**Figure B.11: Fatal collisions per 100 000 population ~ 1996–1997 to 2005–2006**



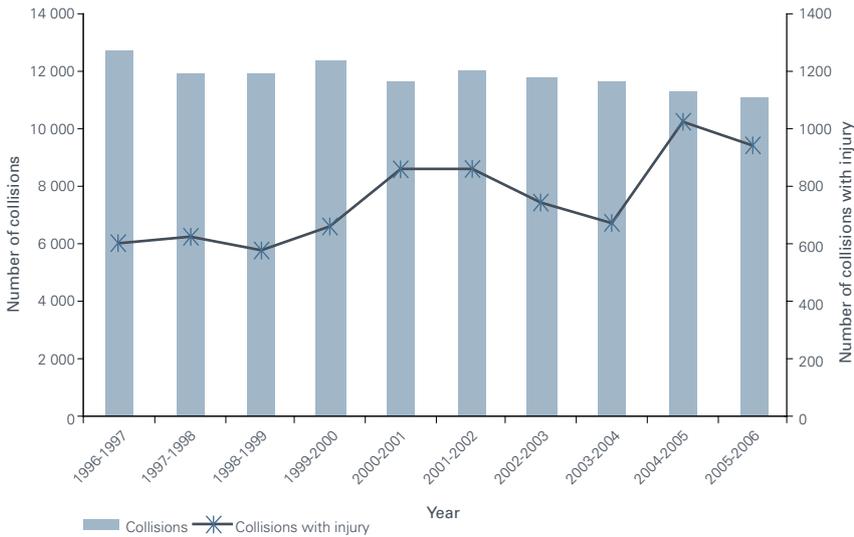
Source: ACT Policing Annual Reports 1996–1997 to 1998–1999, PROMIS as at 3 July 2006, ATSB fatal road crash database as at 24 July 2006 and Australian Bureau of Statistics.

**Table B.19: Road safety statistics**

	2004–2005	2005–2006	% change
Number of collisions	11 209	10 944	-2%
Number of collisions per 10 000 registrations	445.1	426.3	-4%
Number of collisions per 100 000 population	3 458.3	3 365.7	-3%
Number of collisions with injury	1 016	926	-9%
Number of injuries per 10 000 registrations	40.3	36.1	-11%
Number of injuries per 100 000 population	313.5	284.8	-9%
Number of collisions with fatality	16	19	19%
Number of fatalities from collisions	16	20	25%

Source: ACT Policing Annual Report 2004–2005, PROMIS as at 3 July 2006, ACT Department of Urban Services and Australian Bureau of Statistics. Notes: 1. 251 843 and 256 720 vehicles were registered in the ACT as at 30 June 2005 and 30 June 2006 respectively. 2. PROMIS data based on: (i) confirmed incident used where available, otherwise reported incident; and, (ii) Motor vehicle and traffic collisions calculated from incident module and collisions in accident module less any incident common to both. 3. A fatal collision for the 2005–2006 financial year has been included pending coronial investigation. This incident may not be included in subsequent publications.

**Figure B.12: Motor vehicle collisions ~ 1996–1997 to 2005–2006**

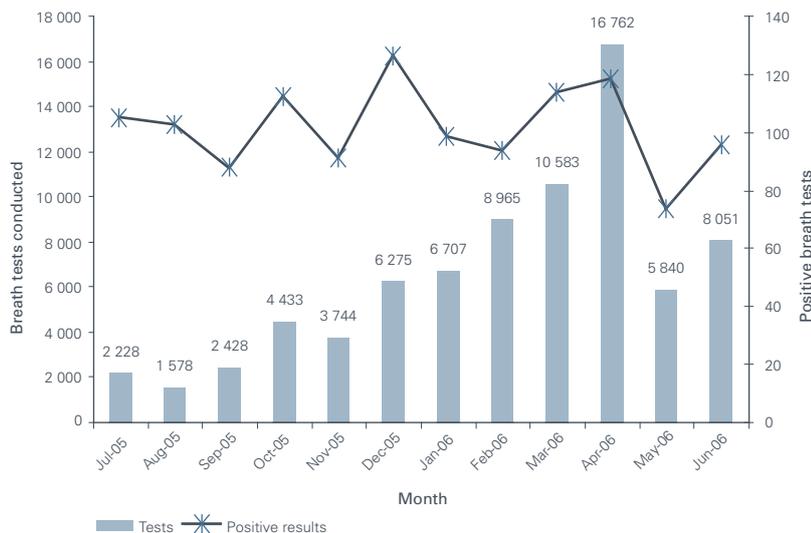


Source: ACT Policing Annual Reports 1996-97 to 1998-99 and PROMIS database as at 3 July 2006.

**Random and Targeted breath testing**

Total breath tests conducted during 2005–2006 were 77 594, with a strike rate of 1.56 per cent compared with last year’s 46 898 with a strike rate of 2.33 per cent. It should be noted that while the strike rate has decreased, this was anticipated. Any sizeable increase in total tests will result in a corresponding decrease in the strike rate. Breath testing results for 2005–2006 can be seen in Figure B.13. Breath Testing results for the last 10 years can be seen in Figure B.14 and B.15.

**Figure B.13: Number of breath test by month ~ 2005–2006**



Source: ACT Policing Annual Reports 1996-1997 to 2003-2004 and ACT Policing Traffic Operations.

### Promoting road safety

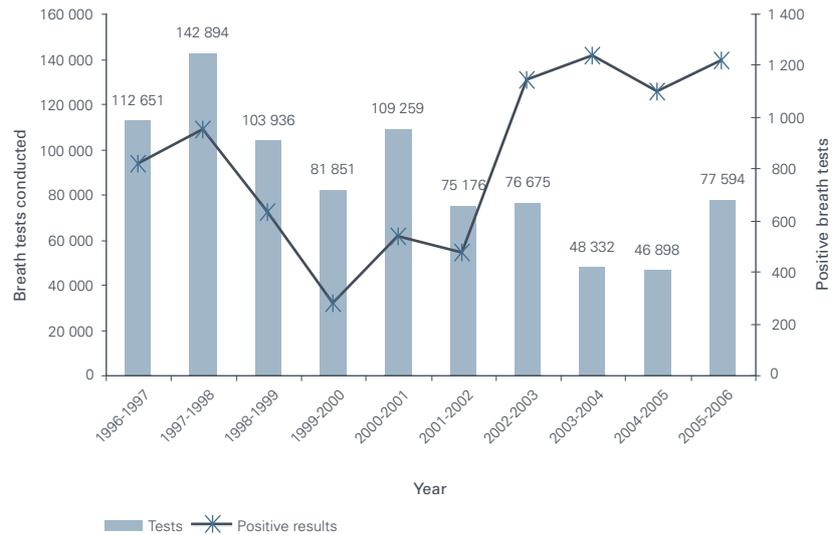
Traffic Operations and the Media Team continue to identify any opportunity to promote road safety issues with various media outlets. The strategy is an attempt to heighten public awareness and alter public perception with regard to road safety issues. Community road safety behaviours compared to the national average are shown in Figure B.16.

Vulnerable road users, in particular motor cycle riders, will become an increased focus of Traffic Operations in the coming period as motor registry statistics indicate motorcycle registrations/licences are increasing as the cost of fuel escalates. During the reporting period, Traffic Operations increased enforcement of road rules relating to motorcycle riders and focused on a number of the 'mini monthly operations' which are identified in the Traffic Management Plan 2005–2006. Together with Media/Marketing focused campaigns were developed to support these operations and increase the profile of the issue.

### Legislation change

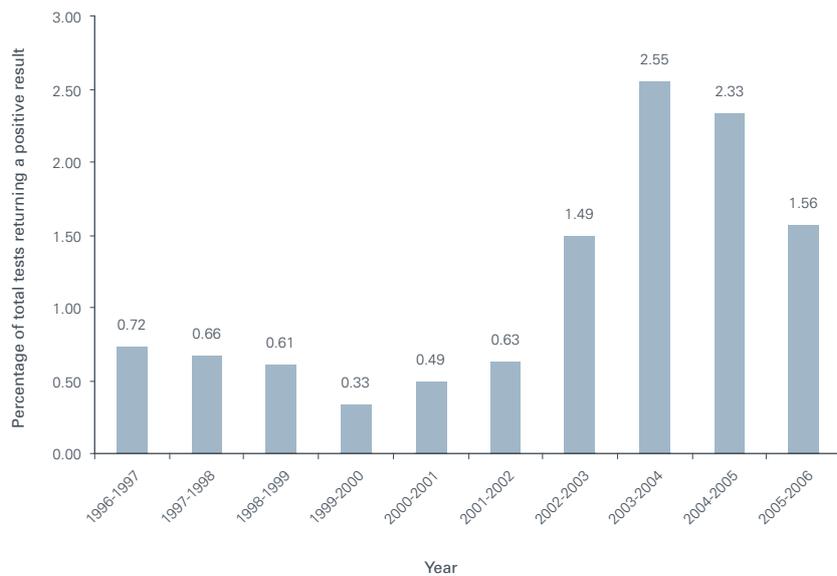
The announcement by the Minister for Police and Emergency Services that available sites for mobile camera placement will be expanded is seen as a positive step and will increase the number of sites utilised to 99. This coupled with other strategies are expected to impact on collision-related key performance indicators.

Figure B.14: Number of breath test by year ~ 1996–1997 to 2005–2006



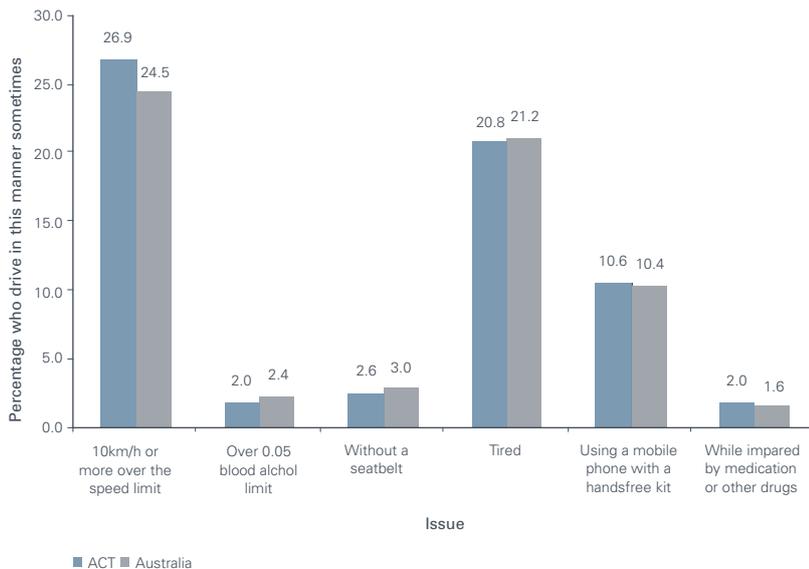
Source: ACT Policing Annual Reports 1996-1997 to 2003-2004 and ACT Policing Traffic Operations.

Figure B.15: Strike of random breath testing ~ 1996–1997 to 2005–2006



Source: ACT Policing Annual Reports 1996-1997 to 2003-2004 and ACT Policing Traffic Operations.

**Figure B.16: Road traffic and safety behaviours ~ 2005–2006**



Source: ACNielsen, National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing, July 2006.

### Technology changes

There have been a number of technological developments that have influenced Traffic Operations during 2005–2006.

Traffic Operations members also supported the commencement of the ACT Policing Pro-active team in mid November through the deployment and training of members in Recognition & Analysis of Plates Identified (RAPID). This is a software computer system developed by a member of the AFP. It is designed to capture an image of a registration plate, recognise the letters/numbers and compare these to a database containing details provided from a variety of sources including ACT Motor Registry, Department of Urban Services and other law enforcement agencies. The details contained in the database relate to a variety of offences including unregistered motor vehicle, unlicensed/cancelled/disqualified drivers.

Due to software upgrades within RAPID, a new laptop computer has been purchased to ensure maximum effectiveness. Traffic Operations has taken delivery of a van from Crime Prevention which was surplus to that areas needs. RAPID will be permanently installed in the van and will be utilised as operational priorities permit.

The Collision Investigation and Reconstruction Team continue to improve their skills and capability through the completion of an advanced diagramming and animation course being conducted by experts from the USA. This will allow the team to develop 3D animations of collisions and create the potential for the animation software to be utilised for all crime scenes.

### Community involvement

Traffic Operations regularly attends community functions, such as fetes, open days and schools as well as providing information sessions on traffic enforcement/road safety to a diverse range of community groups. This is combined with participation in many cross border events like the Murrumbateman Field Day where ACT Policing creates a joint display stand with NSW Police. These additional functions are seen as important in providing a service to the ACT community to ensure a safe road network is maintained.

Members from Traffic Operations staff the School Traffic Centre at Belconnen on a regular basis with the overall program being managed by Crime Prevention. School children from throughout the ACT attend the centre, where they are supervised and taught road safety by traffic members. This approach allows school children to learn more about road rules and safety while interacting with police officers in an informal atmosphere.

An important aspect of information exchange is the presentation of initiatives/activities to a variety of local, interstate, National and International groups, which in turn allow Traffic Operations to discover new initiatives. During the year Traffic Operations hosted several international visitors such as the Irish Parliamentary Committee on Transport.

## Crime Prevention



Acting  
Superintendent  
Matthew Varley.

The Crime Prevention portfolio contributed to Purchase Agreement outputs by:

- targeting the causes of crime;
- educating members of the community about property and personal safety; and
- pursuing inter-agency partnerships that assist in achieving this objective.

Under the ACT Policing Purchase Agreement Performance Statement 2005–2006. Crime Prevention has taken a lead role by coordinating activities to improve the following KPI's:

32. Percentage of persons satisfied or very satisfied with police support for community programs (exceed jurisdictional average)
33. Number of juveniles undertaking a diversionary conference (35 or more).

34. Percentage of juveniles diverted who have not re-offended in the reporting period (80% or more).

37. Number of children attending the traffic centre (3 400 or more).

Results from the Purchase Agreement can be found in Table B.20.

On 15 May 2006, Detective Superintendent Ann McEvoy transferred to AFP National and was replaced by Acting Superintendent Matthew Varley.

### Targeting the causes of crime

#### Family Violence Intervention Program

The Family Violence Intervention Program continued to be a leading example of criminal justice intervention in family violence with ACT Policing working in partnership with other participating agencies including the Victims of Crime Coordinator, Domestic Violence Crisis Service, Office of the ACT Director of Public Prosecutions (DPP), ACT Corrective Services, Legal Aid Office (ACT) and the Department of Justice and Community Safety.

ACT Policing members and personnel from other participating agencies undertook a three-day Family Violence Training course run in conjunction with the DPP. The program is recognised as a national benchmark by accessing leading practices for criminal justice intervention in family violence.

During the reporting period, over 500 members of ACT Policing completed on-line training, relating to the services available from the Domestic Violence Crisis Service.

The Family Violence Intervention Program policy of pro-arrest, pro-charge and strongly objecting to bail is indicative of a program which is committed to protection of the victim's

safety. The fast-tracking of family violence cases through the judicial processes reduces stress for the victim and ensures perpetrator accountability is more effective and timely.

#### Victims of crime

The requirements of police for the responsible treatment of victims of crime is set out in the *Victims of Crime Act 1994*. ACT Policing has established two Victim Liaison Officers to assist victims in their dealings with the criminal justice system. Members retain overall responsibility for adhering to the principles that govern the treatment of victims of crime, however the Victim Liaison Officers are available to provide support, quality assurance, training and a reference point to members.

The Victim Liaison Officers represent ACT Policing at various government and community meetings about the issues that affect victims of crime and maintain contact with various government and community service providers for victims. The Victim Liaison Officers provide supplementary services to victims of serious crime which include acting as a link with the investigating officer, providing information about victims' support services, referral to providers of victims' support services and referral to the DPP Witness Assistant in accordance with the procedures set out in the AFP/DPP Protocol on Victim Support.

**Table B.20: Crime prevention key performance indicators 2005–2006**

Measures	Annual target	Result 2005–2006	% variation from target	Target achieved?
32. Percentage of persons satisfied or very satisfied with police support for community programs.	Exceed Jurisdictional Average (70.6%)	64.6%	-8.5%	N
33. Number of diversionary conferences conducted for juvenile offenders.	35 or more	71	102.9%	Y
34. Percentage of juveniles diverted who have not re-offended in the reporting period.	80%	87.3%	9.2%	Y
35. Number of referrals to SupportLink.	1 250 or more	2 305	84.4%	Y
36. Number of referrals to drug diversion programs (drug demand reduction effort).	40 or more	43	7.5%	Y
37. Number of children attending the traffic centre.	3 400 or more	3 466	1.9%	Y

Source: ACT Policing Purchase Agreement Quarter Four Report 2005–2006.

ACT Policing developed a patrol booklet titled *'Are you a Victim of Crime?'* which provides victims of crime with crime prevention advice and contact details for a wide range of support services and assists members in their compliance with the 12 governing principles under the victims of crime legislation. ACT Policing members hand out the booklet to victims of crime at the time of attending an incident.

During the reporting period, Victim Liaison Officers have been in contact with over 400 victims of crime, made over 250 external agency contacts and sent 275 letters to victims of crime.

### **Educating members of the community about property and personal safety**

#### **Children's Traffic Centre**

During the reporting period, grants were received via ACTION Buses as part of the ongoing grant program from the NRMA for 135 Grade four classes of primary school students to attend the Children's Traffic Safety Centre at Belconnen. At the Centre primary school children undergo road rules instruction and bicycle riding skills training provided by Traffic members as part of the ongoing road safety program for primary school children in the ACT.

In November, 2005, as the result of a grant from the NRMA Safety Trust, the Children's Traffic Centre purchased 50 new bicycles and helmets for use by school children at the centre. The replaced bicycles were distributed to local ACT charities for refurbishment and distribution to needy families in time for Christmas.

Over the 12 month period, ACT Policing anticipated that some 3 400 children would be facilitated at the Belconnen Traffic Centre. Final figures revealed that this figure was exceeded - with a total of 3 466 undertaking the safety program.



### Constable Kenny Koala Program

The Constable Kenny Koala program has been operating for over 30 years in Canberra and is designed to help educate primary school aged children on a range of safety and crime prevention messages and to encourage children to turn to police for help and advice. The theory aspect of the bicycle safety training is also delivered through the Constable Kenny Koala program

During 2005–2006, Constable Kenny Koala visited 72 schools and 78 pre-schools. The target number of schools set was 86, this target was exceeded by 64 schools.

Constable Kenny Koala met with 13 920 primary and pre-school children during the year, in 809 class visits, which exceeded the target set of 686.

Constable Kenny Koala received a new Constable Kenny Koala car, courtesy of a two year sponsorship arrangement with AVIS car rentals. This gives Constable Kenny Koala the mobility his role requires and makes him more visible on Canberra's streets. The former Constable Kenny Koala vehicle is not lost to the Canberra Community as it has been donated to the AFP Police Museum.

### Royal Canberra Show

The Royal Canberra Show provided ACT Policing with a valuable opportunity to convey crime prevention and safety messages to the Canberra Community. The theme of ACT Policing at the Royal Canberra Show targeted children, youth and adults with messages of:

- play 'safely';
- drive 'safely'; and
- party 'safely'

Crime Prevention, Crime Stoppers and Police Citizens Youth Club joined forces in the main display assisted by the police volunteers in policing and for the first time police recruits. The Red Cross Youth Team joined the display every evening with their drug education package.

The police motorcycle once again proved to be a crowd pleaser along with the Bosch Electronic Stability Program driving simulator, which is an active safety feature that helps prevent collisions by stabilising vehicles when they begin to skid.



The Royal Canberra Show was also an opportunity to showcase some of the technology, equipment and skills that support the professional capabilities of ACT Policing, Water Police, Specialist Response and Security, Search and Rescue and Traffic Operations. Members from Forensics and the Collision Investigation and Reconstruction Team provided the crowd with interesting insights into their roles; while Facefit technology was also demonstrated.

It is estimated that some 30 000 members of the public passed through the ACT Policing exhibition at the 2006 Royal Canberra Show.

## Pursuing inter-agency partnerships

### Reclink

Reclink is a recreational program funded through the Office of Children, Youth and Family Support. This program operates through the Police Citizens Youth Club and targets young people aged 12 to 25, especially the age range from 12 to 17 who are considered 'at risk' or suffering homelessness, mental health issues, vocational and educational difficulties and geographic or family isolation.

The program provides increased access to a diverse range of sport and recreational activities to 'at risk' young people through:

- 1) centre based programs – structured and planned sport and recreation activities, in four accessible locations through the ACT;
- 2) outreach based programs – utilising a mobile activity centre, sport and recreational activities are provided in a wide range of locations accessible to young people in geographically isolated areas. They include planned events, ongoing events and informal, one-off events as required; and,
- 3) information, referral and advocacy – working to maximise positive outcomes for the young person as negotiated with them, through centre and outreach activities.

The development of team building and leadership skills are the main focus as well as mentoring of those who need that particular support.

ACT Policing supports Reclink by:

- the secondment of a sworn police officer to the program, participating in outreach and centre-based activities, case management and promotion of Reclink to community services and schools;
- Reclink make presentations to each AFP recruit class and Police Volunteers, promoting their services;
- community events, where Reclink contribute by providing barbecues and other promotional activities; and
- encouraging ACT Policing members to make referrals of young persons thought to be 'at risk' to the Reclink Team, as an early intervention approach.

### Restorative Justice

The Restorative Justice Unit is part of ACT Department of Justice and Community Safety and operates under the *Crime (Restorative Justice) Act 2004*.

The AFP has two staff on secondment to the Restorative Justice Unit who organise and facilitate conferences for matters referred to the Unit by ACT Policing members. These members work alongside civilian facilitators under the direction of the Restorative Justice Unit Manager.

The Key Performance Indicators set by the Restorative Justice Unit were met:

- number of juveniles undertaking a conference – 35 or more annually (71 facilitated);
- percentage of juveniles diverted, who have not re-offended in the reporting period – 80% (over 87% who were diverted have not come to notice re-offending).

Under Phase One of the legislation, the Restorative Justice Unit is currently focussed on conferencing juveniles for less serious offences.

### Youth services

Members of the Crime Prevention Team have developed partnerships with a number of organisations supporting youth at risk. These organisations have referred youth at risk to Crime Prevention for assessment of their suitability to undertake a range of activities through the RecLink program. These activities may be provided by the Police Citizens Youth Club, or partner organisations such as U-Turn Youth Services Belconnen and Multicultural Youth Services, Canberra.

Crime Prevention has negotiated a number of fully funded scholarships with the Canberra Institute of Technology (CIT) for 'Youth at Risk' to study for a Certificate II in Hospitality Operations at the Faculty of Tourism and Hotel Management under a pilot program.

Seventeen young people, who demonstrated the motivation and application to undertake an agreed activity in the RecLink program, were assessed for their suitability to undertake the hospitality training, which commenced on 7 June 2006.

### Work experience

Given the nature of police work, it is not possible to have student placements within operational areas. To address this a Careers Introduction program has been developed by Crime Prevention. This program aims to provide students in Years 10, 11 and 12 from all ACT government and non-government schools with an overview and, where possible, exposure to areas of policing.

On 29-30 March 2006, a trial of the program was conducted by ACT Policing Crime Prevention and involved 16 students and two teachers from Canberra and Calwell High Schools – representing both the north and south sides of Canberra. A representative from the Department of Education Curriculum Development and Support Section also attended and assisted in the evaluation.

To be accepted into the program, each of the participating students were required to submit a one page expression of interest outlining their understanding of what police do, what challenges police face, what they think it takes to be a good police officer and what would make them a good police officer.

The program ran for two days and included both classroom and practical activities. Favourable feedback has been received from participants and police alike. It is anticipated that this program will continue in the next financial year.

### Neighbourhood Watch

As an independent body responsible for its own charter, objective and management, Neighbourhood Watch has been successful in obtaining corporate sponsorship to support its program. Funding provided by a local security company and other additional corporate sponsors resulted in the release of the Neighbourhood Watch Safety Booklet, which provides practical advice on home, property and vehicle security.

ACT Policing supported the 2005 Neighbourhood Watch Awards Night at the National Convention Centre, where presentations in relation to support provided for personal safety and reducing the fear of crime initiatives were made.

During 2005–2006 year ACT Policing attended a number of mega-meetings. Representatives from Safety House also attended after both the Neighbourhood Watch and Safety House executive agreed that a closer relationship between their organisations would be beneficial. It was also agreed that the joint meetings should continue and should provide a valuable opportunity to enlist the support and resources of Neighbourhood Watch and Safety House to raise public awareness of the importance of citizens contributing towards personal and property security.



### Safety House

During the reporting period and following negotiations, partnership arrangements between ACT Policing and Safety House Australia changed, so that Safety House assumed more responsibility for the day to day activities of the group and the recruitment of members. ACT Policing continues to undertake character checks, at no charge, for Safety House, and maintains an active partnership in their ongoing successful contribution to the safety of children and other citizens in the community.

ACT Policing hosted a Safety House Dinner on 23 May 2006, for Safety House Committee members who have volunteered their services over the years. Some 42 guests attended the dinner, including the new Safety House co-Patrons, Senator Gary Humphries and Ms Annette Ellis, MP.

### Other partners

Partnerships are crucial to ACT Policing efforts and Crime Prevention contribute to other agency efforts including:

- Turnaround Management Committee
- Australasian Police Multicultural Advisory Bureau
- ACT Crime Prevention Council
- ACT Crime Prevention Working Group
- Family Violence Intervention Program Coordinating Committee
- Domestic Violence Prevention Council
- Domestic Violence Prevention Council (Children's Sub-Committee)
- Victim Support Services Reference Group
- Restorative Justice Reference Group.

## Prosecution and Judicial Support



Detective Superintendent Peter Budworth APM.

Prosecution and Judicial Support is a portfolio that contains a diverse number of functional areas all focused on providing quality regulatory and legal support. These areas consist of

- brief management
- firearms registry
- traffic representations, warrants and information access
- service process team, and
- Coroners Office (until March 2006)

Overall, it has been a dynamic year with a number of internal changes and the progression of various legislative and administrative programs. Firstly, the Firearms Registry moved to a new portfolio, the Property, Drugs and Firearms Registry and, as of March this year, the Coroners Office now comes under the Territory Investigation Group. These changes reflect greater functional alignment and service operational demands more efficiently.

With the dismantling of the previous Firearms Registry and Order Service Team, the Order Service Team is now a stand alone Service and Process Team. This has also been augmented by the addition of a Team Leader and two new positions for the family law aspects of Service and Process.

During the year ACT Policing promulgated, in consultation with the Director of Public Prosecutions, the *Failed Prosecution Form* which is completed by the Prosecution when any matter is withdrawn or fails at court. This then allows evaluation in regard to any potential systemic failing. All failed prosecutions where costs are awarded against police, are reviewed to identify any failings on behalf of ACT Policing or DPP.

In partnership with the DPP, Prosecution and Judicial Support conducted three Brief Adjudication courses which were aimed at team leaders. In total 57 members attended and completed the course.

Throughout the year Prosecution and Judicial Support has engaged in effective and productive communication with both the DPP and the ACT Magistrates Court. These relationships continue to aid in an holistic approach to any issues within the prosecution process.

## Brief Management Team

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.

### Strategic direction

The team is responsible for examining and addressing issues in relation to the strategic direction of brief management and ACT Policing investigational and prosecution practices. The team is also involved in providing advice on policy in regard to investigation and prosecution matters in order to improve the overall effectiveness of ACT Policing.

The Brief Management Team has regular meetings with internal and external clients such as the DPP. The team provides advice, feedback and training to ACT Policing members. The team also provides input into the legislation consultative process and works closely with the Department of Justice and Community Safety.

### Quality assurance

The Brief Management Team assesses all briefs of evidence prior to their provision to the DPP to ensure they comply with applicable Protocols and Court requirements and they are of a consistent high standard. The team works closely with the Operations Support Sergeants attached to the stations.

**Table B.21: Supporting the judicial process key performance indicators 2005–2006**

Measures	Annual target	Result 2005–2006	% variation from target	Target achieved?
28. Number of hearing briefs of evidence delivered to the DPP.	Less than 1 180	1 029	-12.8%	Y
29. Percentage of prosecutions finalised by offence proved in court.*	Exceed 80%	83.7%	4.7%	Y
30. Percentage of prosecutions finalised by a not-guilty verdict or otherwise withdrawn.*	Less than 18%	14.5%	-19.6%	Y
31. Percentage of prosecutions otherwise resolved.*	0 - 5%	1.8%	-64.3%	Y

Source: ACT Policing Purchase Agreement Quarter Four Report 2005–2006. \* Refer to footnote d. pg 123.

**Table B.22: Number of matters where the DPP represents the AFP**

Magistrates court	2003–2004	2004–2005	2005–2006
Number of completed charges _ adult	11 735	9 507	11 574
Number of convictions – adult	7 375	6 018	7 132
Number of completed charges _ children	1 989	1 056	1 343
Number of convictions – children	987	528	690

Source: ACT Director of Public Prosecutions.

National Information Statistics for 2005–2006 are outlined in Table B.23.

## Legislative review

Prosecution and Judicial Support has continued with their program of legislative review and a number of amendment proposals have been identified. Specifically, submissions have been made for the introduction of Court Attendance Notices and a number of recommendations have been made to amend the *ACT Crimes (Forensic Procedures) Act 2000* and the *ACT Firearms Act 1996*.

Roll-out of the *Criminal Code 2002* continued during the time of reporting and required constant monitoring of the indictment requirements. The latest roll-out involved drug offences. This process will continue to impact on the Indictments Officer throughout 2006.

## Protocols

Brief compliance is measured against:

- AFP / DPP protocols on prosecution and judicial support;
- ACT Magistrates Court practice directions; and
- AFP guidelines concerning the submission of briefs.

These 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.

## Prosecution outcomes

The ratio of convictions to charges as reported in Table B.22 should not be directly compared with results associated with Purchase Agreement measures 28 to 31 as set out in Table B.21. Separate 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.

## Nominal Informant

In the 2001–2002 financial year ACT Policing, supported by the DPP, introduced a Nominal Informant to attend all Case Management Hearings (excluding Family Violence) in the place of individual informants. This initiative has been highly successful and resulted in a significant reduction in the number of officers having to attend these matters.

**Table B.23: Case Management Hearing (excluding Family Violence matters) – Nominal Informant Statistics 2005–2006**

Category	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Total
Case Management – Hearings Attended	60	78	107	100	77	76	40	109	76	83	67	88	961
Informants saved from Court	49	60	78	88	65	66	29	82	59	68	63	85	792
Informants Required to Attend Court	2	1	0	1	2	6	4	3	4	6	4	3	36
Part Heard	18	32	38	31	22	22	11	45	22	33	21	33	328
Prosecutions Cleared	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Total
To Full Hearing	35	23	29	32	28	26	20	31	25	28	23	30	330
Warrant To Issue	5	3	4	10	4	6	0	4	8	3	2	4	53
National Evidence To Offer – All Charges	3	8	7	7	9	6	2	9	4	6	10	11	82
Guilty Plea – All Offences	2	8	3	10	5	5	7	12	8	7	6	8	81
Guilty Plea – Back up Charges NETO'd	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Guilty Plea – Plea Bargain and Lack of Evidence NETO's	1	2	7	4	3	4	0	9	3	8	3	5	49

Source: ACT Brief Management Team 2006.

### Failed/withdrawn prosecution reporting

As previously reported, in September 2005 ACT Policing in partnership with the DPP implemented a process to report on and evaluate all ACT failed and withdrawn prosecutions. A total of 440 Failed / Withdrawn Prosecution Report forms were received from the DPP relating to 711 charges that were withdrawn or failed before the ACT Magistrates Court.

The statistics gained from the report forms provided ACT Policing with the opportunity to evaluate unsuccessful prosecutions and quantify prosecution success rates. Reviewing the Failed / Withdrawn prosecution reports has revealed that, for key performance indicator 30 of the Purchase Agreement, a large number of those prosecutions that appear unsuccessful actually contain a high percentage of charges that should not be considered unsuccessful, as follows:

- Withdrawn Traffic Infringement Notice Prosecutions
- Replacement or duplicate charges
- DPP Plea Bargain
- Other Matters: such as Restorative Justice referrals, scheduled charges or breach of recognizance charges not acted upon by the Court.

When reviewing these matters, it is indicated that 53.16 per cent of the 711 charges that were apparently unsuccessful are in fact positive outcomes and should not be considered unsuccessful. Applying the 53.16 per cent to the previously considered unsuccessful percentage of 14.5 per cent (key performance indicator 30) suggests the prosecutions success rate could be considered to increase by 7.7 per cent. This would then increase the total prosecution success rate from 83.7 per cent (key performance indicator 29) to 91.4 per cent.

**Table B.24: Court costs awarded**

2004–2005	2005–2006	Difference
\$232 144	\$136 598.67	-\$95 545.33

Source: ACT Director of Public Prosecutions.

### ACT Firearms

The Firearms Registry provides a shop front counter and client service to the ACT firearms community. The team provides for regulatory processes and approvals for ACT Firearms Licences and Firearm registrations. ACT Firearms focuses on regulation and investigation of firearms and firearms related offences.

### Trends/issues

The National Firearms Management System scoping study was completed with inputs from ACT Policing and all State and Territory stakeholders. The Scoping Study outcomes provide an opportunity for ACT Policing to advance its support and information sharing capabilities nationally.

### Warrants

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 B.25: Firearms license processing 2005–2006**

Licence Type	Issued	Surrendered	Expired	Suspended	Granted	Cancelled	Refused
Armourers	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Business	29	0	0	0	0	0	0
Collectors	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
Employment	123	10	5	0	0	2	0
Composite Entity	14	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dealers	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Firearms	1 081	170	602	2	0	6	1
Heirloom	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Instructors	3	1	0	0	0	0	0
Minors Permit	20	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 283</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>607</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>

Source: ACT Firearms Registry July 2006.

**Table B.26: Regulatory activity, registration of firearms**

Legislation	Reference	Activity	2004–2005	2005–2006
ACT Firearms Act 1996	Section 50	Registrations	2 295	1 657
	Section 59	Endorsements	400	1 148
	Section 72	Disposed Interstate	667	346
	Section 78	Surrendered (Unconditional)	98	42
	Section 39	Seized DVO	9	11
		Seized other	36	35
	Section 110	Reported Lost	0	0

Source: ACT Firearms Registry July 2006.

Of the warrants issued during the financial year 52 per cent were executed by arrest and/or payment, 12 per cent were returned to the Courts and 36 per cent still remain active.

of recorded incidents and other agency documents. The team's activities are regulated primarily by the *Australian Federal Police Act 1979*, *Privacy Act 1988* and *Children & Young People Act 1999*.

### Information Access Team

The Information Access Team processes requests from members of the public, solicitors and government departments for access to information

The team manages subpoenas from Australian courts and tribunals to provide all documents relating to an individual or particular incident. These documents have to be closely scrutinised to protect the rights of the individual and ensure investigations are not compromised. There has been a significant increase in the number of requests for information received from the Department of Family Services with an average of 30 such requests being processed each month.

### Traffic Representations and Autocite

The Traffic Representations and Autocite Management Team is responsible for:

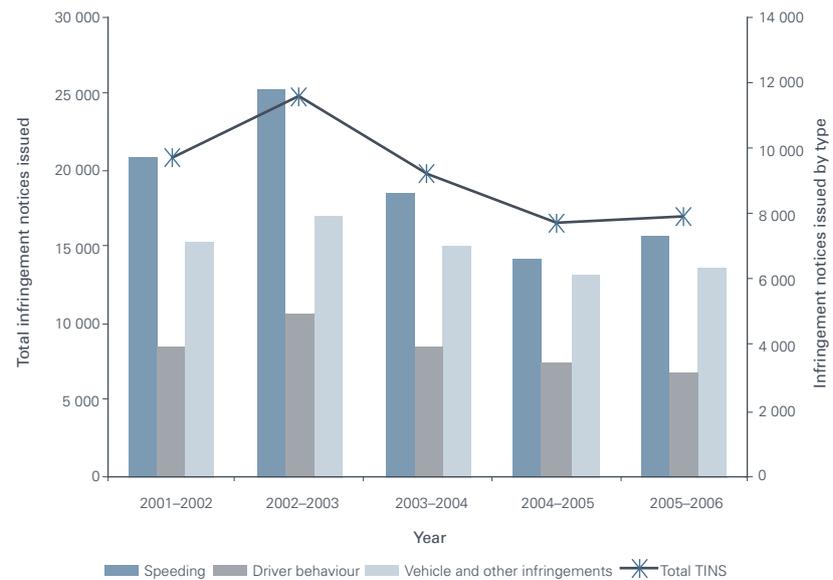
- Exercising the Chief Police Officer's delegation with regard to Traffic Infringement Notices;
- Processing infringement representations and requests for extension of time to pay and disputes of both police and camera detected offences;
- Processing camera detected offences involving police vehicles;
- Preparing summons briefs for camera detected offences including the contravention of speed limits and red traffic light signals;
- Liaising with the DPP regarding briefs of evidence for traffic infringement matters and providing certification required under legislation; and
- Conducting licence and registration checks.

**Table B.27: Infringement notices**

	2004–2005	2005–2006	% change
Traffic	16 469	16 988	3%
Parking	936	781	-17%
Traffic cautions*	3 494	3 192	-9%

Source: BRIO as at 20 July 2006. \*as recorded on AUTOCITE.

**Figure B.17: Traffic infringement notices issued by police\* by infringement type ~ 2001–2002 to 2005–2006**



Source: BRIO as at 20 July 2006. \* Does not include infringements issued by ACT Department of Urban Services.

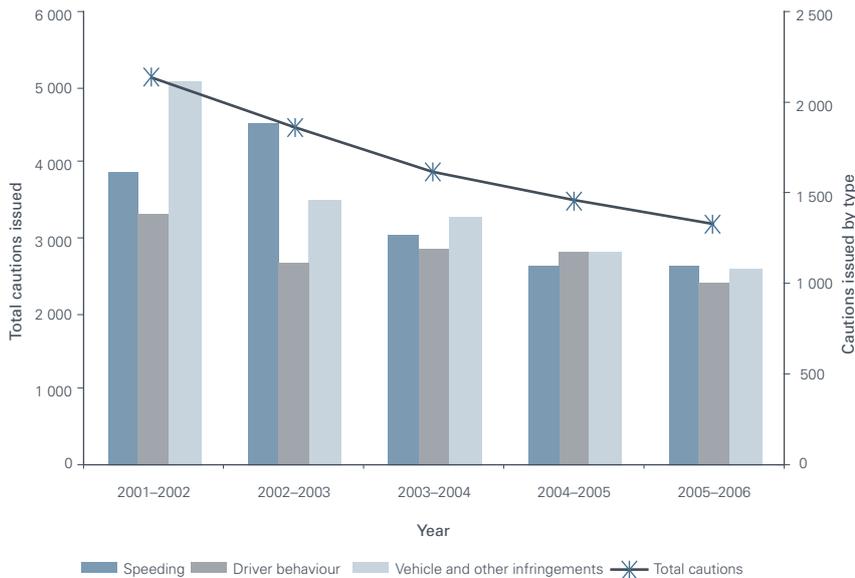
The team also manages and maintains the Autocite Computerised Traffic Infringement System for ACT Policing. Information collected in traffic infringements is supplied to the Road Transport Authority for entry into their database system and subsequent management of traffic fines and suspension of drivers licences.

Results from Autocite are displayed in Table B.27 and Figures B.17 and B.18.

Following a joint review with the Commonwealth Ombudsman's office, several recommendations have been implemented by the Traffic Representations and Autocite Management Team as follows:

- Applications can be submitted either on-line or printed out, completed by hand and submitted by fax or post;
- On-line forms have been designed to ensure all necessary information is provided by the applicant to minimise delays;

**Figure B.18: Cautions issued by police\* by caution type  
~ 2001–2002 to 2005–2006**



Source: BRIO as at 20 July 2006. \* Does not include infringements issued by ACT Department of Urban Services.

- A graphical flow chart has been included on the website to help the public better understand the review process for withdrawal or disputes of Traffic Infringement Notices;
- Useful links to enable members of the public to pay infringements on-line and to examine the current list of penalties for traffic offences have also been included; and
- Internal AFP Adjudication Guidelines for reviewing Traffic Infringement Notices were reviewed to ensure Police adjudicators are provided with adequate and appropriate guidance when performing this role.

**Major achievements**

In a letter to the AFP the Commonwealth Ombudsman complimented the Traffic Representations and Autocite Management Teams for their active participation and co-operation during the joint review.

**Technology**

The Autocite terminals used to issue traffic and parking infringements are routinely updated with lists of stolen motor vehicles, suspended and cancelled drivers and vehicles and all persons wanted on warrant in the ACT. A new initiative has been the inclusion of lists of persons and/or vehicles of interest that could be involved in more serious offences and may come to notice during routine traffic stops. The information gathered in such circumstances can then be easily accessed and utilised for intelligence purposes.

**Service and Process Team**

The Service and Process Team also comprises the ACT Family Law Team and is responsible for the administration, service and execution of various Judicial Orders, Warrants and Notices including:

- Interim and Final Domestic Violence Orders;
- Mental Health Treatment Orders;
- Personal Protection and Workplace Orders issued by the ACT Magistrates Court;
- Warrants of Eviction issued by the ACT Residential Tenancies Tribunal;
- Recovery Orders and arrest warrants issued by the Family Law Courts of Australia; and
- Summonses and subpoenas issued by all ACT Courts.

The responsibility for the personal service of many of these Orders, which includes explaining conditions of the Orders, rests with police. Additionally, the Team provides similar assistance to interstate jurisdictions in regard to comparative Orders, Warrants, Summonses and Subpoenas for Respondents/Defendants residing within the ACT. Orders received and served are outlined in Table B.28.

As uniformed, operational police officers, the Team also provides ongoing support to ACT Policing patrols in an effort to contribute to the provisions of Community Policing Services to the ACT, in accordance with the Purchase Agreement.



The legislation used by the team include the *Domestic Violence and Protection Orders Act 2001*, *Residential Tenancies Act 1997*, *Mental Health (Treatment and Care) Act 1994*. The services provided by the team are often directed towards people and families in crises. The Team is comprised of experienced police officers who are fully conversant with the relevant legislation and conditions of the Judicial Orders they serve. This level of experience, together with excellent negotiation skills, is required to undertake those duties and reduce any adverse impact on the public.

**Table B.28: Orders received and served 2005–2006**

Type of order	Received	Served	% served
Restraining Orders	1 977	1 724	87%
Domestic Violence Orders	1 546	1 196	77%
Family Recovery Orders	27	23	85%
Interstate Order	141	92	65%
Summons	4 114	3 699	90%
Interstate Summons	360	285	79%
<b>Total</b>	<b>8 165</b>	<b>7 019</b>	<b>86%</b>

Source: PROMIS as at 3 August 2006. Notes: 1. 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. 2. Orders and summons are those issued by a court within the ACT, unless otherwise stated.

### Family Law Team

The Family Law Team has a unique role in managing matters arising from the Family Law Courts. It is also responsible for direct liaison with the Family Courts of Australia. This responsibility regularly sees it investigating matters with National and International implications, such as the recovery of a child (or children) taken interstate or overseas. These matters can be quite complex and emotive for those involved and for this reason, a dedicated team was established in 2005 to provide a centralised area of expertise for ACT Policing.

### Performance

In May 2006, an audit was conducted by PricewaterhouseCoopers on the processes and procedures of the Team. The outcome of that audit provided a number of recommendations streamlining the current procedures of the Team. These recommendations are in the process of being implemented.

## Operations Monitoring and Intelligence Support services



Detective Superintendent Steve Mewburn.

The Operations Monitoring and Intelligence Support Portfolio provide a range of Intelligence and Operational support capabilities with the aim of enhancing

operational response within ACT Policing.

The ACT Policing Operations Monitoring Centre was developed to evaluate, monitor and report on incidents to ensure effective management of incoming non-urgent response referrals from the public. The Operations Monitoring Centre identifies crime trends, researches and collates necessary information and reports these to the Operations Committee for tasking. The Operations Monitoring Centre also releases general information to the public in response to incidents in order to assist the community in protecting themselves.

This year, Operations Monitoring and Intelligence Support enhanced its capability through the introduction of a number of functions including the implementation of the child sex offender registry team.

With an establishment of 71 members, Operations Monitoring and Intelligence Support teams are divided into the following areas:

- Child Sex Offender Registry Team;
  - Drug Intelligence Team;
  - Fraud Intelligence Team;
  - Information and Crime Stoppers Team;
  - Surveillance Teams;
  - DNA Behavioural Team;
  - Human Source Management Team;
  - Property Intelligence Team;
  - ACT Policing Operations Monitoring Centre; and
  - Security Intelligence Team (including the Physical Security Officer).
- Provide a deterrent to re-offending
  - Provide child abuse victims and their families with an increased sense of security
  - Increase and improve the accuracy of police and child sex offender intelligence, and
  - Assist in the monitoring, investigation and prosecution of child sex offences committed by recidivist offenders.

Police also conduct un-notified audits on offenders to verify the information provided by them is accurate and true, collect intelligence and monitor patterns of behaviour.

### Drug Intelligence Team

The Drug Intelligence Team is responsible for the collection, collation and analysis of drug intelligence for Heroin, Cannabis, Amphetamine and Other Synthetic Drugs. This includes associated information on the source and supply of Drugs in the ACT. The Drug Intelligence Team has provided direct tactical intelligence support to major ACT drug investigations such as *Operation Coffeol*; an investigation into the importation of MDMA pills secreted within mail packages and *Operation Saltant*; an investigation into a high level methylamphetamine distribution network. The Drug Intelligence Team is further responsible for the provision of strategic intelligence product in relation to illicit drug networks and drug issues of relevance to ACT Policing.

### Child sex offenders registry team

The *Crimes (Child Sex Offenders) Act 2005* was enacted in the ACT on 29 December 2005 as part of a national commitment to combat the exploitation of children. The purpose and functions of the ACT register are as follows:

As of 29 December 2005 all ACT based child sex offenders were liable to registration on the Australian National Child Offenders Registry database, in the ACT. Australian National Child Offenders Registry is a nationwide system designed to monitor movements of convicted child sex offenders. Registered persons are provided with an information pack detailing their responsibilities under the *Crimes (Child Sex Offenders) Act 2005*.

The period in which a convicted offender is registered on the Australian National Child Offenders Registry data base varies from eight years (Class 2 offence), 15 years (Class 1 offence) and life for convictions on multiple charges.

If a registrable offender in the ACT wishes to relocate interstate they are required to notify the registrar of their impending move. Information about the registrable offender is then transferred to the registrar of the state or territory in which residence will occur.

**Table B.29: Crime Stoppers figures 2005–2006**

Month	Calls	Arrests	Charges	Cash Seized	Property Recovered	Drugs Seized	Rewards Paid
July	N/A	2	6	\$5 100	\$0	\$11 500	\$0
August	N/A	2	10	\$23 000	\$5 000	\$85 000	\$0
September	N/A	7	7	\$280	\$1 500	\$7 500	\$0
October	N/A	3	15	\$82 600	\$0	\$75 700	\$0
November	N/A	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
December	N/A	1	3	\$0	\$36 000	\$60 000	\$300
January	761	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
February	826	3	5	\$0	\$600	\$30 100	\$0
March	831	2	2	\$2 000	\$0	\$77 000	\$0
April	505	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
May	586	2	2	\$0	\$0	\$11 000	\$0
June	593	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total	3 802	22	50	\$112 980	\$43 100	\$357 800	\$300

Source: ACT Crime Stoppers, July 2006



Celebrating 10 years in the ACT Community.

### Information Services and Crime Stoppers

The Information Services and Crime Stoppers Team incorporates the ACT Region Crime Stoppers program which is celebrating 10 years in the ACT community in 2006. Members of the public are able to anonymously report any information about criminal activity or persons involved in a crime to members of the team. This information is forwarded to the relevant intelligence or investigative area.

The team receives and evaluates all information reports that are produced by members of ACT Policing, and is responsible for maintaining AFP intelligence holdings that relate to ACT Policing. The team assesses, evaluates and distributes information to the core business areas to which it relates. Further, the team provides a central liaison point with a number

of government and non-government agencies on behalf of the various investigative areas of ACT Policing. Crime Stopper statistics are displayed in Table B.29.

In October 2005, a Crime Stopper caller provided police with information that led to the production and execution of two *Drugs of Dependence Act 1989* search warrants in Hawker and Page. As a result of the search warrants, narcotics to the value of \$72 000 and cash to the value of \$80 000 was seized.

ACT Region Crime Stoppers was highly praised by the Federal Magistrates Court of Australia. In November 2005, details were provided to ACT Region Crime Stoppers concerning the whereabouts of a mother and child who had been missing for a period of approximately nine months. The AFP in conjunction with Queensland Police were able to locate the child who in turn was reunited with her father in January 2006.

In December 2005, a reward was paid to a caller who provided information to ACT Region Crime Stoppers that led to seizure of cultivated hydroponic cannabis to the value of \$60 000. Property was also seized to the value of \$36 000.

### DNA Behavioural Team

The DNA Behavioural Team is responsible for a number of intelligence and support functions, including the administrative and coordination functions that relate to DNA matches, Intelligence support to investigations and liaison between ACT Policing and ACT Corrections.

Over six months of the reporting year, the team undertook the back-capture of DNA from serious offenders in accordance with the *Crimes (Forensics Procedures) Act 2000*. During this period, DNA was taken from 93 persons, resulting in 37 crime scenes being matched to 22 offenders. All administration of the *Forensic Procedures Act* is handled by the team, including the liaison between DPP, Forensic Services and investigators. The team is also responsible for the provisions of specialist training in relation to the *Forensics Procedures Act* to all ACT Policing personnel including recruits.

The team also monitors all incidents in relation to serious offences against the person and provides intelligence support to investigations in relation to these matters.

### Missing persons

#### National Missing Persons Policy

The impetus for the formalisation of arrangements of the national missing persons policy has come from the recommendations in the Inquiry into the Circumstances of the Immigration Detention of Cornelia Rau conducted by former Australian Federal Police Commissioner Mick Palmer in July 2005.

Following the release of the Palmer Report, the Prime Minister wrote to all Premiers and Chief Ministers on 14 July 2005 seeking their cooperation in implementing those recommendations that require a national response and those that are State or Territory specific. A national missing persons policy was identified as one such recommendation requiring a national response.

The Policy recognises that a successful national approach in the investigation of missing persons requires close cooperation between:

- Police (Commonwealth and State/Territory jurisdictions);
- Other Government Sectors (Commonwealth, State/Territory and Local); and
- Non-Government Agencies.

#### Policy Principles

Prevention is always preferable and advocacy, education, research and awareness raising are essential elements of preventing people going missing.

A missing person's health, safety and welfare are paramount. A missing person may be vulnerable to exploitation, may feel unable to make sensible, long-term decisions about his or her future, and may be more vulnerable to becoming a victim of crime and/or an offender.

Going missing is not a crime, – but police are best placed to remain the first point of contact to report a missing person and to undertake preliminary investigations, especially to ascertain if a crime has been committed.

A suspected missing person should always be reported to the local police.

Coordination and information sharing is essential. Coordination and information sharing, especially of 'evidence of life' information, across governments, the private sector and community groups is vital for the prevention and location of missing persons.

A national missing persons database/capability is a vital component of a national missing persons policy.

Involvement and support from families, can provide important clues and significant support to help government agencies locate a missing person. Equally, police support to family and friends is also crucial in reducing the traumatic impact of a person going missing.

The team dealt with 1 080 reports of missing persons in the last twelve months, of which, 569 were deemed to be 'Absconders'. Of the 1 080 persons reported missing, all but two have been located.

### Corrections Liaison Officer

The Corrections Liaison Officer facilitates exchange of information between the relevant areas regarding prisoners held interstate and those supervised by ACT Corrections in the ACT.

### Security Intelligence Team

The Security Intelligence Team is responsible for the provision of timely and accurate intelligence with a view to preventing acts or threats of terrorism, violence, harassment, intimidation or unlawful behaviour motivated by political, religious or ideological causes. It supports any investigation suspected of being so motivated.

The team evaluates all referrals made to ACT Policing from members of the community through the National Security Hotline, and coordinates any investigative response. The team works closely with relevant Federal and ACT law enforcement agencies, as well as Security Intelligence units of State and Territory Police Services.

The team also provides specialist security advice and assistance to all areas of ACT Policing in accordance with the Commonwealth Protective Security Manual and the AFP Security Plan. It conducts specialist security briefings and ongoing training to ACT Policing members. It is also responsible for conducting, reviewing and monitoring complex risk and threat assessments for ACT Policing members and assets.

### Human Source Management Team

The Human Source Management Team, under the administration of the National Registrar, provides guidance, assistance and advice on human source handling issues to all members of ACT Policing. This includes the delivery of training to ACT Policing personnel in the fundamental methodologies of Human Source Management.

The core function of the Human Source Management Team is the collection of intelligence that responds to and enhances the investigative functions of ACT Policing and contributes to the intelligence led policing model.

### Fraud Intelligence Team

The Fraud Intelligence Team analyses frauds that occur within the ACT region to identify emerging trends. The team worked closely with investigators on operations such as *Operation Halite* to assist with complex or large frauds, and identify persons of interest.

Multiple fraudulent credit card crimes with a large number of victims were identified. These incidents relate to the use of stolen credit card details where the actual credit card remains in the possession of the lawful owner. A media alert was issued reminding businesses to secure their customers credit card transaction information and request further identification when their customers collect goods.

The team also maintains a network of sources which can be utilised for the benefit of investigating members.

### Property intelligence team

The Property Intelligence Team provided intelligence support to *Operation Halite*, the ACT Policing initiative addressing volume crime. The team sought to:

- identify and address volume crime issues;
- identify targets and persons of interest as a result of emerging trends;
- provide analysis of volume crime within the ACT, such as burglary and stolen motor vehicles; and
- in cooperation with the District Intelligence Officers, provide regular operations intelligence

### Surveillance Team

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

### Operations Monitoring Centre

The Operations Monitoring Centre is responsible for non-urgent response referrals received by ACT Policing from AFP National operations, government agencies and members of the public. The referrals are evaluated, value added and forwarded for relevant action. The team also provides support to the Operations Committee, and monitors on behalf of ACT Policing:

- nuisance telephone calls;
- ACT brothels and prostitutes;
- ACT Passenger Analysis Clearance Evaluation Alerts;
- ACT Policing Quarterly Case Management Reports;
- ACT Post Operational Assessments; and
- Federal Parolee Requests.

## Police Communications



Superintendent  
Alf Turketo.

Communications is the main conduit for the ACT Community to make telephone requests for police assistance or advice. Available policing resources are

managed in accordance with the priority response model.

The principal responsibility for Communications is to assist in the provision of efficient and effective police responses to calls for assistance from members of the community. The communications area comprises of the following key personnel and teams.

### Operations Manager – Sergeant

Oversees the daily operations of Communications and maintains the computer aided dispatch (CAD) system.

### PROMIS Coordinator – Sergeant

Responsible for maintaining the functionality of the ACT PROMIS data system. There have been two extra positions created to support the PROMIS Coordinator.

### Communications Teams (five Teams: one Sergeant, two Constables and five unsworn staff per team)

Responsible for call taking and priority dispatch of 24 hours seven day police service.

### Client Services Team – 15 unsworn positions

Responsible for call taking and crime reporting in PROMIS data system

### Technical Support Team – (one unsworn Team Leader, eight radio technicians and one audio/video technician)

Service and maintain the ACT Policing secure radio network, approved traffic enforcement instruments, audio/video equipment and closed circuit television security systems at ACT Policing premises.

During the reporting period, there were 64 787 incidents received and recorded by Police Communications which represents a decrease from the previous year's total of 66 291.

Results against the Purchase Agreement for matters that relate directly to Police Communications can be found in Table B.30.

**Table B.30: Police responsiveness key performance indicators 2005–2006**

Measures	Annual target	Result 2005–2006	% variation from target	Target achieved?
12. Response times for Priority One:				
• Within 8 minutes	60%	65.8%	9.7%	Y
• Within 12 minutes	90%	87.4%	-2.9%	N
13. Response times for Priority Two:				
• Within 20 minutes	60%	73.0%	21.6%	Y
• Within 30 minutes	95%	84.4%	-11.1%	N
14. Response times for Priority Three:				
• Within 2 hours	60%	83.6%	39.3%	Y
• Within 3 hours	95%	88.9%	-6.4%	N
15. Response times for Priority Four:				
• Within 24 hours	95%	93.6%	-1.4%	N
16. Percentage of 000 calls answered on first or second presentation:				
• On first presentation	90%	94.8%	5.4%	Y
• On second presentation	98%	98.8%	0.8%	Y

Source: ACT Policing Purchase Agreement Quarter Four Report 2005–2006.

**Table B.31: Incident response times 2005–2006**

Incident type	Total incidents*	Average response time
Priority One	519	7 mins 30 seconds
Priority Two	12 350	24 mins 42 seconds
Priority Three	20 795	1 hour 30 mins
Priority Four	24 382	5 hours 18 min
Number of incidents where no patrol was dispatched	4 014	n.a.
Total**	64 787	n.a.

Source: Computer Aided Dispatch System.\* Incidents in this table reflects only calls to the Police Communications Centre.\*\* Total also includes 2 725 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.

The average response time to priority one incidents decreased from 9 minutes 12 seconds in 2004–2005 to 7 minutes 30 seconds during this reporting period. The financial year response time target for this measure was 60 per cent within eight minutes and 90 per cent within 12 minutes. The achievement was 66 per cent within 8 minutes and 87 per cent for incidents within 12 minutes. Average response times are outlined in Table B.31.

The financial year target for priority two incidents was 60 per cent within 20 minutes and 95 per cent within 30 minutes. The achieved response time for priority two incidents was 73 per cent within 20 minutes and 84 per cent within 30 minutes respectively. This result reflects increasing pressure on patrol resources. The pressure on patrol resources was examined in detail in the course of the joint study into policing in the ACT.

The financial year target for priority three incidents was 60 per cent within 2 hours and 95 per cent within three hours. The achieved response time for priority three incidents was 84 per cent within two hours and 89 per cent within three hours.

The target response time for priority four incidents was 95 per cent within 24 hours. The 2005–2006 result was 93.6 per cent, only marginally outside the target.

### Performance against the purchase agreement

Communications has direct input into the activity area of Crime and Safety Management with the measured output of:

#### Police responsiveness

Response times can be found with results against these measures in Table B.30.

Communications supports the Key Performance Indicators of Police Responsiveness by:

- Technical support to radio communications and audio video units within ACT Policing.
- Enhancements and support in delivery of a PROMIS product as the principal data system suited to the needs of ACT Policing.
- Provision of support and enhancements to the Computer Aided Dispatch system for efficient management of the prioritised police response.

Measures	Annual target	Financial year result	% variation from target	Target achieved?
<b>Public Confidence in Police</b>				
17. Percentage of persons satisfied or very satisfied with police services. <sup>c</sup>	Exceed Jurisdictional Average (74.6%)	66.4%	-10.9%	N
18. Percentage of persons who agree or strongly agree that police perform their job professionally. <sup>c</sup>	Exceed Jurisdictional Average (80.1%)	80.3%	0.3%	Y
19. Percentage of persons who agree or strongly agree that police treat people fairly and equally. <sup>c</sup>	Exceed Jurisdictional Average (68.0%)	71.2%	4.6%	Y
20. Number of substantiated complaint issues against police.	25 or less	2	-92.0%	Y

Source: ACT Policing Purchase Agreement Quarter Four Report 2005–2006

## Public Confidence in Police

Communications has input into the measurements of Public Confidence in Police that are outlined in Table B.32.

ACT Communications supports the Key Performance Indicators of Public Confidence in police by providing a high standard of first contact customer service to the ACT Community.

## Major initiatives

### Client Services Team

The team has operated throughout the period with sustained success in the two main objectives. The first is to provide 'Supportive First Contact' and the second to reduce the number of incoming calls that are abandoned by the caller before being answered.

The centre now receives those calls previously answered at the front desks of Belconnen Police Station, City Police Station, Tuggeranong Police Station and Woden Police Station and was responsible for the creation of 10 per cent of the crime reports in PROMIS.

## Supportlink referral system

The online Supportlink referral system has been increased to include referrals to several Government agencies. These include Parking Operations, City Rangers for abandoned motor vehicles and animal control.

## Contributions to legislation change

Amendments were passed to the *Telecommunications Interception Act 1979* to enable recording of telephone calls into and out of declared Emergency Services Communication Centres without a recorded message telling the caller/receiver they are being recorded. ACT Policing Communications is a declared Emergency Services Communication Centre under the Act.

## Technology changes

On 6 August 2005 a new PABX was installed in the Winchester Police Centre. As part of this replacement Communications made several changes to improve the manner in which phone calls are delivered to the centre.

All phone calls other than to 000 are handled by a call management system called Qmaster. This system queues the calls and delivers the call to the first available call taker based on the longest waiting call first. Communications now has visibility on the calls and reliable call statistics. 000 is still answered by any operator as a matter of priority.

The other big advantage is a function that allows the supervisor to listen in on calls if call takers are having difficulties and if necessary to take over the call.

It was intended for the Structured Call Taking system to be fully operational during this financial year but the licence agreement has yet to be finalised.

There were a number of official tours this year including HM Queen Elizabeth II. Communications provided support to these activities by ensuring effective communications at all times with those members involved in the operations.



### Strategic capability of response

ACT Communications officers liaise with external partners such as the Domestic Violence Crisis Service and Red Cross. These relationships provide ACT Communication's with improved visibility of partner needs and capabilities.

ACT Communications has worked with other portfolios to further filter requests for police assistance. Several categories of reports are now handled without police attendance such as minor motor vehicle accidents without injury, parking complaints and abandoned vehicles. This filtering process allows the available police resources to be utilised more effectively.

### Customer Service Program

The Customer Service training program is aimed at improved service to the public. It will develop critically focused, performance based teams with a structured, systematic approach to call taking and prioritised dispatch to maximise police service delivery.

The in-house developed ACT Policing Customer Service Program commenced on 31 May 2006 with Communications staff being selected as the first participants.

### Issues

ACT Policing will continue to evaluate emerging technologies, along with business practices in use in other jurisdictions, to improve the service provided to ACT Policing and the ACT Community as a whole.

ACT Policing encourages the use of the 131 444 number to contact police. It is the primary contact number for non-urgent calls, with 000 remaining for urgent matters. The contact phone numbers for the individual police stations have been removed from the phone book.

## Policy, Performance and Planning



Jane Craill, Acting Coordinator.

Policy, Performance and Planning, formerly Research and Policy is comprised of four teams, Ministerial and Executive

Coordination, Performance Evaluation and Review, Operational Policy and Drug and Alcohol Policy Coordination. Policy, Performance and Planning provides advice to Government and the ACT Policing Executive on both practical and policy issues related to law enforcement operations and initiatives. The area is the coordination point between policing and government.

Policy, Performance and Planning provides a briefing service to the ACT Policing Executive. Internally the area provides regular research, analysis and advice on ACT Policing performance against Key Performance Indicators identified in the Purchase Agreement. This analysis incorporates the effectiveness of legislation, impact of court decisions, requirements and drafted options for guidelines, policy and memoranda of understanding. The portfolio liaises with AFP National regarding advice, briefings and input concerning ACT Policing and contributes to a range of local and national policy forums. The portfolio is integral in ensuring the consistency and reliability of corporate information which informs decisions on resource allocation and prioritisation within ACT Policing.

Externally the portfolio maintains a positive and responsive relationship with the ACT Government, principally through the Minister for Police and Emergency Services and the Department of Justice and Community Safety.

### Performance evaluation and review

The team provides a quality research and statistical liaison function. During 2005–2006 the team demonstrated it's ability to respond to particular requirements for data and analysis. It produces weekly, monthly and quarterly reports as well as accommodating adhoc requests for information. The mix of skills within the team enables quantitative analysis of data and qualitative review. The team undertake performance monitoring tasks, performance review, strategic management and project management. During the reporting period the team was responsible for:

- Purchase Agreement monitoring and quarterly reporting to the Minister for Police and Emergency Services;
- Business Activity Analysis - introduced this year across business areas examines work performance and is designed to foster continual improvement in policies, processes and systems that support ACT Policing;
- Providing input into the Recorded Crime Statistics – Victims publication released in May 2006;
- Provision of data and other inputs to regular Australian Institute of Criminology projects- including the Homicide Monitoring Program, the Armed Robbery Monitoring program and the Sexual Assault Pilot Study;

- Provision of data to the Australian Crime Commissions “Illicit Drug Data Report”;
- Redevelopment of IT programs associated with corporate statistical reporting, and input into the development of new data extraction protocols;
- Management of ACT Policing’s annual Activity Survey;
- Trend analysis and statistical reporting for internal and external requirements;
- Representing ACT Policing on the National Police Statisticians Group;
- Policy; and
- Input to Council Of Australian Governments Performance Figures for the Report on Government Services.

### Ministerial and executive coordination

The team has a number of key roles which include the preparation of replies to ministerial and other public correspondence and material for the ACT Policing Executive relating to various Boards and Committees.

This team facilitates ACT Policing’s contributions to legislative reform and policy development. It is primarily responsible for ensuring that the ACT Government is kept informed of issues concerning policing in the ACT and that police are aware of government policies and priorities.

Other functions of Ministerial and Executive Coordination are:

- Preparation of responses to Questions taken on Notice from the ACT Legislative Assembly and Federal Parliament;
- Coordination of ACT Policing's input to parliamentary committees;
- Coordination of ACT Policing's input to ACT and Federal Government policy development;
- Adhoc operational briefings for the Minister for Police and Emergency Services and Department of Justice and Community Safety;
- Assisting the Chief Police Officer, the Minister for Police and Emergency Services and other office holders, in relation to promotion and discussion of government initiatives and partnerships with ACT Policing;
- Coordination of the production of Current Issues Briefs from each operational area of ACT Policing;
- Policy Projects; and
- Preparation of the ACT Policing Annual Report.

The team has responded to an increasing number of ministerial queries on behalf of ACT constituents. This correspondence often requires liaison with operational areas within ACT Policing and other ACT Government agencies to fully respond to issues raised and questions asked.

The area also provides comprehensive briefings for the ACT Policing Executive in relation to their involvement in:

- Australasian Police Ministers Council, Senior Officers Group;
- Australian Crime Commission Board and related committees;
- CrimTrac Board and related committees;

- AFP Executive Management Board;
- ACT Management Council; and
- Australasian Crime Commissioners Forum.

### Operational Policy

This team is responsible for the maintenance, review and development of ACT Corporate Governance documentation. These provide the internal governance framework which supports operational policy decisions. This requires research and formulation of solutions to existing and emerging procedures, ensuring that policing operations are supported by contemporary policy.

ACT Policing Corporate Governance documentation includes, National Guidelines, Practical Guides and Memoranda Of Understanding with partner agencies and is maintained within the AFP Corporate Governance Framework.

Practical Guides reviewed and developed during the reporting period include;

- Deployment of single member patrols
- Vehicle collision, reports and investigation
- Dealing with children and young people
- ACT Sobering up facility
- Warrants
- Media and Marketing
- Specialist Response and Security planning functions
- Specialist Response and Security tactical group

In December 2005, a Memorandum of Understanding was signed between ACT Policing, ACT Mental Health, Calvary Health Care, ACT Ambulance Service and The Canberra Hospital. The Memorandum of Understanding provides a consistent and appropriate response when attending incidents involving persons suffering from mental illness.

### Drug and Alcohol Policy Coordination

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 ensuring these contribute to the policy objectives of the ACT and National Drug Strategy.; and
- undertaking research, analysis and strategically focused work with regard to police participation in community alcohol and drug education.



The team was involved in various national initiatives including:

- 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 which will be finalised in 2006. The campaign focus is on raising awareness and involves police, accident and emergency staff in hospitals and the hospitality industry; and
- National Committee for the Review of Alcohol Advertising – with representatives from Health, law enforcement and the liquor industry.

### Police Early Intervention and Drug Diversion Program

The Police Early Intervention and Drug Diversion Program arose directly from Commonwealth, State and 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 possession of a small non-traffickable quantity of illicit drug or illicit possession of a pharmaceutical drug. The possession 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.

The young person then undergoes an assessment with the Police Early Diversion Clinician, who recommends appropriate referral to education and treatment services. If the person completes the program, the police will take no further action. If the person fails to meet all requirements of the diversion program, 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.

There were 43 people diverted into the Police Early Intervention and Drug Diversion Program over the last financial year, an increase of 19.4 per cent on the previous year.

## Media and Marketing



Darryl Webb,  
Coordinator.

The Media and Marketing team provides a supportive role to police activities by communicating achievements, publicising outcomes

and assisting police in developing a trusting and open relationship with the community.

A primary role of the team is to assist police investigations. Through the development of a professional and productive working relationship with the media, the team seeks the support of external agencies to disseminate key messages in a timely manner.

The team is self-sufficient and comprises five media and public affairs professionals, including two sworn officers with in-field expertise in policing practices and media law.

Partnerships with stakeholders in the wider community are important. Marketing and community awareness programs are part of the team's communications strategy, together with the dissemination of information about ACT Policing activities and other issues of interest via the AFP website.



The team delivers written material, including speeches, scripts, advertisements, and press-ready editorial articles. The media/marketing team includes staff with extensive digital production experience and capability, allowing the generation of high quality, broadcast-ready television and radio advertisements.

Internally, the team publishes ACT Policing News quarterly, which presents news and views covering operational, management and policy issues. Aside from its important role in the media management of crime investigations and major policing events, the team also actively engages in brand marketing.

One example of this diversified capability is the highly successful partnership between ACT Policing and the private sector in media campaigns—the *Watch Them Near Water* campaign. In this campaign, a simulated rescue operation by the Water Police was staged on Lake Burley Griffin to launch the product to the media. Hundreds of Cardio Pulmonary Resuscitation (CPR) charts were disseminated to the public, while an advertisement – produced in-house – was shown on local television.

An endorsement of the effectiveness of the message, albeit anecdotal, was evident at the end of the 2005–2006 summer, with no drownings recorded in that period, compared with five during the previous summer. Similarly, the team has worked closely with organisations such as the NRMA Road Safety Trust during various campaigns over the reporting period.



The media/marketing team liaised with the Crime Prevention team on a number of projects, the most intensive being the ACT Policing stand at the 2006 Royal Canberra Show. This was a large commitment and comprised three separate areas: one for presentations, another for general policing and a third which allowed the display of various police assets (rotated each day) including a Water Police vessel, Traffic Operations cars, and SRS Search and Rescue.

A number of programs, together with new technologies such as web-streaming and download-ready stills, video “grabs” and audio, are currently under development by the team. These innovations will enhance the unit’s capabilities and its relationship with its clients and stakeholders.



### Video Operations Team

Operating out of the Weston Police complex, Video Operations primary role is to assist police investigators in acquiring evidentiary material from crime scenes, post-mortems and motor vehicle collisions.

The team operates on a 24-hour basis and responds to all major incidents. In-situ footage is vital to investigations and provides irrefutable evidence in subsequent court proceedings.

The team also provides a video photo board capability which aids in the identification of offenders where police line ups cannot be utilised.



The retrieval and editing of footage from closed-circuit television cameras is also an important and growing role of the team, as the number of cameras and quality of closed circuit television coverage increases throughout the Territory.

This footage has proved extremely valuable in the investigation of crimes such as assault, burglary, theft and robbery and often assists in the rapid identification and arrest of offenders.

## People Strategies



Michael Murphy,  
Coordinator.

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

- Workforce Planning Team - responsible for strategic and operational workforce planning, all roster related duties for ACT Policing, and reporting on the utilisation of human resources by ACT Policing;
- People Management Team - responsible for the coordination of training, management of recruitment activities and the management of day to day operations tasks such as Performance Development Agreements, as well as the payment of appropriate allowances and entitlements under the auspices of the AFP's industrial arrangements;
- Occupational Health and Safety and Rehabilitation Team - 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. Members of this Team also provide advice and assistance to the ACT Policing Occupational Health and Safety Committee as well as providing a secretariat service to that Committee;
- Welfare Officers and Chaplaincy – 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 and managers who request welfare assistance or to offer intervention in advance of crises;
- 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; and
- Volunteers in Policing Program – provides support to ACT Policing in areas identified to enhance the delivery of services to the ACT community and to enhance the operational effectiveness of ACT Policing by enabling police officers the opportunity to focus more effectively on policing priorities.

In the 2005–2006 financial year a major issue for ACT Policing People Strategies was the maintenance of the workforce plan designed specifically to support ACT Policing operations. Paramount in the design of the workforce plan was the ability to support the delivery of Community Policing operations.

During 2005–2006 ACT Policing People Strategies:

- Formalised arrangements with New South Wales Police through Queanbeyan Local area Command to streamline the declaration of ACT Policing members as Special Constables in the State of New South Wales. These arrangements enhance the operational capability of ACT Policing members to police cross-border issues.
- Facilitated the delivery of Mental Health First Aid training to all operational members within ACT Policing as well as to other key areas such as ACT Communications

- Assisted with the delivery of Customer Service Training to ACT Policing members. This training continues to be delivered to all operational personnel within ACT Policing;
- Contributed to a sworn member recruitment drive in consultation with AFP National.

### 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 Financial Services and comprises workplace representatives from each portfolio in ACT policing. The Deputy Chief Police Officer-Response 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, monitoring and policy distribution relationship.



### Volunteers in Policing

As at 30 June 2006, there were 45 volunteers comprising 26 women and 19 men. Volunteer ages range from 24 years to 77 years with the majority of volunteers retired. The volunteers working in the program bring with them a very wide range of work and life skills. The program has achieved significant success in supporting ACT Policing and the wider AFP during the entire year. This success is reflected in the hours worked as set out below.

### Hours worked

As at 31 May 2006, the total Volunteer hours worked for the financial year to date, were 10 345 hours. This exceeds the total of 10 075 hours recorded for the 2004–2005, enabling the Program to achieve its objective of a monthly average of 800 Volunteer Hours. Based on current figures, the monthly average of 862 hours will see the Program exceed 11 000 hours for 2005–2006.

The Volunteers in Policing Program provides generic support to ACT Policing in many ways including;

- the provision of administrative and customer service support in the front offices of ACT Police Stations;
- providing support to operational members by taking fingerprints from members of the public in relation to background checks for citizenship, employment and character checks;
- visiting many Canberra businesses to update key holder details that will enable a more efficient response should those businesses require police assistance; and
- providing administrative and clerical support to the AFP's Chequered Ribbon Association.

The Program undertook another successful recruitment exercise in 2005–2006 and 15 new volunteers graduated on 7 April 2006. Within one hour of graduating, 10 new volunteers were undertaking role playing for police recruits at the College. All new volunteers also underwent mandatory fingerprint training to assist in this role at City Station.

As well as undertaking volunteer recruit training, Police volunteers undertake both formal and informal training that equips them to undertake suitable tasks identified as being suitable for volunteers. As an example, during this financial year another three volunteers were trained as Justices of the Peace so that they may assist operational police in the duties they perform.

### Achievements

The Program continued to achieve a significant degree of success in support to the AFP throughout 2005–2006. A review of the tasks undertaken by the Program show that volunteers provide support in up to 70 different roles. Specific examples of support tasks provided during the reporting period include:

- Preparation of Show bags and staffing stands at the Canberra Multicultural Festival and Canberra Show.
- Catering support to numerous police activities and operations including:
  - New Years' Eve;
  - Summernats; and
  - Visit by British Prime Minister.
- Support to the Key holder project.



- Assistance to Belconnen Traffic Centre.
- Front Office assistance.
- Support to Police Citizens Youth Clubs.
- Collation and distribution of Party Smart packs to all ACT Colleges.
- Distribution of Neighbourhood Watch booklets to police stations.
- Ceremonial support to the opening of the new Woden Police Station.
- Role play support for training programs.
- Bus driving for:
  - Conferences;
  - Major exercises;
  - Crime Prevention; and
  - Police Scouts.

### Welfare Officers and Chaplaincy

Over 2005–2006 the Welfare Officers, in conjunction with the Chaplain, have attended relevant work related incidents and provided welfare assistance to ACT Policing members.

The types of incidents attended by the ACT Policing Welfare Officers and the ACT Policing Chaplain include; fatal and serious motor vehicle accidents; serious biological incidents; deaths; fires; sieges; serious assaults and bushfires.

As well as attending work related incidents, the Welfare Officers and Chaplain have provided support to ACT Policing employees and their families in relation to a variety of incidents and events. The Welfare Officers and Chaplain become involved in non-work related matters as a result of reports being made to them by the supervisors of employees, by other AFP employees and as a result of issues being reported to police.

The type of non-work related incidents or referrals attended by the Welfare Officers and Chaplain include; domestic incidents; financial referrals; injured and ill employees; hospital visits; and funerals.

### Outlook for 2006–2007

ACT People Strategies will continue to work closely with all business areas of ACT Policing over the next reporting period.

A number of the People Strategies Team have recently undertaken training in workforce planning. This will enable the Team to deliver strategic and operational workforce planning so that the human resources available within ACT Policing are utilised efficiently and effectively.

The People Strategies Team will concentrate on delivering an excellent customer focussed service to all members of ACT Policing. The delivery of excellent customer service will enable all personnel to concentrate on the delivery of appropriate policing services to the Community of the Australian Capital Territory.

## Finance and Logistics



Jason Creswell,  
Coordinator.

The Finance and Logistics portfolio facilitates ACT Policing outcomes through the provision of:

- financial management services;
- asset management;
- management of building and accommodation requirements;
- fleet management; and
- uniform services.

The portfolio comprises of two teams:

- Financial Services, 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.

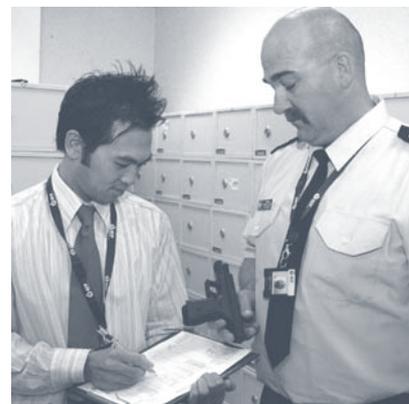


### The Facilities and Logistics team

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 ACT Policing's fleet of more than 180 vehicles and the repairs and maintenance of ACT Policing's facilities. The team provides specialist advice in support of major capital upgrades and ensures ACT Policing staff are equipped with the necessary uniform items and accoutrements.

### Year in review

The 2005–2006 financial year has been a busy and challenging one for the portfolio. This year saw the culmination of several years work with the opening of the new Woden Station in November 2005 and the transfer of the Exhibit function to the Operations component of ACT Policing in February 2006. The commissioning of the new \$8.3 million Woden Station represented seven years of effort by the Facilities and Logistics team to ensure that the new Station would be delivered on time and meet current and future operational needs of ACT Policing. The transfer of the Exhibit function followed the redevelopment of the function over a number of years which included the introduction of revised National Guidelines on the handling of Property and Exhibits, review of staffing levels, responsibilities, and remuneration, and major improvements in the Belconnen Exhibit facility.



The Facilities and Logistics team was also responsible for the decommissioning of the old Woden Police Station. The team has also managed a new Belconnen Station feasibility study and a review of the Winchester Police Centre accommodation requirements. The team also managed the upgrade of the Close Circuit Television systems within the City Watch House, project managed the security upgrade of the Belconnen Exhibits facility, undertook a spatial review of City Police Station, and conducted an evaluation of LPG fuelled patrol vehicles.

The Finance and Logistics portfolio has continued to provide a high level of financial management and asset management support to ACT Policing. The team has met all internal and external reporting requirements and managed the ongoing implications of revised Commonwealth Procurement Guidelines within ACT Policing, including the completion of financial Certificates of Compliance and the provision of specialist advice. The team has also undertaken tender evaluation processes for high value contracts such as Forensic Medical Officers, City Watch House Close Circuit Television upgrade, and the Belconnen Station Accommodation Feasibility study. From a corporate governance perspective, the portfolio has physically sighted in excess of 2 000 assets with a book value of over \$3.5 million and individually sighted every firearm in the ACT Policing inventory.

### **Outlook for 2006–2007**

Over the coming financial year the portfolio will continue to support ACT Policing through the provision of efficient and effective finance and logistics provision. The team will continue to work towards the replacement of the existing Belconnen Police Station and the future of the Winchester Police Centre. The team will also seek to meet the changing needs of operational clients through timely and accurate provision of financial information and advice.

## 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 into regional guides and practical guidelines specific to the various jurisdictions in which the AFP operates, including the ACT.

Internal corporate governance for documentation is subjected 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 of individuals including those relating to Use of Force, Care and Protection of Intoxicated Persons and Exhibit Handling.

The *Law Enforcement Integrity Commissioner Bill 2006* and the *Law Enforcement Integrity Commissioner (Consequential Amendments) Bill 2006* were introduced in the House of Representatives on 29 March 2006. These Bills will establish the Australian Commission for Law Enforcement Integrity and its statutory head, the Integrity Commissioner, their functions and powers. The Australian Commission for Law Enforcement Integrity will be established to oversight integrity issues within the AFP and the Australian Crime Commission.

## 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* 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 *Disability Discrimination Act 1992*, 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 provide a highly effective service to the Australian community.

## 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*.

**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

ACT Policing recognises and appreciates the diversity of the community of Canberra and the ACT. Involvement in community programs is an important component of providing an effective, responsive and understanding police service. This year, for the first time, the ACT Policing Executive and staff were invited to lead the Harmony Day Parade.

### Police Citizens Youth Club

Formed in 1957, the Canberra Police Citizens Youth Club is an incorporated association and charity in the ACT with two centres in Canberra at Turner and Erindale. The Police Citizens Youth Club program provides a wide range of sporting activities with qualified coaches supervising all activities, including aerobics, aikido, judo, karate, boxing, wrestling, gymnastics, tots tumbling, weight training, skating, soccer, basketball, ballet, indoor sports such as rock climbing and Blue Light Disco.

ACT Policing is represented on the PCYC Board of Management by the Superintendent Crime Prevention. ACT Policing provided PCYC staff funding to assist with delivery of services to the youth of Canberra.

In March, 2006, the Turner centre was closed owing to the deterioration of the building. Premises were leased at the Christian Life Centre which is situated in the old Charnwood High School. Staff and equipment quickly transferred their activities to that location, and continue to operate as usual. The new venue was officially opened on Saturday 27 May 2006, by Chief Police Officer Audrey Fagan, along with Police Citizens Youth Club staff, volunteers and supporters and some 1 500 Canberra citizens who attended to show their support. With two new premises in Charnwood, one for martial arts at St.Thomas Aquinas in Lhotsky Street and the other for boxing, aerobics, weightlifting and other activities in the Christian Life Centre, the relocation is in fact, more convenient for the majority of members, most of whom live in the Gungahlin, Belconnen and West Belconnen areas.

Membership of the Polce Citizens Youth Club currently stands at about 4 500 with a core group of 1 300 regular visitors.

During school holidays, the Police Citizens Youth Club run day programs for children between six and 12 years, with mostly subsidised costs to enable all interested children to participate.

### Islamic Community

Members of ACT Policing attended numerous meetings and functions during 2005–2006, including the Canberra Islamic Council annual celebration. ACT Policing provided support to the Abu Bakr Mosque open day and the North Canberra Islamic Centre meetings.

### Multicultural presentation at Canberra Institute of Technology

ACT Policing's Multicultural Liaison Officer gave a presentation to new Canberra Institute of Technology international students during their orientation week. The presentation related to information on living in Canberra and a brief overview of policing in the ACT. The Multicultural Liaison Officer also handed out 'Party Smart' packs and other relevant brochures in international languages.

### ACT Four Wheel Drive Clubs convoy

In February 2006 the Chief Police Officer launched the Combined ACT Four Wheel Drive Clubs convoy from Canberra to Queanbeyan. The biannual convoy is held to raise awareness of driver safety and to raise funds for local charities.

### Multicultural Fringe Festival

The Multicultural Liaison Officer and members of Crime Prevention attended the Opening Night of the Multicultural Fringe Festival held at the Street Theatre. The officers mingled with the crowd and provided Party Smart packs to interested attendees. The AFP was a major sponsor of the Fringe Festival. The Multicultural Liaison Officer and Crime Prevention members attended the Festival's Youth Party in Garema Place, Civic.

### ANU International Student Orientation Day

The Multicultural Liaison Officer and other Crime Prevention members attended at the ANU to speak to newly arrived international students. Topics covered included personal safety, relevant local laws and procedures, and safety messages around alcohol consumption and illegal drug use. Questions were answered and Party Smart packs and other literature distributed.

### Harmony Parade

On Saturday 18 February 2006 the Harmony Parade was conducted as part of the 2006 Canberra Multi-Cultural Festival. The parade attracted some 15 000 spectators who lined the route through Civic. Approximately 40 ACT Policing members marched in the parade, including the Chief Police Officer and Deputy Chief Police Officer—Investigations and Support.

### Presentation to Rotary Club

During 2005-2006 members of ACT Policing Executive presented to several community groups. These included function sponsored by Rotoray Clubs, Probus and the Islamic Community. Presentation topics were based on various aspects of Policing in the ACT.

### The Royal Canberra Show

ACT Policing operated a display at The Royal Canberra Show between 24 and 26 February 2006. The display attracted great interest, with up to an estimated 250 people per hour passing through the area.



### **Charnwood Carnival**

On 25 March 2006, Constable Kenny Koala and a uniformed member of Belconnen Patrol attended the Charnwood Carnival, where they interacted with the estimated 5 000 members of the public who attended the event. The members manned an AFP display, which attracted considerable interest from members of the public.



### **Youth Week**

'Youth Week' was opened in Civic with activities planned for the period 1 to 9 April 2006. The Police Citizens Youth Club is a major stakeholder. Events facilitated by the Police and Citizens Youth Club included art, kayaking and adventure races.

On 7 April 2006 Police Citizens Youth Club facilitated a Quamby Expo Day as part of National Youth Week. A feature was a football competition between residents and youth service partners.

On 8 April 2006 members of Gungahlin Patrol attended an activity day at Gungahlin skate park. The day is staged by the Gungahlin Youth Centre as part of National Youth Week.



### **Canberra Islamic Centre annual celebration**

On 8 April 2006 Crime Prevention members attended the Canberra Islamic Centre for an annual celebration. The event was attended by over 100 people.

### **Reconciliation Touch Football Challenge**

In June 2006 the National Aboriginal and Islander Observance Committee staged a Reconciliation Touch Football Challenge at Boomanulla Oval, Narrabundah. The Chief Police Officer and Crime Prevention members attended.

## Multicultural Framework

### ACT Policing representation on forums

The Superintendent of Crime Prevention chairs the ACT Policing and Canberra Multicultural Community Forum. Secretariat services are supplied to the Forum by the police Multicultural Liaison Officer (MLO). The objectives of the committee are (inter alia *creating harmonious relations between the police and Canberra's multicultural community*).

The Multicultural Liaison Officer also attended meeting of the Committee on Migration Planning and Settlement Services organised by the Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs in supporting settlement of the new emerging community of African Refugees. In furtherance of this role, the Multicultural Liaison Officer works closely with Companion House, an organisation assisting survivors of torture and trauma and the Sudanese Australian Community Association Incorporated.

The Multicultural Liaison Officer actively engages with Government and non-government agencies and members of the Canberra multicultural community with a particular focus on 'youth at risk' newly arrived immigrants and refugees.



The Multicultural Liaison Team receive the Australasian Police Multicultural Advisory Bureau Award from Deputy Chief Police Officer Shane Connelly at the Winchester Police Centre.

### Support to newly arrived immigrants/international students to Canberra

The Multicultural Liaison Officer supports newly arrived immigrants to Canberra by delivering police related topics to formal classes for adult migrants to learn English, conducted by the Canberra Institute of Technology. The legal rights and responsibilities of the police and community are the main focus of the presentations as well as advice on personal safety and the protection of property. Brochures in diverse languages are distributed to reinforce support services available to people from linguistically and culturally diverse backgrounds.

Similar presentations are delivered at the start of each semester at ACT tertiary institutions 'orientation' days. The Multicultural Liaison Officer addresses newly arrived international students on police practices, with emphasis on personal safety and property security as well as drug laws, alcohol consumption and safe social and partying practices. Appropriate brochures in international languages are distributed.

### Contribution to multicultural community

Crime Prevention contributed financially and physically to a number of multicultural community events during the reporting period, including the Canberra Multicultural Festival and the Canberra Multicultural Fringe Festival.

The Crime Prevention Multicultural Team was awarded the Australasian Police Multicultural Advisory Bureau Multicultural award for 2005. The Australasian Police Multicultural Advisory Board award is made annually to the organisation based in their own state or territory, which is adjudged by the Australasian Police Multicultural Advisory Board to have contributed most to the development of innovative programs, projects, or events to improve understanding and trust between themselves and diverse communities. Other criteria are the implementing of innovative strategies to increase police understanding of diverse communities and contributing to the development of strategies which help reduce or prevent crime.

The standards of the nominations were described by the Executive Director of the Australasian Police Multicultural Advisory Board in his letter sent to the AFP Commissioner, as *“heartening to read of the examples of excellent work being carried out by committed and enthusiastic individuals across the country. It is only through highlighting the achievements and good work of personnel such as the ACT Policing Crime Prevention team that we can set standards and encourage others to work towards building a more harmonious society in Australia”*

During the course of his duties the Multicultural Liaison Officer makes presentations on a regular basis at the Primary Introductory English Centre, North Ainslie School; Secondary Introductory English Centre, Dickson College; Adult Migrant English Centre, Reid Campus CIT; Migrant Resource Centre and Student Orientation Days at ANU, UC and CIT.

Similarly, the Multicultural Liaison Officer contributed to the ACT Multicultural Summit; the National Multicultural Festival; Fringe Festival; Harmony Day and Canberra Multicultural Community Forum.



## Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander reporting

### Indigenous Community Liaison

The ACT Policing Indigenous Community Liaison Officer interacts with members of Canberra’s Indigenous communities, establishing positive relationships and providing advice to indigenous citizens about law and order issues and also advising members of ACT Policing on indigenous customs and ways.

The Indigenous Community Liaison Officer acts as a mentor and role model to younger indigenous males through their learning stages in the *Uncle/Nephew* program, which provides guidance and support for those who have been exposed to illicit and/or poly drug use. The *Uncle/Nephew* program is part of the National Illicit Drug Strategy and is funded by the Commonwealth Department of Health and Ageing.

During the reporting period the Indigenous Community Liaison Officer coordinated two camps in the Jervis Bay region for groups of ‘at risk’ indigenous youth with a view to exposing them to a more traditional community and lifestyle. The youth are encouraged to participate in a variety of outdoor activities and are introduced to indigenous culture and traditions, utilising contributions by Elders from the local Wreck Bay community. Feedback from the young people who attend the camps is always very positive and their parents and schools report favourable outcomes after attendance.



The Indigenous Community Liaison Officer facilitates excursions for Indigenous youth to sporting and cultural events, to break down barriers between the indigenous youngsters and police. The Canberra Raiders provide tickets for Indigenous youth to attend home games and are accompanied by the Indigenous Community Liaison Officer and other police, to further strengthen existing ties between police.

The Indigenous Community Liaison Officer is also involved in providing advice on family violence issues, participation in the Circle Sentencing initiative, active involvement in the AFP indigenous strategies including the Mualunggang Indigenous officers Network and closer integration with the Crime prevention Liaison team activities.



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

- Police Citizens Youth Club,
- Restorative Justice Unit,
- a number of Canberra Secondary and Primary Schools especially Narrabundah Primary School,
- Indigenous Education Unit,
- Gugan Gulwan Aboriginal Centre,
- Winnunga Health Service,
- Boomanulla Oval Group,
- Canberra Raiders
- ACT Policing Police Volunteers.

Additionally, the Indigenous Community Liaison Officer maintains key working relationships with a range of government and non-profit organisations whose objectives coincide with ACT Policing in relation to providing supporting services to Indigenous communities. These organisations focus on social, welfare, health, family violence and education services.



## ACT Women's Plan

### 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 as seen in Table B.33.

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

In 2005–2006, ACT Policing contributed to the achievement of the Plan's objectives as detailed in the following table:

**Table B.33: ACT Women's Plan 2005–2006**

What needs to happen to achieve the desired outcome?	How will this be done?	Who will do this?	Performance measures	Results
1. Ongoing reform of criminal law and procedure	Through membership of the DVPC and relevant sub-committees progress protection and justice issues impacting on women.  DVPC to develop an implementation plan for the domestic violence services standards for those working with people affected by domestic violence.	ACT Policing, ACT Health, DJACS, VoCC, DET, DHCS, Courts	Continued participation in DVPC meetings and involvement on relevant sub-committees.  Implementation plan developed	A/Supt Matt Varley is the ACT Policing representative on the DVPC, and is an active member of the Children sub-committee exploring recommendations from the DVPC as they relate to ACT Policing business.
2. 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.	ACT Policing has been maintaining relationships through the FVIP, particularly regarding changes to Family Law. The FVIP Project Officer and a Victim Liaison Officer participated in the Family Law Pathways workshop held on 1 June 2006 at the Albert Hall for service providers to Separating Families.
3. 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 <i>Victims of Crimes Act 1994</i> and identify issues that go to the effective prosecution of a case.
4. Improve Information sharing - between all criminal justice agencies.	Develop a MOU or an agreement between ACT Policing and the Family Court to provide relevant information required by ACT Policing and the Family Court to improve the ease of enforcement/management of Family Court orders.	ACT Policing, Family Court	MOU or an agreement developed	ACT Policing has been maintaining relationships through the FVIP, particularly regarding changes to Family Law. The FVIP Project Officer and a Victim Liaison Officer participated in the Family Law Pathways workshop held on 1 June 2006 at the Albert Hall for service providers to Separating Families
5. Continual assessment of community perceptions of safety and experiences of violence.	Continue annual data collection and analysis from FVIP participating agencies for ongoing evaluation.	ACT Policing, DPP, Courts, VoCC, ACTCS	Annual report data analysis informs planning and response	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.
	The ABS compiles an annual publication called Recorded Crime, Australia (ABS Cat No 45100) which reports on the number of victims of selected offences, including assault and sexual assault, identifying various victim characteristics (eg. Age group, gender, relationship of offender to victim)	ACT Policing provides data to the ABS	Use of data by ACT Policing and other agencies	

Table B.33: ACT Women's Plan 2005–2006 continued...

What needs to happen to achieve the desired outcome?	How will this be done?	Who will do this?	Performance measures	Results
6. Improve police and criminal justice response to violence against women.	<p>Components of the FVIP are aimed at improving police and judicial responses to violence against women through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- specialised police training on DV</li> <li>- specialised positions within ACT Policing and the DPP to deal with DV.</li> <li>- separate FV and Protection Orders list at Magistrates Court;</li> <li>- MOUs and protocols between ACT Policing, DPP and the DVCS in responding to family violence; and</li> <li>- improved police and prosecution responses to domestic violence.</li> </ul>	ACT Policing, DJACS, DPP, ACTCS, VoCC, Courts.	<p>Ongoing reporting of the FVIP in areas such as number of guilty pleas and attendance at mandated perpetrator education.</p> <p>Continued support and participation in the FVIP by criminal justice agencies and the community sector.</p> <p>Ongoing training for police and prosecutors.</p>	<p>The ACT FVIP is currently in Phase V 2005–2008.</p> <p>Phase V has the primary objective of; “To present Government with a plan for family violence intervention for 2008 and beyond so as to secure funding and establish the next phase of the FVIP”</p> <p>The AFP and other Criminal Justice Agencies are meeting Friday 8Jul06 to Program Management</p> <p>Plan the AFP Activities and Goals in coming years to fit within the overall Project Management Plan</p>
7. 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.	In 2005–06 the Number of Victim contacts was 536 and the number of External Agencies Contacts was 387 Total - 923
8. Strengthen inter-agency collaboration.	Continue to provide a coordinated interagency 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.	ACT Policing and other key FVIP stakeholder agencies have a very strong collaboration and coordinated response to DV. Stakeholders continually meet to discuss the program, project management Plan or even to discuss individual case management.
	Utilising ACT Policing intelligence on drink spiking OFT will continue to develop and promote education and awareness programs to address drink spiking.	ACT Policing, DJACS	<p>Response to drink spiking incidents by licensees improved.</p> <p>Awareness by licensees on drink spiking incidents increased.</p> <p>Number of licensed premises that have developed protocols.</p>	ACT Policing has been working with the Attorney General's Department and OFT on a project for raising the awareness of drink spiking for frontline workers. The product developed will be distributed in July 2006.
	OFT will maintain and build closer working relationships with ACT Policing regarding co-educational programs, co-enforcement activities, and ongoing intelligence on alcohol related matters.	ACT Policing, OFT, DJACS	Number of co-presentations involving both OFT and ACT Policing.	
9. Availability of a range of services for women	Continue to provide Community Liaison and Safety Program (CLASP) aimed at providing free home security/ safety advice and assessments.	ACT Policing, DJACS	Number of clients using the service	<p>There were 258 referrals to Clasp for 2005–06 by ACT Policing</p> <p>There were 21 Aged Care and Support CLASP referrals by ACT Policing</p>
	Continue to provide CLASP subsidy program to aged, disability and carer pensioners to undertake security/ safety improvements.	ACT Policing, DJACS	Number of clients using subsidy program	

Table B.33: ACT Women's Plan 2005–2006 continued...

What needs to happen to achieve the desired outcome?	How will this be done?	Who will do this?	Performance measures	Results
10. Enhance collaborative approaches to improve options for women	Enhance collaborative relationships with the Child at Risk Assessment Unit (CARAU), the ACT Policing Sexual Assault and Child Abuse Team (SACAT), the DPP and Care and Protection (CP)	ACT Health, ACT Policing	Develop formal communication channels and referrals between CARAU, SACAT and CP  Develop and promote shared education sessions between CARAU, SACAT and CP.  Work on updating MOUs between CARAU, SACAT and CP.	MOU with CARAU has been placed on hold pending further negotiations re CMO contracts. All other SACAT MOU's are presently being reviewed.
	Improve assistance given to women experiencing domestic violence through FVIP's ongoing collaborative approach between the criminal justice and community sectors.	ACT Policing, JACS, DPP, VoCC, Courts	Ongoing collaboration through MOUs and protocols between criminal justice agencies and community organisations.	
11. Maintain a commitment to research and development initiatives that address and progress the principles.	Continue active membership of the Domestic Violence Prevention Council (DVPC).	ACT Policing, ACT Health, DDHCS, OCYFS, DET, VoCC	Investigate recommendations from the DVPC and their suitability for implementation.	A/Supt Matt Varley is the ACT Policing representative on the DVPC, and is an active member of the Children sub-committee exploring recommendations from the DVPC as they relate to ACT Policing business.
12. Incorporate research findings into policy and service delivery	Ongoing evaluations of FVIP will provide material to improve service, training and achievements of the program. Findings from the evaluation will be incorporated into service delivery	ACT Policing, VoCC	Evaluation of FVIP completed and recommendations adopted	ACT Policing FVIP project officer provides periodic progress reports to the VoCC. The last progress report was completed in Feb 2006  The AFP and other key stakeholder agencies regularly meet with a view to improvement of services. The Project Management Meeting (mentioned above) will also clearly set benchmarks and goals for improved services.
13. Promote and encourage community responsibility.	Participate in the development of awareness raising packages for police, accident and emergency departments, sexual assault counsellors and liquor industry staff as part of the Ministerial Council on Drug Strategy	ACT Policing ACT Health.	Evaluation of public awareness campaigns	18 Staysafe DVD have been distributed  15,000 Party Smart Packs have been distributed in 2006, predominately to ACT High Schools, Colleges & Tertiary Institutions
	Development of Stay Safe DVD in partnership with YWCA, aimed at personal safety in a number of locations – home, schools, out and about, and on family violence, drink spiking, drug and alcohol abuse.	ACT Policing	Number of DVDs issued.	
	Development of Party Smart Pack aimed at drink spiking and public drinking issues	ACT Policing	Number of packs issued.	

# PART C

## Management of the Organisation

RESPONDING TO COMMUNITY NEEDS



# Managing our People

## Human Resource Performance and Analysis

The human resource performance of ACT Policing continues to be supported and evaluated by the use of the Workforce Planning Establishment model. The model continues to develop and is providing ACT Policing with timely staffing details to enable appropriate decisions to be made for community policing in the ACT.

The model enables the ACT Policing Executive to consider present staffing, experience and skill levels, project staffing requirements into the future, identify skills and competence gaps and then plan to address any deficiencies. The Workforce Planning Model is being used more frequently and, with more usage, is proving to be a valuable analytical and predictive tool for use in the deployment of human resources.

All business areas within ACT Policing are involved in the use of the model in tasks such as;

- Maintaining an accurate picture of current workforce numbers, experience levels and skills;
- Analysing future workforce needs in terms of the number of personnel required and the skill sets required of those personnel;
- The identification of any skills gaps that may exist and the development of strategies to address those gaps; and
- Monitoring attrition and developing strategies to mitigate the impact of attrition.

**Table C.1: Staffing Profile**

Rank	Sworn Female	Sworn Male	Unsworn Female	Unsworn Male	Total
Chief Police Officer	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9
Deputy Chief Police Officer	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.2	2.1
Commander/Director	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.9
Superintendent/Coordinator AFP Band 9	0.9	8.5	4.9	14.3	28.5
Sergeant/AFP Bands 5-8	13.4	103.1	22.4	21.6	160.6
AFP Bands 5-8 Temp	0.0	0.0	0.9	4.3	5.2
Constable/AFP Bands 2-4	118.0	373.7	87.4	47.4	626.4
AFP Bands 2-4 Temp	0.0	0.9	6.6	9.0	16.5
AFP Bands 1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
AFP Bands 1 Temp	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>133.4</b>	<b>488.0</b>	<b>123.2</b>	<b>97.7</b>	<b>842.23</b>

*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 2005-2006. These figures are based on substantive ranks and do not include periods of higher duties.*

ACT Policing personnel are all required to enter into a Performance Development Agreement that allows the organisation to measure the progress of individual employees toward achieving individual objectives. Through consultation with managers at all levels, personal objectives in Performance Development Agreements are developed to allow broader business unit and organisational objectives to be met. The current Performance Development Agreements are completed on a 'trimester' basis.

Participation in the Performance Development Agreement scheme ensures that employees receive regular feedback relative to their own performance and that an individual's performance relative to the broader organisational objectives is kept in perspective.

The utilisation of the Workforce Planning Establishment model and the Performance Development Agreement scheme allows ACT Policing to address issues surrounding workforce performance in a timely and effective manner.

## Staffing profile

As at 30 June 2006, 73.8 per cent of staff providing services to ACT Policing were sworn members. Of the 621.4 sworn members, 1.9 per cent held the rank of Superintendent or higher.

During the reporting period approximately 21.4 per cent of sworn members in ACT Policing were women. Of this number, most are at the Constable level (88.4 per cent), with approximately 10 per cent at the Sergeant level, which is an increase of 2.4 per cent from 30 June 2005.

A total of 55.7 per cent of unsworn staff providing services to ACT Policing during the reporting period were female. Unsworn female employees comprised approximately 30.4 per cent of the total employee number providing services to ACT Policing during the reporting period.

## Recruitment

ACT People Strategies 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 applicant testing, assessment processes and interviewing.

Selection exercises for vacant positions are underpinned by a merit based selection process. Selection panels are constituted by a minimum of two persons where one person is independent to the business area. This panel composition is to ensure the principles of diversity, equity and fairness are applied in all circumstances.

During the reporting period, a total of 180 new employees began their careers with ACT Policing. Of this total, 75 were police recruits, 46 were unsworn employees and 59 were lateral police recruits. The lateral police recruits provided 12 weeks of service to ACT Policing before deploying to the International Deployment Group for a period of two years.

With the addition of 27 positions in the ACT Government funding, ACT Policing will absorb on at least five recruit classes in the 2006–2007 financial year.

## Culture and values

### AFP professional standards

The AFP and its people foster six core values in all business activity.

#### Integrity

- We will be honest and sincere in our dealing with ourselves, each other and our clients.

#### Commitment

- Our work is characterised by dedication, application, perseverance and a belief in a personal capacity to achieve and add value.

#### Excellence

- We seek constant improvement in all our undertakings and in the quality of the services we provide to our clients.

#### Accountability

- We accept that we are responsible for our work and answerable for the outcomes.

#### Fairness

- We will be impartial and equitable in all our dealings.

#### Trust

- We rely and depend on each other.

The AFP commits to maintaining a high level of confidence and trust from the Australian Government and the community we serve. The integrity of the AFP and our people are of significant importance in ensuring we deliver high quality services while maintaining certainty in our key partnerships. Flexible resource management strategies and dynamic business capacity underpinned by modern and professional management practices continue to enhance the reputation of the AFP. Professional Standards plays a significant role in preserving the professional reputation of the AFP by providing a proactive approach to promoting, monitoring and fostering the ethical standards of the AFP, maintaining our organisation's values and constructing the security of the AFP and its people.

Professional Standards delivers a range of key business services including the detection and investigation of corrupt and unethical behaviour, strategic intelligence capability for early detection and prevention, organisational security including personnel security measures, drug testing and, most importantly, marketing strategies to educate and promote professional standards best practice.



## Complaints

During this reporting period Professional Standards received a total of 969 complaint or allegation referrals, 221 of which the Commonwealth Ombudsman exercised its discretion under Section 24 of the *Complaints (Australian Federal Police) Act 1981* not to investigate further. Complaint referrals relating to minor client service issues constitute a significant portion of these matters. Under the Fisher model of Complaints Management, which will be introduced in the next financial year, the vast majority of these types of referrals (Category one and two complaints) will be managed in the workplace with Professional Standards providing a quality assurance service.

Professional Standards continues to support AFP operations overseas with our involvement in the security assessment for the AFP's International Deployment Group (IDG) operations in Sudan. Professional Standards maintained a full time presence in the Solomon Islands while providing a response capacity for IDG operations in Cyprus, East Timor and Papua New Guinea.

Professional Standards continues to work closely with the Commonwealth Ombudsman and counterparts in other State and Territory Police agencies in the detection and response to alleged unethical or corrupt behaviour.

## The Fisher Review – implementation

AFP Professional Standards in partnership with the Commonwealth Ombudsman and the Attorney General's Department has been working towards implementing the Commonwealth Government's response to the 2003 Review of the Professional Standards of the AFP. The review undertaken by the Honourable William Fisher, AO QC, will implement a managerial model in dealing with minor complaints. The Government response culminated in the tabling in Parliament of the *Law Enforcement (AFP Professional Standards and Related Measures) Bill 2006*, which received assent through both houses of Parliament on the 23rd of June 2006. This Bill, when proclaimed, will enact the reforms through insertion of a new Part in the *Australian Federal Police Act 1979* while repealing the *Complaints (AFP) Act 1981*.

The reforms will refocus the work of Professional Standards and that of the Commonwealth Ombudsman towards more serious and complex complaints. Operationally, complaints dealing with minor breaches of the AFP's professional standards will be managed by line managers who are best placed to deal with underperformance and poor behaviour. The outcomes for these minor matters will place greater emphasis on changing behaviour rather than imposing punitive measures. Serious matters will continue to be investigated by Professional Standards with oversight from the Commonwealth Ombudsman.



## Security

Professional Standards Security is responsible for maintaining both personnel and physical security services. The Commonwealth Protective Security Manual (CPSM) 2006 is embraced as the AFP's key security policy and is relied upon to set strategic direction in whole of organisation security. The Commonwealth Protective Security Manual extends further by setting measurable criteria for the assessment process, reviews and appeals and provides benchmark standards for all the AFP's security needs. The personnel security vetting process is an integral component of the organisation's recruitment strategy to ensure the agency is employing the most appropriate people.

Professional Standards Security processed some 2 208 personnel security clearances and responded to 89 security operations matters both in Australia and abroad.

This year realised an increase in demand for Professional Standards security operations capability both domestically and overseas and is a real indicator of our prevention and protection strategies of AFP core business activity. This security operations capability is also available to serve the needs of the AFP's international network.

During this reporting period Professional Standards personnel security vetting processed a substantial quantity and diverse range of clearances from Protected through to Top Secret. Increases in AFP recruitment requires timely personnel security vetting services to be delivered. Professional Standards is regularly reviewing these processes in-line with Commonwealth protective security standards.

## Drug testing

As part of the AFP's Drug Free Workforce Program, a policy promoting a zero tolerance to prohibited drugs is integral to the success of the organisation's drug testing strategy. The AFP Drug Testing program relies on detecting the presence of prohibited drugs, specifically narcotic substances within the meaning of the *Customs Act 1901*, Schedule IV and other drugs declared to be prohibited by the Commissioner (under authority of Sections 4 and 4A of the *Australian Federal Police Act 1979*).

The key components of the AFP's drug testing strategy include:

- Mandatory Applicant Testing;
- Mandatory Targeted Testing;
- Mandatory Investigation Testing;
- Mandatory Certain Incident Testing;
- Mandatory Contractor Testing.

### Fraud and Anti-Corruption Plan

The AFP 2005–2007 Fraud Control and Anti-Corruption Plan (FC&AC Plan) was developed and implemented in accordance with the requirements of the Commonwealth Fraud Control Guidelines 2002. The FC&AC Plan maintains existing organisational fraud control treatments and identifies new and emerging organisational fraud and corruption risks.

To successfully implement the Fraud Control and Anti-Corruption Plan across the organisation, each National/Officer Manager is responsible for implementing action items addressing both the AFP highest risk categories and risk categories specific to the Function or Office. Progress against Action Item implementation is reported to the Security and Audit Team six monthly, and the Attorney General's Department annually, for the lifecycle of the Plan.

In accordance with Guideline 1.9 and 2.8 of the Commonwealth Fraud Control Guidelines, the AFP Commissioner certified he was satisfied there were in place appropriate fraud prevention, detection, investigation, reporting, and data collection procedures and processes to meet AFP needs and comply with the Commonwealth Fraud Control Guidelines.

ACT Policing has successfully completed the first stage audit and reported back to the AFP Security and Audit Team. ACT Policing currently implementing the second stage of the plan.

ACT Policing's action items include: Property, Physical Assets, Physical Security, Personnel Security, Outsourced Functions, IT and Information Security, Electronic Commerce and the Internet.

### The Confidant Network

The Confidant Network is an AFP program designed to provide support and assistance to AFP employees reporting the activity or conduct of others that is contrary to the professional standards of the AFP. The Confidant Network is a key component of the AFP integrity framework.

As at 30 June 2006 the network had 270 active Confidants throughout the organisation whose activities are coordinated by a team leader, three case officers and an administration support member.

The National Guideline for Professional Reporting was amended in October 2005 to improve the working arrangements of Confidants and the framework for employees to seek options and/or support when reporting criminal, unethical and inappropriate behaviours in the workplace. The Confidant Network is accountable to the National Manager Human Resources.

Confidants receive regular training to ensure they perform the role in accordance with the National Guideline for Professional Reporting and with respect to the principles of the privacy governance and procedural fairness.

The Confidant Network Coordination Team continues to liaise with key stakeholder areas within the AFP to ensure the integrity and commitment of the program is in line with the AFP Strategic Plan and integrity framework.

Information awareness sessions are incorporated within training programs for new employees and in addition are conducted at geographical locations across the organisation to broaden the awareness and purpose of the Confidant Network for all AFP employees and contractors.

### Statistics

In 2005–2006 the Network received 178 referrals. This figure is further broken down in the following categories: criminal/corruption matters (nine); inappropriate behaviour (52); disagreement with management (35); sexual harassment (four); workplace harassment (30); IT policy (one); security breaches (five); disagreement with policy (five); workplace conflict (35); and other (five).

Of the matters reported, 83 per cent have been completed. The other 17 per cent remain current, either still under investigation or the client requires on-going support in the workplace. Of the total 178 referrals, 38 per cent were referred to management, 26 per cent to Professional Standards, 28 per cent for information, options and support by the Confidant Network and 8 per cent were referred to the Wellbeing Network or external providers such as the AFPA or the Employee Assistance Provider.

## Workplace diversity

ACT Policing continues to strive for a workforce that is reflective of the community it serves. The recruitment strategies of the AFP aim to attract people to the organisation from a wide range of backgrounds who have a variety of life experiences.

The continuation of initiatives that ensure employees have an appropriate balance between their work and personal lives is one method by which the AFP attracts and retains a diverse range of employees.

Where appropriate, people with varying abilities are considered for roles within ACT Policing. When considering how the ACT Policing workforce is constituted, the needs of the community are always considered along with the needs and circumstances of the individual to be deployed.

## Workplace health and safety

By ensuring that all AFP Policies and Guidelines are obeyed and that those same Policies and Guidelines comply with the *Occupational Health and Safety (Commonwealth Employment) Act 1991* and the *Safety, Rehabilitation and Compensation Act 1988*, ACT Policing continues to meet its legal requirements with regard to the occupational health and safety of all its employees.

A number of strategies are in place to ensure ACT Policing's compliance with its legal obligations in this area. These strategies include; providing input into the maintenance and development of AFP Policies and Guidelines; ensuring that training activities are undertaken that provide information to employees on issues surrounding occupational health and safety; and, ensuring that current policies and guidelines are accessible and widely distributed.

Another strategy that ensures legal compliance is the fact that OH&S Committee meetings are held on a quarterly basis. The meetings enable Health and Safety Representatives and Deputies to consult with Management on safety issues effecting their designated work groups. ACT Policing has continued to fulfil its legislative requirement under section 24 of the *Occupational Health and Safety (Commonwealth Employees) Act 1991* with the continuation of 16 Designated Work Groups (DWGs) that were established in consultation with the Australian Federal Police Association.

During the reporting period, ACT Policing notified Comcare Australia of five incidents under section 68 of the *Occupational Health and Safety (Commonwealth Employees) Act 1991*. Of the five incidents reported four were notifiable due to incapacity for work exceeding 30 days and one was due to serious personal injury.

During the 2005–2006 financial year the Safety and Rehabilitation Unit have achieved the following outcomes:

- 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 sleep - shiftwork and fatigue, eyesight testing and eye care during visually demanding tasks, reducing the risk of developing cancer through early detection and lifestyle changes, eating for energy, sun safety and reducing the risk of skin cancer, women's health and the flu and flu vaccinations.
- ACT Policing's monthly Health and Safety focus was nominated for a health and safety award with ACT WorkCover, for best health promotion strategy.
- 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.
- All ACT Policing's sites have undertaken Fire warden training and emergency evacuation drills.

**Table C.2: Number of workplace incident reports – Mechanism of Injury by Financial Year**

Mechanism of Injury	2003–2004	2004–2005	2005–2006
Contact/exp-biology	16	12	18
Contact-electricity	1	1	0
Contact-heat/cold	0	1	2
Contact-oth,chem/sub	0	5	0
Contact-ssl,chem/sub	2	3	5
Expose-mental stress	1	5	4
Expose-vary pressure	0	1	0
Fall from a height	4	10	4
Fall on same level	29	30	29
Hit by moving object	34	47	36
Hit object with body	14	22	19
Oth/mult mechanisms	4	3	
Other muscle stress	47	43	71
Repetitive movement	10	9	6
Unspecif mechanisms	7	3	5
Vehicle accident	16	14	16
Total	185	209	215

as at 30 June 2006

Data Source: ACT Policing Annual Reports 2003–2004 and 2004–2005, AFP National OHS SAP database and ACT Policing People Strategies.

**Table C.3: Lost-Time Injury Rates – comparison of annual rates**  
(As per Australian Standard 1885.1–1990)

	2003–2004	2004–2005	2005–2006
Incidence Rate	4.59	4.37	6.03
Frequency Rate	21.93	20.25	29.28
Average Time Lost Rate	5.89	11.85	12.77
Total number of Lost Time Incidents*	35	33	48
Total number of complete working days lost*	206	391	613
Staff counted average	763	755	796
Total number of hours worked	1 595 748	1 629 470	1 639 543

Source: ACT Policing Annual Reports 2003–2004 and 2004–2005 and AFP SAP OH&S module as at 30/06/2006.

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.

*Incidence Rate* - The number of occurrences of injury/disease for each one hundred workers employed.

*Frequency Rate* - The number of occurrences of injury/disease for each one million hours worked.

*Average Time Lost Rate* - The average of working days lost per occurrence of injury/disease. This rate provides a measure of the severity of the occurrences being experienced by workplaces over time.

A lost-time injury/disease is defined to be an occurrence that results in a fatality, permanent disability or time lost from work of one complete day/shift or more.

ACT Policing has continued to focus its attention on injury prevention and management for the reporting year.

There has, in spite of this focus, been an increase in the number of incidents as well as in the frequency and severity of occurrences. The increase can be attributed to the continued cultural change in the AFP where employees are encouraged to report minor injuries and occurrences and to the move for operational members in the AFP to comply with mandatory fitness standards. In the short term there has been an increase in muscular injuries ('Other Muscular Stress' category in Table C.2) as personnel attempt to increase their fitness levels in line with the proposed mandatory fitness standards. Longer term there should be an improvement in similar injuries as the overall fitness level of operational AFP members improves.

## Compensation Claims

ACT Policing had 101 active open claims with Comcare as at 30 June 2006 compared with 114 as at 30 June 2005.

Of the 101 open claims 43 are within the current premium years with the remaining 58 in the pre-premium years. The premium years cover claims with a date of injury in the past four years, all claims with a date of injury prior to this are classified in the pre-premium category.

A total of 75 new claims were accepted by Comcare during the 2005–2006 financial year.

The AFP is committed to providing a workplace based occupational rehabilitation service to all its employees. The OH&S and Rehabilitation area has provided education sessions to members of ACT Policing in the management of compensable and non-compensable cases. Training has also been provided on the importance of early reporting of accidents, injuries and illness and the importance of reporting dangerous occurrences. The early reporting of injuries and illness as well as the emphasis on the reporting of dangerous occurrences is aimed at the mitigation of the severity of claims as well as minimising the risk of dangerous occurrences reoccurring.

The Rehabilitation case managers have continued to liaise with external rehabilitation providers to ensure that claims are being managed in a way that ensures an appropriate, safe and durable return to work for the employee.

Effective liaison with all stakeholders within the AFP is a key to the holistic approach to the management of all claims lodged by ACT Policing employees.

## Learning and Development

ACT Policing employees have access to a broad range of courses that are conducted by the AFP and by external training providers. The total expenditure on training that was incurred by ACT Policing in this reporting period was \$213 602. This figure does not include the cost of recruit training and a number of other courses funded by AFP National.

Much of the training undertaken by ACT Policing employees revolves around enhancing their capacity to work in an operational position. Training is also undertaken to enhance the functional capability of employees. This type of training involves presenting legislative amendments and/or changes or policies, procedures and guidelines. Training is also offered to employees in the areas of management and administration.

In this reporting period, ACT Policing continued to conduct Mental Health First Aid Training for all sworn members and for employees, such as those in ACT Communications, who have contact with the general public. Customer Service Training was commenced across ACT Policing and it is planned that all employees having contact with the public will be trained in customer service techniques early in the next reporting period.

ACT Policing employees are encouraged to undertake training that will enhance the technical skills of the role in which they are currently performing, as well as being encouraged to undertake training that will increase their capacity to undertake other roles within the AFP.

## Induction Training

Induction training is offered to all AFP employees.

A portion of the recruit training undertaken by sworn members covers an introduction to the AFP and its role in the Australian community. Recruit classes specifically run for ACT Policing cover the relationship between the AFP and the ACT Government.

Unsworn employees are enrolled in an AFP induction course as soon as possible following their commencement date with the AFP.

The information offered to both sworn and unsworn employees includes an overview of the functions, responsibilities and commitments of the AFP. The objective of the induction training is to provide all employees with the skills and knowledge that will enable them to carry out their role in a manner that is efficient, professional and ethical.

## Workplace Relations

No Australian Workplace Agreements were entered into by ACT Policing employees during this reporting period.

## Awards

The commitment and excellence displayed by ACT Policing employees is given credence by an awards process which provides an opportunity to recognise long serving members and those who have displayed efforts above and beyond the requirements of normal Policing.



### Australian Police Medal

*The Australian Police Medal is awarded in recognition of distinguished service by members of Australian Police forces. Australian Police Medal is a decoration under the Australian Honours systems.*

Number of recipients: 1

### 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.

Number of recipients: 4

### 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.*

Number of recipients: 2

### 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.*

Number of recipients: 1

### ACT Emergency Medal

*The inaugural Emergency Medal is to be awarded to selected uniformed staff and volunteers for their acts of courage and dedication to the Canberra community during the January 2003 bushfires.*

Number of recipients: 190

### ACT Community Policing Medal

*The ACT Community Policing Medal is awarded to ACT Policing members after ten (10) years cumulative and diligent service.*

Number of recipients: 42

### Commissioner's Medal for Excellence

*'Excellence by individuals or an identified group in pursuit of the AFP's core business outcomes & encompassing corporate values to the highest level'.*

Number of recipients: 1

### Commissioner's 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.*

Number of recipients: 3

### Commissioner's 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.*

Number of recipients: 5

### 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.*

Number of recipients: 33

# Governance

## 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 weekly 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 issues of concern to ACT Policing

### Operations Committee

Membership consists of the Station Officers in Charge and Operations Managers.

The role of the Operations 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 operational 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

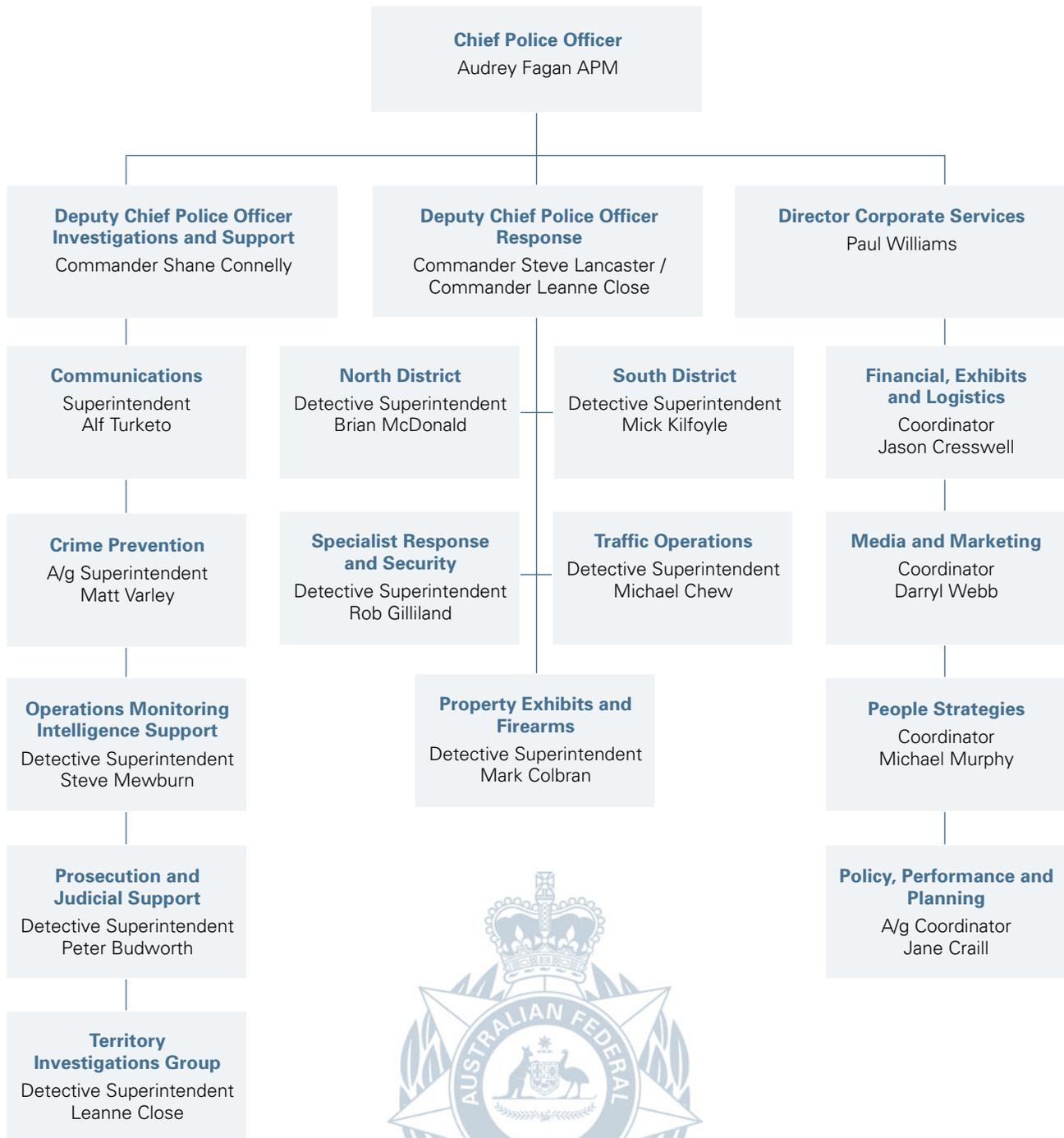
In October 2000 the ACT Government established the Police Consultative Board. The Board's mission is to promote positive relations between the community and police in the ACT. The Board has no statutory powers and does not exercise executive control over any aspect of ACT Policing. Board members are 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 interaction between police and the private security industry.

**ACT Policing Organisational Chart**





## Strategic and Organisational Planning

The ACT Policing Executive held a planning retreat on 24 May 2006 at the AFP College. 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 a realignment of ACT Policing's focus onto enhancing engagement with the community.

The retreat provided the basis for the development of a three year strategic plan which will guide ACT Policing in meeting the Key Performance Indicators and providing an effective and efficient policing service to the ACT community.

## Fraud Prevention

The AFP 2005–2007 Fraud Control and Anti-Corruption Plan was developed and implemented in accordance with the requirements of the Commonwealth Fraud Control Guidelines 2002. The Fraud Control and Anti-Corruption Plan maintains existing organisational fraud control treatments and identifies new and emerging organisational fraud and corruption risks.

All control measures identified in the strategy which spanned a broad range of potential vulnerabilities, have been effectively implemented. ACT Policing action areas covered by the strategy include:

- Property
- Physical Assets
- Physical Security
- Personnel Security
- Outsourced functions
- IT and Information Security
- Electronic Commerce and the Internet

## Risk Management and Security Audit

The Fraud Control and Anti-Corruption Plan incorporates the fraud and corruption risks of the AFP in the functional model environment and is consistent with the requirements of the *Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997* and Commonwealth Fraud Control guidelines 2002.

The AFP maintains a Security Audit Team. Special security audits are conducted in facets of ACT Policing operations each year. The security audits conducted in 2005–2006 addressed Woden Police Station, Yarralumla Water Police, Majura Specialist Response Security Dog Team, ACT Police Property Office and ACT Police Communications at the Winchester Centre.

## 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 complaints over a number of years concerning 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 2005–2006.

## Reports Required by Legislation

### Freedom or 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 1982* (Commonwealth). ACT legislation does not apply to the AFP. Any applications which referred to the ACT legislation were dealt with as if they had applied under the Commonwealth legislation.

The processing of Freedom of Information requests is conducted by the Freedom of Information Team, Legal, in AFP MO. The Team Leader is authorised pursuant to section 23 of the *Freedom of Information Act 1982* (Commonwealth) to make decisions under the Act.

Services provided by the AFP available for a fee under the privacy Act include those set out in Table C.4.

### Public Interest Disclosure

As a Commonwealth Government Agency, and due to the nature of its 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.

## 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 62457400:

- Police Citizens Youth Clubs;
- Family Violence Intervention Program;
- Victim Liaison Officers; and
- Police Scouts.

## Sustainability and Environment

### Commissioner for the Environment

ACT Policing has not received any requests for assistance in the preparation of the State Environment Report nor been subject to investigation by the Commissioner.

### Ecologically Sustainable Development

As a Commonwealth Agency the reporting requirements of the ACT *Environment Protection Act 1997* do not apply. The AFP does however, take its responsibilities towards the environment seriously.

Environmentally sustainable principles and practices are being integrated into the design, construction and operation of the ANZAC Park and Majura development projects, including:

- Energy consumption minimisation
- Water consumption minimisation
- Consideration of the environmental impact of materials, furniture, fixtures and finishes, including whole of life costing, emissions minimization, materials waste minimization, recycled content and use of renewable materials
- Development and implementation of an environmental management system, certifiable under ISO 14001

Work undertaken to date in the AFP's development at Majura incorporated the following environmentally sustainable outcomes during the past year:

- Excavated material from earthworks at the new firing range was reused on site
- Rainwater from the new firing range roof is being stored and reused for landscape irrigation
- Waterless urinals have been installed in the new firing range
- An automated cross-flow ventilation system assists with indoor environment quality and climate control in the new firing range training building

The AFP ensures that environmental considerations are taken into account when purchasing office furniture and equipment. The AFP also has a comprehensive recycling program for paper, toner cartridges, metal and fluorescent tubes.

As at 30 June 2006 ACT Policing operated 183 vehicles. Over the course of the financial year it is estimated that 548,000 litres of unleaded petrol, 20 000 litres of premium unleaded, 11 000 litres of LPG, and 66 000 litres of diesel fuel were consumed. Total scope one green house gas emissions are estimated at 16 800 t CO<sub>2</sub>-e.

### Strategic Bushfire Management Plan

ACT Policing does not manage or own unleased Territory Land which would necessitate reporting requirements.

**Table C.4: Fee for Access to Documents**

Service	\$ Fee
<b>Reports</b>	
<b>Road Accident</b>	
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
<b>Lost Property</b>	
Making and giving a copy of a lost property report	19
<b>Incident</b>	
Making and giving a copy of an incident report	37
<b>Criminal Offence</b>	
Making and giving a copy of a criminal offence report	37
<b>Medical</b>	
Arranging or conducting a medical examination and preparing a report	366
Making and giving a copy of an existing medical report	19
<b>Fire, Death, Industrial accident, Mechanical check</b>	
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
<b>Photographs</b>	
Making and giving a copy of a photograph	19
<b>Statements</b>	
Making and giving a copy of a statement	37
<b>Audio or Video Tapes</b>	
Making and giving a copy of an audio tape	39
Making and giving a copy of a video tape	41
<b>Search Records</b>	
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
<b>Fingerprints</b>	
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
<b>Attending a response</b>	
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

RESPONDING TO COMMUNITY NEEDS



## Management Discussion and Analysis

ACT Policing achieved another sound financial result for the year. An operating surplus of \$12 000, or 0.01 per cent of total revenue of \$95.7m, was an excellent result. The financial statements for 2005–2006 were also signed by the Auditor-General, without qualification. This reflected continuing prudent financial management in delivery of outcomes required by the ACT Government.

Revenue received for the year represented an increase of \$4.340m or 4.75 per cent over last financial year. Major factors in this increase have been the provision of funding for an additional 10 operational police and provision for indexation factors. ACT Policing has also benefited from the allocation of 'one off' funding for capital upgrades to ACT Government owned facilities occupied by ACT Policing.

Total expenditure amounted to \$95.653m, which is up \$4.280m or 4.68 per cent compared to last financial year. This increase is due to the provision of additional staffing, additional salary related costs associated with the 2003–2006 AFP Certified Agreement, and inflationary impacts.



## INDEPENDENT AUDIT REPORT

To the Chief Police Officer for the Australian Capital Territory

### Scope

I have audited the special purpose financial report of the Australian Federal Police (AFP) provision of Australian Capital Territory (ACT) community policing services for the year ended 30 June 2006. This report is prepared under an arrangement between the Commonwealth Minister for Justice and Customs and the ACT for the 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
- Note 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 2005-06 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 has been expressed on the relevance or appropriateness of the reported measures for evaluating the effectiveness or efficiency of ACT Policing.

The AFP is responsible for the preparation and presentation of the report and the information it contains, and has determined that the accounting policies used and described in Note 1 to the report are appropriate and in accordance with the format and methodology provided by the ACT Department of Justice and Community Safety. I have conducted an independent audit of the report in order to express an opinion on 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 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 been undertaken to form an opinion as to whether, in all material respects, the report is presented fairly in accordance with the accounting policies described in Note 1.

GPO Box 707 CANBERRA ACT 2601  
 Centenary House 19 National Circuit  
 BARTON ACT  
 Phone (02) 6203 7300 Fax (02) 6203 7777

The audit opinion on the ACT Community Policing financial report has been formed on the above basis.

**Unqualified Audit Opinion**

In my opinion, the attached report presents fairly, in accordance with the accounting policies described in Note 1 to the special purpose report, the revenues and expenses of ACT Community Policing activities for the year ended 30 June 2006.

Australian National Audit Office

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "B. M. Jarrett". The signature is written in a cursive style with a small flourish at the end.

Brandon Jarrett  
Executive Director

Delegate of the Auditor General

Canberra  
8 September 2006

# Statement of Performance

Australian Federal Police  
**A.C.T. Community Policing**

## Financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2006

### Contents

Certification of the Financial Statements

Statement of Financial Performance

Notes to the Statement of Financial Performance



**A.C.T. Community Policing 2005–2006**

**Statement by the Chief Police Officer for the A.C.T.**

And the Chief Financial Officer

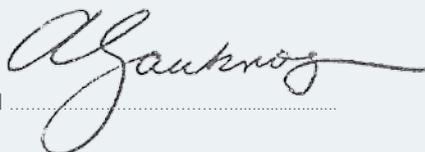
**Certification**

We certify that the A.C.T. Community Policing financial statements for the period 1 July 2005 to 30 June 2006 are prepared in accordance with the format provided by the A.C.T. Department of Justice and Community Safety and are based on the Australian Federal Police accounts and records.

Signed  .....

Date 8<sup>th</sup> September 2006

**Audrey Fagan**  
*Chief Police Officer for the A.C.T.*

Signed  .....

Date 8<sup>th</sup> September 2006

**Allan Gaukroger**  
*Chief Financial Officer*

**Australian Federal Police  
ACT Community Policing  
Statement of Financial Performance  
for the year ended 30 June 2006**

2004-05 Actual \$'000	Note	2005-06 Budget \$'000	2005-06 Actual \$'000
<b>REVENUE</b>			
	2,3		
	Department of Justice & Community Safety		
89,720		94,390	94,271
357		200	153
0			977
0			13
0		0	21
537		452	312
712			
<b>91,326</b>	<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>95,042</b>	<b>95,667</b>
<b>EXPENSES</b>			
62,111	5	64,295	65,210
16,484	6	17,217	17,217
11,722	7	11,743	12,164
1,056	8	1,135	1,064
<b>91,373</b>	<b>Total Expenses</b>	<b>94,390</b>	<b>95,655</b>
<b>-47</b>	<b>Operating Result</b>	<b>652</b>	<b>12</b>

## A.C.T. Community Policing

### Notes to the statement of financial performance

For the year ended 30 June 2006

#### 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 2005–2006.

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 2006)
- 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 2005-06 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 dealings 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 2005-06 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 2005-06 is \$27,000 GST exclusive (2004-05 fee - \$27,000) and the statement of performance for 2005-06 is \$35,000 GST exclusive (2004-05 fee - \$35,000).

**Australian Federal Police  
ACT Community Policing**  
**Notes to and forming part of the Statement of Financial Performance**  
**for the year ended 30 June 2006**

2004-05 Actual \$'000		2005-06 Budget \$'000	2005-06 Actual \$'000
	<b>NOTE 5 Employee Expenses</b>		
40,485	Salaries (composite rates, higher duties & allowances)	44,369	44,175
4,499	Overtime Expenses	3,421	4,535
6,510	Superannuation PSS & CSS	6,317	7,088
1,048	Superannuation Productivity	1,115	1,079
4,443	Recreation Leave	4,503	4,723
1,667	Long Service Leave	2,087	1,300
3,299	Comcare Expenses	2,390	2,119
158	Other Employee Expenses	93	192
62,111	<b>Total Employee Expenses</b>	64,295	65,210
	<b>NOTE 6 Enabling Expenses</b>		
315	Health & Safety	330	330
566	Finance	591	591
556	Professional Standards	582	582
71	People Strategies	73	73
912	Learning & Development	954	954
5,156	Forensic Services	5,375	5,375
6,344	Information Technology	6,632	6,632
1,707	Commercial Support & Policy	1,787	1,787
856	Technical Operations	893	893
0	Property Expenses	0	0
16,484	<b>Total Enabling Expenses</b>	17,217	17,217
	<b>NOTE 7 Administrative Expenses</b>		
3,084	Accommodation	2,978	3,071
2,615	Vehicle Costs	2,703	2,725
198	Repairs & Maintenance	151	258
5,825	Other Administrative Expenses	5,911	6,110
11,722	<b>Total Administrative Expenses</b>	11,743	12,164
	<b>NOTE 8 Depreciation &amp; Amortisation</b>		
1,045	Plant & Equipment	1,124	1,051
12	Other	11	13
1,056	<b>Total Depreciation &amp; Amortisation</b>	1,135	1,064



## INDEPENDENT AUDIT REPORT

To the Chief Police Officer for the Australian Capital Territory

### Scope

I have audited the Statement of Performance for the Australian Capital Territory Policing including the Statement by the Chief Police Officer for the ACT in respect of the provision of ACT Community Policing for the year ended 30 June 2006. The Statement of Performance comprises an outcome statement, description of outputs and performance measures. The audit did not examine the notes to the Statement of Performance.

The Statement of Performance has been prepared under the 2005-06 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 has been expressed on the relevance or appropriateness of the reported measures for evaluating the effectiveness or efficiency of ACT Policing.

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

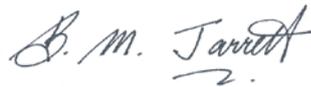
The audit has been conducted in accordance with Australian National Audit Office Auditing Standards, which incorporate the Australian Auditing and Assurance Standards, to provide reasonable assurance as to whether the Statement of Performance is free of material misstatement. Audit procedures included examination, on a test basis, of evidence supporting figures and other disclosures in the Statement of Performance and the evaluation of policies adopted in arriving at those figures and disclosures. These procedures have been undertaken to form an opinion as to whether, in all material respects, the Statement of Performance has been prepared in accordance with the 2005-06 Purchase Agreement and fairly represents the performance in respect of ACT Policing for the year 2005-06 as measured by the Agreement.

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

**Unqualified Audit Opinion**

In my opinion, the Statement of Performance for ACT Policing for the year ended 30 June 2006 is prepared in accordance with the ACT Policing 2005-06 Purchase Agreement and fairly represents the indicated performance of ACT Policing for the year ended 30 June 2006.

Australian National Audit Office

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "B. M. Jarrett". The signature is written in a cursive style with a horizontal line underneath the name.

Brandon Jarrett  
Executive Director

Delegate of the Auditor General

Canberra  
8 September 2006

## A.C.T. Community Policing 2005–2006

### 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 2005 to 30 June 2006 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 8<sup>th</sup> September 2006

**Audrey Fagan**

*Chief Police Officer for the A.C.T.*

## Statement of performance

For the year ended 30 June 2006

### 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: \$79,845,610

#### 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: \$6,362,099

#### 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: \$6,255,784

#### 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: \$3,189,918

Measures	Annual target	Financial year result	% variation from target	Target achieved?
<b>Level of Crime</b>				
1. Number of offences against the person reported or becoming known per 100 000 population. <sup>a</sup>	Less than 890 <sup>b</sup>	860.4	-3.3%	Y
2. Number of offences against property reported or becoming known per 100 000 population. <sup>a</sup>	Less than 9 901 <sup>b</sup>	8 924.7	-9.9%	Y
3. Percentage of offences against the person cleared.	Exceed 55%	67.9%	23.4%	Y
4. Percentage of offences against property cleared.	Exceed 10%	11.9%	18.9%	Y
5. Number of ambulance attendances at heroin related overdoses reported by the ACT Ambulance Service (drug supply indicator).	Less than 171	72	-57.9%	Y
<b>Fear of Crime</b>				
6. Percentage of persons who are concerned about being the victim of physical assault – excluding sexual assault. <sup>c</sup>	Less than Jurisdictional Average (54.0%)	51.8%	-4.1%	Y
7. Percentage of persons who are concerned about being the victim of sexual assault. <sup>c</sup>	Less than Jurisdictional Average (37.4%)	34.3%	-8.2%	Y
8. Percentage of persons who are concerned about being the victim of housebreaking. <sup>c</sup>	Less than Jurisdictional Average (69.8%)	76.0%	8.8%	N
9. Percentage of persons who are concerned about being the victim of motor vehicle theft. <sup>c</sup>	Less than Jurisdictional Average (62.6%)	63.8%	2.0%	N
10. Percentage of persons who feel safe at home alone during the day. <sup>c</sup>	Exceed Jurisdictional Average (93.1%)	93.2%	0.1%	Y
11. Percentage of persons who feel safe at home alone after dark. <sup>c</sup>	Exceed Jurisdictional Average (83.3%)	83.2%	-0.2%	N
<b>Police Responsiveness</b>				
12. Response times for Priority One:				
• Within 8 minutes	60%	65.8%	9.7%	Y
• Within 12 minutes	90%	87.4%	-2.9%	N
13. Response times for Priority Two:				
• Within 20 minutes	60%	73.0%	21.6%	Y
• Within 30 minutes	95%	84.4%	-11.1%	N
14. Response times for Priority Three:				
• Within 2 hours	60%	83.6%	39.3%	Y
• Within 3 hours	95%	88.9%	-6.4%	N
15. Response times for Priority Four:				
• Within 24 hours	95%	93.6%	-1.4%	N
16. Percentage of 000 calls answered on first or second presentation:				
• On first presentation	90%	94.8%	5.4%	Y
• On second presentation	98%	98.8%	0.8%	Y

Measures	Annual target	Financial year result	% variation from target	Target achieved?
<b>Public Confidence in Police</b>				
17. Percentage of persons satisfied or very satisfied with police services. <sup>c</sup>	Exceed Jurisdictional Average (74.6%)	66.4%	-10.9%	N
18. Percentage of persons who agree or strongly agree that police perform their job professionally. <sup>c</sup>	Exceed Jurisdictional Average (80.1%)	80.3%	0.3%	Y
19. Percentage of persons who agree or strongly agree that police treat people fairly and equally. <sup>c</sup>	Exceed Jurisdictional Average (68.0%)	71.2%	4.6%	Y
20. Number of substantiated complaint issues against police.	25 or less	2	-92.0%	Y
21. Number of substantiated complaint issues relating to persons injured in custody.	0	0%	-	Y
<b>Road Safety</b>				
22. Number of road crashes per 100 000 population. <sup>a</sup>	Less than 3527 <sup>b</sup>	3377.6	-4.2%	Y
23. Number of road crashes resulting in death per 100 000 population. <sup>a</sup>	Less than 3.5 <sup>b</sup>	5.9	67.5%	N
24. Number of road crashes resulting in injury per 100 000 population. <sup>a</sup>	Less than 225 <sup>b</sup>	285.8	27.0%	N
25. Percentage of persons who self-report to driving 10km or more over the speed limit. <sup>c</sup>	Less than Jurisdictional Average (24.5%)	26.9%	9.9%	N
26. Percentage of persons who self-report to driving while not wearing a seatbelt. <sup>c</sup>	Less than Jurisdictional Average (3.0%)	2.6%	-14.3%	Y
27. Percentage of persons who self-report to driving while suspecting they are over the 0.05 alcohol limit. <sup>c</sup>	Less than Jurisdictional Average (2.4%)	2.0%	-16.9%	Y
<b>Supporting the Judicial Process</b>				
28. Number of hearing briefs of evidence delivered to the DPP. <sup>a</sup>	Less than 1 180 <sup>b</sup>	1 029	-12.8%	Y
29. Percentage of prosecutions finalised by offence proved in court. <sup>d</sup>	Exceed 80%	83.7%	4.7%	Y
30. Percentage of prosecutions finalised by a not-guilty verdict or otherwise withdrawn. <sup>d</sup>	Less than 18%	14.5%	-19.6%	Y
31. Percentage of prosecutions otherwise resolved. <sup>d</sup>	0 - 5%	1.8%	-64.3%	Y

Measures	Annual target	Financial year result	% variation from target	Target achieved?
<b>Crime Prevention</b>				
32. Percentage of persons satisfied or very satisfied with police support for community programs. <sup>c</sup>	Exceed Jurisdictional Average (70.6%)	64.6%	-8.5%	N
33. Number of diversionary conferences conducted for juvenile offenders. <sup>a</sup>	35 or more	71	102.9%	Y
34. Percentage of juveniles diverted who have not re-offended in the reporting period. <sup>a</sup>	80%	87.3%	9.2%	Y
35. Number of referrals to SupportLink.	1 250 or more	2 305	84.4%	Y
36. Number of referrals to drug diversion programs (drug demand reduction effort).	40 or more	43	7.5%	Y
37. Number of children attending the traffic centre.	3 400 or more	3 466	1.9%	Y

a. These measures encompass the jurisdiction of a great many public and private institutions and individuals who contribute to the overall results and standings. Success in these targets is not the sole domain or responsibility of ACT Policing.

b. These targets have been developed using a three year average. The 2004–05 figures used in this calculation have been based on a pro-rata estimate.

c. These measures are sourced from a self-reporting survey conducted by ACNielsen under the auspices of the Australasian Centre for Policing Research. New South Wales will no longer be included in the ACNielsen survey from 2005–06. Measures based on the national average will be replaced by targets based on the average of the jurisdictions involved in the ACNielsen survey.

d. 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.

1. Source: PROMIS case write-off as at 03 July 2006. Total person offences reported during period = 2 788.
2. Source: PROMIS case write-off as at 03 July 2006. Total property offences reported during period = 28 918.
3. Source: PROMIS case write-off as at 03 July 2006. Total person offences cleared during period = 1 892.
4. Source: PROMIS case write-off as at 03 July 2006. Total property offences cleared during period = 3 439.
5. Source: ACT Ambulance Service as at 05 July 2006. This figure relates only 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, 17 July 2006. National result = 54.0%.
7. Source: ACNielsen National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Police, 17 July 2006. National result = 37.4%.
8. Source: ACNielsen National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Police, 17 July 2006. National result = 69.8%.
9. Source: ACNielsen National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Police, 17 July 2006. National result = 62.6%.
10. Source: ACNielsen National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Police, 17 July 2006. National result = 93.1%.
11. Source: ACNielsen National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Police, 17 July 2006. National result = 83.3%.
12. Source: Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) system as at 18 July 2006.
13. Source: Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) system as at 18 July 2006.
14. Source: Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) system as at 18 July 2006.
15. Source: Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) system as at 18 July 2006.
16. Source: Telstra as at 18 July 2006.
17. Source: ACNielsen National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Police, 17 July 2006. National result = 74.6%.
18. Source: ACNielsen National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Police, 17 July 2006. National result = 80.1%.
19. Source: ACNielsen National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Police, 17 July 2006. National result = 68.0%.
20. Source: Commonwealth Ombudsman as at 05 July 2006. Includes only complaint issues relating to ACT Policing members of the AFP.
21. Source: Commonwealth Ombudsman as at 05 July 2006.
22. Source: PROMIS incident and accident module as at 03 July 2006. Crashes during the period = 10,944.
23. Source: PROMIS incident and accident module as at 03 July 2006. Crashes resulting in death during the period = 19.
24. Source: PROMIS incident and accident module as at 03 July 2006. Crashes resulting in injury during the period = 926.
25. Source: ACNielsen National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Police, 17 July 2006. National result = 24.5%.
26. Source: ACNielsen National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Police, 17 July 2006. National result = 3.0%.
27. Source: ACNielsen National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Police, 17 July 2006. National result = 2.4%.
28. Source: Prosecution and Judicial Support as at 11 July 2006.
29. Source: Criminal Records as at 06 July 2006.
30. Source: Criminal Records as at 06 July 2006.
31. Source: Criminal Records as at 06 July 2006.
32. Source: ACNielsen National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Police, 17 July 2006. National result = 70.6%.
33. Source: Crime Prevention as at 28 June 2006.
34. Source: Crime Prevention as at 28 June 2006 and PROMIS apprehensions as at 03 July 2006. This percentage is calculated using the number of juveniles that re-offended during the reporting period (7) divided by the total number of juveniles that attended a diversionary conference during the reporting period (71).
35. Source: Supportlink as at 03 July 2006.
36. Source: Drug and Alcohol Policy Coordination as at 03 July 2006.
37. Source: Crime Prevention as at 10 July 2006.

## Strategic Asset Management

### Assets Managed

With all major facilities and infrastructure being owned by the ACT Government, strategic asset management is the responsibility of the ACT Department of Justice and Community Safety with the AFP providing input where required.

The AFP has completed a strategic capital management review to inform long term capital equipment replacement requirements. As part of the AFP all ACT Policing equipment is included in the wider AFP equipment replacement program with essential equipment such as police radios having recently been replaced. The next major capital replacement item identified is that of hand held infringement notice equipment which is to be replaced during 2006–2007.

As at 30 June 2006 ACT Policing managed assets with a residual book value of \$2.555M. The bulk of these assets relate to police equipment (\$2.279M) and motor vehicles (\$0.276M).

### Assets Maintenance and Upgrade

During the financial year the Department of Justice and Community Safety commissioned a facilities condition audit of buildings occupied by ACT Policing. This audit identified a range of short and medium term maintenance issues across ACT Policing facilities. While the results of the audit will primarily be used to inform the ACT Policing Accommodation Plan, Capital Works funding was provided in the 2006 Budget to complete outstanding essential maintenance within financial year 2006–2007.

During the financial year 2005–2006 ACT Policing, in partnership with the Department of Justice and Community Safety undertook the upgrade of the City Station Watch House Closed Circuit Television System (CCTV) at a total cost of \$274 981 including GST. Security fencing at the Belconnen Exhibit facility was also upgraded at a total cost of \$201 993 including GST. ACT Policing also commissioned an accommodation feasibility study into the future replacement of Belconnen Station and the Winchester Police Centre. Total cost of the feasibility study was \$88 219 including GST.

### Office Accommodation

ACT Policing has approximately 754 Full Time Equivalent positions housed within 9 ACT Government facilities (excludes ACT Policing staff housed in AFP premises and includes old Woden Station site). While the bulk of facilities provide non-office environments the total floor space is approximately 22,155 square metres with an average per employee of 29 square metres.

The '5 square metre' policy for employee accommodation does not apply to ACT Policing as a Commonwealth agency. ACT Policing accommodation is also not predominately office based.

### Energy Reduction Strategies

In 2005–2006 the Agency electricity consumption was estimated at 5 493 000 kilowatt hours (KWh) and gas consumption was estimated 14 472 000 megajoules (MJ).

As the AFP is a Commonwealth Agency the ACT Greenhouse Strategy does not apply. The AFP does however, in the interests of the environment, and fiscal responsibility, minimise energy usage wherever possible. In relation to the AFP

motor vehicle fleet, the AFP is proactively managing the size and nature of its vehicle fleet to achieve efficiencies, including use of alternative fuel sources. The AFP has exceeded the recommendation by the Australian Greenhouse Office that at least 69 out of 178 general pool cars are replaced (when their leases expire) with vehicles achieving a GVG score of more than 10. The AFP also has 40 LPG vehicles in its operational fleet. The AFP actively encourages the use of ethanol blended fuels.

## Capital Works Management

### Completed Projects

For the financial year 2005–2006 the AFP was allocated \$0.2M for capital upgrades. This funding was fully expended on the replacement of the Winchester Police Centre PABX system.

Estimated cost for this proposal was \$0.450M for a replacement PABX system. A new PABX was commissioned for \$279 281 including GST with the AFP meeting costs over the \$0.2M capital upgrades allocation.

### Work Still In Progress

All approved capital works were completed prior to 30 June 2006.

## Government Contracting

### Procurement principles and processes

The AFP and the ACT Policing business unit, is classified as a Commonwealth Agency and therefore falls within the Commonwealth Financial Management and Accountability (FMA) framework. Under this framework the AFP is required to comply with the *Commonwealth Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997*, Financial Management and Accountability Regulations, Financial Management and Accountability Orders, and Commonwealth Procurement Guidelines.

In undertaking purchasing related activities the AFP seeks to meet or exceed the financial management, accountability, and audit obligations contained within the Financial Management and Accountability framework with particular emphasis on ensuring:

- the efficient, effective, and ethical use of public funds; and
- the maintenance of proper accounts and records for the receipt and expenditure of public money.

Under Commonwealth Procurement Guidelines the AFP is required to undertake the following in relation to purchasing activity:

- conduct open tender processes for procurement activities in excess of \$80 000 where appropriate;
- publish an annual procurement plan on Austender by 1 July each year;
- publish all open approaches to market on Austender, and
- publish all procurement processes which have exceeded, or are likely to exceed \$80 000 on Austender.

The Austender website can be assessed at [www.tenders.gov.au](http://www.tenders.gov.au).

**Table D.1: Reconciliation of Consultancy Costs 2005–2006**

Consultancy groups	Amount	Service provided
Supportlink Systems	\$150 000	Supportlink referral services
Victorian Institute of Forensic Medicine	\$300	Specialist forensic consultancy service
GHD Management Engineering	\$80 200	Winchester Police Centre and Belconnen Police Centre feasibility study
United KFPW Pty Ltd	-\$8 410	ACT Policing spatial analysis
Prof. D Barclay	\$46	Professional services
KPMG	\$12 811	Audit services
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$234 947</b>	

**Table D.2: Reconciliation of Contractor Costs 2005–2006**

Consultancy groups	Amount	Service provided
Ken Archer	\$11 725	Barrister - Bush fire inquest
Australian Institute of Criminology	\$27 000	Report and analysis on family violence/ intervention
Australian Public Service Commission	\$67 107	Recruitment Service Provider - required for JSC recruitment process.
Datacol Research	\$4 518	Activity survey
National Promotions Australia	\$56 019	Kenny Koala Marketing
Outsource Australia	\$4 734	Provision for Vehicle mark-up/down services
The Green and Green Group	\$7 252	Recruitment services
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$178 356</b>	

### External sources of labour and services

During the financial year the AFP conducted a number of competitive tenders. In relation to ACT Policing the following competitive tendering processes for goods and services were undertaken during financial year 2005–2006:

- installation of Closed Circuit Television System (CCTV) within City Station Watch House;
- delivery of accommodation feasibility study in relation to proposed Belconnen Station replacement;
- supply and ongoing maintenance of hand held infringement devices;

- supply of after hours forensic medical officers services, and
- delivery of on-line referral management system.

Details of consultancies applicable to ACT Policing have been provided in Table D.1. Details of services provided by contractors have also been provided in Table D.2. All amounts exclude GST.

### Interest paid on commercial accounts

The AFP as a Commonwealth Agency is not bound by the *ACT Government Procurement Act 2001*.

# Appendices

## Financial reports

### Financial statements

Accounting policy Manual and Model Financial Statements

### External sources of labour and services

A summary of contractor services utilised by ACT Policing in 2005–2006 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 introduction of the *Terrorism (Extraordinary Temporary Powers) Act 2006*.

#### 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 2005–2006. Among the issues discussed by the Board was interaction between the private security industry and police.

### 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 \$94 530 for the period of 10 October 2004 to 9 October 2005 from the Department of Health to fund the ACT Policing Illicit Drug Diversion Officer. There was no additional funding as of 30 June 2006.

### Legislative Assembly Committee inquiries and reports

During 2005–2006, ACT Policing continued to provide assistance and advice to the ACT Legislative Assembly Legal Affairs Committee Inquiry into Police Powers of Crowd Control.

The Commissioner, Australian Federal Police and acting Chief Police Officer for the ACT also appeared before the Legal Affairs Committee during its inquiry into the *Terrorism (Extraordinary Temporary Powers) Bill*. A written submission was made to the Inquiry by the Australian Federal Police incorporating the views of ACT Policing and other AFP portfolios.

ACT Policing also made a submission to the Commonwealth Parliament’s Inquiry into Amphetamines and other Synthetic Drugs.

### Government inquiries and reports

During 2005–2006, ACT Policing contributed to the development of the ACT Women’s Action plan 2006–2007 and the ACT Government’s review of the *Children and Young People Act. 1999*.

### Reports by Auditor-General

The Auditor-General did not report on ACT Policing activities during 2005–2006.

## Purchase Agreement 2005–2006

2005–2006 (interim) 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.

### Parties

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

### Definitions

4. Unless stated otherwise, definitions in the Agreement are the same as in the Arrangement.

### Scope

5. 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.
6. 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;
  - (b) performance measures for the outputs, together with targets where appropriate; and
  - (c) financial and resource reporting.
7. Variations to this Agreement shall be supported by correspondence which will be appended to the Agreement.
8. 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. The ACT Government owns the range of facilities and services and maintains a fixed infrastructure assets register which includes buildings, land, equipment and contents.
9. 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

10. The AFP is bound by Commonwealth policy to provide police services to the ACT Government on a cost recovery basis.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *Commonwealth Cost Recovery Guidelines for Regulatory Agencies, Department of Finance and Administration Circular 2002/02*

11. Payments to the AFP will be on a pro-rata monthly basis against the police appropriation.

### Powers and Obligations

12. 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.
13. 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.
14. Such variations will be appended to this Agreement and should be within budget limits unless otherwise agreed.
15. The Chief Police Officer will provide services in support of ACT ministerial information requirements which are compliant with ACT Government standards.

**Duration of Agreement**

16. The Agreement shall apply for the period 1 July 2005 to 30 June 2006 in accordance with clause 12.1 of the Arrangement and with clauses 20 and 21 of this Agreement.

**Reporting**

17. The Chief Police Officer shall report to the ACT Minister within one (1) calendar month at the end of each quarter, unless otherwise agreed by parties. The reports will be provided in a format agreed by the parties, covering performance, finance and resources.

18. In addition, the AFP will fund, to a maximum limit of \$10,000, a survey of crime victims in the ACT, and use the results to develop benchmarks for establishing performance measures that relate to responding to victims of crime, and those performance measures will be documented in Agreements from July 2006 onwards.

**Annual Report**

19. 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.

**Purchase Agreement Revisions**

20. The 2005-2006 Purchase Agreement may be revised during the 2005-2006 financial year following the negotiations and signing of a new Policing Arrangement between the Government of Australia and the Australian Capital Territory.

21. Any changes to the Purchase Agreement will be implemented in accordance with an agreed schedule. In principle, performance measures or other reporting requirements identified for deletion will not be reported in 2005-2006 nor be subject to audit, while new measures or those which have been significantly changed will be reported retrospectively to 1 July 2005 or from an agreed time at which measurement is possible. These measures will be subject to audit from commencement of reporting.



John Hargreaves MLA  
Minister for Police and Emergency Service

(date) 29/7/05



Audrey Fagan APM  
Chief Police Officer for the ACT

(date) 25/7/2005

## Schedule 1 Purchase Agreement For the year ended 30 June 2006 Performance Reporting

### 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: \$79 603 000

#### 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: \$5 929 000

#### Prosecution and 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: \$4 410 000

#### 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: \$4 448 000

Total Price = \$94 390 000

## Performance Measures

Issue of community interest	Measures	Annual target
<b>Level of Crime</b>	1. Number of offences against the person reported or becoming known per 100 000 population. <sup>a</sup>	Less than 890 <sup>b</sup>
	2. Number of offences against property reported or becoming known per 100 000 population. <sup>a</sup>	Less than 9901 <sup>b</sup>
	3. Percentage of offences against the person cleared.	Exceed 55%
	4. Percentage 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 171
<b>Fear of Crime</b>	6. Percentage of persons who are concerned about being the victim of physical assault – excluding sexual assault. <sup>c</sup>	Less than Jurisdictional Average
	7. Percentage of persons who are concerned about being the victim of sexual assault. <sup>c</sup>	Less than Jurisdictional Average
	8. Percentage of persons who are concerned about being the victim of housebreaking. <sup>c</sup>	Less than Jurisdictional Average
	9. Percentage of persons who are concerned about being the victim of motor vehicle theft. <sup>c</sup>	Less than Jurisdictional Average
	10. Percentage of persons who feel safe at home alone during the day. <sup>c</sup>	Exceed Jurisdictional Average
	11. Percentage of persons who feel safe at home alone after dark. <sup>c</sup>	Exceed Jurisdictional Average
<b>Police Responsiveness</b>	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. Percentage of 000 calls answered on first or second presentation: • On first presentation • On second presentation	90% 98%
	<b>Public Confidence in Police</b>	17. Percentage of persons satisfied or very satisfied with police services. <sup>c</sup>
18. Percentage of persons who agree or strongly agree that police perform their job professionally. <sup>c</sup>		Exceed Jurisdictional Average
19. Percentage of persons who agree or strongly agree that police treat people fairly and equally. <sup>c</sup>		Exceed Jurisdictional 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

Performance Measures continued ...

Issue of community interest	Measures	Annual target
<b>Road Safety</b>	22. Number of road crashes per 100 000 population. <sup>a</sup>	Less than 3 527b
	23. Number of road crashes resulting in death per 100 000 population. <sup>a</sup>	Less than 3.5b
	24. Number of road crashes resulting in injury per 100 000 population. <sup>a</sup>	Less than 225b
	25. Percentage of persons who self-report to driving 10km or more over the speed limit. <sup>c</sup>	Less than Jurisdictional Average
	26. Percentage of persons who self-report to driving while not wearing a seatbelt. <sup>c</sup>	Less than Jurisdictional Average
	27. Percentage of persons who self-report to driving while suspecting they are over the 0.05 alcohol limit. <sup>c</sup>	Less than Jurisdictional Average
<b>Supporting the Judicial Process</b>	28. Number of hearing briefs of evidence delivered to the DPP. <sup>a</sup>	Less than 1180 <sup>b</sup>
	29. Percentage of prosecutions finalised by offence proved in court. <sup>d</sup>	Exceed 80%
	30. Percentage of prosecutions finalised by a not-guilty verdict or otherwise withdrawn. <sup>d</sup>	Less than 18%
	31. Percentage of prosecutions otherwise resolved. <sup>d</sup>	0 - 5%
<b>Crime Prevention</b>	32. Percentage of persons satisfied or very satisfied with police support for community programs. <sup>c</sup>	Exceed Jurisdictional Average
	33. Number of diversionary conferences conducted for juvenile offenders. <sup>a</sup>	35 or more
	34. Percentage of juveniles diverted who have not re-offended in the reporting period. <sup>a</sup>	80%
	35. Number of referrals to SupportLink.	1 250 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.	3 400 or more

- a. These measures encompass the jurisdiction of a great many public and private institutions and individuals who contribute to the overall results and standings. Success in these targets is not the sole domain or responsibility of ACT Policing.
- b. These targets have been developed using a three year average. The 2004–05 figures used in this calculation have been based on a pro-rata estimate.
- c. These measures are sourced from a self-reporting survey conducted by ACNielsen under the auspices of the Australasian Centre for Policing Research. New South Wales will no longer be included in the ACNielsen survey from 2005–06. Measures based on the national average will be replaced by targets based on the average of the jurisdictions involved in the ACNielsen survey.
- d. 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
Offences against the person	Offences against the person are crimes against the person including homicide and related offences, assaults, sexually based offences, kidnap and other person offences.
Offences against property	Offences against property includes robbery, burglary, fraud, other theft offences, property damage and environmental offences.
Heroin Overdoses	The Ambulance Service provides this measure. It is the practice of police not to attend at drug overdoses so that others at the scene will not be deterred from seeking help for fear of a police presence. The use of heroin itself is illegal and there is a well-documented correlation between heroin use and levels of property crime and robbery. The overdose measure is one of the more reliable measures for indicating the supply and purity of available heroin and hence the effectiveness of police interventions.
Hearing brief of evidence	A collation of all relevant evidentiary material relating to a prosecution to be forwarded to the Director of Public Prosecutions. It is accepted that for the Judicial Process Measures (Numbers 28,29,30,31) the efficiency of other agencies such as the DPP as well as the capacity of victims and witnesses to present their evidence may also affect judicial process outcomes.
Complaint issues	Issues associated with a complaint made in accordance with the Complaints (Australian Federal Police) Act (1981). The Ombudsman reports complaints based on the actual number of issues linked to a complaint rather than the number of persons making complaints.
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.
Percentage of 000 calls answered on first and second presentation.	<p>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.</p> <p>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 of the same incident.</p>
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 where time is not critical and includes circumstances where a time is agreed with a complainant.
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. These data were collected through face-to-face interviews with respondents through a sample of approximately 220 people in each quarter of the financial year. 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 using telephone interviews. While the content of the survey remains similar there is some potential for variations in results based solely on the difference in the survey methodologies.
Coverage of Community Satisfaction Survey.	New South Wales has withdrawn from the ACNielsen survey, with 2004–05 results being the last survey to include all Australian states and territories. The survey conducted in 2005–06 will be the first year where a national average will not be calculated. Measures previously based on national averages will be replaced by targets based on the average of the jurisdictions involved in the ACNielsen survey. There is potential for greater variation between 2004–05 and 2005–06 targets as a result.

**Offences reported or becoming known in the Australian Capital Territory 2005–2006**

Offence	Offences reported	Cleared	Number of offenders		
			Male	Female	Total
<b>Offences against the person</b>					
<b>Homicide and related offences</b>					
Murder	3	2	1	1	2
Attempted murder	0	0	0	0	0
Conspiracy to murder	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter	1	2	4	0	4
Driving causing death	2	1	2	0	2
Homicide unspecified	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Total homicide and related offences</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>8</i>
<b>Assaults (excluding sexual)</b>					
Assault causing GBH	26	17	18	2	20
Assault causing ABH	359	214	205	33	238
Assault other	1636	1141	588	159	747
<i>Total assaults (excluding sexual)</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>1372</i>	<i>811</i>	<i>194</i>	<i>1005</i>
<b>Sexual assaults/offences</b>					
Sexual assault 1st 2nd 3rd degree	12	11	10	0	10
Sexual intercourse, no consent	85	72	22	0	22
Sexual intercourse, person < 16 yrs	55	55	13	0	13
Indecent act, assault	22	18	1	0	1
Indecent act, no consent	98	56	37	0	37
Indecent act, person < 16 yrs	58	47	22	0	22
Incest	14	10	3	3	6
Abduction (sexual intent)	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Total sexual assaults/offences</i>	<i>344</i>	<i>269</i>	<i>108</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>111</i>
<b>Other offences</b>					
Kidnap	13	14	15	0	15
Other	404	232	97	11	108
<i>Total other offences</i>	<i>417</i>	<i>246</i>	<i>112</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>123</i>
<b>Total offences against the person</b>	<b>2788</b>	<b>1892</b>	<b>1038</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>1247</b>
<b>Robbery and extortion</b>					
<b>Robbery</b>					
Armed robbery	117	49	51	24	75
Other robbery	155	56	33	11	44
<i>Total robbery</i>	<i>272</i>	<i>105</i>	<i>84</i>	<i>35</i>	<i>119</i>
Blackmail and extortion	1	0	0	0	0
<b>Total robbery and extortion</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>119</b>

Offences reported or becoming known in the Australian Capital Territory, 2005–2006 continued ...

Offence	Offences reported	Cleared	Number of offenders		
			Male	Female	Total
<b>Burglary, fraud and other offences of theft</b>					
<b>Burglary</b>					
Burglary dwellings	3394	232	228	17	245
Burglary shops	551	52	60	5	65
Burglary other	1102	74	77	6	83
<i>Total burglary</i>	<i>5047</i>	<i>358</i>	<i>365</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>393</i>
<b>Fraud and misappropriation</b>					
Fraud	601	334	315	129	444
Misappropriation	2	0	2	0	2
Counterfeiting	42	0	0	0	0
<i>Total fraud and misappropriation</i>	<i>645</i>	<i>334</i>	<i>317</i>	<i>129</i>	<i>446</i>
<b>Handling stolen goods</b>					
Receiving	45	45	95	18	113
Unlawful possession	108	112	157	33	190
Other	11	8	0	5	5
<i>Total handling of stolen goods</i>	<i>164</i>	<i>165</i>	<i>252</i>	<i>56</i>	<i>308</i>
<b>Theft or illegal use of vehicle</b>					
Motor vehicle theft	2185	205	265	31	296
Bicycle theft	516	23	7	2	9
Boat theft	9	0	0	0	0
Aircraft theft	0	0	0	0	0
Other vehicle theft	9	2	0	0	0
Unspecified vehicle theft	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Total theft or illegal use of vehicle</i>	<i>2719</i>	<i>230</i>	<i>272</i>	<i>33</i>	<i>305</i>
<b>Other theft</b>					
Stock theft	0	0	0	0	0
Shop stealing	954	532	190	206	396
Theft at burglary - dwellings	2238	167	163	7	170
Theft at burglary - shops	330	40	47	4	51
Theft at burglary - other	654	42	30	2	32
Other theft	7840	756	413	226	639
<i>Total other theft</i>	<i>12016</i>	<i>1537</i>	<i>843</i>	<i>445</i>	<i>1288</i>
<b>Total burglary, fraud and other offences of theft</b>	<b>20591</b>	<b>2624</b>	<b>2049</b>	<b>691</b>	<b>2740</b>

Offences reported or becoming known in the Australian Capital Territory 2005–2006 continued ...

Offence	Offences reported	Cleared	Number of offenders		
			Male	Female	Total
<b>Property damage and environmental offences</b>					
<b>Property damage</b>					
Arson	306	38	33	1	34
Damage at burglary - dwellings	84	7	21	0	21
Damage at burglary - shops	23	0	7	1	8
Damage at burglary - other	64	1	2	0	2
Other property damage	7567	656	347	64	411
<i>Total property damage</i>	<i>8044</i>	<i>702</i>	<i>410</i>	<i>66</i>	<i>476</i>
<b>Environmental offences</b>					
Pollution	4	3	0	1	1
Flora and fauna	0	0	1	0	1
Other environmental offences	6	5	1	0	1
<i>Total environmental offences</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>3</i>
<b>Total property damage and environmental offences</b>	<b>8054</b>	<b>710</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>479</b>
<b>Offences against good order</b>					
Government security/operations	13	7	5	3	8
Justice procedures	1772	1645	1928	460	2388
Firearms and weapons	183	155	246	23	269
Indecent exposure	26	8	9	0	9
Other	828	595	468	81	549
<b>Total offences against good order</b>	<b>2822</b>	<b>2410</b>	<b>2656</b>	<b>567</b>	<b>3223</b>
<b>Drug offences</b>					
Possess and use drugs	316	324	321	61	382
Deal and supply drugs	61	72	87	4	91
Manufacture and grow drugs	28	36	32	8	40
Other drug offences	10	5	0	0	0
<b>Total drug offences</b>	<b>415</b>	<b>437</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>513</b>
<b>Other offences not elsewhere classified</b>	<b>4379</b>	<b>3953</b>	<b>3349</b>	<b>537</b>	<b>3886</b>
<b>All offences</b>	<b>39322</b>	<b>12131</b>	<b>10028</b>	<b>2179</b>	<b>12207</b>

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 period.  
 Offences reported in Jervis Bay are excluded.

Source: Offences reported: PROMIS Database (case write-off module) as at 3 July 2006.  
 Offences cleared: PROMIS Database (case write-off module) as at 3 July 2006.  
 Number of offenders: PROMIS Database (apprehensions module – number of unique offender records per offence type within an apprehension) as at 3 July 2006.

## 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](http://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 Appendix Table 1.

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

**Appendix Table 1: 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 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 Australian Federal Police Locked Bag 1 Weston ACT 2611	02 6287 0401
Character Checks Criminal and Traffic Conviction Reports	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 Australian Federal Police PO Box 401 Canberra ACT 2601	02 6246 2112

### 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
CCTV	Closed Circuit Television
CLASP	Community Liaison Advisory Safety Project
CPO	Chief Police Officer
CSORT	Child Sex Offender Registration Team
DNA	Deoxyribonucleic acid
DPP	Director of Public Prosecutions
FOI	Freedom of Information
FVIP	Family Violence Intervention Program
GST	Goods and Services Tax
ICLO	Indigenous Community Liaison Officer
JESC	Joint Emergency Services Centre
MDMA	Methylenedioxymethamphetamine
Nominal Informant	Police officer responsible for the matter appearing before the court
NSW	New South Wales
OH&S	Occupational Health & Safety
PCYC	Police Citizens Youth Club
PROMIS	Police Real-time Online Management Information System
RAPID	Recognition and Analysis of Plates Identified
RBT	Random Breath Test
RTA	Road Traffic Authority
TBT	Targeted Breath Testing
TZG	Property Crime Investigation Team
YWCA	Young Women's Christian Association

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