

ACT Policing Annual Report 2006–2007



AFP
AUSTRALIAN FEDERAL POLICE



A SAFE AND SECURE COMMUNITY





Chief Police Officer for the ACT

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21 September 2007

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 2006 to 30 June 2007.

This report has been prepared in accordance with paragraph 8.3 and 9.1 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 2006 to 30 June 2007 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

SHANE CONNELLY
Performing the duties of
Chief Police Officer for the A.C.T.

Commonwealth of Australia 2006

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Audrey Fagan



Audrey Fagan

Audrey Fagan was proud to be the Chief Police Officer for the ACT. She had good reason to be.

Under Audrey's leadership, ACT Policing made enormous steps toward fulfilling its vision of working in partnership with the

community to create a safer and more secure Australian Capital Territory through the provision of quality police services.

One of Audrey's most enduring beliefs was that police are, and should be seen as, part of the community. She embodied this belief through her own commitment to engage with community members at every opportunity, and embedded this thinking in ACT Policing through her championing of the Suburban Policing Strategy.

Audrey had a keen sense of the time and place in which she lived and a clear vision for what policing in the ACT could and should be. She was well qualified to enunciate that vision, with a career spanning more than 25 years in community, national and international policing roles.

Audrey was just 19 years old when she joined the AFP in 1981. Soon after joining, she transferred to ACT Community Policing where she worked in the Juvenile Aid Bureau. Her caring and professional approach to dealing with young people was noted by parents at the time. Twenty five years later as Chief Police Officer, Audrey continued to demonstrate her commitment to divert young offenders away from re-offending through her support of programs aimed at helping them become valued members of the community.

Perhaps her greatest concern, however, was for victims of crime and those who feared becoming victims of crime. She always placed the privacy and dignity of victims ahead of voyeuristic interests, and took every opportunity to allay community concerns by providing clear, honest accounts of the reality of crime. Audrey made a point of regularly reminding people that Canberra is a safe and secure place to live, work and visit and reassuring them that when things do go wrong, police will do their best to put it right.

Supporting other women who had chosen policing as a profession was also of critical importance to Audrey and she dedicated considerable time and effort to encourage, mentor and promote the role of women in law enforcement.

As a leader, Audrey believed it was her role to ensure that people understood what they could expect from her and what they could expect from ACT Policing. Audrey always made a point of listening to people at all levels within policing and from all walks of life. She was always looking for ways to ensure that good ideas could reach her and when they did they always received fair consideration.

As you read this report, a number of simple facts should become evident about Audrey's stewardship of ACT Policing. In 2006–2007, ACT Policing achieved the lowest number of total offences in the ACT for any of the past five years. Total offences against the person, sexual offences, total offences against property and theft (excluding motor vehicle theft), are now at their lowest point in five years. Clear-up rates in 2006–2007 for many crime-types, including sexual offences, burglary, theft (excluding motor vehicle theft) and property damage are all at their highest levels in five years.

There can be no greater demonstration of the value of Audrey Fagan's contribution to the ACT community than these outstanding results, delivered largely under her leadership.

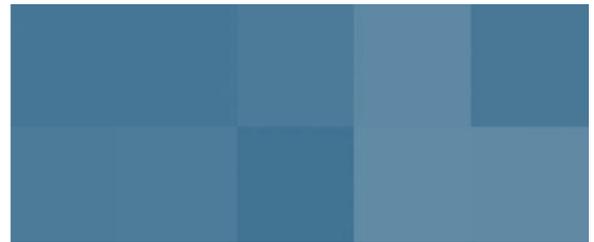
Audrey Fagan died on 20 April 2007. She was 44 years old. She was farewelled with full police honours at a service at St Christopher's Cathedral, Manuka, on 27 April 2007.

There have been many tributes to Audrey. This report, outlining the achievements of ACT Policing over the past year, is a further tribute to an outstanding leader and servant of the ACT community.

Section A

Performance and Financial Management Reporting

A SAFE AND SECURE COMMUNITY





Chief Police Officer Andy Hughes (Interim).



Deputy Chief Police Officer Investigations and Support Shane Connelly.

The Organisation

Role of ACT Policing

ACT Policing is a business unit of the Australian Federal Police and is responsible for the delivery of community policing services to the ACT. These services are provided in accordance with *An Arrangement between the Minister for Justice and Customs of the Commonwealth and the Australian Capital Territory for the Provision of Police Services to the Australian Capital Territory*, which was approved on 14 June 2006 for a period of five years.

The Policing Arrangement also provides for the establishment of a *Purchase Agreement between the ACT Minister for Police and Emergency Services, the Chief Police Officer for the ACT and the Commissioner of the AFP for the provision of policing services to the ACT*. The Purchase Agreement specifies the type and level of services required by the ACT Government on an annual basis and the agreed price of those services.

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 the annual Purchase Agreement for police services.

The Mission and Values of ACT Policing

The mission of ACT Policing is to keep the peace and preserve public safety within the ACT. ACT Policing strives to deliver a professional and effective service to the people Canberra.

ACT Policing strives to achieve this objective through four main areas of activity:

Crime and Safety Management

- Providing efficient and effective police response to calls for assistance from members of the community
- Conducting investigations to detect offenders and bring them to justice
- Maintaining an active presence in the community.

Traffic Law Enforcement and Road Safety

- Enforcing traffic laws and promoting safer behaviour on ACT roads with the objectives of reducing the number of crash fatalities and injuries to members of the community.

Prosecution and Judicial Support

- Maximising successful prosecutions in the courts by providing support to the Director of Public Prosecutions and the Courts.

Crime Prevention

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



Deputy Chief Police Officer Response Leanne Close.



Director of Corporate Services Paul Williams.

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 36 associated major performance measures.

Under the Policing Arrangement, the Minister may give to ACT Policing general directions in writing as to policy, priorities and goals in relation to the provision of police services.

On 11 July 2006, the Minister signed a direction outlining the following *special areas of focus*:

- increasing the capability of ACT Policing to respond to incidents;
- increasing the visibility of police in the community;
- implementing measures aimed at improving road safety; and
- implementing measures to deliver a child sex offender registration capability and to support the ACT Government Property Crime Reduction Strategy.

Structure

The ACT Policing Executive comprises a Chief Police Officer, Deputy Chief Police Officer-Investigations and Support, Deputy Chief Police Officer-Response and the Director Corporate Services.

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

The Deputy Chief Police Officer-Response is responsible for the management of North District General Duties, South District General Duties, Traffic Operations, the Specialist Response and Security Teams 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, ACT Communications, Operations Monitoring and Intelligence Support, Prosecution and Judicial Support and Crime Prevention.

The Director Corporate Services is responsible for the delivery of enabling services to support frontline policing services to the ACT community. These include policy development, performance analysis, planning, finance, human resource management and media and marketing.



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.

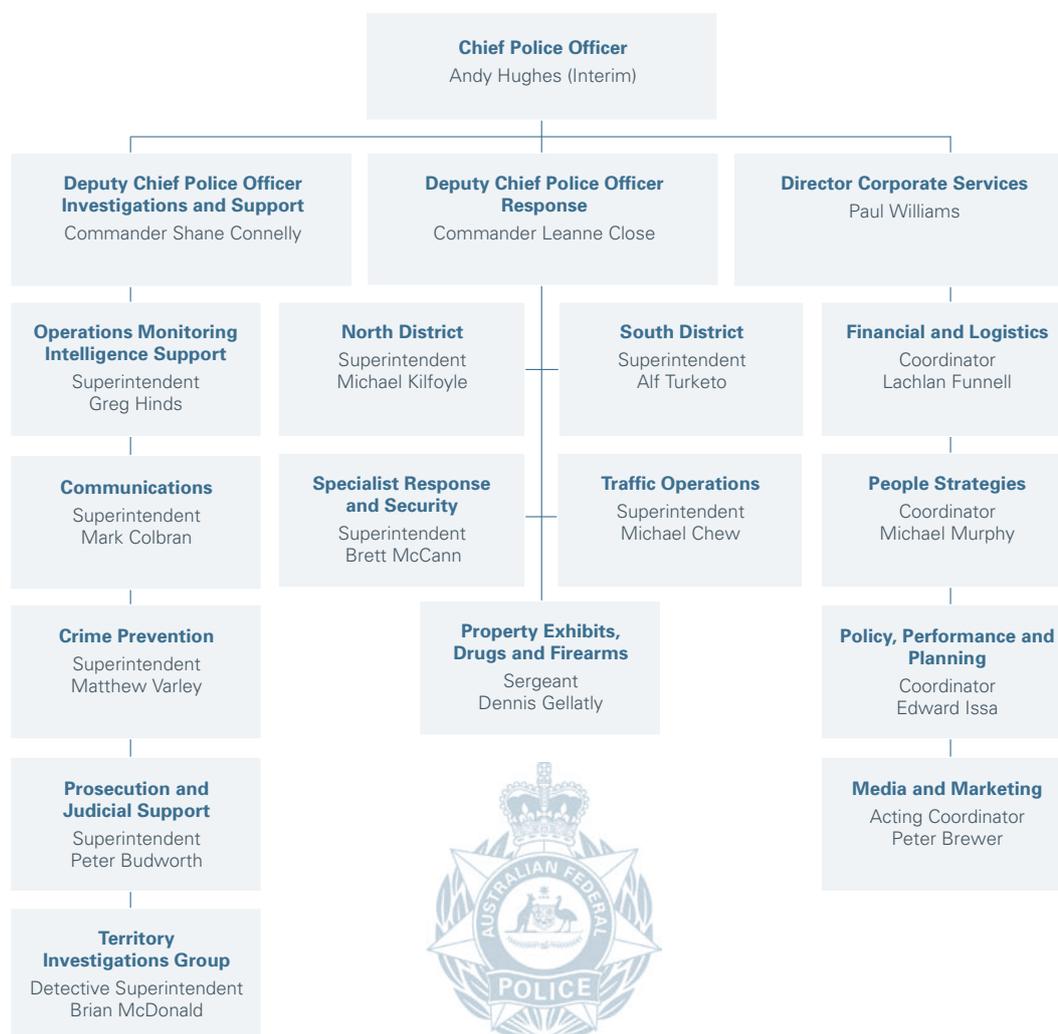
Trust - We have faith and confidence in our members. We rely, trust and depend on each other.



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ACT Policing Organisational Chart



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 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. The Winchester Police Centre houses ACT Communications, the Territory Investigations Group, Operations Monitoring and Intelligence Support and a range of corporate support services. 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 at 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; and
- the detection and prosecution of offences against common law and statutes.

Overview

ACT Policing measures its performance against the indicators outlined in the *2006–2007 Purchase Agreement for the Provision of Policing Services to the ACT*. Of the 36 measures included in the Purchase Agreement, ACT Policing achieved or exceeded targets for 26 measures. These measures include:

- The number of offences against the person and against property reported or becoming known to ACT Policing, per 100 000 population;
- The percentage of offences against the person and against property that were cleared;
- The number of ambulance attendances at heroin related overdoses reported by the ACT Ambulance Service;
- The percentage of persons who are concerned about being the victim of physical assault, including sexual assault;
- The percentage of persons who feel safe at home alone during the day and after dark;
- Response times for Priority Four incidents;
- Percentage of 000 call answered on first or second presentation;
- The percentage of persons who agree or strongly agree that police perform their job professionally and treat persons fairly and equally;
- Complaints made against police that were substantiated;
- The number of road crashes and those resulting in injury per 100 000 population;
- The percentage of persons who self-report to driving while not wearing a seatbelt;
- The percentage of briefs delivered to the Director of Public Prosecutions on time and the percentage of cases finalised by offence proved in court, or with a non guilty verdict, or otherwise resolved;
- The number of juveniles referred to diversionary programs and the percentage who do not re-offend;
- The number of persons referred to community support agencies; and
- The number of referrals to drug diversion programs.



Of the 10 measures not achieved, there were improvements in several of these, when compared with the previous financial year.

There was a significant improvement in response times, particularly for Priority One incidents and to a lesser extent Priority Two to Four incidents.

Priority One incidents are those involving life threatening or time critical situations. Priority Two incidents encompass situations where the information provided indicates that time is important, but not critical. Priority Three incidents are defined as situations where there is no immediate danger to safety or property, but where police attendance is required without undue delay. Priority Four incidents are those situations requiring police attendance where time is not critical and includes circumstances where a time to attend is agreed with the person.

Response times for Priority One to Three incidents are measured against targets involving two levels; first tier targets were met for each response priority in 2006–2007, and were improved from the previous financial year. Second tier targets were not met but continued to improve, particularly for Priority Two and Three.

For the first time, the full year target was met for Priority Four incidents.

The 2006–2007 financial year also saw the introduction of a Ministerial Direction. Under section 6 of the *Policing Arrangement between the Commonwealth and ACT Government*, the ACT Government can issue a direction outlining priorities and expectations for the AFP and the Chief Police Officer.



One of the priorities outlined in the Ministerial Direction for 2006–2007 is to *increase the capability of ACT Policing to respond to incidents, particularly those pertaining to Tier Two response time measures for Priorities One, Two, Three and Four as defined by the Purchase Agreement*. The improvements in response times in all categories can, in part, be attributed to ACT Policing's continued efforts in refining patrol practices and procedures. Once the additional staff budgeted for in 2006–2007 and 2007–2008 are fully operational, the increase in patrol strength is expected to further improve second tier response times.

The *percentage of persons who are concerned about being the victim of housebreaking*, at 61.5 per cent, was higher than the total national result of 68.6 per cent.

While there remains a difference in ACT results compared to the total national result, there was a decline in concern over the year. This is consistent with crime rates which decreased markedly. There was also an improvement in the clear up rate for burglary in 2006–2007, up 3 percentage points from 7 per cent in 2005–2006 to 10 per cent.

Since the commencement of the Suburban Policing Strategy in November 2006, ACT Policing has conducted 15 971 proactive patrols in support of the strategy. There has been significant positive feedback provided by community members particularly in relation to the heightened visibility of police. Analysis of the number of burglaries reported since the inception of the Suburban Policing Strategy indicates a drop of 16.9 per cent, when compared with the same period in the previous year. The strategy also supports the special area of focus in the Ministerial Direction for 2006–2007 - *to increase the visibility of Police in the community*.

The *percentage of persons who are concerned about being the victim of motor vehicle theft* was higher in the ACT at 55.1 per cent, compared with the total national result of 51.3 per cent. While the national average remained relatively stable over the year, the ACT result decreased over the same period.

This decline in concern over the year is consistent with crime rates which have decreased markedly over the year. There was also a slight improvement in the clear up rate for motor vehicle theft during 2006–2007, up 1 percentage point to 10 per cent from 9 per cent in 2005–2006.

The Stolen Motor Vehicle Strategy, developed by the Territory Investigations Group and implemented in August 2006, impacted on the number of motor vehicle theft offences. This strategy focuses on recidivist offenders. The ongoing challenge for ACT Policing is to maintain this reduction in stolen motor vehicle rates upon release of those offenders from custodial sentences.

The Stolen Motor Vehicle Strategy also addresses the special area of focus in the Ministerial Direction for 2006–2007 - *to implement measures to support ACT Government Property Crime Reduction Strategy 2004–2007*.

The *percentage of persons satisfied or very satisfied with police services* was 60.5 per cent, compared to the national average of 66.1 per cent.

Two key organisational training programs, Mental Health and Customer Service training, were completed in the second half of 2006–2007. These programs are designed to consolidate knowledge and information in relation to police responsibilities in serving the community.

Improvements in patrol strength may also impact on the achievement of this measure in future. ACT Policing has scheduled seven recruit classes in 2007–2008 to meet its workforce planning requirements.

During 2006–2007, ACT Policing worked with the ACT Department of Education to deliver Work Introduction programs for ACT school students. This three day program is designed to give senior school age students a picture and appreciation of ACT Policing and the wider AFP. However, it is also a good vehicle for creating linkages with younger members of the community.

In addition, the wider dispersal of police patrols associated with the Suburban Policing Strategy may, over time, have a positive impact on the level of community satisfaction with policing services.

The *number of road crashes resulting in death per 100 000 population* was slightly above target, at 4.9. This translates to 16 crashes resulting in death compared with 19 in 2005–2006.

It is of concern that the *percentage of persons who self-report to driving 10km or more over the speed limit* and the *percentage of persons who self-report to driving while suspecting they are over the 0.05 alcohol limit* continues to be above the total national result.

In order to address the special area of focus in the Ministerial Direction for 2006–2007 - *implement measures aimed at improving road safety within the Territory*, ACT Policing focussed on high visibility traffic operations, coupled with increased enforcement, throughout 2006–2007. Whilst it may be difficult to establish a correlation between increased enforcement/high visibility and any improvement in driver behaviour, the strategy will be maintained into 2007–2008.

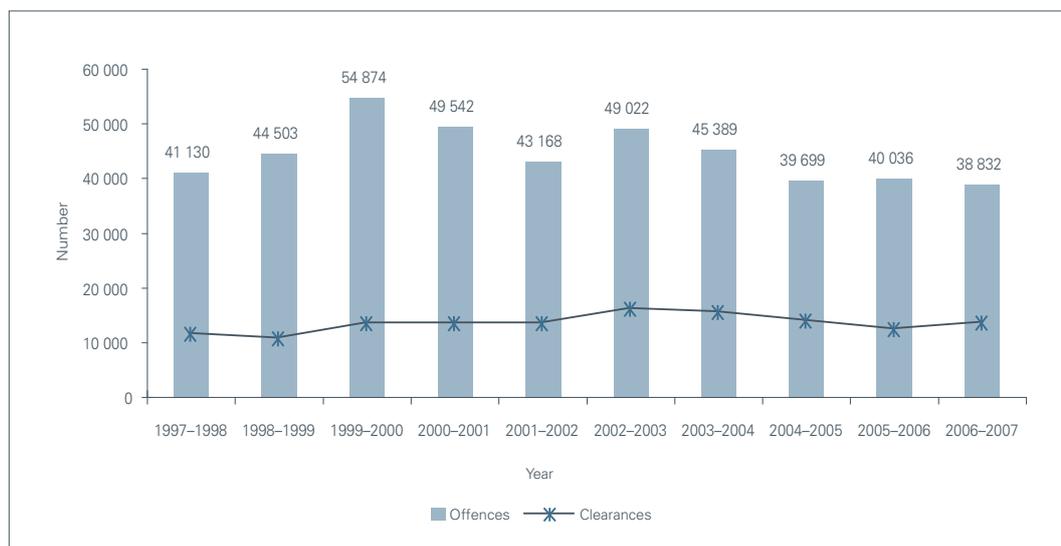
The *percentage of persons satisfied or very satisfied with police support for community programs*, at 55.1 per cent, was less than the total national result of 63.7 per cent.

The National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing question on which this data is based focuses on Neighbourhood Watch and Crime Stoppers. These programs are not necessarily representative of the diversity of community programs and events that ACT Policing supports. Also of note, only 10 per cent of ACT survey respondents were dissatisfied with police support for community programs, which is close to the national average (9.1 per cent). A greater proportion of ACT respondents fall outside of these categories, into the 'neither satisfied nor dissatisfied' group.

Nonetheless, ACT Policing continues to enhance and promote existing and new community programs in an effort to address this issue. Examples include the enhancement of relationships with Neighbourhood Watch and Safety House, which are key community partners in the Suburban Policing Strategy. Other strategies launched include the Home Safety Program, and a new the Police Citizens Youth Club Blue Light Program which commenced in June 2007 and targets young people through a partnership between the Police Citizens Youth Club, ACT Policing and the Canberra Raiders.

A total of 243 requests for attendance at community relations events were received by Crime Prevention during 2006–2007.

Finally, a *Child Sex Offender Registration Team capability* has been established as required under the Ministerial Direction for 2006–2007.

Figure A.1: Offence and clearance levels ~ 1997–1998 to 2006–2007

Source: ACT Policing Annual Reports 1997–1998 to 1998–1999 and PROMIS as at 2 July 2007. Drug offences included from 1999–2000.

Highlights

2006–2007 saw overall offences and high volume property crime offences at their lowest level in ten years. In comparison with 2005–2006, sexual offences declined by 14 per cent and there has been a five per cent decrease in total offences against property (including an 11 per cent fall in burglaries across the ACT) and a two per cent reduction in total robbery offences. Motor vehicle theft also fell by six per cent. Theft (excluding motor vehicle theft) accounts for approximately 30 per cent of all offences in the ACT, while total offences against property account for approximately 70 per cent of all offences in the ACT. A reduction in these categories therefore represents a significant contribution to community safety.

Some of the significant crimes which rose during the period were assaults, which increased by three per cent and arson offences (up 22 per cent). While the percentage increase in arson is of concern, the actual number of offences in this category is relatively small and therefore subject to variability.

Crime clear-up rates over the year continued to see improvements recorded across the ACT, including a 34 per cent increase in the clear up rate for burglary, a 28 per cent increase in clear up rate for offences against property and a 35 per cent increase in clear-up rates for property damage.

Figure A.1 presents offence and clearance rates from 1997–1998 to 2006–2007.

These positive results reflect the impact of ACT Policing initiatives such as:

- *Operation Cobalt*, targeting licensed premises;
- the Regional Proactive Team, focusing on crime and anti-social behaviour in public places; and
- *Operation Globin*, targeting burnouts and other dangerous driving practices.

Following on from the good results delivered by *Operation Halite*, ACT Policing has permanently established two Property Crime Reduction Teams in the Territory Investigations Group.

High visibility traffic initiatives have had an impact on Canberra's roads, with the number of random breath tests conducted increasing to 100 883 in 2006–2007.

ACT Policing developed a new initiative aimed at increasing community satisfaction with police and reducing the fear of crime in the community.

Suburban Policing Strategy

The Suburban Policing Strategy, which was launched on 15 November 2006, incorporates a problem-solving approach utilising police and community resources to address community concerns. The objectives of the Suburban Policing Strategy are to:

- Increase community satisfaction with police and improve police responsiveness to community concerns; and
- Reduce the fear of crime.

The Strategy promotes a neighbourhood policing approach by allocating defined areas to ACT Policing teams. ACT suburbs have been grouped together into 22 areas known as "sectors". Each sector is allocated to a patrol and traffic team. Each team is responsible for connecting with its sector to identify practical ways in which police and the local community can work together to solve crime problems.

Other teams within ACT Policing provide specialist support to the Suburban Policing Strategy in fields such as crime prevention, intelligence and community liaison. The Crime Prevention portfolio has allocated specialist officers to find innovative ways to address crime problems in the community. Crime Prevention also has the primary responsibility for overall coordination of the Suburban Policing Strategy.

The Strategy has several key focus points:

- *Neighbourhood patrolling*. All areas of the ACT are being patrolled more actively by patrol and traffic teams within their allocated sectors. Neighbourhood Patrol Cards have been introduced and are left at homes and commercial premises to provide the community with awareness of police attendance.
- *Greater interaction with Neighbourhood Watch, Safety House, Crime Stoppers and other community partners*. Local police are engaging regularly with Neighbourhood Watch and Safety House groups to answer questions and address community crime and anti-social behaviour related issues affecting neighbourhoods. Crime Stoppers is promoted wherever possible in order to increase intelligence reporting to police.

- *Greater involvement with secondary schools and colleges.* Apart from the normal police response system, patrol and traffic members conduct patrols in and around schools within their sectors, as well as engaging with school staff more regularly. Greater interaction with school communities is producing more open communication between police and students, teachers and parents.



Neighbourhood Patrol Card

The Strategy promotes high visibility policing throughout Canberra in an effort to improve responsiveness to community concerns. As a measure of increased police visibility, the Strategy has recorded a high rate of activity since its launch. To 30 June 2007, there have been just under 16 000 activities recorded under the Suburban Policing Strategy including patrols, targeted traffic activities and community relations exercises.

Suburban Policing Strategy Case Study 1

Residents contacted police regarding persistent offensive behaviour, littering, drug taking and traffic offences by youths in a car park in Monash. Some of these incidents had previously been reported to police, with no resolution. A police officer assigned to the relevant sector as part of the Suburban Policing Strategy was asked to develop a proactive strategy to combat this anti-social behaviour and reduce the number of incidents at the location.

Police from several operational areas within Tuggeranong Station were involved in the strategy; additional patrols were conducted, and there was a focus on reducing response times to reported incidents in the area. A youth was located and arrested for a drug related offence, while local youths involved in burnouts were identified. Police held discussions with ACT Territory and Municipal Services in relation to lighting and broken bollards which allowed vehicles to access grassed areas.

A police door knock of homes in the area found that once the strategy was implemented, the noise in that area ceased and that there were no further burn outs. Some residents had had their first uninterrupted sleep in months and wanted to thank police for their response.

Suburban Policing Strategy Case Study 2

The Principal of a Northern Canberra High School recently indicated the positive impact that the Suburban Policing Strategy was having on the school community. The prompt response to trespass and other incidents at the school and the increase in proactive patrols at the Mall and Interchange had been noticed by students and parents alike.

The Principal raised concerns about a bus transit issue involving students from the school, where the bus driver needed improved assistance in dealing with a full bus and problematic behaviour. While this issue was also raised with ACTION buses, police agreed to include targeted travel on buses to enhance safety and law enforcement.

The way in which police were positively interacting with students was commended as well as the role police were playing in community education at the school.

During the year, ACT Policing configured a police vehicle with in-car computing for proof of concept purposes. The vehicle was used as a general duties patrol vehicle in Belconnen and Tuggeranong. The provision of in-car computing facilities in police vehicles will enhance operational effectiveness by reducing requirements for police to attend stations to access and enter data into electronic information systems.

The capacity for police to spend more time in the public domain and less time in a police station is consistent with the AFP's community based, high visibility policing strategies.

Outlook

The previous Annual Report referred to the development of the ACT Policing Strategic Plan 2006-2010. Draft strategic plan has been in place since March 2007 and is now awaiting input from ACT Policing's new Chief Police Officer once a substantive appointment is announced. The draft strategic plan prescribes a series of objectives which are to be achieved via a phased approach to link team, portfolio and organisational efforts between 2007 and 2010. Objectives will be given an opportunity to mature and may be updated by refreshed approaches prior to their expiration.

Notwithstanding its draft status, ACT Policing has begun to implement its 2007 annual objectives according to the plan. Measures to support the Suburban Policing Strategy continue to be implemented and a post-implementation review of the employment of people, resources and technology utilised as part of the Suburban Policing Strategy will be conducted in November 2007.

ACT Policing will continue to invest in the development of improved customer service levels; customer service training for all sworn members was conducted during the reporting period. An internal review into police communications processes is now well underway to determine where opportunities exist to deliver better service to the community at the usual point of first contact – police communications. The final report will be delivered to the ACT Policing executive for consideration in late October 2007.

ACT Policing will continue to embed crime prevention initiatives into front-line community policing efforts to achieve a consolidated approach to delivering crime prevention services to the community. The "12 themes" program which is referred to elsewhere in this report represents one such initiative to de-segregate portfolio barriers. In the past, there has also been a tendency to spread the attentions of the Crime Prevention portfolio across a wide range of programs at the expense of delivering substantive results where they are needed most. Future crime prevention initiatives will be assessed against value for money, community needs and ACT Policing's capacity to deliver over time.

ACT Policing commissioned an external review of ACT Policing's media services which was delivered in June 2007. Recommendations arising from this review, which includes measures to improve the exchange of positive dialogue between police and the community, will be implemented in the coming year. Key amongst new measures will be greater use of 'new media' such as the internet to enable quicker distribution of information, improved Media Guidelines and an enhanced police media presence after hours.

The AFP is concluding a comprehensive review into the costs of enabling services such as forensic, information technology and legal support provided to ACT Policing by the wider AFP during the course of normal business. The last review into enabling costs was conducted in 2001; the results of the AFP's latest review will be forwarded to the ACT Government in September 2007 for independent audit, analysis and comment. Pending the outcomes of discussions with the ACT Government, new cost structures will be incorporated into the next Purchase Agreement. The review will also inform and generate a series of Service Level Agreements between ACT Policing and other enabling AFP portfolios to formalise service arrangements.

The outcomes of other reviews into police pursuits, watch house procedures, crime prevention and operational safety which were conducted either internally or externally in the past 12 months, will also continue to be implemented in the coming months. These reviews have followed on from a lengthy ACT Government/AFP Joint Study into ACT Policing (commenced in May 2004 and concluded in June 2005) as well as the analyses that accompanied a new five-year Policing Arrangement in 2006, two Purchase Agreements and two Ministerial Directions. In that context it is worth reflecting on the wide ranging series of rigorous reviews that ACT Policing has willingly participated in over time as well as the substantive body of performance measures against which ACT Policing is rightly held accountable.

ACT Policing will continue to work hard to enhance its performance against the requirements of the Purchase Agreement, the Ministerial Direction and the *ACT Property Crime Reduction Strategy 2004–2007* and will continue to report regularly to Government on progress.

Finally, ACT Policing will continue to engage with the Department of Justice and Community Safety, Courts and the Director of Public Prosecutions to identify opportunities to enhance the role and contributions of police in the judicial process.

Management Discussion and Analysis

ACT Policing finished the 2006–2007 financial year in a strong financial position. The operating result was a surplus of \$500 000 or a variance against total revenue of 0.5 per cent.

Total revenue received by the AFP for the provision of policing services to the ACT was \$109m. This represented an increase of \$7.4m or 7.3 per cent over the last financial year. The major factors in this increase were funding for an additional 27 operational police and funding for the effects of the 2007–2011 AFP Collective Agreement.

Total expenditure amounted to \$108.5m, which is up \$6.9m or 4.9 per cent. As with revenue the increase relates to the additional staffing and additional salary costs associated with the 2007–2011 AFP collective agreement.

During the year the AFP changed its accounting policy in relation to the recognition of economic benefits from policing buildings and facilities provided by the ACT Government free of charge. This change resulted in an increase to both revenue and expenditure of \$6m. In accordance with accounting standards the 2005–2006 comparative figures in the financial statements have also been adjusted.

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 in the strategy which spanned a broad range of potential vulnerabilities, have been effectively implemented. ACT Policing action areas covered by the strategy include:

- IT and Information Security;
- Electronic Commerce, Electronic Service Delivery and the Internet;
- Outsourced Functions;
- Physical Security;
- Property and Physical Assets; and
- Personal Security.

As part of the 2007–2009 Fraud Control and Anti-Corruption Plan risk assessment process, ACT Policing was required to identify, analyse and evaluate fraud and corruption risks/threats relevant to the organisation. The action areas covered by the risk assessment include:

- IT and Information Security;
- Electronic Commerce, Electronic Service Delivery and the Internet;
- Outsourced Functions;
- Grants and Other Payments and Benefits Programs;
- Tendering Processes, Purchasing and Contract Management;
- Services to the Community;
- Revenue Collection;
- Use of Government Credit Cards;
- Travel Allowance and Other Common Allowances;
- Salaries;
- Seizures and Miscellaneous Property; and
- Client and Strategic Partner Relationships.

Risk Management and Internal Audit

The Fraud Control and Anti-Corruption Plan 2005–2007 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 the Commonwealth Fraud Control guidelines 2002.



The AFP maintains an Internal Audit Team which reports to the AFP Security and Audit Team. Special internal audits are conducted into facets of ACT Policing each year. The internal audits conducted in 2006–2007 covered ACT Surveillance House, City Beats Shopfront, City Police Station, Belconnen Police Station, ACT Policing Corporate Services including Finance, People Strategies, Media and Policy, Performance and Planning areas, Territory Investigations Group and Operations Monitoring Intelligence Support.

Internal Accountability

Internal accountability Structures and Processes

ACT Policing's corporate governance arrangements allocate specific accountability for outcomes and a collegiate approach by allocating responsibilities and requiring cross reporting of results.

The existing governance framework comprises 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 fortnightly 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 performance against the Purchase Agreement and other performance measures, along with information relating to significant events, activities and plans for addressing emerging issues. The Executive Steering Committee also provides senior managers with a forum to raise ideas of concern to ACT Policing.

Operations Committee

Membership consists of all 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 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. 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 Services.

As it has now been nearly seven years since the Board was established, it would be timely to review the efficacy of the Board's charter. ACT Policing will propose opportunities to conduct a review of the Board in 2007–2008.



INDEPENDENT AUDIT REPORT

To the Chief Police Officer for the Australian Capital Territory

Scope

I have audited the special purpose financial statements of the Australian Federal Police (AFP) provision of Australian Capital Territory (ACT) community policing services for the year ended 30 June 2007. These statements are 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 statements comprise:

- Statement by the Chief Police Officer for the ACT and the Chief Financial Officer;
- Operating Statement; and
- Note to and forming part of the Operating Statement.

The financial statements have been prepared under the terms of the 2006–07 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.

Responsibility of the Chief Police Officer for the ACT for the Financial Statements

The Chief Police Officer for the ACT is responsible for the preparation and presentation of the financial statements and the information they contain, and has determined that the accounting policies used and described in Note 1 to the financial statements are appropriate and in accordance with the format and methodology provided by the ACT Department of Justice and Community Safety.

Auditor's Responsibility

My responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial statements based on my audit. I have conducted an independent audit of the financial statements in order to express an opinion on them 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.

GPO Box 707 CANBERRA ACT 2601
19 National Circuit BARTON ACT 2600
Phone (02) 6203 7300 Fax (02) 6203 7777

My audit has been conducted in accordance with Australian National Audit Office Auditing Standards, which incorporate the Australian Auditing Standards. These Auditing Standards require that I comply with relevant ethical requirements relating to audit engagements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance as to whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. Audit procedures included examination, on a test basis, of evidence supporting figures and other disclosures in the financial statements. 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.

The audit opinion on the ACT Community Policing financial report has been formed on the above basis. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my audit opinion.

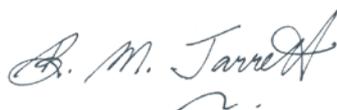
Independence

In conducting the audit, I have followed the independence requirements of the Australian National Audit Office, which incorporate the ethical requirements of the Australian accounting profession.

Auditor's Opinion

In my opinion, the attached financial statements present fairly, in accordance with the accounting policies described in Note 1 to the special purpose financial statements, the revenues and expenses of ACT Community Policing activities for the year ended 30 June 2007.

Australian National Audit Office



Brandon Jarrett
Executive Director

Delegate of the Auditor General

Canberra
7 September 2007

Australian Federal Police

A.C.T. Community Policing

Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2007

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Operating Statement

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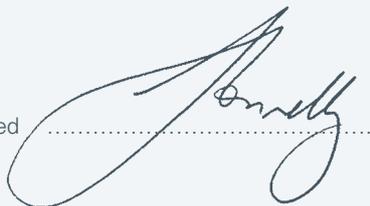
**Australian Federal Police
A.C.T. Community Policing 2006–2007**

**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 2006 to 30 June 2007 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 7 September 2007

SHANE CONNELLY
Performing the duties of
Chief Police Officer for the A.C.T.

Signed



Date 7 September 2007

ALLAN GAUKROGER
Chief Financial Officer

**Australian Federal Police
A.C.T. Community Policing 2006–2007**

Notes to and forming part of the operating statement

For the year ended 30 June 2007

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Basis of Preparation of the Financial Statements

The Operating Statement has been prepared in accordance with the format provided by A.C.T. Department of Justice and Community Safety. This is a special purpose statement and is prepared under the terms of the Policing Arrangement with the A.C.T. Government.

Revenue and Expenses have been extracted from the financial statements prepared by the Australian Federal Police (AFP) for the financial year 2006/07.

The financial statements of AFP have been prepared in accordance with:

- Finance Minister's Orders (or FMOs), for reporting periods ending on or after 01 July 2006; and
- Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board that apply for the reporting period.

The A.C.T. Community Policing Operating Statement is presented in Australian dollars and values have been rounded to the nearest thousand dollars.

(b) Enabling Expenses

The methodology for the price of "Enabling Expenses" in note 5 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.

(c) Cost Allocation

The methodology utilised in preparation of notes 4, 6 & 7 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.

(d) Revenue

Unless alternative treatment is specifically required by an accounting standard, revenues and expenses are recognised in the Operating Statement when and only when the flow, consumption or loss of economic benefits has occurred and can be reliably measured.

Gains from disposal of non-current assets are recognised when control of the asset has passed to the buyer.

Resources received free of charge are recorded as a revenue and expense in the Operating Statement at fair value. The revenue is separately disclosed under resources received free of charge, with the expense being recorded in the line item to which it relates. Services that are received free of charge are only recorded in the Operating Statement if they can be reliably measured and would have been purchased if not provided free of charge.

(e) Net Appropriations (Section 31)

Funds received from the A.C.T. Government, in accordance with the terms of the Purchase Agreement for the financial year 2006/07, 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.

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

The AFP has an ongoing Agreement with the Department of Finance and Administration, making certain receipts eligible to be credited against the AFP's Section 31 account. Such receipts include:

- Receipts from the sale, leasing, hiring out of, or other dealing with goods
- Receipts from the provision of staff and other services
- Receipts from the ACT Government for policing services provided under the Commonwealth / ACT Policing Arrangement.

(f) Comparative Figures

Comparative information has been disclosed in respect of the previous period for amounts reported in the Operating Statement. Where the presentation or classification of items in the Operating Statement are amended, the comparative amounts have been reclassified where practical. Where a reclassification occurs the nature, amount and reason for the reclassification is provided.

Note 2. Changes in Accounting Policies

In 2005/06, resources received free of charge by ACT Community Policing from the ACT Government, in the nature of policing buildings and facilities were not disclosed. Resources received free of charge have now been recognised so as to disclose the total inflow and outflow of economic benefits associated with providing ACT Community Policing services.

Resources received free of charge are recognised at fair value. In 2006/07 \$6,067,000 revenue and \$6,067,000 of accommodation expenses have been recognised in the Operating Statement. The 2005/06 comparative has been amended to show an additional \$5,919,000 revenue and \$5,919,000 of accommodation expenses in the Operating Statement.

Note 3. Remuneration of Auditors

The Australian National Audit Office undertakes the audit of the A.C.T. Community Policing's annual Operating Statement and Statement of Performance at a fee to the AFP. These audits are undertaken as special purpose audits by arrangement. The fee for the annual Operating Statement audit for 2006/07 is \$28,600 GST exclusive (2005/06 \$27,200) and the fee for the Statement of Performance for 2006/07 is \$35,500 GST exclusive (2005/06 \$34,500).

**Australian Federal Police
A.C.T. Community Police
Notes to and Forming Part of the Operating Statement
For the Year Ended 30 June 2007**

2005-06 Actual \$'000		2006-07 Budget \$'000	2006-07 Actual \$'000
NOTE 4 Employee Expenses			
44,175	Salaries (composite rates, higher duties & allowances)	49,942	47,131
4,535	Overtime Expenses	2,281	2,852
7,088	Superannuation PSS & CSS	7,430	7,012
1,079	Superannuation Productivity	1,131	1,057
4,723	Recreation Leave	5,437	7,728
1,300	Long Service Leave	1,876	1,288
2,119	Comcare Expenses	2,454	2,481
192	Other Employee Expenses	0	460
<u>65,210</u>	Total Employee Expenses	<u>70,551</u>	<u>70,009</u>
NOTE 5 Enabling Expenses			
330	Health & Safety	355	355
591	Finance	631	631
582	Professional Standards	624	624
73	People Strategies	77	77
954	Learning & Development	1,041	1,041
5,375	Forensic Services	5,744	5,744
6,632	Information Technology	7,101	7,101
1,787	Commercial Support & Policy	1,915	1,915
893	Technical Operations	955	955
<u>17,217</u>	Total Enabling Expenses	<u>18,443</u>	<u>18,443</u>
NOTE 6 Administrative Expenses			
8,990	Accommodation	2,808	9,023
2,725	Vehicle Costs	2,877	2,940
258	Repairs & Maintenance	309	361
6,110	Other Administrative Expenses	7,335	6,582
<u>18,083</u>	Total Administrative Expenses	<u>13,329</u>	<u>18,906</u>
NOTE 7 Depreciation & Amortisation			
1,051	Plant & Equipment	1,093	1,091
13	Other	13	13
<u>1,064</u>	Total Depreciation & Amortisation	<u>1,106</u>	<u>1,104</u>

The 2005-06 figure has been updated to recognise accommodation provided by the ACT Government free of charge to A.C.T. Community Policing. The fair value recognised in 2006-07 is \$6,067,000, 2005-06 has been adjusted to recognise \$5,919,000.



INDEPENDENT AUDIT REPORT

To the Chief Police Officer for the Australian Capital Territory

Scope

I have audited the special purpose 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 2007. 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 2006–07 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.

Responsibility of the Chief Police Officer for the ACT for the Financial Statements

The Chief Police Officer for the ACT is responsible for the preparation and presentation of the Statement of Performance and the information it contains.

Auditor's Responsibility

My responsibility is to express an opinion on the Statement of Performance based on my audit. 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.

My audit has been conducted in accordance with Australian National Audit Office Auditing Standards, which incorporate the Australian Auditing Standards. These Auditing Standards require that I comply with relevant ethical requirements relating to audit engagements and plan and perform the audit to obtain 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. 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 2006-07 Purchase Agreement

and fairly represents the performance in respect of ACT Policing for the year 2006–07 as measured by the Agreement.

The audit opinion on the ACT Community Policing Statement of Performance has been formed on the above basis. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my audit opinion.

Independence

In conducting the audit, I have followed the independence requirements of the Australian National Audit Office, which incorporate the ethical requirements of the Australian accounting profession.

Auditor's Opinion

In my opinion, the attached Statement of Performance for ACT Policing for the year ended 30 June 2007 is prepared in accordance with the ACT Policing 2006–07 Purchase Agreement and fairly represents the indicated performance of ACT Policing for the year ended 30 June 2007.

Australian National Audit Office



Brandon Jarrett
Executive Director

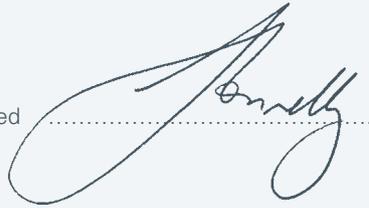
Delegate of the Auditor General

Canberra
7 September 2007

A.C.T. Community Policing 2006–2007**Statement by the Chief Police Officer for The A.C.T.****Certification**

I certify that the A.C.T. Policing Statement of Performance for the period 1 July 2006 to 30 June 2007 is 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

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Shane Connelly', written over a horizontal dotted line.

Date 7 September 2007

SHANE CONNELLY
Performing the duties of
Chief Police Officer for the A.C.T.

Statement of Performance

For the year ended 30 June 2007

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:

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

Final cost: \$89,320,982

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: \$8,223,332

Prosecution and 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: \$7,129,367

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: \$3,788,282

Financial year to date report against the Purchase Agreement between the ACT Minister for Police and the Chief Police Officer for the ACT, 2006–2007 – Reporting period: 01 July 2006 to 30 June 2007

Measures	Annual Target	Result	% variation from target	Target achieved?
Level of Crime				
1. Number of offences against the person reported or becoming known per 100,000 population.	820 or less	794.7	-3.1%	Y
2. Number of offences against property reported or becoming known per 100,000 population.	9300 or less	8535.5	-8.2%	Y
3. Percentage of offences against the person cleared.	55% or more	65.9%	19.9%	Y
4. Percentage of offences against property cleared.	10% or more	15.1%	51.2%	Y
5. Number of ambulance attendances at heroin related overdoses reported by the ACT Ambulance Service (drug supply indicator).	144 or less	84	-41.7%	Y
Fear of Crime				
6. Percentage of persons who are concerned about being the victim of physical assault – excluding sexual assault.	National Average or less (45.1%)	39.5%	-12.5%	Y
7. Percentage of persons who are concerned about being the victim of sexual assault.	National Average or less (27.1%)	21.5%	-20.7%	Y
8. Percentage of persons who are concerned about being the victim of housebreaking.	National Average or less (61.5%)	68.6%	11.7%	N
9. Percentage of persons who are concerned about being the victim of motor vehicle theft.	National Average or less (51.3%)	55.1%	7.3%	N
10. Percentage of persons who feel safe at home alone during the day.	National Average or more (93.0%)	93.4%	0.4%	Y
11. Percentage of persons who feel safe at home alone after dark.	National Average or more (83.7%)	85.3%	1.9%	Y
Police Responsiveness				
12. Response times for Priority One:				
· Within 8 minutes	60% or more	72.8%	21.4%	Y
· Within 12 minutes	90% or more	89.7%	-0.4%	N
13. Response times for Priority Two:				
· Within 20 minutes	60% or more	76.9%	28.1%	Y
· Within 30 minutes	95% or more	87.1%	-8.3%	N
14. Response times for Priority Three:				
· Within 2 hours	60% or more	87.0%	45.0%	Y
· Within 3 hours	95% or more	91.8%	-3.3%	N
15. Response times for Priority Four:				
· Within 24 hours	95% or more	96.3%	1.4%	Y
16. Percentage of 000 calls answered on first or second presentation:				
· On first presentation	90% or more	93.5%	3.9%	Y
· On second presentation	98% or more	98.5%	0.5%	Y

Measures	Annual Target	Result	% variation from target	Target achieved?
Public Confidence in Police				
17. Percentage of persons satisfied or very satisfied with police services.	National Average or more (66.1%)	60.5%	-8.4%	N
18. Percentage of persons who agree or strongly agree that police perform their job professionally.	National Average or more (79.7%)	80.9%	1.5%	Y
19. Percentage of persons who agree or strongly agree that police treat people fairly and equally.	National Average or more (66.5%)	72.1%	8.4%	Y
20. Number of substantiated complaint issues against police. ¹	25 or less	6	-76.0%	Y
21. Number of substantiated complaint issues relating to persons injured in custody. ¹	0	0	-	Y
Road Safety				
22. Number of road crashes per 100,000 population.	3430 or less	3161.8	-7.8%	Y
23. Number of road crashes resulting in death per 100,000 population.	4.6 or less	4.9	7.0%	N
24. Number of road crashes resulting in injury per 100,000 population.	250 or less	177.8	-28.9%	Y
25. Percentage of persons who self-report to driving 10km or more over the speed limit.	National Average or less (26.9%)	30.3%	12.4%	N
26. Percentage of persons who self-report to driving while not wearing a seatbelt.	National Average or less (3.7%)	2.6%	-30.4%	Y
27. Percentage of persons who self-report to driving while suspecting they are over the 0.05 alcohol limit.	National Average or less (2.57%)	2.62%	1.8%	N
Supporting the Judicial Process				
28. Percentage of briefs delivered to the DPP within the designated timeframe.	75% or more	75.5%	0.6%	Y
29. Percentage of cases finalised by offence proved in court. ²	80% or more	83.8%	4.7%	Y
30. Percentage of cases finalised by a not-guilty verdict or otherwise withdrawn. ²	18% or less	14.6%	-18.7%	Y
31. Percentage of cases otherwise resolved. ²	5% or less	1.6%	-68.6%	Y

Measures	Annual Target	Result	% variation from target	Target achieved?
Crime Prevention				
32. Percentage of persons satisfied or very satisfied with police support for community programs.	National Average or more (63.7%)	55.1%	-13.5%	N
33. Number of juveniles referred to diversionary programs.	50 or more	65	30.0%	Y
34. Percentage of juveniles diverted who have not re-offended in the reporting period.	80% or more	87.7%	9.6%	Y
35. Number of persons referred to community support agencies.	2000 or more	3081	54.1%	Y
36. Number of referrals to drug diversion programs (drug demand reduction effort).	40 or more	60	50.0%	Y

¹ Data is now sourced from Professional Standards, AFP. Includes substantiated complaint issues based on the date they are signed off by the Ombudsman's Office rather than the date of PROMIS finalisation. This is consistent with data previously supplied by the Ombudsman's Office.

² This measure is based on the concept of a 'case' where a person may be brought before the court on multiple charges. The charges are for the purposes of this measure, grouped under the apprehension identification number which is automatically generated by the PROMIS Case Management System. This measure records successful prosecutions as being those where any of the charges under one apprehension identification number has been proven before the court.

Notes

1.	Source: PROMIS Case Management System as at 02 July 2007. Total person offences reported during period = 2,584.
2.	Source: PROMIS Case Management System as at 02 July 2007. Total property offences reported during period = 27,754.
3.	Source: PROMIS Case Management System as at 02 July 2007. Total person offences cleared during period = 1,704.
4.	Source: PROMIS Case Management System as at 02 July 2007. Total property offences cleared during period = 4,196.
5.	Source: ACT Ambulance Service as at 04 July 2007. This figure relates only to the number of suspected heroin overdoses attended. The Ambulance Service is unable to identify the number of illicit drug overdoses from the total overdose figure.
6.	Source: Roy Morgan National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Police, 13 July 2007. National result = 45.1%.
7.	Source: Roy Morgan National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Police, 13 July 2007. National result = 27.1%.
8.	Source: Roy Morgan National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Police, 13 July 2007. National result = 61.5%.
9.	Source: Roy Morgan National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Police, 13 July 2007. National result = 51.3%.
10.	Source: Roy Morgan National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Police, 13 July 2007. National result = 93.0%.
11.	Source: Roy Morgan National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Police, 13 July 2007. National result = 83.7%.
12.	Source: Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) system as at 05 July 2007.
13.	Source: Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) system as at 05 July 2007.
14.	Source: Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) system as at 05 July 2007.
15.	Source: Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) system as at 05 July 2007.
16.	Source: Telstra as at 05 July 2007.
17.	Source: Roy Morgan National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Police, 13 July 2007. National result = 66.1%.
18.	Source: Roy Morgan National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Police, 13 July 2007. National result = 79.7%.
19.	Source: Roy Morgan National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Police, 13 July 2007. National result = 66.5%.
20.	Source: Professional Standards, AFP as at 10 July 2007. Includes only complaint issues relating to ACT Policing members of the AFP.
21.	Source: Professional Standards, AFP as at 10 July 2007.
22.	Source: PROMIS Incident, Traffic Accident Module and manual count as at 02 July 2007. Crashes during the period = 10,281.
23.	Source: PROMIS Incident, Traffic Accident Module and manual count as at 02 July 2007. Crashes resulting in death during the period = 16.
24.	Source: PROMIS Incident, Traffic Accident Module and manual count as at 02 July 2007. Crashes resulting in injury during the period = 578.
25.	Source: Roy Morgan National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Police, 13 July 2007. National result = 26.9%.
26.	Source: Roy Morgan National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Police, 13 July 2007. National result = 3.7%.
27.	Source: Roy Morgan National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Police, 13 July 2007. National result = 2.6%.
28.	Source: Prosecution and Judicial Support as at 02 July 2007.
29.	Source: Criminal Records as at 06 July 2007.
30.	Source: Criminal Records as at 06 July 2007.
31.	Source: Criminal Records as at 06 July 2007.
32.	Source: Roy Morgan National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Police, 13 July 2007. National result = 63.7%.
33.	Source: Crime Prevention as at 29 June 2007.
34.	Source: Crime Prevention as at 29 June 2007 and PROMIS apprehensions as at 02 July 2007. This percentage is calculated using the number of juveniles that re-offended during the reporting period (8) divided by the total number of juveniles that attended a diversionary conference during the reporting period (65).
35.	Source: Supportlink as at 06 July 2007.
36.	Source: Drug and Alcohol Policy Coordination as at 04 July 2007.



Analysis of ACT Policing Performance

Crime and Safety Management

The objective of ACT Policing is to create a safer and more secure ACT through the provision of quality police services. As described earlier, this is achieved in partnership with the ACT community through the delivery of four outputs. The first of these outputs is Crime and Safety Management which is addressed 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 an active 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 A.2 sets out the performance measures, targets and results relevant to the Crime and Safety Management output.

Crime in the ACT – Overview

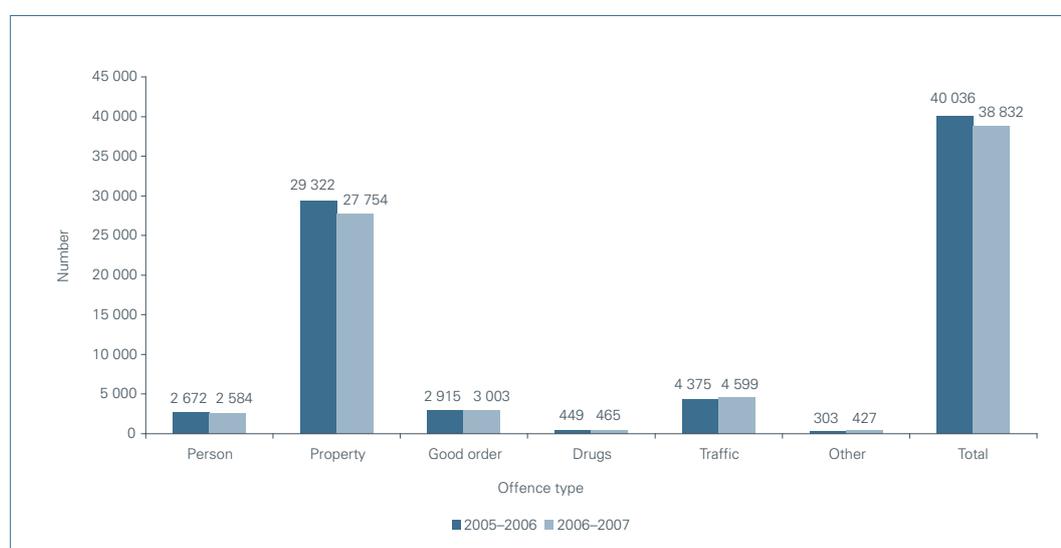
ACT Policing can report a 3.0 per cent reduction in total offence levels in the ACT between 2005–2006 and 2006–2007. There were 40 036 offences recorded in the ACT in 2005–2006 falling to 38 832 this financial year. Total offences and clearances are displayed in Table A.1. All data in this overview has been revised from the ACT Policing Annual Report 2005–2006 with the latest known data, unless otherwise specified.

Table A.1: Total offences

	2005–2006	2006–2007
Total offences	40 036	38 832
Offences cleared	12 175	13 345
Clear-up rate	30.4%	34.4%

Source: PROMIS as at 2 July 2007.

Figure A.2: Offences reported by type ~ 2005–2006 and 2006–2007

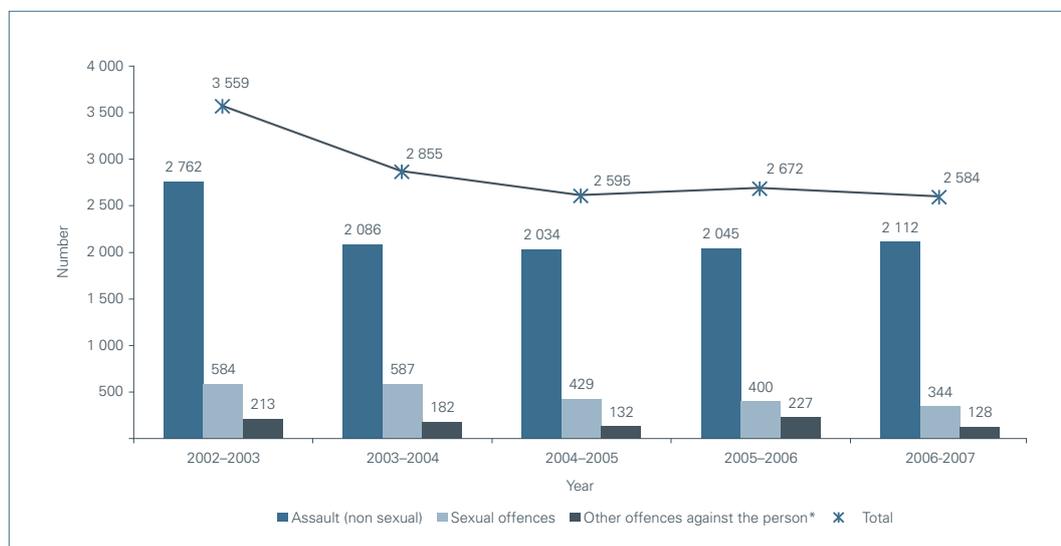


Source: PROMIS as at 2 July 2007.

Table A.2: Crime and Safety Management Key Performance Indicators 2006–2007

Measures	Annual Target	Result 2006–2007	% variation from target	Target achieved?
Level of Crime				
1. Number of offences against the person reported or becoming known per 100,000 population.	820 or less	794.7	-3.1%	Y
2. Number of offences against property reported or becoming known per 100,000 population.	9300 or less	8535.5	-8.2%	Y
3. Percentage of offences against the person cleared.	55% or more	65.9%	19.9%	Y
4. Percentage of offences against property cleared.	10% or more	15.1%	51.2%	Y
5. Number of ambulance attendances at heroin related overdoses reported by the ACT Ambulance Service (drug supply indicator).	144 or less	84	-41.7%	Y
Fear of Crime				
6. Percentage of persons who are concerned about being the victim of physical assault – excluding sexual assault.	National Average or less (45.1%)	39.5%	-12.5%	Y
7. Percentage of persons who are concerned about being the victim of sexual assault.	National Average or less (27.1%)	21.5%	-20.7%	Y
8. Percentage of persons who are concerned about being the victim of housebreaking.	National Average or less (61.5%)	68.6%	11.7%	N
9. Percentage of persons who are concerned about being the victim of motor vehicle theft.	National Average or less (51.3%)	55.1%	7.3%	N
10. Percentage of persons who feel safe at home alone during the day.	National Average or more (93.0%)	93.4%	0.4%	Y
11. Percentage of persons who feel safe at home alone after dark.	National Average or more (83.7%)	85.3%	1.9%	Y
Public Confidence in Police				
17. Percentage of persons satisfied or very satisfied with police services.	National Average or more (66.1%)	60.5%	-8.4%	N
18. Percentage of persons who agree or strongly agree that police perform their job professionally.	National Average or more (79.7%)	80.9%	1.5%	Y
19. Percentage of persons who agree or strongly agree that police treat people fairly and equally.	National Average or more (66.5%)	72.1%	8.4%	Y
20. Number of substantiated complaint issues against police.	25 or less	6	-76.0%	Y
21. Number of substantiated complaint issues relating to persons injured in custody.	0	0	-	Y

Source: ACT Policing Purchase Agreement Quarter Four Report 2006–2007.

Figure A.3: Offences against the person by type ~ 2002–2003 to 2006–2007

Source: PROMIS as at 2 July 2007.

* Other offences against the person include homicide and related offences, kidnapping, dangerous or negligent acts, harassment and threatening behaviour.

Crimes against the person

During the reporting period, ACT Policing recorded a decrease in total crimes against the person. Crimes against the person include murder, manslaughter, assault and sexual offences. Crimes against the person recorded its lowest result in five years as seen in Figure A.3. Also of note, the Purchase Agreement measure *number of offences against the person reported or becoming known to police per 100 000 population* achieved a good result performing at 3.1 per cent better than target.

Table A.3: Offences against the person

	2005–2006	2006–2007
Total offences	2 672	2 584
Offences cleared	1 822	1 704
Clear-up rate	68.2%	65.9%

Source: PROMIS as at 2 July 2007.

Homicide and related offences

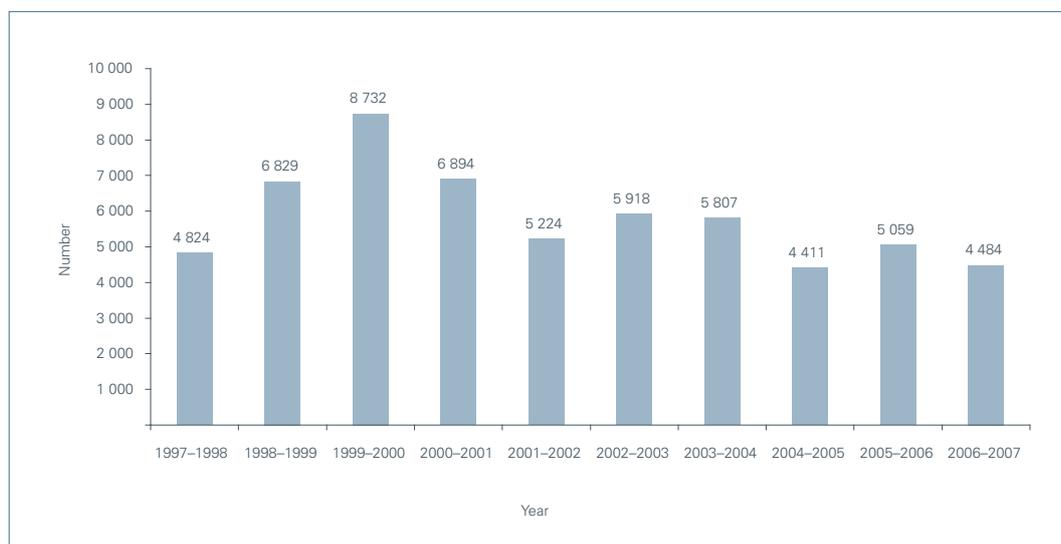
There were three new homicides reported in the ACT during 2006–2007. In each of these matters persons have been arrested and charged, and these matters are currently before the courts. It is the policy of the AFP that unsolved homicides will not be closed. ACT Policing continues to seek assistance from the community to solve these crimes. Any information is treated confidentially and carefully assessed.

Total homicide and related offences, which include offence categories such as murder, manslaughter, driving causing death and homicide (unspecified), recorded six offences in 2005–2006 to seven in 2006–2007.

Sexual offences

Total sexual offences for the reporting period has decreased from 400 offences in 2005–2006 to 344 offences in 2006–2007. Sexual offences were at their lowest level in 2006–2007 in five years, as seen in Figure A.3.

Police continue to encourage victims of sexual assault and sex related offences to come forward regardless of when the offences occurred.

Figure A.4: Number of burglary offences by year ~ 1997–1998 to 2006–2007

Source: ACT Policing Annual Reports 1997–1998 to 1998–1999 and PROMIS as at 2 July 2007.

Assault offences (non sexual)

There was an increase in the total number of assault offences reported to police in 2006–2007, with 2 045 offences reported in 2005–2006 and 2 112 offences reported to police in 2006–2007. This increase is largely due to a 17.3 per cent increase in assault offences where actual bodily harm has occurred.

Clear up of offences against the person

As illustrated in Table A.3, clear up rates for offences against the person have decreased to 65.9 per cent during the reporting period from 68.2 per cent in the previous year. While clear up rates for total offences against the person have decreased, ACT policing has exceeded its target by 19.9 per cent.

It should also be noted that the clear up rate of sexual offences is at its highest in five years.

Crimes against property

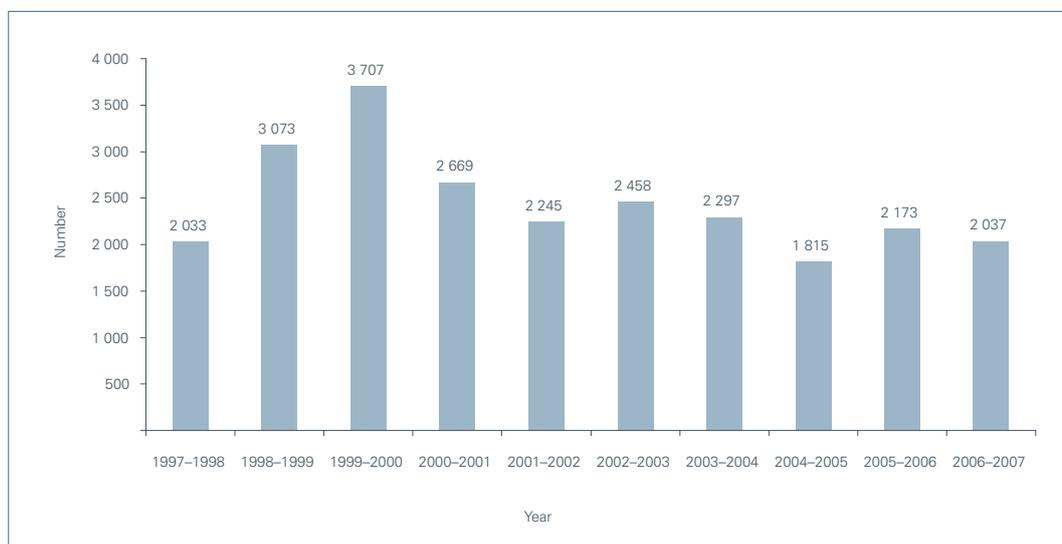
The crimes against property category includes several offences, including burglary, motor vehicle theft, theft other than motor vehicles, robbery and property damage. On average, over the last five years, property crime has accounted for approximately 70 per cent of all offences reported to ACT Policing. In 2006–2007, 27 754 offences against property were reported to police, the lowest number in the last five years.

Clear up rates for property have also recorded a five year high, with a clear up rate of 15.1 per cent. Offences against property and clear up rates are outlined in Table A.4.

Table A.4: Offences against property

	2005–2006	2006–2007
Total offences	29 322	27 754
Offences cleared	3 467	4 196
Clear-up rate	11.8%	15.1%

Source: PROMIS as at 2 July 2007.

Figure A.5: Number of motor vehicle theft offences by year ~ 1997–1998 to 2006–2007

Source: ACT Policing Annual Reports 1997–1998 to 1998–1999 and PROMIS as at 2 July 2007.

Burglary

During the reporting period there was a decrease in the total number of burglary offences reported in the ACT. There were 4 484 burglary offences reported in 2006–2007. The total number of burglary offences reported in 2005–2006 was 5 059.

Figure A.4 shows the 10 year trend of burglary data within the ACT.

Burglary clear-up rates are at their highest in 5 years.

As shown in Table A.5, the interim target for 2006 of a reduction of 7.5 per cent has been met for the burglary portion of the *ACT Property Crime Reduction Strategy 2004–2007*.

Motor vehicle theft

Motor vehicle theft decreased during the reporting period by 6.3 per cent to 2 037 from 2 173 offences in 2005–2006. Figure A.5 shows the 10 year trend of motor vehicle theft data within the ACT.

While motor vehicle theft offences have decreased in 2006–2007 compared to 2005–2006, the *ACT Property Crime Reduction Strategy 2004–2007* target of a 20 per cent reduction since 2003 in motor vehicle theft offences has not been met, as shown in Table A.5.

Table A.5: ACT Property crime reduction strategy 2006

	Interim target 2006	Actual result 2006*
Burglary	7.5% reduction	8% reduction
Motor vehicle theft	20% reduction	16% reduction

* Based on comparisons against original base figures published in the 2003 Recorded Crime Victims Australia (Cat 4510.0).

Robbery

Total robbery offences have decreased slightly in 2006–2007 from the previous reporting period, with 270 robbery offences reported to ACT Policing during 2006–2007 and 275 offences reported in 2005–2006. Total robbery is a combination of armed robbery with 125 offences reported in 2006–2007 and 130 offences reported in 2005–2006, and unarmed robbery (including unarmed robbery in-company offences) with 145 reports to police, remaining unchanged from 2005–2006.

Fraud and related offences

Fraud and related offences have increased by 5.5 per cent since the 2005–2006 reporting period, with 866 offences reported during 2006–2007 compared to 821 offences reported in 2005–2006. During 2006–2007, fraud and related offences comprised 836 fraud offences and 30 counterfeit offences.

Property damage

In 2006–2007, 7 793 property damage offences were reported as having occurred in the ACT while 8 098 offences were reported during 2005–2006. While there was a 3.8 per cent decrease in total property damage offences, it should be noted that there was a 21.9 per cent increase in arson offences, with 373 offences reported in 2006–2007 and 306 offences reported in 2005–2006.

Environmental offences

Environmental offences included offences such as pollution, offences against flora and fauna, littering and other environmental offences. As outlined in Table A.6, environmental offences have risen from 11 offences reported in 2005–2006 to 16 offences reported in 2006–2007.

Table A.6: Environmental offences by type

Offence type	2005–2006	2006–2007	% change
Pollution	4	6	50%
Flora and fauna	1	5	400%
Other environmental	6	5	-17%
Total environmental	11	16	45%

Source: PROMIS as at 2 July 2007.

Offences against good order

Offences against good order cover a wide range of illegal activities including breaches of bail, illegal possession of firearms, regulatory matters such as keeping savage dogs and offences against the *Liquor Act 1975*. Table A.7 show the increases in reported offences against good order and clear up rates between 2005–2006 and 2006–2007.

Table A.7: Offences against good order

	2005–2006	2006–2007
Total offences	2 915	3 003
Offences cleared	2 404	2 650
Clear-up rate	82.5%	88.2%

Source: PROMIS as at 2 July 2007.

Illicit drug offences

The total number of drug offences reported or becoming known 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 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.

Table A.8: Drug offences by type

Offence type	2005–2006	2006–2007	%change
Possession or use of drugs	342	372	9%
Deal and traffic in drugs	71	56	-21%
Manufacture and grow drugs	28	27	-4%
Other drug offences	8	10	25%
Total drug	449	465	4%

Source: PROMIS as at 2 July 2007.

ACT Policing's target during the reporting period was '144 or less' ambulance attendances at heroin related overdoses reported to the ACT Ambulance Service. There was a 17 per cent increase in the number of reported overdoses from the previous reporting period with 84 incidents being recorded during 2006–2007. It should be noted that this data refers to suspected heroin related overdoses, and should therefore be considered as broadly indicative only.

Conversely, during the reporting period, there was a decrease of 12.2 per cent in the number of heroin seizures from the previous year, although the overall amount of heroin seized increased marginally from 39.8 grams to 42.48 grams.

Overall, ACT saw an increase in the number of drug offences reported or becoming known to police. The number of seizures of amphetamines has decreased by 15.5 per cent since the last reporting period. Cannabis seizures have increased during the reporting period, but the weight of cannabis seized has dropped by 54.8 per cent from 451 922.06 grams to 204 448.92 grams.

Crystal methylamphetamine, commonly called 'ice' because of its appearance, is a high purity form of methylamphetamine and retains its form as large clear crystals. There has been increasing community concern over the appearance of this drug form and its impact on users. Within the ACT, although there has been an increase in amphetamine-type stimulant seizures over the last few years, it is clear that, based on purity analysis, methylamphetamine is more widely used, rather than the crystal methylamphetamine.

Law enforcement agencies across Australia have developed a Law Enforcement National Amphetamine Type Stimulants Strategy 2006–2010 to create a coordinated and integrated response to harms and challenges caused by amphetamine type stimulants in Australia. The strategy fits 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 amphetamine type stimulants and reducing the harmful effect of amphetamine type stimulants.

Another trend, poly-drug use, involving the use of methamphetamine, MDMA (Ecstasy), cannabis and/or alcohol or other drugs in combination, is becoming increasingly common among drug users as evidenced in the 2004 National Drug Strategy Household Survey. Poly-drug use often carries with it more risk than use of a single drug, due to an increase in side effects, and unique chemical interactions. Should this trend increase, it is likely to present further challenges for ACT Policing.

Drug offences by type are at Table A.8, seizure statistics can be seen in Table A.9 and Table A.10 illustrates clear up rates for drug offences.

**Table A.9: Drug seizures 2006–2007**

Drug type	Number	Weight
Amphetamine	174	333.22g
Cannabis	524	204 448.92g
Cocaine	9	1.35g
Heroin	36	42.48g
Ketamine	2	3.53g
LSD	0	0.00g
MDMA	80	939.71g
Other substance	217	20 621.07g
Steroids	19	134.67g
Total	1061	

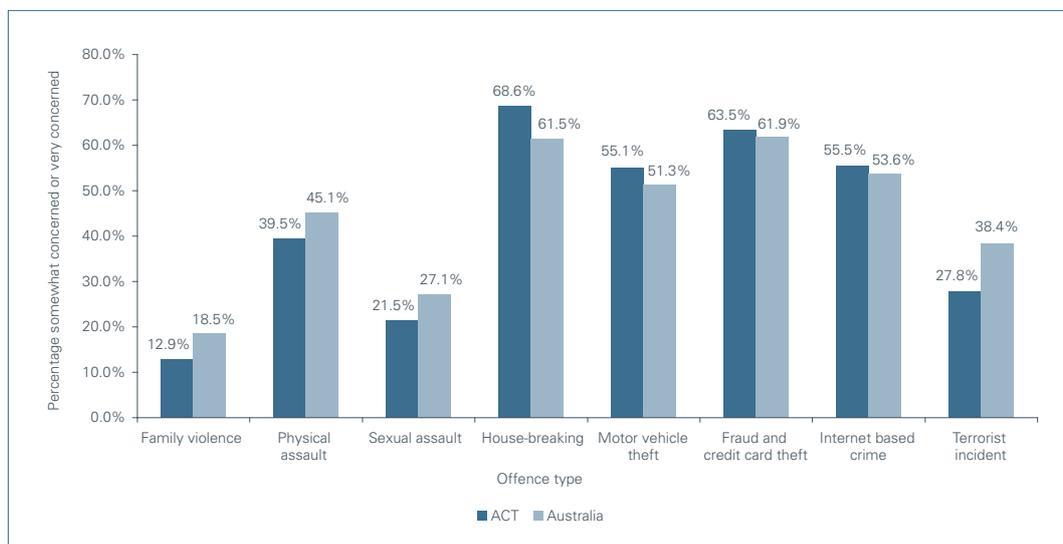
Source: ACT Policing Drug Registry, as at 30 July 2007.

Notes: 1. The figures include seizures awaiting analysis to confirm both weights and the presence of the illegal substance. 2. Recorded weights and drug types may differ from those previously recorded. Net weight confirmed has been used where available, otherwise net weight estimated has been used. The weight value indicated may also include packaging. 3. ACT Policing Drug Registry figures differ from those prepared for the Australian Federal Police as a whole. The ACT Drug Registry counts each individual drug package seized, 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.

Table A.10: Drug offences

	2005–2006	2006–2007
Total offences	449	465
Offences cleared	437	454
Clear-up rate	97.3%	97.6%

Source: PROMIS as at 2 July 2007.

Figure A.6: Fear of crime by offence type ~ 2006–2007

Source: National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing, July 2007.

Community perceptions of crime

The National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing is a nationwide survey that measures community perceptions in a range of areas including satisfaction with policing services, feelings of safety, fear of victimisation and beliefs about police behaviour. Prior to 2006-2007, the survey was administered on behalf of the Australasian Centre for Policing Research by ACNielsen. At the beginning of 2006-2007, the survey provider was changed to Roy Morgan Research. It should be noted that any comparisons made to data that appears in previous years' ACT Policing Annual Reports should be done with caution as survey and calculation methodologies have changed as part of the transition between the two providers.

In 2006–2007, 2 520 residents of the ACT participated in the survey, while 35 254 people participated nationally.

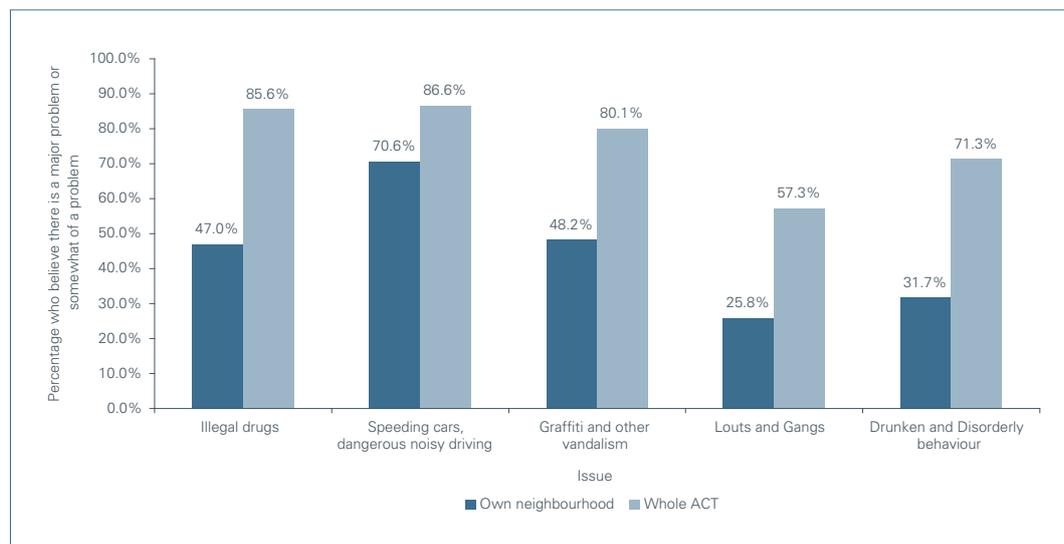
Fear of crime at the whole of ACT level

The Survey monitors community concern about being the victim of certain crime types. Whilst this series of questions can elicit a variety of interpretations ranging from an assessment of the likelihood of victimisation through to an assessment of the seriousness of the crime and how it would impact on an individual, they are the closest indicators of 'fear' of crime available.

Figure A.6 depicts the percentage of people in the ACT concerned or very concerned about being the victim of certain crime types compared to the total Australian result.

While the ACT result is higher in some cases, it is important to note that these results must be balanced with the actuality of crime. For example, while concern about becoming the victim of housebreaking and motor vehicle theft are higher than the Australian result, in 2006–2007 there has actually been a decrease of 11 per cent and 6 per cent respectively in reported offences, compared to the previous year.

While the fear of crime can be just as debilitating as 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.

Figure A.7: Perception of crime and social problems by issue type ~ 2006–2007

Source: National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing, July 2007.

Perceptions of problems in own neighbourhood and the ACT

In all cases where people are asked about their perception of crime and disorder issues at neighbourhood level and then about those same issues at the broader ACT level, respondents to the National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing indicate that issues are greater at the broader level, as shown in Figure A.7.

These results support research which shows that people tend to rate each crime presented to them as being more problematic at a jurisdictional level than in their own neighbourhood. Research indicates that this is because beliefs about crime at the broader level tend to be drawn from intangible and conceptual ideas about issues in society. People's beliefs about crime at this level are usually informed by second hand, indirect, sources of information such as the media. Jurisdictional results do not reflect real crime trends and have remained stable over time. General concern about crime problems at a societal level remains high. In contrast, beliefs about problems in one's own neighbourhood tend to be based on first-hand experience and more accurately reflect trends of actual crime, that is, they are significantly lower.

It is pleasing to note that there are comparatively low levels of neighbourhood concern relating to gangs and drunken or disorderly behaviour, and that compared to the total Australian result, the ACT feels safer and more secure at the neighbourhood level on all disorder issues.



Table A.11: Satisfaction with police and community beliefs about policing 2006–2007

	ACT	Australia
General satisfaction with services provided by police (satisfied/very satisfied)	60.5%	66.1%
Satisfaction with the job police are doing in supporting community programs (satisfied/very satisfied)	55.1%	63.7%
Satisfaction with most recent contact with police (satisfied/very satisfied)	80.3%	81.0%
Community belief that police perform their job professionally (agree/strongly agree)	80.9%	79.7%
Community belief that police treat people fairly and equally (agree/strongly agree)	72.1%	66.5%
Community belief that police are honest (agree/strongly agree)	77.9%	76.0%
Community confidence in police (agree/strongly agree)	80.2%	81.3%

Source: National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing, July 2007

Community perceptions of police

Front line police performing duties such as patrols, traffic investigation, and specialist response play an integral role in shaping community perceptions about the professionalism of ACT Policing.

On the whole, most persons are generally satisfied with police services, satisfied with their contact with police and view ACT Policing as a legitimate organisation.

In the National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing respondents are questioned about their views on police integrity and legitimacy as well as their confidence in police. Compared to the total Australian result, ACT respondents perceived ACT Policing as more professional, honest, fair and equal in their treatment of citizens. Community confidence in ACT Policing was comparable to the total Australian result as

was satisfaction with the most recent contact with police. ACT Policing did not perform as well as the total Australian result on general satisfaction with police and satisfaction with the job police are doing in supporting community programs.

One way in which ACT Policing is attempting to improve community satisfaction is through the introduction of the Suburban Policing Strategy. The aims of the Strategy, introduced in November 2006, are to reduce the fear of crime and to raise community satisfaction with police. Part of the Strategy involves building stronger links with community programs such as Neighbourhood Watch and Safety House. The impact that the Strategy is having on these issues will be assessed once it has been in place for 12 months.

Patrol Responses: North and South Districts



Superintendent,
Michael Kilfoyle, North
District.



Superintendent
Alf Turketo, South District.

In accordance with the Purchase Agreement between the AFP and the ACT Government, North and South Districts share responsibility for Crime and Safety Management, Traffic Law Enforcement and Road Safety, 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 to the community.

North and South Districts provide General Duties services which include the following:

- Responding to domestic violence situations and breaches of restraining orders;
- Responding to and preventing civil disturbances through target patrols of known hot spots;
- Responding to burglaries;
- Responding to robberies;
- Responding to general requests for police assistance;
- Undertaking investigations;
- Undertaking traffic policing duties, including random breath testing;
- Monitoring reporting of bail where offenders on bail report to police station front counters as part of their bail conditions; and
- Responding to general inquiries from the public via the front counter at the police station or over the phone.

Patrols are dispatched to incidents that occur across the Territory within prescribed timeframes based on the level of priority allocated to each incident.

Each station has one intelligence officer to provide tactical intelligence support to station members, as well as more strategic support to regional intelligence functions and reporting requirements. The District Intelligence Officer interacts with the Property Crime Team Intelligence Team to identify district targets and recidivist offenders and thereby contribute to the *ACT Property Crime Reduction Strategy 2004-2007*. Each station also has a dedicated Property Officer to assist in the management of property and exhibits on a daily basis. Administrative Support is provided by an administration officer at each station.

Members from all stations in both North and South Districts undertake rotations through the Regional Watch House and the ACT Beats Team. These rotations are based on the roster cycle and rotations consist of 20 weeks in each location. Members are also presently undertaking secondments to the Territory Investigations Group Property Crime Teams. Return of members from secondments increases the capability of the Districts to respond and investigate reports of crime.

North District provides a police service to all areas of Canberra north of Lake Burley Griffin and includes Civic, North Canberra, Belconnen and Gungahlin. North District also includes the Regional Watch House, located at City Station, where people are charged and held in custody prior to appearing in Court.

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 Woden and Tuggeranong Police Stations.

Figure A.8: Suburbs by patrol



Belconnen Patrol

Belconnen Patrol is responsible for delivering policing services to the residents of the Belconnen area on a 24 hour basis. In addition, Belconnen also provides the same services to the residents of Gungahlin between the hours of 11pm and 7am, when Gungahlin station is not manned.

Belconnen Patrol staffing consists of the following:

- Officer in Charge;
- Five patrol teams – each with one team leader and nine constables;
- Two District Intelligence Officers;
- One Administrative Assistant; and
- Two Operations Support Sergeants.

City Patrol

City Patrol is based at the City Police Station 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 to the central business district and inner suburbs. In addition, the station also houses the Regional Watch House which provides charging and custodial facilities for the entire ACT.

An important activity undertaken by City Police Station is the hosting of visits and tours by dignitaries and members of 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 Regional Watch House, Crime Prevention, Prosecution and Judicial Support, Traffic Operations and the ACT Beat Teams.

While the City Patrol zone contains approximately 13 per cent of the ACT's population (approximately 42 500 people), this figure rises markedly during working days and major events, when people travel 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.



Gungahlin Station

ACT Policing operations based in the Gungahlin Joint Emergency Services Centre provide police services between 7am and 11pm, consisting of one sergeant and nine constables. Support for Gungahlin is provided outside these hours by Belconnen Patrol. As a result of increases in population in the Gungahlin District ACT Policing has provided an increased patrol capacity in Belconnen patrol to support members attached to the Gungahlin Patrol. The impact of that resource increase has also seen an improvement in response times across the Belconnen Patrol.

The Gungahlin Team Leader reports to the Officer in Charge Belconnen Patrol, with both City and Belconnen Officers in Charge reporting to the North District Superintendent.

ACT Beats Team

The ACT Beats Team comprises three teams of seven members, operating under the supervision of a Team Leader. The teams provide a high visibility presence and proactive policing activities within all major and suburban shopping precincts throughout the ACT. Specific tasking of the teams is provided by the Operations Committee meeting on a fortnightly basis.

Within the Central Business District, the ACT Beats Team also operates from a shop-front situated in the Garema Centre Building. The Team undertakes both foot and vehicle patrols reporting to the Officer in Charge City Station.



Regional Watch House

The Regional 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 at the Watch House.

ACT Policing in conjunction with the Commonwealth and ACT Ombudsman initiated a review of the practices and procedures of the Regional Watch House. Recommendations arising out of this review are now being implemented.

Tuggeranong Patrol

Tuggeranong Patrol is responsible for delivering policing services to the residents of the Tuggeranong and Lanyon Valleys on a 24 hour basis. Also included in the Tuggeranong Patrol Zone is an expansive rural area which is policed by a Rural Patrol working from Tuggeranong Station.

Tuggeranong Patrol staffing consists of the following:

- Officer in Charge;
- Five patrol teams – each with one team leader and nine constables;
- A two-member Rural Patrol;
- Two District Intelligence Officers;
- One Administrative Assistant; and
- Two Operations Support Sergeants.

Woden Patrol

Woden Patrol is responsible for delivering policing services to the residents of the Woden Valley and Weston Creek areas on a 24 hour basis.

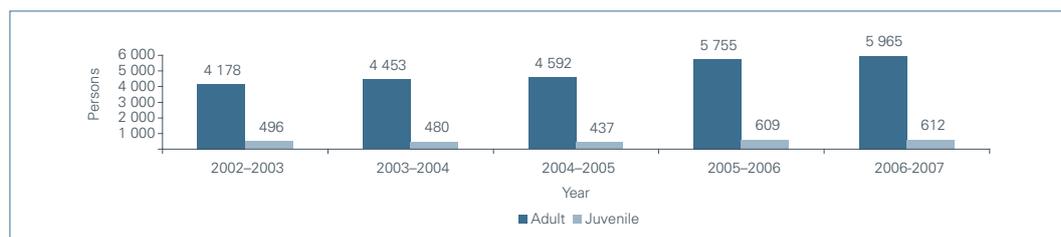
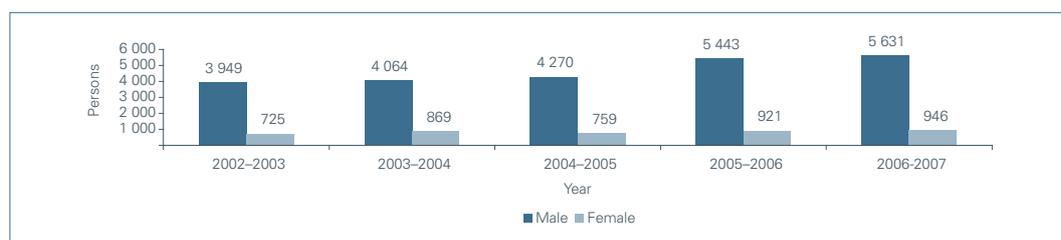
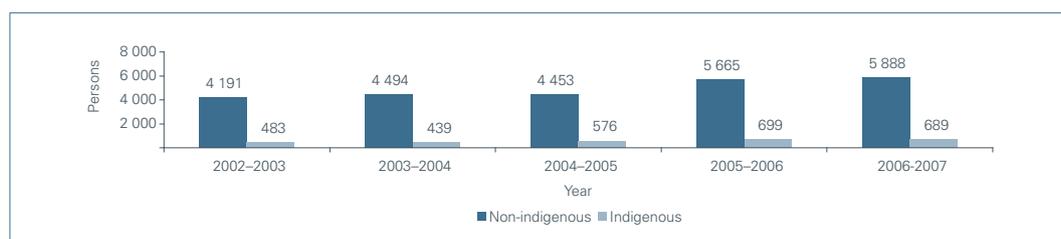
Woden Patrol staffing consists of the following:

- Officer in Charge;
- Five patrol teams – each with one team leader and nine constables;
- Two District Intelligence Officers;
- One Administrative Assistant; and
- Two Operations Support Sergeants.

Table A.12: Persons taken into custody 2006–2007

	Arrested			In custody for intoxication		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Juvenile						
Aboriginal	85	25	110	5	2	7
Non-aboriginal	311	115	426	57	12	69
Total	396	140	536	62	14	76
Adult						
Aboriginal	343	105	448	97	27	124
Non-aboriginal	3 461	515	3 976	1 272	145	1 417
Total	3 804	620	4 424	1 369	172	1 541
Total	4 200	760	4 960	1 431	186	1 617

Source: PROMIS database as at 06 July 2007.

Figure A.9: Persons taken into custody by age ~ 2002–2003 to 2006–2007**Figure A.10: Persons taken into custody by gender ~ 2002–2003 to 2006–2007****Figure A.11: Persons taken into custody by indigenous status ~ 2002–2003 to 2006–2007**

Source: PROMIS database as at 06 July 2007.

Operation Cobalt

Operation Cobalt was conducted between November 2006 and April 2007 to provide close scrutiny of licensed premises within the Central Business District. Historically, the warmer months brings an increase of patrons in licensed premises, which often involves an increase in anti-social behaviour. During the operation the Beats Team, General Duties Patrol members and other specialist teams were accompanied by ACT Government officials from the Office of Fair Trading and conducted regulatory checks of licensed premises across the ACT. Several premises and licensees were reported to the Liquor Licensing Board for breaches of both the Liquor Act and the Licensing Regulations during the operation.

Project Spitfire

Project Spitfire is a series of planned activities to enhance ACT Policing's capacity and capability to respond to emergencies. The Project was developed to ensure that ACT Policing and other emergency services are prepared to respond to large scale incidents.

As a preparatory step in the process of enhancing ACT Policing's capability in this regard, a system of operational tracking of assets has been introduced across all ACT Policing portfolios. The system allows for assets to be tracked, audited and faults advised on an electronic database. This provides a significant enhancement in an area where previously shortfalls have required members to spend considerable time tracking the movement of assets and reporting those which may have been misplaced, or disposed of in accordance with the asset management guidelines. All ACT Patrol vehicles are now equipped with a standardised level of equipment to ensure that all patrol members have enhanced capability to deal with emergencies. Further activity is planned including drill style response exercises focusing on cordon and control of incidents.

Staffing

Each of the ACT's four police stations delivers five General Duties response teams. The response teams attend to issues within station patrol zones during shift. Each response team is led by a Sergeant and teams work on a full 24 hour/ seven day rotating roster. Two Operations Support Sergeants support activities within each station by providing quality assurance on work carried out by all members within the respective patrol zones.

Each District has an investigative response capacity located within police stations with reporting responsibilities to the Superintendent, Territory Investigations Group. The location of investigators within stations provides for close interaction between response and investigation members when responding to incidents, or in the provision of advice, guidance and support.

There is also a Suburban Policing Strategy (SPS) Contact Officer from the Crime Prevention portfolio at each of the stations, whose role includes coordination and promotion of the Strategy's activities within the stations. Contact Officers interact with patrol members and Team Leaders and work closely with the District Intelligence Officers to address District issues. Contact Officers attend station musters and meetings, and promote the Suburban Policing Strategy, offering regular assistance to the members.



Business Continuity and Emergency Response Planning

North and South Districts have well developed Business Continuity and Emergency Response Plans which are briefed to all new members as they commence deployment within the portfolio. These plans underpin the District Business Plan which provides direction on the focus of Police operations within the district for the business year. In addition to the written plans, exercises in evacuation of buildings and response arrangements are undertaken at regular intervals throughout the year.

These continuity plans were placed on standby in readiness to be enacted during the storms in the ACT in early 2007. Following this incident, South District provided a redundancy capacity for Crime Prevention and Traffic Operations portfolios for a number of months due to storm damage to City Police Station.

Each station has appointed Fire Wardens and Deputy Wardens to support operations in this regard and Tuggeranong Station also provides a key redundancy capacity for the ACT Policing Communications Room.

Practices and Procedures

The Districts have undertaken a number of initiatives to improve performance in respect to practices and procedures:

Briefs of Evidence

Briefs of evidence are submitted in line with AFP and Director of Public Prosecutions protocols. Once adjudicated by respective Team Leaders, briefs are sent to the Operational Support Sergeant at the relevant station for final checking and then forwarded to the Prosecution and Judicial Support Team for processing.

Additionally, the Operational Support Sergeants interact regularly with the Brief Management Team (within Prosecution and Judicial Support) to ensure consistency and professionalism in the delivery of briefs of evidence to the Director of Public Prosecutions. De-briefs are regularly conducted following the conclusion of major court matters where issues are identified which require additional training and improvement of skills.

Operational Support Sergeants Review

During 2006-2007, ACT Policing conducted a review of the role and responsibilities of the Operational Support Sergeant. The review found that the role provides vital support for the Team Leaders in addressing corporate responsibilities and a clear line of communication to Prosecution and Judicial Support which allows for an improved quality of briefs of evidence and data integrity.



Business Owner and Shopkeeper Involvement

As part of ACT Policing's focus on client satisfaction, and in response to reports to Police of emerging crime related issues, General Duties members within the Districts liaise on a regular basis with shopkeepers and business owners in suburban shopping centres. This is a key component of the Suburban Policing Strategy. These strategies are aimed at reducing the level of anti-social behaviour, increasing the interaction with the community and engaging with stakeholders within the districts.

Liaison with the Diplomatic Community

The ACT diplomatic community is primarily located within the South District patrol area. This requires significant 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. Activity in this regards also includes liaison with other bodies such as the Canberra Islamic Community, Abu Bakr Mosque, and members of the Aboriginal Tent Embassy.

Commonwealth Public Sector

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

Incidents 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 2006-2007 was 78 111 up 2 per cent from 76 580 in 2005-2006. Incidents are reported in Table A.13.

Table A.13: Number of incidents reported to ACT Policing

	2005–2006	2006–2007	% change
Total incident* reported	76580	78111	2%

Source: PROMIS as at 2 July 2007.

* Does not include Suburban Policing Strategy activity.



Territory Investigations Group



Detective Superintendent
Brian McDonald.

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

The portfolio consists of a number of specialised teams involved in the investigation of:

- serious crimes such as aggravated robbery, serious assaults, arson, all homicides and coronial matters referred by the ACT Coroner (Response Crime Teams);
- sexual assault and child abuse matters (Adult Sexual Assault Team and Child Abuse Team);
- organised crime and drug related matters (Drug Investigation Teams);
- both ACT and Commonwealth Fraud related crime (Fraud Team);
- corruption by public officials (Fraud Team);
- proceeds of crime (Criminal Assets Investigation Team);
- coordination of Coroner's Office responsibilities (Coroner's Officer); and
- burglary and motor vehicle theft (in response to the *ACT Property Crime Reduction Strategy 2004–2007*) and organised rebirthing of stolen motor vehicles (Property Crime Teams).

The Child Abuse Team assesses matters brought to the attention of the Office of Children, Youth and Family Services which may require police intervention. Table A.14 indicates the number of matters reviewed by the Child Abuse Team from 1 July 2006 to 30 June 2007.

Table A.14: Number of sexual assault related matters reviewed for Office of Children, Youth and Family Services 2006–2007

Accepted referrals	211
Rejected referrals	182
Pending referrals	14
Referred for information only	3
Total referrals received	410

Source: Territory Investigations Group July 2007.

The Territory Investigations Group established a second Victim Liaison Officer position during the reporting period, ensuring the needs of victims are met in accordance with the principles of the Victims of Crime legislation. There is a dedicated Victim Liaison Officer for all sexual assault and child abuse matters, and the newly introduced Victim Liaison Officer addresses the needs of other victims involved in serious criminal matters investigated by Territory Investigations Group members.

Table A.15 indicates the number of interactions the Victim Liaison Officers have had with all victims and stakeholders throughout the reporting period.

Table A.15: Number of Victim Liaison Officer interactions with victims and stakeholders 2006–2007

New contact information	200
Follow up support for victims and families	997
Victim impact statements/applications for financial assistance/assistance/orders	18
Interaction with outside agencies	451
Meetings with outside stakeholders	15
Attended Magistrates/Supreme court to provide support to victims	14
Lectures to members on courses at the Barton Police College in relation to Victims of Crime legislation/victims	3
Total	1698

Source: Territory Investigations Group July 2006.

Throughout the reporting period, the 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 forensic prioritisation. During the period, the Service Level Agreement between ACT Policing and the AFP Forensics area was re-negotiated to ensure an appropriate level of service in relation to forensic examinations.



E-crime

The emergence of e-crime has impacted on the workload of Territory Investigations Group members and is seen as an important issue to address over the next 12 months. The improvements and enhancements to internet and telephone technology are also recognised as significant issues which will impact on police resources and capabilities in coming years.

A business case is being developed to implement a technology enabled crime investigation team within the Territory Investigations group, to ensure investigators have the necessary skills and technologies available to effectively investigate internet and e-crime offences.

Property Crime Teams

To continue the good progress made by *Operation Halite* in reducing the incidence of high volume property crime, two dedicated permanent Property Crime Teams were established within the Territory Investigations Group in July 2006. These teams ensured ACT Policing maintained its positive response to the ACT *Property Crime Reduction Strategy 2004–2007*.

The Property Crime Teams are dedicated to the investigation of volume crime, particularly burglary and motor vehicle theft. The teams target recidivist offenders and high crime locations to reduce the number of burglaries and motor vehicle thefts in the ACT. The team works closely with the Property Crime Intelligence Team from Operations Monitoring and Intelligence Support to identify these offenders and high crime locations.

The Property Crime Teams continue to address burglary and motor vehicle thefts through a strategy implemented in November 2006. The strategy includes providing the Patrols and Specialist Response and Security with lists of persons of interest to target on a fortnightly basis. Results are reported at each Operations Committee meeting. Since the implementation of the strategy, burglary and motor vehicle theft offences have decreased. This can be attributed to the strategy and the apprehension and incarceration of a number of repeat offenders during December 2006.



Major Investigations

Operation Perennial: This operation involved multiple armed robberies in the ACT and NSW totalling over \$200 000. Armed robberies in Emu Bank, Charnwood, and Gungahlin were linked and a joint operation with NSW Police commenced, as the alleged offender resided in NSW and was suspected of committing similar offences in NSW. The joint operation resulted in the arrest of the alleged offender, who is now before the court.

Operation Jaspilite: Territory Investigations Group members investigated the stabbing of a young man outside a nightclub in Civic in July 2006, which resulted in his death. An alleged offender was charged with murder. A committal hearing was held in February 2007 and the alleged offender has been committed to stand trial in February 2008.

Operation Dunedin: A woman was murdered on Norfolk Island in March 2002. The alleged offender was identified as a result of positive identification from DNA and he was detained in New Zealand on a First Instant Warrant. Territory Investigation Group members extradited the male to Norfolk Island and he was remanded in custody. Committal proceedings commenced on Norfolk Island in August 2006. The trial was held in February 2007 and a guilty verdict was handed down with the offender receiving a custodial sentence of 24 years.

Operation Lockram: The Investigation into the stabbing murder of a male resident of Ainslie Village resulted in a female being arrested and charged with Manslaughter. The alleged offender was under a Mental Health Order at the time of the murder. The matter is currently before the court.

Operation Brontide: This is a joint ACT Policing and Professional Standards investigation into the death of Mr David McLaughlin in September 2006. A coronial inquest will be held in the next reporting period.

Operation Observe: The murder of a Chinese National in June 2004 continues to be actioned. The Peoples' Republic of China is prosecuting the offender who fled to China after committing the murder. ACT Policing officers have met with representatives from the Ministry of Public Security and the Dalian Public Security Bureau in February 2007. Arrangements were made to assist the officers from the Ministry and a meeting is planned in July 2007.

Operation Hominey: On 15 January 2007, members commenced an investigation into the shooting and wounding of a male in the secure car park of his apartment block in Kingston by two unknown offenders. The victim received four gunshot wounds, one in his left upper shoulder, one in his right thigh, one in his right foot and a grazed right hand. It is believed up to six rounds were fired from two different firearms, as rounds from both a .25 calibre and a .38 calibre firearm were found. The investigation is continuing.

Operation Corium: During the reporting period, the Chief Coroner determined that an Inquest Hearing into the suspected death of Megan Mulquiney, who disappeared in 1984, would commence with a Directions Hearing in February 2007. A report into the circumstances of her disappearance was released to the media and the victim's family. In late February 2007, Crime Stoppers received a call from an anonymous female who provided information about the disappearance of Megan Mulquiney. Investigations into the matter are continuing.

Operation Taffrail: A male was murdered at Stuart Flats in Kingston on 4 December 2006. An alleged offender was identified and charged with the murder. He is now before the Court.

Bomb Threats via Email: Between 4 July and 6 July 2006, a total of nine threatening emails were received by a number of organisations throughout the ACT and Australia. These emails threatened the use of explosives in public areas and on public transport. A male person was taken into custody. The offender was charged with nine counts of using a carriage service for a hoax threat and was sentenced to 12 months imprisonment.

Adult Sexual Assault Team and Child Abuse Team

Operation Bateau: In July 2005, the Adult Sexual Assault Team received a referral regarding the inappropriate use of the internet by an older male known to a 14 year old girl. The male was subsequently arrested and charged by ACT Police with carriage service offences in relation to grooming, procuring and general offensive usage. This was the first use of the internet grooming legislative provisions, which commenced in 2005. The offender was sentenced in July 2006 to two years imprisonment.

Operation Karri: ACT Policing investigated a series of sexual assaults and burglaries that occurred in the suburbs of O'Connor, Macquarie, Cook and Ainslie between 9 July 2005 and 15 February 2006. The offender was identified, through analysis of DNA, as also being responsible for a sexual assault in September 2002. A 30 year old man was arrested and charged with six sexual offences, four burglary offences and three theft offences. In October 2006, the offender was sentenced to 37 years imprisonment with a non parole period of 25 years. In October 2006, a Notice of Appeal was lodged by the Defence with the ACT Supreme Court.

Operation Macasser: In April 2007, Territory Investigations Group commenced an operation into the alleged 'child grooming' of a 13 year old Canberra girl by an adult male person. The male was using telephone and computer services to contact the girl and was able to continue this contact although the girl changed contact numbers. An alleged offender was arrested and the matter is currently before the Court.

Possession of child pornography: In March 2007, Crime Stoppers were called and a number of allegations against a male suspect were made. The allegations relate to the suspect showing two children, aged 10 and 12 years old respectively, a number of pornographic images and videos that were on his home computer. As a result of the allegations the Child Abuse Team commenced an investigation and executed a search warrant at the suspect's residence. During the search, police located a large number of child pornography images on notebook and desktop computers owned by the suspect. He was arrested and the matter is currently before the Court.

Fraud Team

Operation Aniline: Operation Aniline is the investigation into allegations of corruption and bribery involving two purchasing officers from Commonwealth Government Departments and an employee of a local ACT business. This matter was referred to the AFP in June 2005. On Friday 18 May 2007, the matter appeared before the ACT Magistrates Court. The two Commonwealth employees were sentenced in July in the ACT Supreme Court to nine months imprisonment. Reparation was also ordered. The third offender will be sentenced in November 2007.

Operation Windbound: Territory Investigations Group investigated offences involving the use of stolen credit card details from garbage bins, retailers and residential mail boxes. Two alleged offenders were arrested following the execution of search warrants upon premises of interest. Similar types of offences were later reported to police and eight new charges have been laid against the persons involved. As a result of this investigation, the team and Operations and Monitoring Intelligence Support members developed a brochure for retailers and business owners containing details of how to keep credit card details and transactions secure. A presentation was also made to the ACT and Region Chamber of Commerce and Industry by members of Operations and Monitoring Intelligence Support Team in regard to credit card fraud.

Operation Jillaroo: Operation Jillaroo is a multi-agency investigation involving the AFP and Office of Indigenous Policy Council into a conspiracy to defraud the Aboriginal Torres Strait Islander Commission of approximately \$2 100 000. The investigation commenced in early 2003 and was carried out by Territory Investigations Group and investigators from the Office. The investigation involved the execution of 18 warrants on various businesses and residences across three states and the interviewing of over 70 witnesses. The primary suspect was arrested in March 2006. He was later bailed to appear before the Wagga Wagga Court in April 2006. Another four defendants were summonsed to appear before the Wagga Wagga Court in April 2006. All defendants entered a plea of not guilty to the charge of Conspiracy to Defraud the Commonwealth. Proceeds of Crime action was taken in regards to a property, with an approximate value of \$700 000 along with approximately \$120 000 in a company bank account linked to the Defendants. The committal hearing for this matter commenced in Wagga Wagga in April 2007. The five defendants were committed to stand trial. The trial is set for Sydney District Court commencing February 2008.

Criminal Assets Investigation Team

Figures for cash and property restrained and recovered for the reporting period are presented in the following table.

Table A.16: Criminal asset recovery

Criminal asset recovery under ACT legislation	
Restrained	\$71 999
Recovered	\$169 811
Criminal asset recovery under Commonwealth legislation	
Restrained	Nil
Recovered	\$733 631

Source: Territory Investigations Group July 2007

Drug Investigations Team

Operation Swanskin: This is an investigation into allegations involving the supply of heroin and methyl amphetamine by a male person who is believed to be mid-level in the hierarchy of drug distribution in the ACT. Search warrants were executed on several premises resulting in the arrest of two men and the seizure of heroin, cannabis, cash and a vehicle. Both men were charged with drug trafficking offences and are currently before the court.

Operation Roundel: This was an operation focusing on street level drug dealing with an emphasis on distribution of crystalline methylamphetamine and MDMA by mid-level operators in the hierarchy of drug distribution in the ACT. This operation resulted in a number of offenders being summonsed to attend court. The operation was conducted by the Territory Investigations Group and the Operations Monitoring Intelligence Support. During the operation a significant seizure of MDMA (1900 tablets) with smaller amounts of cannabis and methylamphetamine was made during the execution of a search warrant on a residential premises in Gungahlin, with the offender charged and making admissions to drug possession and trafficking offences.

Operation Tricotee: In July 2006, members of the Drug Investigation Team commenced an investigation in the drug dealing activities of an ACT man. In May 2007, Police executed search warrants on the person, his vehicle and premises. As a result Police seized an amount of cannabis, five bottles of an unknown liquid suspected to be GHB, a large amount of property believed to have been stolen as well as numerous video tapes containing home made pornography involving the suspect and underage girls. Investigations are continuing.

Operation Corozo: This investigation is into the illicit supply of drugs including cannabis, cocaine and MDMA. The investigation has been resolved with five search warrants under the *Drugs of Dependence Act 1989* being executed. Investigations are continuing.

Drug Investigation: In May 2007, members of the Drug Investigation Team conducted a traffic stop on a vehicle in Isabella Plains for the purpose of conducting a search under *Drugs of Dependence Act 1989* emergency search powers. During the search of the alleged offender and the vehicle, police located approximately two ounces of cannabis, 19 MDMA tablets, one and a half grams of crystal methamphetamine and \$6 070 in Australian currency. The alleged offender admitted trafficking in cannabis and made partial admissions in relation to the remaining items. As a result of the items located and the alleged offender's admissions, the team obtained and executed search warrants at the alleged offender's home address and another address.

During the search of the alleged offender's residence, police located approximately 3.1 kilograms of cannabis, one and a half grams of crystal methamphetamine, 400 MDMA tablets, a small quantity of amphetamine powder and \$39 800 in Australian currency. The alleged offender was arrested and conveyed to the Regional City Watch house where he was charged with one count of Traffic in a Trafficable Quantity of Cannabis and two counts of Traffic in a Controlled Drug other than Cannabis (MDMA and methamphetamine) under the Criminal Code 2002. Police seized a total of \$45 870 as proceeds of crime and the vehicle as tainted property. The value of the drugs seized was approximately \$50 000. This matter is still before the Court.



Training

The Investigators Development Program was held during June 2007, involving 20 participants. This programme is an intensive four-week program designed for new Territory Investigations Group members and uniform members. The program provides participants with a foundation for the development of the specialist skills and knowledge required to participate in complex and/or protracted criminal investigations in the ACT. The program comprises a combination of theory and practical learning with an emphasis on scenario exercises reflecting operational situations. The Learning Outcomes of the program are mapped against the Units of Competency of the Advanced Diploma of Public Safety (Police Investigation) and successful completion of the program is a requirement to achieving detective designation.

Territory Investigation Group members completed training in Breathing Apparatus use and Clandestine Laboratory investigation. These and other training opportunities are reviewed and utilised as ongoing training. Liaison and planning with AFP Learning and Development, state police forces and external agencies is utilised to ensure that training opportunities are contemporary and in line with best practice.



Fifteen Territory Investigations Group members attended and successfully completed a comprehensive sex offence investigators course incorporating best practice child interviewing techniques.

An Arson Course conducted by the Western Australian Police Force was recently undertaken by two members in May 2007. The level of experience/expertise in the ACT in the investigation of arson has been significantly enhanced as a result of the completion of this course.

Given the increasing incidence of technology enabled crime, ACT Policing is seeking to increase its capability to effectively investigate these offences. A number of members will be given training in E-Crime investigation and at the completion of the training, they will have the ability to investigate technology enabled crime, preview and analyse data storage devices, identify hardware and software associated with criminal activity, provide assistance to ACT Policing in the investigation of technology enabled crime and carry out certain functions currently undertaken by the Computer Forensics Team.

The Partnership Crime Group continues to meet on a bi-monthly basis. 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; and shares information. It includes representatives from various external agencies, including the Department of Territory

and Municipal 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 Corrective Services, the Department of Justice and Community Safety, and The Canberra Hospital.

This group was established in 2004 to address the *ACT Government Property Crime Reduction Strategy 2004–2007*, and adopting a partnership approach it performs a critical role in addressing crime in the ACT. The meeting is chaired by the Territory Investigations Group Response Crime Manager.

Forensic Prioritisation

The Forensic Prioritisation system and forensics availability has been criticised by members of the ACT Judiciary. Measures have been put in place to alleviate the perceived problems including implementing a Service Level Agreement between Forensic Services and ACT Policing.



NATIONAL
PORTRAIT
GALLERY
Commonwealth Place

Specialist Response and Security



Superintendent
Brett McCann.

Specialist Response and Security portfolio incorporates a number of specialist policing teams. Contemporary global trends and more recent national events demonstrate the important role that specialist policing teams have in providing capabilities to prepare

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 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 active intelligence led tasks or operations.

Specialist Response and Security encompasses seven 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 a number of strategic National Counter Terrorism and Emergency Management forums.

The Major Events Planning and Specialist Disciplines stream consists of:

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

The Tactical Response stream comprises:

- Tactical Response Teams and
- Tactical Training Team.

Bomb Response Team

The Bomb Response Team is highly 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 in the ACT, including the rendering safe and disposal of such devices.

As world trends in terrorism and criminal tactics constantly change, the Bomb Response Team continue to develop and evolve procedures and equipment to meet the needs of the ACT by developing plans to respond to any potential incident. The Bomb Response Team strives to identify and build capability around new and emerging technologies to meet any potential threats originating from overseas or within Australia.

The Bomb Response Team maintains a close working relationship with the Australian Defence Force and other Australian Government departments and agencies on research and development of evolving technologies. The Bomb Response Team Leader represents the AFP on the National Forum of Bomb Group Leaders and a number of national high level working groups.

During 2006–2007, Bomb Response Team members continued to enhance their skills through the conduct of drill style exercises and training with other specialist groups and external Government agencies. Bomb Response Team members participated in the National Counter Terrorism Committee Enhanced Bomb Technicians course delivered through National Counter Terrorism arrangements.

Missing Person

The Canine Operations Team received a request from NSW Police for assistance in relation to a missing person.

As a result of this request, the Canine Operations Team attended at the location in NSW, only a short distance from the ACT border.

At this location police spoke with a member of the NSW Police, who informed the Canine Operations Team member that an elderly male had been reported missing from the property. The male had been last seen walking toward the front driveway/paddock area of the rural property. As the weather conditions were deteriorating rapidly, it was imperative that the male was located quickly.

The Canine Operations Team member commenced a search of the 120 acre property utilising Police Dog Blade. Approximately one hour and fifteen minutes into the search, Police Dog Blade picked up a scent at the rear of the property about one kilometre from the farm house and followed the scent to a dam located on the property.

At this location the Canine Operations Team member observed an elderly male to be standing in the dam water about one metre from the edge. It was unclear how long the male had been in this position.

At this time NSW Police was informed of the male's location and welfare. As a result NSW Police attended the area and the male was extracted from the dam and assessed by NSW Ambulance Service before being transported to hospital for further treatment for exposure.

Bomb Response Team members delivered presentations to in-service training programs including police command courses and police recruit courses on procedures when responding to incidents involving explosives. Bomb Response members also developed and delivered First Responder training—a term referring to the first emergency services personnel attending an incident—to ACT Policing operational members.

A five week intensive Police Basic Bomb Technicians Course was conducted in Canberra by instructors from ACT Policing and Western Australian Police Service Bomb Response Teams. Three AFP and two Western Australian Police members successfully completed the course, graduating as Police Bomb Technicians.

In consultation with partner agencies, the Bomb Response Team provided input into the formulation of legislative changes pertaining to the handling, storage, transport and control of Dangerous Substances. This has included the drafting of new legislation requiring the identification marking of all high explosives.

Canine Operations Team

Canine Operations provides high profile canine law enforcement capability to ACT Policing across the three capabilities of General Purpose, Drug Detection, and Firearm and Explosive Detection. Canine Operations consists of four handlers who are responsible for the maintenance, training, validation and skills enhancement of ACT Policing canines.

Canine Operations personnel are all dual handler capability trained. This effectively doubles the response capacity in serving the community by allowing Canine Team members to deploy with a General Purpose Canine for high profile operations along with a Drug Detection Canine in support of criminal investigations.

The General Purpose Canines respond to a wide variety of incidents across the ACT, providing a valuable presence and search capabilities. During 2006–2007, the General Purpose Canines attended a variety of incidents and have been directly involved in:

- The search for and location of persons in relation to armed robbery, assault, burglary and other criminal offences;
- The search for and location of missing persons in both urban and rural environments;
- The search of crime scenes for the purpose of locating evidence;
- Supporting ACT Policing members in the maintenance and restoration of public order at both planned events and in response to street incidents involving anti-social behaviour; and
- Providing a high visibility Police presence at various major events including visits to the ACT by dignitaries, New Years Eve celebrations, the Street Machine Summer Nationals and the Canberra Show.

The Drug Detection Canines conducted numerous searches under the *Drugs of Dependence Act, 1989* for illicit substances in support of General Policing and Territory Investigation Group during 2006–2007. The Drug Detection canines are a highly competent asset in assisting in the search for illicit substances and have proven their worth with a number of successful prosecutions.

During the reporting period the Firearm and Explosive Detection Canine Team was deployed in support of the Bomb Response Team in providing security and protection of persons and premises. The Firearm and Explosive Detection Canine Team also provides the capacity to assist ACT Community Policing with the execution of search warrants.

On several occasions during 2006–2007, Canine Operations provided General Purpose and Drug Detection canine support to NSW Police in searches for missing persons and the execution of warrants requiring searches for illicit drugs and/or explosives.

Major Events Planning Team

The Major Events Planning Team is responsible for the development and production of Operation Orders for major regional events and the development and review of plans specific to Counter Terrorism and Emergency Management across a range of key strategic areas in consultation with partner Australian and ACT Government departments and agencies. The Planning Team is responsible for the ongoing development and review of a number of ACT Policing Counter Terrorism and Emergency Management Plans.

Plans define crisis and consequence management arrangements for ACT Policing. Plans focus on prevention, preparedness, response and recovery from emergency situations.

The Planning Team is also responsible for the development and production of complex Operation 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, Industrial Relations and Anti War demonstrations and major events at Canberra Stadium and the Canberra Race Course.

The Planning Team produced seventy eight Operation Orders in support of major events in the ACT for the year 2006–2007. Significant Operation Orders and Risk Assessments were developed for the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation Forum Senior Officials Meetings; Dedication of the National Police Memorial; demonstrations such as the National Day of Protest and Community Action; and visits by the President of Korea, Prime Minister of Greece, President of the Philippines, President of Finland, and Vice President of China, as well as Operation Orders to support the repatriation of and funeral arrangements for the Australian victims of the Garuda Airlines plane crash and Chief Police Officer Audrey Fagan.

Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation Forum

The first of the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation Forum (APEC) Senior Officials Meetings (SOM1), attracting approximately 400 delegates from the various APEC economies, was successfully held in Canberra in January 2007. A comprehensive Operation Order for the hosting of APEC SOM1 was developed by the Specialist Response and Security Planning Team. The planning processes delivered a successful and safe event and provided a framework for the management of significant future events.

Key initiatives developed for APEC SOM1, included the establishment of an Operational Inter-Departmental Committee comprising key Australian and ACT Government agencies that aligned APEC structures to ACT and National Counter Terrorism Committee arrangements and the implementation of a Rapid Assessment Team to assess and effectively manage incidents.

ACT Policing received recognition from the Australian Government APEC Task Force on engagement, planning and delivery of the protective security arrangements in support of APEC SOM1. The security arrangements implemented by the Planning Team were regarded as a benchmark for security arrangements for future APEC meetings.

Police Negotiation Team

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

The part-time members of the team work in various areas within both ACT Policing and AFP National, and are all geographically based in the ACT to respond to incidents in the Territory.

In December 2006, the Police Negotiation Team hosted a National Counter Terrorism Committee Police Negotiation Course in Canberra. Participants came from other policing jurisdictions around Australia, and for the first time, New Zealand. There were also several international guests from countries including Singapore, the Netherlands, and Canada.

In March 2007, ACT Policing conducted a Basic Police Negotiators Course, resulting in an additional twelve members joining the team. This has provided significant additional capacity to support ACT Policing operations that require these specialist skills.

Members of the team provide expert training to police recruits, specialist AFP teams and government departments and agencies. In October 2006, members of the team provided public order and conflict de-escalation training to security staff of the ACT Legislative Assembly.

During 2006–2007, the team successfully negotiated the peaceful resolution of a number of high risk incidents and crisis situations. Where possible, negotiators are used to assist investigators during the conduct of search warrants upon premises, thereby ensuring the safety of the persons involved, the community and the responding emergency service personnel.

Water Operations and Dive Team

The Water Operations and Dive Team provide a specialist law enforcement maritime and dive capability on all ACT Waterways. Water Operations members are the AFP subject matter experts in the provision of advice on maritime operations, vessel and equipment procurement, and provide the co-ordination point for all vessels owned and/or operated by the AFP.

In addition to law enforcement, Water Operations provide education programs on water and vessel safety to the ACT community through direct contact with key stakeholders and the ACT Summer Safe Water Safety media campaigns. During 2006–2007, Water Operations conducted water safety education programs to ACT community groups including ACT Schools, Scouts and lake users on water and vessel safety.

Water Operations participates in joint training with other specialist policing teams to enhance emergency operations and counter terrorism responses. Water Operations also provides regular training and advice to a number of government agencies including ACT Ambulance and Southcare Helicopter operations.

Water Operations maintains close links with lake users and key stakeholders. With the assistance of the ACT Slalom Water Ski Club, Water Operations are based in the East Basin of Lake Burley Griffin. Water Operations have fostered a productive working relationship with this and other water clubs to ensure that safe operating procedures are observed by all lake users.

ACT Policing divers provide an investigation, search and recovery capability in all lakes, rivers and dams within the ACT and surrounding areas. Unique to Australian inland waterways, many of these operations are conducted in zero visibility conditions and water temperatures as low as 5 degrees celsius. A number of successful dive searches for evidence were conducted in support of murder investigations (Operations Eikonal and Ambrite), which resulted in the recovery of relevant evidence.

During 2006–2007, ACT Policing divers participated in re-certification training which is conducted in accordance with Australian Dive Standards. The Dive Team also participated in joint training with interstate Police dive teams. This training included confined space diving and post blast underwater investigations training, further enhancing the dive team's capabilities.

Tactical Response Exercise 'August Act'

The National Counter Terrorism Committee (NCTC) funded Tactical Response Exercise 'August Act' was successfully conducted in August 2006. The exercise incorporated a number of stages, from ACT Government Ministerial engagement through to a full deployment activity involving Police and Emergency Services at the disused Ginninderra High School.

The exercise was highly successful, with all exercise objectives being accomplished. Highlights of the exercise included:

- A coordinated multi-agency emergency response to a terrorist incident impacting upon critical infrastructure and mass transport; and
- The successful mass evacuation of approximately 6 500 people within the Belconnen CBD. Evacuation participants included the Australian Taxation Office, the Australian Bureau of Statistics, the Department of Immigration and Citizenship and Westfield Belconnen. This was the largest evacuation to date in ACT history.

Tactical Police Training

In December 2005 the Specialist Response and Security Training Team in consultation with and funded by AFP Learning and Development initiated a project to research contemporary training techniques in international tactical policing. Senior Constable Tyrone Clark in consultation with senior AFP tactical members and internal stakeholders developed a research proposal to attend a number of international policing jurisdictions and observe training in several key high risk areas of response policing. The jurisdictions visited by Senior Constable Clark, during November 2006, were:

- The Austrian Cobra Team;
- London Metropolitan Police, Specialist Firearms Command;
- Los Angeles Police Department – Special Weapons and Tactics Unit;
- Federal Bureau of Investigation – Hostage Rescue Team;
- Netherlands Police – Arrest Teams;
- Belgium Police – Intervention Units;
- French Police – RAID and GIPN Units; and
- Hong Kong – Special Duties Unit

The project provided an opportunity to attend international tactical training centres and evaluate current international tactical policing techniques to benchmark current AFP tactical policing methods, equipment and training to ensure that AFP tactical operators are at the forefront of international best practice. The research covered several areas of high risk response policing, including:

- Tactical Movement Techniques;
- Tactical Response Techniques;
- Emergency Response;
- Operational Safety Training;
- Close Protection; and
- High Risk Vehicle Stops

This project highlights the focus of the AFP on developing world best practice training for its members. The knowledge gained from the project is currently being used to further develop training programs in high risk areas of policing, either in support of existing programs or creating new training methods.



Tactical Response Teams

The four Tactical Response Teams deliver high level tactical response capabilities 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.

During 2006–2007, the Tactical Response Teams provided specialist police resources at large public, high profile events, particularly where the potential for anti-social behaviour existed or where intelligence suggested the potential for civil disobedience, such as the National Day of Protest, Summer Nationals and the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation Forum Senior Officials Meeting. The Team also responded to a number of incidents requiring search coordination for missing persons, evidence searches and the recovery of deceased persons.

During the reporting period the Tactical Response Teams conducted a number of high risk warrant executions, including warrants for drugs of dependence, firearms and property related offences. Specialist Response and Security Tactical Response Teams were also involved in a number of high risk searches in urban areas for offenders in possession of firearms.

Under the National Counter Terrorism arrangements each Australian police jurisdiction has a requirement to maintain a Police Tactical Group. The group's roles and responsibilities are to provide the capability to respond to a terrorist incident that may occur within that jurisdiction and/or to provide assistance to other jurisdictions where necessary, under the National Counter Terrorism effort.



With the exception of South Australia, Specialist Response and Security Tactical Response is unique in Australian tactical policing in that its members are cross-skilled in rural search and rescue, public order, tactical and general duties functions.

The current global and domestic environments continue to place demands on tactical policing resources, both within Australia and internationally. The challenge facing tactical policing in Australia, in a highly competitive labour market place, is the recruitment, retention and sustainability of tactical personnel to meet the requirements of specialist policing. During the reporting period Specialist Response and Security introduced a 'development team' to provide non tactical policing members with the opportunity to develop their skills and abilities, enabling them to undertake further training in the tactical environment with a view to eventual placement within the Team.

Tactical Training Team

The Tactical Training Team manages the development and delivery of training programs to Specialist Response and Security Tactical Response members, ensuring members acquire and maintain basic skills, develop and enhance advanced skills and are prepared for deployment in support of ACT Policing operations.

The Tactical Training Team conducts the selection and training of new members for Specialist Response and Security Tactical Response. This process involves a rigorous and demanding selection process prior to undertaking an intensive training course. The Tactical Training Team delivers continuing skills enhancement and validation training over the three core functions of tactical policing, public order, and rural search and rescue.

To increase interoperability between Specialist Response and Security and other Australian police jurisdictions, the Tactical Training Team regularly hosts members from other jurisdictions, as students and instructors on Specialist Response and Security courses as well as facilitating participation by Specialist Response and Security members on interstate and overseas training courses, including National Counter Terrorism Committee funded courses. The Tactical Training Team benchmarks current training practices against worlds best practice training, maintaining Specialist Response and Security Tactical Response at the leading edge of tactical policing.

The Tactical Training Team also facilitates and delivers training to other AFP areas and Commonwealth agencies, including AFP National Offices, the Australian Customs Service and the ACT Fire Brigade, covering such areas as confined space entry and rescue, roping skills, utilisation of breathing apparatus and tactical skills.

Traffic Law Enforcement and Safety



Superintendent Michael Chew.

Traffic Operations enforces traffic laws and promotes safer behaviour on ACT roads with the objective of reducing the number of motor vehicle accidents which result in fatalities and injuries to members of the community.

In striving to achieve these objectives, 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 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. During this year mobile team members conducted motorcade duties for eight visiting Heads of State including the Presidents of the Philippines, Cambodia, and Finland as well as the Vice President of China, and the Prime Ministers of Korea, Netherlands, Greece and Fiji. This particular task formed a significant part of the mobile team's duties for this year due to the large 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. The team attended 16 fatal collisions during this year and over 500 collisions with injuries. The investigation of these incidents requires significant dedication of resources through the provision of reconstructions of all fatal and nearly every injury collision. To assist in the preparation of these reconstructions new technologies were employed including a significant upgrade to current computer systems.

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 the 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.

Overview of 2006–2007

Throughout 2006–2007, Traffic Operations participated in numerous road safety campaigns and major ACT events. The road safety campaigns remain constant from year to year, with annual events on the Traffic Operations calendar including:

- Back to School campaigns – focus on child safety upon return from school holidays;
- Pre- and post-Christmas, including New Year's;
- Easter road safety campaign;
- Public Holiday campaigns;
- Snowsafe 2007 – commenced June long weekend;
- Operation RAID – Remove All Impaired Drivers. This Operation is a multi jurisdictional response to drink and drug driving jointly conducted by NSW, Victoria, and South Australia Police Forces;
- SummerNats 2007;
- Media campaigns and releases focusing on road safety; and
- Visits of international VIP's to the ACT as guests of the Federal Government



In addition to these events, Traffic Operations presented educational lectures and discussions on road safety and traffic enforcement to over 20 local community groups and schools including Canberra Rotary Clubs, the Motorcycle Riders Association and the Ulysses Motorcycle Club. These educational lectures are very important as they highlight driving behaviour and assist ACT Policing in educating the Canberra community on safe road use.

High visibility traffic policing continued to be a focus of Traffic Operations during 2006–2007. The high visibility strategy ensures that police maximise their available resources at peak periods on Canberra roads to act as a deterrent to inappropriate and dangerous driving behaviour. The presence of police on Canberra roads at peak periods focuses all road users on their driving behaviour. While effective, another strategy employed by Traffic Operations is Maximum Visibility Traffic Policing. This involves intelligence identifying trouble areas followed by the deployment of all available resources into the area. The identified areas are saturated with police members to address the inappropriate behaviour identified. An example of this is setting up numerous laser sites (speed checking sites) on a single stretch of road. This type of policing has generated positive comment from motorists and the public as it demonstrates to road users that once areas of concern are identified traffic enforcement is followed through to address the problem. Whilst conducting one of these campaigns, one motorist was apprehended three times for speeding on the same stretch of road.

The greatest challenge during the past twelve months was to influence road user behaviour through the high visibility strategies. These strategies are designed to focus road users on particular offences and the dangers these present to themselves and other road users.

Operation Globin

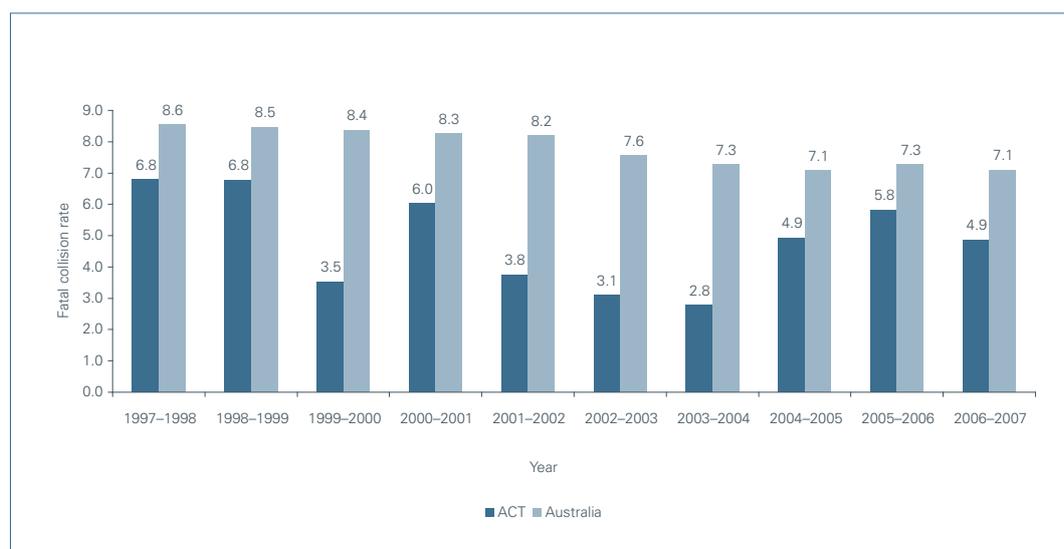
Operation Globin is a long term operation targeting dangerous driving offenders within the ACT. Operation Globin received strong community support with witnesses willing to attend court and testify against offenders. These witnesses are often the only means of providing sufficient evidence which allows a prosecution case to proceed.

Operation Globin II commenced in February 2007, but with a broader mandate to target 'burnout' offenders and gather relevant intelligence on recidivist and drink-drive offenders. At this time, there is no date for the finalisation of this operation. Since Operation Globin II commenced a total of 52 vehicles have been seized for traffic offences.

Table A.17: Road Safety Key Performance Indicators 2006–2007

Measures	Annual Target	Result 2006–2007	% variation from target	Target achieved?
22. Number of road crashes per 100,000 population.	3430 or less	3161.8	-7.8%	Y
23. Number of road crashes resulting in death per 100,000 population.	4.6 or less	4.9	7.0%	N
24. Number of road crashes resulting in injury per 100,000 population.	250 or less	177.8	-28.9%	Y
25. Percentage of persons who self-report to driving 10km or more over the speed limit.	National Average or less (26.9%)	30.3%	12.4%	N
26. Percentage of persons who self-report to driving while not wearing a seatbelt.	National Average or less (3.7%)	2.6%	-30.4%	Y
27. Percentage of persons who self-report to driving while suspecting they are over the 0.05 alcohol limit.	National Average or less (2.6%)	2.6%	1.8%	N

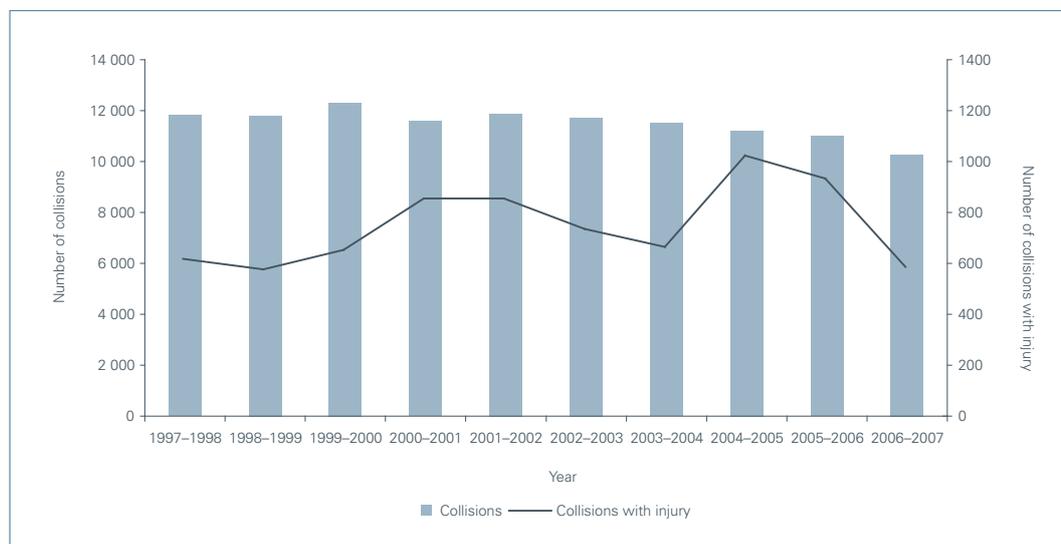
Source: ACT Policing Purchase Agreement Quarter Four Report 2006–2007.

Figure A.12: Fatal collisions per 100 000 population ~ 1997–1998 to 2006–2007

Source: ACT Policing Annual Reports 1997–1998 to 1998–1999, PROMIS as at 2 July 2007, Bureau of Statistics. ATSB fatal road crash database as at 30 July 2007 and Australian and New Zealand, 1996–2006 (ABS cat no. 3218.0).

Trends and Issues

ACT Policing's performance against the Road Safety Key Performance Indicators is displayed in Table A.17.

Figure A.13: Motor Vehicle Collisions ~ 1997–1998 to 2006–2007

Source: ACT Policing Annual Reports 1997–98 to 1998–99 and PROMIS database as at 2 July 2007.

Traffic Collisions

Maintaining a low number of fatal collisions and further improvement on the current positive reduction in collisions with injury was the primary focus of Traffic Operations strategies for this year. Throughout the year traffic operation members undertook numerous media campaigns which highlighted both good and bad driving behaviour. The focus of these campaigns was to identify problems and focus road users' attention on their behaviour to begin the process of changing that behaviour.

There were 16 fatal collisions this year which is a 15.8 per cent reduction when compared with 2005–2006. It is estimated that in nearly two thirds of these collisions speed was a contributing factor. The other main causal factors of alcohol, not wearing restraints and inattention were also present in the majority of these collisions. Figure A.12 illustrates the rate of fatal collisions per 100 000 population, which has declined from 5.8 in 2005–2006 to 4.9 in 2006–2007.

Motorcycles were only involved in 20 per cent of collisions for this year which is a 50 per cent reduction when compared to last year, despite the increasing number of motorcycle licences being issued within the ACT. Vulnerable road users, in particular motorcyclists, were identified last year by ACT Policing as a focus and this reduction is a reflection of the high/maximum visibility strategies employed by traffic operations throughout the year.

The ACT remains the only jurisdiction in Australia which has mandatory reporting of all on-road collisions regardless of whether damage was caused or not. This has created a situation where police resources were being utilised to attend and record details of minor collisions, thereby reducing their availability for higher priority incidents. As a result of an internal review, the manner in which these collisions are handled was changed, which has allowed ACT Policing to focus its resources on other ACT Policing strategies.

Essentially, these improvements involve an early assessment of the collision by a communications officer during the first contact, which often negates the requirement for police to attend the scene of the collision and informing the drivers involved of their requirement to report the collision to a police station within 24 hours. These improvements will significantly reduce the time dedicated to collision reporting by police officers. ACT Policing still attend accidents with injuries or where roads are blocked.

Table A.18: Road safety statistics

	2005–2006	2006–2007	% change
Number of collisions	10 998	10 281	-7%
Number of collisions per 10 000 registrations	428.4	388.2	-9%
Number of collisions per 100 000 population	337.6	312.7	-7%
Number of collisions with injury	925	578	-38%
Number of injuries per 10 000 registrations	36.0	21.8	-39%
Number of injuries per 100 000 population	283.9	175.8	-38%
Number of collisions with fatality	19	16	-16%
Number of fatalities from collisions	20	17	-15%

Source: ACT Policing Annual Report 2005–2006, PROMIS as at 2 July 2007, Traffic Accident Module as at 6 July 2007, ACT Department of Urban Services and Australian Bureau of Statistics

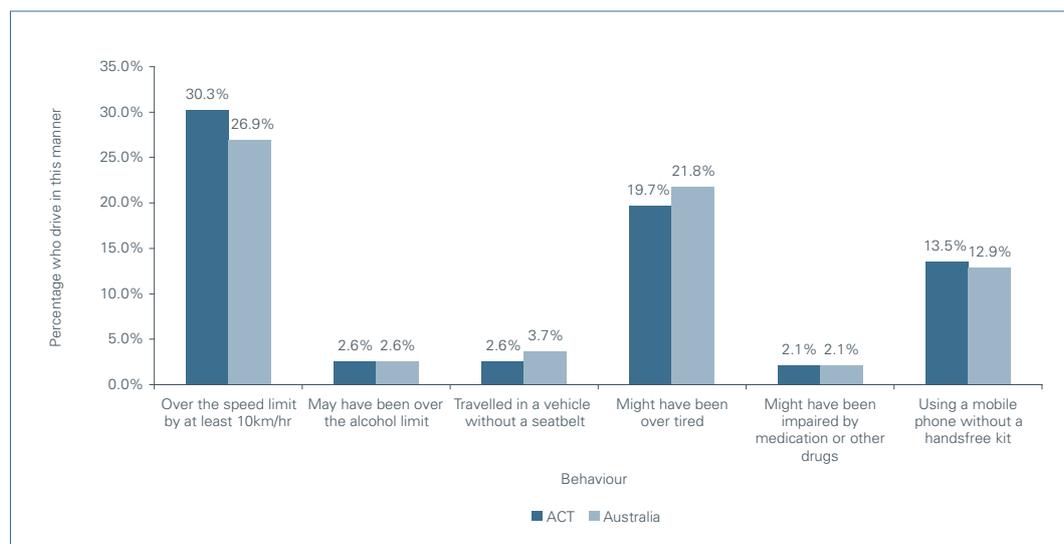
Notes: 1. 256 720 and 264 850 vehicles were registered in the ACT as at 30 June 2006 and 30 June 2007 respectively.

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 A.14: Road traffic and safety behaviour ~ 2006–2007

Source: National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing, July 2007.

Figure A.15: Number of breath tests by month ~ 2006–2007

Source: ACT Policing Traffic Operations.

Road Safety

Road Safety is a community issue where responsibility lies with each and every member of the community. Throughout the year positive results have been realised across all the key performance indicators relating to road safety.

Traffic Operations continue to work closely with the Department of Territory and Municipal Services to promote, educate, design and enforce the road rules applicable to Canberra thereby enhancing positive driving behaviour by all road users.

Responsibility for the National and ACT Road Safety Action Plans is jointly shared by these two agencies and the Superintendent, Traffic Operations is the ACT Policing representative on a number of National forums relating to road safety.

Road Safety is a community issue and ACT Policing works closely with local media to promote our message, as well as to highlight the results obtained from continuing strategies and traffic enforcement campaigns. In the coming year emphasis will be placed on speed enforcement as well as attacking all other causal factors involved in fatalities and on-road collisions.

Senior members of ACT Policing are also stakeholders of the ACT Road Safety Task Force which was implemented to bring together key agencies to provide better coordination of delivery on the strategies outlined in the ACT Road Safety Action Plan.

Table A.18 presents road safety statistics for 2005–2006 and 2006–2007. Figure A.14 illustrates the percentage of drivers who engage in behaviours impacting on road traffic safety.

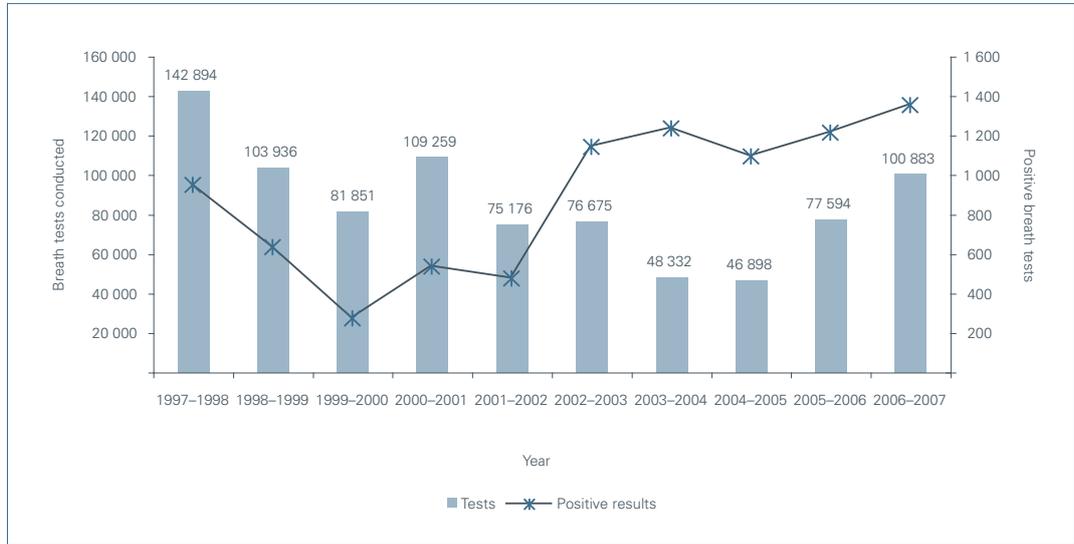
Random and Targeted Breath Testing

ACT Policing undertakes a combination of random and targeted breath testing operations throughout the year. The combination of these different operations creates a good balance between the increased visibility and deterrent nature of random testing coupled with the specific targeting of drink drivers around licensed establishments. This year 100 883 breath tests were completed, with 1 353 prosecutions for drink driving commenced in ACT Courts. These figures represent an increase of nearly 30 per cent in tests conducted which a corresponding 12 per cent increase in drink drivers prosecuted.

Figures A.16 and A.17 illustrate the number of breath tests conducted and the percentage of positive results from 1997–1998 to 2006–2007.

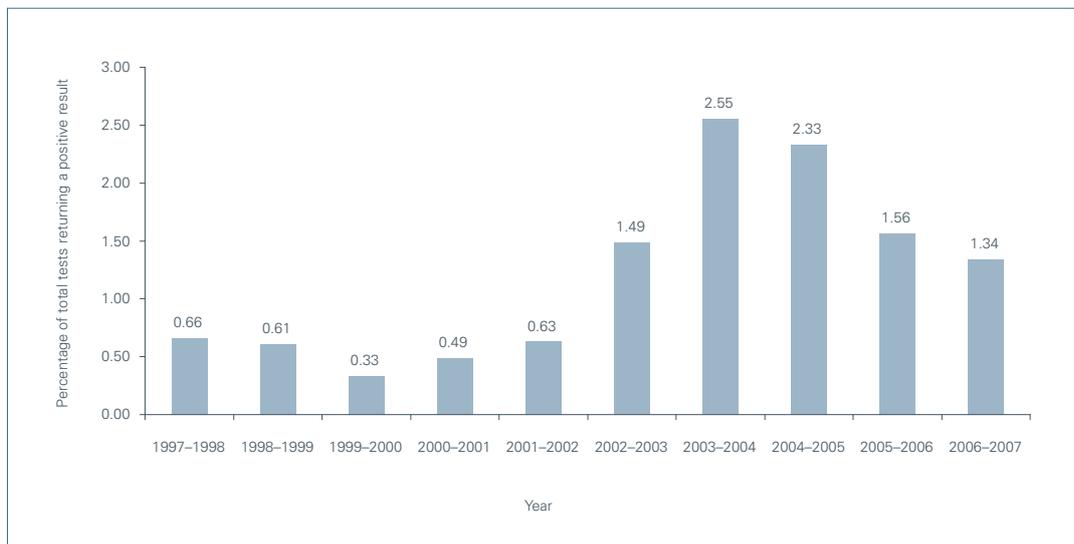
The challenge for breath testing operations is ensuring available resources are dedicated to identifying drink drivers, as well as educating all road users of the increased risk of being involved in a collision or causing their own or another person's death as a result of drink driving.

Figure A.16: Number of breath tests by year ~ 1997–1998 to 2006–2007



Source: ACT Policing Annual Reports 1997–1998 to 2004–2005 and ACT Policing Traffic Operations

Figure A.17: Strike rate of random breath testing ~ 1997–1998 to 2006–2007



Source: ACT Policing Annual Reports 1997–1998 to 2004–2005 and ACT Policing Traffic Operations

Community involvement

Traffic Operations regularly attends community functions, such as fetes, open days, and schools, as well as providing information sessions on traffic enforcement and road safety to a diverse range of community groups. These additional functions are important in providing a comprehensive service to the community to ensure a safe road network is maintained in the ACT.



Crime Prevention



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 to assist in achieving this objective.

Under the ACT Policing Purchase Agreement 2006–2007, Crime Prevention has taken a lead role by coordinating activities to improve the following Key Performance Indicators:

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

Results from the Purchase Agreement can be found in Table A.19.

Crime Prevention Strategic Review 2007–2010

The Crime Prevention portfolio has developed a strategic plan and operating model that sets a framework for the delivery of crime prevention and community relations programs. The plan was developed as part of a review instigated by the ACT Policing Executive. The review involved:

- An audit of the current activities and functions undertaken by the Crime Prevention portfolio to determine effectiveness and contribution towards the strategic objectives of ACT Policing;
- Identification of opportunities to improve the services delivered by the Crime Prevention portfolio; and
- Development of an operating model for the future direction of the Crime Prevention portfolio.

Suburban Policing Strategy

Crime Prevention has continued its efforts in implementing the Suburban Policing Strategy. Specific police teams have been assigned responsibility for developing solutions to crime issues within particular suburbs. These teams focus their attention on issues that directly affect residents in the particular suburb.

Strong relationships with community organisations, business owners and schools have been maintained and members have actively engaged the community through proactive patrols in their allocated sectors. Crime Prevention has assigned a police officer to each of Canberra's police stations to work closely with District Intelligence Officers to collate and analyse intelligence data. This results in specific solutions to problems in specific suburbs.

Family Violence Intervention Program

The Family Violence Intervention Program continues to be a leading example of criminal justice intervention in family violence, providing a coordinated community and criminal justice response to family violence in the ACT. ACT Policing continues to work in partnership with other participating agencies which include the Victims of Crime Coordinator, Domestic Violence Crisis Service, Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions, ACT Corrective Services, Legal Aid Office and the Department of Justice and Community Safety. The aim is to work cooperatively to improve victim safety, increase perpetrator accountability and seek continual improvement in the support of victims of family violence.

ACT Policing members and personnel from the other participating agencies undertake a three-day Family Violence Training course run in conjunction with the Director of Public Prosecutions. The program is recognised as a national benchmark in access to justice and leading practice for criminal justice intervention in family violence.

Table A.19: Crime Prevention Key Performance Indicators 2006–2007

Measures	Annual Target	Result 2006–2007	% variation from target	Target achieved?
32. Percentage of persons satisfied or very satisfied with police support for community programs.	National Average or more (63.7%)	55.1%	-13.5%	N
33. Number of juveniles referred to diversionary programs.	50 or more	65	30.0%	Y
34. Percentage of juveniles diverted who have not re-offended in the reporting period.	80% or more	87.7%	9.6%	Y
35. Number of persons referred to community support agencies.	2000 or more	3081	54.1%	Y
36. Number of referrals to drug diversion programs (drug demand reduction effort).	40 or more	60	50.0%	Y

Source: ACT Policing Purchase Agreement Quarter Four Report 2006–2007.

The Family Violence Intervention Program focus on pro-arrest, pro-charge and pro-presumption against bail is indicative of a program which is committed to 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 *Victims of Crime Act 1994* sets out the requirements of police for the responsible treatment of victims of crime. ACT Policing has established four Victim Liaison Officer positions to support members in meeting those obligations and to assist victims in their dealings with the criminal justice system. Case officers retain overall responsibility for adhering to the principles that govern the treatment of victims of crime, with the Victim Liaison Officers available to provide support, quality assurance, training and a reference point for members.

The Victim Liaison Officers represent ACT Policing at various government and community meetings regarding issues affecting 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 and referrals to victims' support services, and referral to the Director of Public Prosecutions Witness Assistant in accordance with the procedures set out in the AFP/ Director of Public Prosecutions Protocol on Victim Support.

ACT Policing distributes a booklet entitled 'Are you a Victim of Crime', which assists members in complying with the twelve governing principles under the victims of crime legislation and allows police case officers to provide community members with crime prevention advice and contact details for a wide range of support services. ACT Policing members hand out the booklet to victims of crime when attending an incident.

During the reporting period the Victim Liaison Officers made contact with over 450 victims of crime and more than 275 external agency contacts.

Monthly Theme Initiative

At the beginning of 2007, Crime Prevention implemented a new strategy designed to educate the community about ways to help reduce crime. This initiative is the "12 themes" project which sees each calendar month focus on a specific crime type or security measure. The project aims to ensure the ACT community are well-informed about matters which have the potential to affect their fear of crime perceptions, such as burglary, drugs and alcohol, traffic safety and motor vehicle theft. The themes for the first six months of 2007 were 'Making your home more secure', 'Drugs & Alcohol', 'Mark it in March', 'Internet Security', 'Traffic Safety', and 'Fireworks Safety'.

Themes were promoted via the media, the AFP website, the "on-the-beat column" in the Chronicle, Neighbourhood Watch newsletters and face-to-face contact with the community.

Children's Traffic Centre

During the reporting period, grants were received from the NRMA Road Trust to transport primary school students to attend the Children's Demonstration Traffic Centre at Belconnen. Primary school students who attend the Children's Demonstration Traffic Centre undergo a practical session in road rules instruction and bicycle riding skills provided by Traffic Operations and Crime Prevention members.

Additionally, in August 2006 the NRMA Road Safety Trust arranged for an independent assessment of the Children's Demonstration Traffic Centre to be conducted by the ARRB Group Ltd. The purpose of the assessment was to evaluate the effectiveness of this program against others sponsored by the Trust. Following this assessment, the practical training sessions at the Children's Demonstration Traffic Centre were discontinued in June. It is envisaged that ACT Policing will continue through the Constable Kenny Koala Education Package to educate primary school children in road safety theory at their schools. The NRMA Road Safety Trust has endorsed another practical bicycle program run by Cycle Education.

Constable Kenny Koala Program

The Constable Kenny Koala program has been operating for over 30 years in Canberra and is designed to 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.

During 2006–2007, Constable Kenny Koala visited 12 979 students in 750 class visits. He also attended 57 community functions.

The Constable Kenny program continues to build strong links between the community and ACT Policing by helping children to feel more at ease in approaching police and asking for assistance.



Royal Canberra Show

The Royal Canberra Show provides ACT Policing with a valuable opportunity to convey crime prevention and safety messages to the Canberra community.

At this year's show, the ACT Policing display centred on the theme 'Our community too', incorporating the Suburban Policing Strategy and support for local community programs such as Crime Stoppers, Neighbourhood Watch, and Safety House. AFP Recruitment also played an important role, promoting careers within the organisation to interested members of the community. The police display also served as an important way for police to positively interact with their community. The ACT Policing display was awarded the Grand Indoor Champion title by Show organisers.

Members of the public also had the chance to see the services offered by the Canberra Police and Citizens Youth Club in supporting youth at risk through the ReLink intervention program and also the general public through their sport and recreation services.

The display was managed by the Crime Prevention Team with the help of many areas across ACT Policing and the wider AFP. The Volunteers in Policing also provided crucial support, helping to staff the display and sparking the interest of interstate organisations in establishing volunteer programs of their own.



Home Safety Program

The Home Safety Program is designed to provide home security and crime prevention advice to residential burglary victims. The program was officially launched in March 2007. Under the Home Safety Program, ACT Policing members can arrange a follow-up service for burglary victims through a SupportLink referral. The Home Safety Program has been funded by the Department of Justice and Community Safety, which includes funding for the distribution of 2000 Home Security Advice packages and 200 security assessments to vulnerable victims conducted by an independent security advisor.

Pursuing inter-agency partnerships

The Police and Citizens Youth Club

The Police and Citizens Youth Club operates at two centres located at Erindale and Charnwood with outreach sites located within the Canberra Region. Its operations contribute to Crime Prevention activities with a focus on youth strategies. The main aim of the club is to allow citizens of the Canberra region to participate in activities in a positive environment.

A sport and recreational program entitled ReLink is funded through the Office of Children, Youth and Family Support. It operates through the Police and Citizens Youth Club, which targets young people aged 12 to 25 years, especially those between 12 and 17, who are considered 'at risk' or suffering homelessness, mental health issues, vocational and educational difficulties and geographic or family isolation.

ReLink provides increased access to a diverse range of sporting and recreational activities to 'at risk' young people through:

- Centre Based Programs – structured and planned sporting and recreational activities, in four accessible locations across the ACT;
- Outreach Based Programs – utilising a mobile activity centre, sporting 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;
- 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 ReLink through:

- The secondment of a sworn police officer to the program, participating in outreach and centre-based activities, case management and promotion of ReLink to community services and schools; and
- Encouraging ACT Policing members to make referrals of young persons thought to be 'at risk' to the ReLink Team as an early intervention approach to address the 'at risk' young person's circumstances through sporting and recreational activities.

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 through the Canberra Police and Citizens Youth Club for assessment of their suitability to undertake a range of activities through the ACT Government funded RecLink program. These activities may be provided by the Police and Citizens Youth Club, or partner organisations such as U-Turn Youth Services at Belconnen and Communities at Work through the Tuggeranong Youth Centre.

Crime Prevention has negotiated a number of fully funded scholarships with the Canberra Institute of Technology for a Certificate II in Hospitality Operations at the Faculty of Tourism and Hotel Management under a pilot program for youth 'at risk'. In 2006, 13 participants graduated and have since gained employment in the hospitality industry. May 2007 saw the commencement of the new program, with 14 young people accepted to participate in the course.

Blue Light Dance Parties were introduced to ACT Police and Citizens Youth Clubs in June 2007. It is a successful program that operates internationally with involvement from New Zealand, Fiji, the Cook Islands, and Papua New Guinea. The concept is also recognised nationally with every State and Territory within Australia participating.

The goals of the Blue Light Dance Parties are to:

- Provide safe, healthy, supervised entertainment for young people in an environment which excludes drugs, alcohol consumption and anti-social behaviour;
- Educate young people on crime prevention and community safety to help prevent the occurrence and impacts of crime on young people, either as victims or perpetrators; and
- Develop and encourage better relations and improved communication between young people, police and adult members of the community.

All funds raised through the Blue Light Dance Party Program in the ACT are returned to the program to further develop other programs and activities that involve youth in the ACT.

The Police and Citizens Youth Club through RecLink continued to support the World Games Soccer initiative, jointly facilitated with the Young Women's Christian Association Youth Service, Menslink, Multicultural Youth Services and Dickson College Introduction to English Program. This program is extremely successful in providing young people from diverse cultural backgrounds with a connection to police and the broader ACT community through sport. The program was awarded the Australasian Police Multicultural Advisory Bureau Award 2007 for excellence in the advancement of partnerships between police and multicultural communities.

The Police and Citizens Youth Club's super karts program is designed for youth who have been identified as Stolen Motor Vehicle offenders. Commencing in September 2006, the program has seen seventeen youths participate in the program since its inception. It is a joint program between ACT Policing and the Police and Citizens Youth Club to reduce youth crime within the Canberra region. Participants are taught values and skills such as team work, responsible behaviour, basic mechanical and servicing skills, and are rewarded with driving the go-karts around a circuit. Upon commencement in the program, all the participants agree to sign a contract stating that they will not come to police attention while on the program. To date, the Police and Citizens Youth Club recognises this as one of its most successful programs with the youth involved not coming to police attention at any stage during their involvement on the program.

Restorative Justice

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

The AFP has two staff on full time secondment to the Restorative Justice Unit as well as an Indigenous Community Liaison Officer on a part-time basis. They 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.

Neighbourhood Watch

In accordance with the Suburban Policing Strategy, Crime Prevention is continuing to strengthen ACT Policing's relationship with Neighbourhood Watch. Crime Prevention continues to provide support and advice to the association through the provision of monthly crime statistics and news articles relating to matters which have the potential to affect the community. Funding was also provided over 2006–2007 for use in the promotion of Neighbourhood Watch through community activities and educational material.

Throughout 2006–2007, ACT Policing members have attended Neighbourhood Watch meetings upon invitation from local, district and executive level coordinators to deliver presentations on various topics including safety issues and the Suburban Policing Strategy.

Safety House

In line with the Suburban Policing Strategy, ACT Policing continues to strengthen its relationship with ACT Safety House. Crime Prevention provides support and advice to the association and ACT Policing will continue to maintain an active interest in the ongoing successful contribution of the program to the safety of children and other citizens in the community.

As coordinated by Crime Prevention, members have attended local, district and executive level Safety House meetings upon request to give presentations on various topics including safety issues and the Suburban Policing Strategy. Outcomes of Police attendance at meetings have been positive, with Safety House patrons gaining a better understanding of policing in the ACT.

The Multicultural Liaison Officer

The Multicultural Liaison Officer represents ACT policing at a variety of multicultural events and venues and spends considerable time engaging and forming relationships with Canberra's multicultural and linguistically diverse communities.

The Multicultural Liaison Officer coordinated police involvement in the 2007 Multicultural Food and Dance spectacular, which saw the distribution of crime prevention advice on drug awareness and vehicle and home security to many members of the community. Members from Crime Prevention also interacted with visitors to the police stall and provided advice on a range of issues.

The Multicultural Liaison Officer also regularly meets with the Canberra Multicultural Community Forum. Some important issues that were discussed during the year were the ACT Policing Watch House review, with the reviewers seeking comments from the forum. Information was also sought in respect to police processes and procedures by multicultural communities. It was agreed to convene an information day where police presenters from the relevant areas would provide information on police judicial processes, illicit drugs, sexual assault, family violence, the Suburban Policing Strategy and information from our Traffic Operations Portfolio. This is scheduled for early 2007–2008.

Prosecution and Judicial Support



Superintendent
Peter Budworth.

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

- Brief Management;
- Traffic Representations, Information Access, Warrants and Autocite;
- Service and Process; and
- Legal Support and Research and Planning.

The Prosecution and Judicial Support portfolio has again enjoyed a productive year, achieving all performance measures and in most cases improving on last year's performance. Table A.20 presents the performance of Prosecution and Judicial Support against the measures and targets specified in the Purchase Agreement.

Of particular note this year was the introduction of the Court Procedures Rules 2006, which had a profound impact on the Service and Process Team. Because of changes embedded in these Rules, the process for servicing subpoenas had to be reviewed. Prosecution and Judicial Support took advantage of this review to also assess if efficiencies could be generated with impacts on patrol teams. As a result of this, all witnesses are now paid conduct money and the decision was taken that all subpoenas would be served by the Services and Process Team. This led to a substantial decrease in work loads for patrol members as they had previously been largely responsible for serving their own subpoenas. From 1 March 2007 when the Services and Process Team officially took over the serving of all witness subpoenas to 30 June 2007, a total of 473 witness subpoenas were processed. When taking into account the swearing, processing, and serving of these documents, this equates to approximately 1904 work-hours for this two person team.

Prosecution and Judicial Support has continued to actively pursue a legislative reform agenda and are currently pursuing matters of legislative concern through appropriate channels.

Court outcomes have continued to be critically analysed and reported on a monthly basis. Points of interest arising from the analysis are disseminated to all members of ACT Policing. Deficiencies identified in the course of the analysis are remedied through training and advice, providing members with a valuable and positive learning tool.

Prosecution and Judicial Support works in partnership with all operational areas of ACT Policing and major external stakeholders such as the Director of Public Prosecutions, the Department of Justice and Community Safety, and the ACT Courts.

Brief Management Team

Prosecution of offenders in ACT Courts is one of the main areas of activity of ACT Policing. To facilitate this function, the Brief Management Team provides members of ACT Policing with a coordination point for the checking and quality assurance of briefs of evidence.

The team examines issues relating to the strategic direction of ACT Policing's prosecution practices and addresses any matters that arise through the provision of appropriate advice to the ACT Policing Executive. The team also provides policy advice for prosecution and investigation matters to improve the overall effectiveness of ACT Policing.



Table A.20: Supporting the Judicial Process Key Performance Indicators 2006–2007

Measures	Annual Target	Result 2006–2007	% variation from target	Target achieved?
28. Percentage of briefs delivered to the DPP within the designated timeframe.	75% or more	75.5%	0.6%	Y
29. Percentage of cases finalised by offence proved in court.	80% or more	83.8%	4.7%	Y
30. Percentage of cases finalised by a not-guilty verdict or otherwise withdrawn.	18% or less	14.6%	-18.7%	Y
31. Percentage of cases otherwise resolved.	5% or less	1.6%	-68.6%	Y

Source: ACT Policing Purchase Agreement Quarter Four Report 2006–2007.

Quality Assurance

To ensure compliance with relevant protocols and Court requirements, the Brief Management Team assesses all briefs of evidence prior to their delivery to the Director of Public Prosecutions. This quality assurance ensures that a high standard of briefs of evidence are presented to the Court and involves close liaison with the station Operations Support Sergeants.

Brief compliance is measured against:

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

Nominal Informant

Prosecution and Judicial Support staff have continued to perform the duties of nominal informant during the 2006–2007 financial year. This role dramatically reduces the number of operational members attending Court for Case Management Hearings (excluding family violence case management hearings). The purpose of the nominal informant is to reduce the need to have individual members appear in court when not strictly required; instead a police officer appears on their behalf for certain matters.

Legal Support Team / Research and Planning

The Legal Support Team comprises a legal manager, a research and planning team leader, a research officer and a station assistant.

The Team is responsible for providing information to members regarding changes in law. Further, the Team manages and delivers the resources involved in the co-ordination and delivery of prosecution support services. This role includes the provision of services to the Director of Public Prosecutions and ACT Courts. The key focus of the area is to improve the standards of brief preparation and adjudication by all members of ACT Policing through the following measures:

- Identifying inadequacies / inconsistencies in briefs of evidence and coordinating training requirements;
- Providing information and practical guidance to members in respect of changes in law or procedures;
- Liaison with the Director of Public Prosecutions to identify training needs; and
- Liaison with AFP Learning and Development to develop and deliver training packages relevant to brief preparation and prosecution processes.

The Legal Support Team regularly prepares responses on the behalf of the ACT Policing Executive relevant to new or amended legislation during the review and development stages.

Legislative Reform Program

The Legal Support Team is responsible for the legislative reform program which developed proposals such as the introduction of the use of Court Attendance Notices as well as recommendations to amend the *Crimes (Forensic Procedures) Act 2000* and the *Firearms Act 1996*. A number of further amendment proposals were identified in late 2006 and will be proposed to Government in the next reporting period.

Failed/Withdrawn Prosecution Reporting

ACT Policing in conjunction with the Director of Public Prosecutions reports and evaluates all ACT failed and withdrawn prosecutions. The statistics gained from the report forms provide ACT Policing with the opportunity to evaluate unsuccessful prosecutions and quantify prosecution success rates. The process also provides insights into cases where costs were awarded against ACT Policing.

The statistics arising from the reports have consistently shown a significant number of prosecutions that initially appear unsuccessful actually contain a high percentage of charges that should be considered successful, for example:

- Withdrawn Traffic Infringement Notice Prosecutions;
- Replacement or duplicate charges;
- Back-up Charges;
- Director of Public Prosecutions plea bargains; and
- Other Matters such as Restorative Justice referrals, scheduled charges or breach of recognizance charges not acted upon by the Court.

When these matters are considered 44.9 per cent of the 717 charges that are recorded as unsuccessful are in fact positive outcomes.

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 Warrant 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.

The team regularly issues reports to all members of ACT Policing outlining outstanding warrants on a suburb by suburb basis.

Of the warrants issued during the financial year 43 per cent were executed by arrest and/or payment, 23 per cent (returned 22 per cent, refused .6 per cent) were returned to the Courts and 35 per cent still remain active.

Information Access Team

The Information Access Team processes requests from members of the public, solicitors, and government departments for access to information of recorded incidents and other agency documents, for example, medical records in the possession of the AFP. The teams' activities are regulated primarily by the *Australian Federal Police Act 1979*, the *Privacy Act 1988*, and the *Children & Young People Act 1999*. For the reporting period, the team received 288 subpoenas for production of documents and received 591 information requests.

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 to whom the documents relate and to ensure that investigations are not compromised.

Traffic Representations and Autocite Management

The Traffic Representations and Autocite Management Team is responsible for:

- Exercising the Chief Police Officer's delegation with regard to Traffic Infringement Notices;
- Processing infringement representations, requests for extensions 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 Director of Public Prosecutions regarding briefs of evidence for traffic infringement matters and providing certification required under legislation; and
- Conducting licence and registration checks.

Table A.21: Infringement notices

	2005–2006	2006–2007	% change
Traffic	17 024	17 829	5%
Parking	781	799	2%
Traffic cautions	3 211	6 150	92%

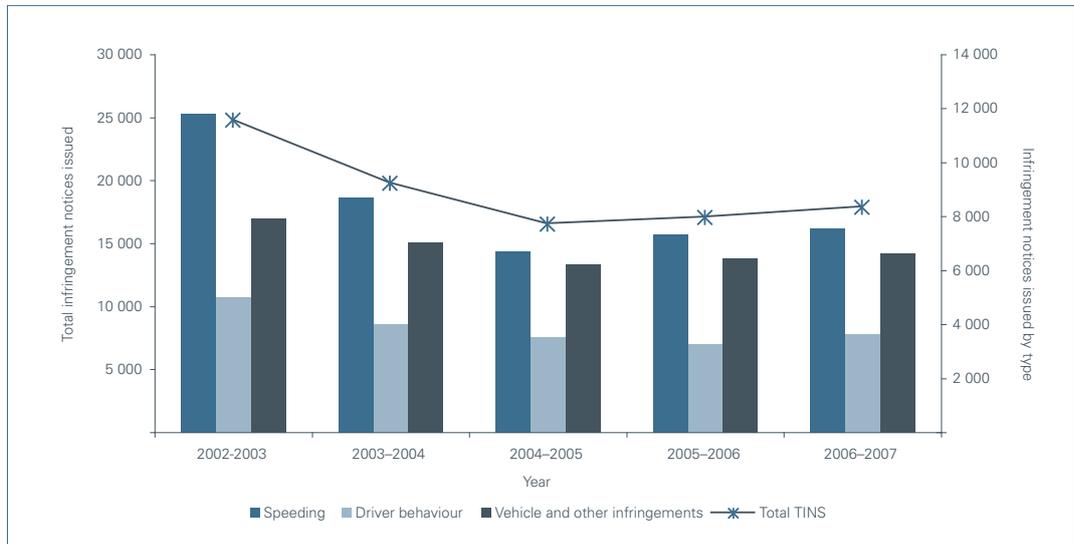
Source: BRIO as at 07 August 2007.

The team is responsible for managing and maintaining the Autocite Computerised Traffic Infringement System for ACT Policing. The information provided by ACT Policing members when utilising the Autocite system is collected and supplied to the Road Transport Authority for entry into their database system, which ultimately leads to management of traffic fines and suspension of drivers licences.

In June 2007, ACT Policing introduced Autocite X3, a new generation, hand-held computer terminal system used by police primarily to issue Traffic Infringement Notices and Cautions, but with other capabilities such as storing lists of stolen motor vehicles, suspended drivers and vehicles, previously cautioned drivers and persons wanted on warrant. A total of 75 X3s have been issued to all Traffic members and General Duties patrol cars. Officers in Specialist Response and Security and Territory Investigations Group will also carry the terminals in their vehicles.

Table A.21 highlights the infringement notices (by type) issued in 2006–2007, when compared to 2005–2006. Traffic infringements issued by police are shown in Figure A.18, while Figure A.19 shows a significant increase in cautions issued by police from 2005–2006 to 2006–2007.

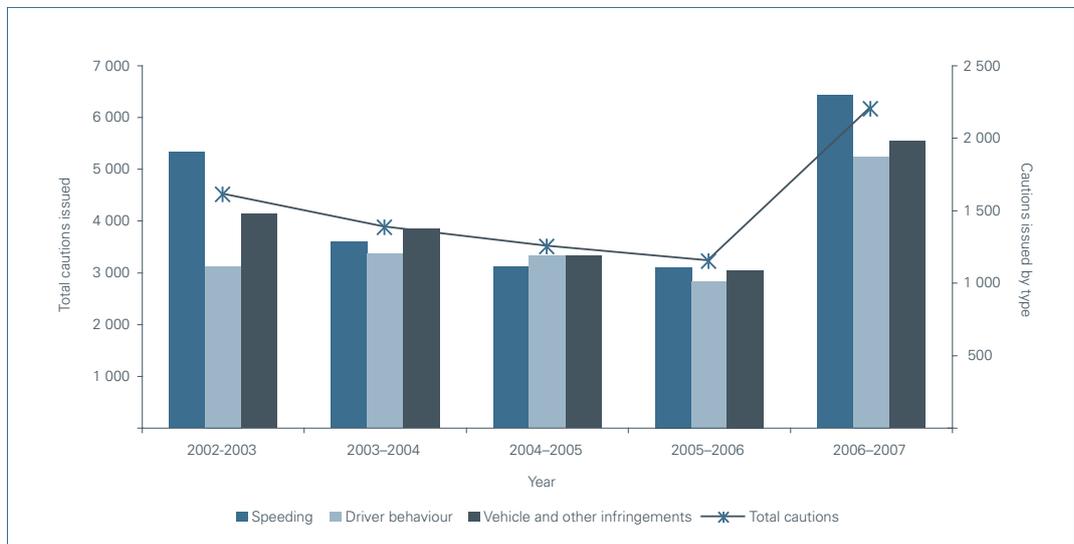
Figure A.18: Traffic infringement notices issued by police* by infringement type ~ 2002–2003 to 2006–2007



Source: BRIO database as at 07 August 2007.

* Does not include infringements issued by ACT Department of Urban Services.

Figure A.19: Cautions issued by police* by caution type ~ 2002–2003 to 2006–2007



Source: BRIO database as at 07 August 2007.

* Does not include infringements issued by ACT Department of Urban Services.

Table A.22: Orders received and served 2006–2007

Type of order	Received	Served	% served
Restraining Orders	2190	1927	88%
Domestic Violence Orders	1551	1354	87%
Family Recovery Orders	4	0	0%
Interstate Orders	212	158	75%
Summons	4529	4191	93%
Interstate Summons	299	222	74%
Total	8785	7852	89%

Source: PROMIS as at 2 August 2007.

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.

As a result of a joint review with the Commonwealth Ombudsman's office during the previous financial year, e-mail was added to the methods by which the public could contact the Traffic Representations Team. This appears to have been successful, with a large volume of contact being via this method. The major benefit of this method has been faster response times and increased efficiency, which has the ability to directly impact on the level of customer satisfaction.

Service and Process Team

The Service and Process Team (incorporating the Family Law Team) 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 Team is comprised of experienced police officers who are fully conversant with the 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 members of the public. The Team also provides similar assistance to interstate jurisdictions in regard to comparative Orders, Warrants, Summonses and Subpoenas for Respondents/Defendants residing within the ACT.

As uniformed, operational police officers, the Team also provides ongoing support to General Duties.

The Team regularly works with, and is required to have a detailed understanding of, the *Domestic Violence and Protection Orders Act 2001*, *Residential Tenancies Act 1997* and the *Mental Health (Treatment & Care) Act 1994*. The services provided by the Team are often directed towards people and families in crisis.

Table A.22 shows the orders received and served by type for 2006–2007.

Family Law Team

The Family Law Team has the unique role of managing matters arising from the Family Law Courts. They are responsible for direct liaison with the Family Law Courts of Australia. This responsibility regularly sees officers from the Team investigating matters with national and international implications; such as the recovery of a child (or children) taken interstate or overseas. The Team was established to provide a centralised area of expertise for ACT Policing. The Team received and processed 22 Family Law Court Orders during the reporting period.

Operations Monitoring and Intelligence Support



Superintendent Greg Hinds.

Operations Monitoring and Intelligence Support provides an intelligence capability to enhance the response and investigative portfolios of ACT Policing, and informs the ACT Policing Executive and partner agencies, at both a strategic and operational level, on criminality within the ACT.

These functions are directed primarily towards adding value to information to provide insight and influence decision making. Thorough evaluation, assessment and analysis of all information enable the timely, accurate and relevant reporting of crime patterns and trends to prevent or respond to crime. This allows active and actionable targeting of those involved in criminal activity and the re-positioning of resources to prevent crime from occurring.

Open and effective liaison with other government and non-government agencies both within the ACT, and nationally, is critical to achieving this function.

With an establishment of 72 members, intelligence effort is structured to be flexible and responsive to the changing and dynamic criminal environment. However, the principal areas of focus to enhance current operational outcomes and promote improved service include:

- Drug Intelligence;
- Property Crime Intelligence;
- Fraud Intelligence;
- Security Intelligence;
- DNA Behavioural Intelligence;
- Child Sex Offender Registration;
- Surveillance;
- Human Source Management;
- Information Services and Crime Stoppers;
- Operations Monitoring;
- Missing Persons; and
- Business Liaison.



Drug Intelligence Team

The primary focus of Drug Intelligence is to collect, collate and analyse information relating to the supply and distribution of illicit drugs such as heroin, cannabis, cocaine and amphetamine type substances within the ACT.

Drug Intelligence is also responsible for evaluating and assessing information gathered in relation to Organised Crime Groups operating within the ACT to identify opportunities to disrupt, dismantle and deter those involved in the manufacture, importation and/or sale of illicit drugs and other prohibited substances.

Drug Intelligence has provided pivotal investigative intelligence to a number of major ACT drug investigations including *Operation Salvor*—an investigation to disrupt members of local Outlaw Motorcycle Gangs suspected of distributing amphetamine type stimulants and *Operation Roundel*, an investigation targeting street level crystalline methamphetamine dealers in the ACT.

Property Intelligence Team

Property Intelligence is primarily responsible for the provision of intelligence and advice to the Property Crime Team to augment and focus investigative effort towards the achievement of the *ACT Property Crime Reduction Strategy 2004–2007*. In doing this the team examines recidivism and other relevant factors to identify:

- patterns in modus operandi;
- persons of interest;
- locations of interest;



- emerging issues and trends in property crime – namely burglary and stolen motor vehicles; and
- emerging issues and trends in the ACT stolen property market.

Notably, for the financial year ACT Policing has achieved a reduction in burglary and motor vehicle offences which is below jurisdictional targets. Property Intelligence has played an important role in achieving this reduction.

Fraud Intelligence Team

A major objective of Fraud Intelligence is to identify trends and convergences in fraud-related crime and to provide intelligence to investigative areas. Fraud Intelligence identifies current and emerging trends in the ACT through the collection and analysis of information regarding fraud offences from a myriad of open and closed information sources.

The team works closely with investigators in dealing with complex frauds, as well as regional matters of interest including credit card fraud, internet fraud, identity crime and counterfeit currency. Importantly, Fraud Intelligence provides high-level investigative intelligence to major ACT investigations, such as *Operation Windbound*. *Operation Windbound* was the investigation of a syndicate whose modus operandi was the use of stolen credit card details to commit numerous offences whilst the actual credit card was still in the possession of the lawful owner. The main offender was convicted and sentenced to nine months periodic detention whilst two other alleged offenders are awaiting summons.

Fraud Intelligence, with the Territory Investigations Group Fraud Team, co-developed and implemented strategies to protect ACT businesses and residents from fraud related offences through media alerts, presentations, bulletins and other reporting, as well as liaising with and providing advice to interested parties and victims of such crime.

Security Intelligence

Security Intelligence is responsible for the provision of timely and actionable intelligence to prevent acts or threats of terrorism, violence, harassment, intimidation or unlawful behaviour motivated by political, religious or ideological causes. The team evaluates and assesses all relevant information received including that from the National Security Hotline and Crime Stoppers which relates to such activity and provides intelligence to investigations as required.

The team liaises closely with relevant Federal and State/Territory law enforcement and security agencies, various Federal and ACT government departments and the Australian intelligence community. This allows Security Intelligence to maintain a high level of awareness of the security environment.

Security Intelligence also coordinates the intelligence response for ACT Policing as outlined in the National Counter-Terrorism Plan. For example, Security Intelligence recently led the intelligence response for the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation 2007 Senior Officer Meeting 1, providing advice for operational planners and responders, as well as the ACT Policing Executive and ACT Government.

DNA Behavioural Intelligence

DNA Behavioural Intelligence is responsible for implementing and maintaining the regulatory and administrative requirements of the *Crimes (Forensic Procedures) Act 2000*, providing training and advice to ACT Policing in relation to obtaining forensic material from suspects, volunteers and the collection of DNA from convicted serious offenders. DNA Behavioural Intelligence coordinates the initial referral of forensic match reports generated by the DNA and Fingerprint databases which match unsolved crimes to offenders. Over the past financial year, 124 DNA matches and 291 fingerprint matches were evaluated and assessed prior to further investigation. The ongoing capture of DNA from convicted serious offenders continued, with a particular emphasis on those convicted of child sex offences.

DNA Behavioural Intelligence also provides intelligence to the investigations of sex-based crimes and other serious person-based offences committed in the ACT. The team actively reports on emerging trends in relation to sex-based offences through detailed collection and analysis of relevant operational information, Crime Stoppers reporting and information reports. DNA Behavioural Intelligence also prepares photo boards to support the array of complex investigations undertaken by ACT Policing.

The team facilitates the timely exchange of information between ACT Policing and correctional facilities, both within the ACT and interstate, to enable active intelligence and operational activities pertaining to recidivism and other operational matters. Planning has commenced in relation to the expansion of this function to coincide with the opening of the Alexander Maconochie Centre in 2008.

Child Sex Offender Registration

The *Crimes (Child Sex Offenders) Act 2005* was enacted on 29 December 2005 as part of a national commitment to reduce the exploitation of children. The focus of the team includes registering applicable persons under the Act, as well as undertaking annual interviews with all persons on the register. The team actively monitors registered persons to ensure compliance with the Act and works closely with investigators on offences of a sexual nature, in particular those committed against children.

In the inaugural year of operation, the team have cautioned two registered persons regarding minor breaches and have referred two other matters for investigation - both of which resulted in prosecution. One offender was sentenced to a 12 month good behaviour bond and was ordered to undergo supervision by ACT Corrections for a period of three months, while the other matter is still before the court.

Business Liaison Officer

The Team Leader Fraud Intelligence also performs the role of the ACT Business Liaison Officer, with a primary focus on sharing and exchanging of information between ACT businesses and police regarding current crime patterns and potential emerging trends. The Business Liaison Officer regularly provides bulletins to business and industry groups to better inform them of matters that may impact on business operations. This information sharing also improves understanding of the impact of crime on the business community to enable the development and implementation of collaborative preventative approaches to combat crime.

Surveillance

A number of specialised surveillance teams employ a range of sophisticated surveillance techniques and equipment to directly support intelligence collection activities, as well as complementing operational activities in a myriad of complex investigational environments.

Table A.23: Calls to Crime Stoppers 2006–2007

Month	Calls	Information Reports	Arrests	Charges	Cash Seized	Property Recovered	Drugs Seized	Rewards Paid
July	597	61	2	6	\$1 531.65	\$0	\$117 010	\$800
August	557	87	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
September	575	88	6	6	\$0	\$300	\$0	\$0
October	542	80	1	1	\$0	\$0	\$1 900	\$0
November	567	98	2	5	\$0	\$0	\$4 400	\$0
December	633	81	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
January	510	110	2	4	\$1 000	\$0	\$800	\$0
February	620	101	1	1	\$0	\$0	\$1 400	\$0
March	616	115	1	2	\$0	\$0	\$15 000	\$0
April	344	74	2	3	\$0	\$0	\$7 500	\$0
May	24	83	2	5	\$45 870	\$30 000	\$12 000	\$0
June	561	66	1	9	\$0	\$17 800	\$850	\$0
TOTAL	5585	1056	20	42	\$48 401.65	\$48 100	\$160 860	\$800

Note: ACT Crime Stoppers, July 2007.

Operations Monitoring Centre

The Operations Monitoring Centre is responsible for receiving non-urgent response referrals from members of the public, ACT Policing, AFP National and other government agencies. Referrals are evaluated, and then referred for relevant action through the ACT Policing Operations Committee. They include:

- Nuisance telephone calls;
- Suspected fraud activity;
- EBay and other on-line frauds;
- Federal parolee requests; and
- ACT Passenger Analysis Clearance Evaluation Alerts.

Information Services

Information Services provides assistance to ACT Policing by responding to requests for information from a range of external agencies to assist in the progress of criminal investigations. Much of the information sought provides police with direct evidence for prosecutions, as well as assisting in the identification of further suspects, persons of interest and victims of crime.

Crime Stoppers

ACT Region Crime Stoppers is part of a 1 200 member nationally governed program that operates in every State and Territory in Australia. The program is managed by a voluntary Board of Directors, comprised of the Commonwealth Attorney General (who sponsors all programs nationally) and community representatives. During early 2007, several new Directors were appointed to the ACT Board and are actively working towards seeking support from major sponsors to assist in the promotion of ACT Region Crime Stoppers.

ACT Crime Stoppers provides a conduit between the community and the police for the reporting of suspicious activity anonymously and with the possibility of receiving a reward. Calls received are not recorded and the caller's number is not identified. Information provided to Crime Stoppers is evaluated prior to inclusion in an Information Report. The information is then disseminated to appropriate intelligence and investigation teams for further analysis and action.

Crime Stoppers statistics are displayed in Table A.23 above.

The following list illustrates some of the significant results achieved through information provided by the community to Crime Stoppers:

- July 2006 – information received by Crime Stoppers resulted in a search warrant being executed in Gilmore. During the warrant 10 kilograms of cannabis and an amount of amphetamine were seized with a total estimated street value of \$115 000.
- July 2006 – an \$800 reward was paid to a caller who provided information to Crime Stoppers (relating to an aggravated robbery) that resulted in a firearm and stolen property being seized.
- March 2007 – a call to Crime Stoppers stated that cannabis plants were being cultivated at premises in Florey. Within two days of receiving the information a search warrant was executed resulting in the seizure of a number of cannabis plants and several bags of prepared cannabis, with a total weight of 14 kilograms.
- March 2007 – a call to Crime Stoppers indicated that a male person residing in Canberra had been involved in child pornography and indecent acts against children. Following an extensive investigation during May 2007, a search warrant was executed and more than 100 000 images were seized, with an estimated 50 000 images depicting children engaging in sexual activity.
- May 2007 – a number of calls made to Crime Stoppers identified a vehicle involved in alleged drug activity. This vehicle was subsequently searched and a small amount of narcotics was located as well as \$6 070 in cash. The execution of further warrants led to the seizure of approximately three kilograms of cannabis, and an amount of MDMA and crystal methamphetamine with a total estimated street value of \$12 000. Also, \$39 800 in cash and \$30 000 worth of property, believed to be proceeds of crime, was seized.

Crime Stoppers also receives all Information Reports submitted by members of ACT Policing and is responsible for the assessment, evaluation, registration and distribution of these reports to appropriate business areas. During the reporting period the total number of Information Reports submitted by members of ACT Policing Crime Stoppers was 1 057.



www.crimestoppers.com.au

Missing Persons

Missing Persons monitors all reports made to ACT Policing in relation to missing persons whether they are from the ACT or interstate. The role of police in missing person cases is to establish if the person is safe and well and to ensure no crime has been committed. Importantly, going missing is not a crime, but police are best placed to be the first point of contact when reporting someone missing, and can provide or facilitate support to family and friends to reduce the impact of a loved one disappearing.

The definition of a missing person is any person whether an adult or child, reported to police, whose whereabouts are unknown and where there are fears for their safety or concerns for their welfare and suspicious circumstances surrounding their disappearance. In 2006–2007, 1 028 missing persons were reported to police, 73 per cent of whom were deemed to be absconders, that is, a person whose whereabouts are unknown and for whom there are no fears for their safety or concerns for their welfare. At present there are nine long term missing person cases still open in ACT Policing.



Missing Persons assists other police agencies across Australia in conducting enquiries locally that may help to solve other missing persons cases interstate, and works closely with the National Missing Persons Coordination Centre.

Missing Persons was again involved in and helped coordinate National Missing Persons Week, held during August 2006 to raise community awareness on the issue and thereby encourage people to contact their loved ones, or provide information to police about those reported missing.

Support to Major Investigations

Members of Operations Monitoring Intelligence Support have the experience and capability to provide specialist investigative intelligence to major investigations as they occur. During the past financial year, the portfolio was directly involved in the following major investigations: Operation Jaspilite; Operation Taffrail; Operation Brontide; Operation Hominy; and Operation Lockram.

Future Directions

A recent review identified the need to focus on core intelligence, a shift from monitoring and reacting to crime problems, to more actively identifying issues, and providing advice regarding crime management solutions and strategies. This type of intelligence activity is to occur across the intelligence spectrum - from the tactical and operational level to strategic, policy and legislative decision making processes.

Training Initiatives

During the financial year, Operations Monitoring and Intelligence Support continued to enhance identified intelligence skills and analytical capabilities through active participation in a variety of formal and informal training courses and programs including the:

- Intelligence Officer Development Program;
- National Strategic Intelligence Course;
- Intelligence Analysis Course;
- Counter Terrorism Joint Intelligence Group Skills Enhancement Course;
- Counter Terrorism Intelligence Analyst Skills Enhancement Course;
- Counter Terrorism Intelligence Joint Intelligence Group Coordinators Course;
- Counter Terrorism Investigation Course;
- Graduate Certificate in Transnational Crime Prevention; and
- Graduate Certificate in Intelligence Management.

Community Involvement

With an increase in credit card fraud, the Fraud Team, in collaboration with the ACT Policing Business Liaison Officer, attended a gathering of local business owners. This gathering was organised in conjunction with the ACT and Region Chamber of Commerce and Industry, to provide advice in relation to security of credit card transactions and business owners' responsibilities. A flyer was also developed for distribution at local shopping centres.

Police Communications



Superintendent
Mark Colbran.

ACT Policing encourages all members of the public to report criminal incidents to police. All contact that the public has with police is recorded and, while not all reports will result in police attendance, those reports are important as they may form part

of the intelligence process which identifies issues and directs the targeting of patrols.

Communications is the main conduit for the ACT community to make telephone requests for police assistance or advice. The principal responsibility of Communications is to assist in the provision of efficient and effective police responses to calls for assistance from members of the community. Policing resources are managed in accordance with the priority response model.

Table A.24 illustrates police responsiveness measures of performance against the targets specified in the Purchase Agreement.

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 person.

The priority response model applied by ACT Policing ensures that police resources are deployed to the most serious demands at any given time. ACT Policing treats all crime as serious and recognises the concern which residents may feel in any situation involving crime. Police officers endeavour to be responsive to all requests for police assistance.

In assessing the level of priority to be placed on requests for police assistance a number of factors are considered. Generally, police will only provide immediate attendance to an incident where an offence is in progress or where an offender has been identified. In most other incidents where the offence has ceased and there is no continuing threat to persons or property, but information or physical evidence exists which may lead to the identification of an offender, police attend later. The priority response model determines the level of urgency of police response in these instances and the Purchase Agreement sets out response time targets against each of the four priority response categories.

In any minor incidents where an offence has been committed, police will note details and complete a report of the incident, but may not attend.

The ability of police to effectively intervene in any incident is not solely related to response times, but also the level of assistance offered by the community. The quality of observations made by persons, and a commitment to ongoing assistance to police are vital components in both the initial attendance and subsequent investigation of crime by police.

The Communications area comprises 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 Police Real-time Online Management Information System (PROMIS) data system.

Communications Teams (five Teams: One Sergeant, two Constables and five unsworn staff per team). Responsible for taking 000 and 131444 Police assistance calls and priority dispatch of police 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

Customer Services Team – Sergeant and 15 unsworn positions. Responsible for call taking and crime reporting in the PROMIS data system of nonurgent calls. The Team Sergeant is responsible for quality control of information reports.

Technical Support Team – Team leader, eight radio technicians and one audio/visual technician. The team is responsible for the service and maintenance of the ACT Policing secure radio network, approved traffic enforcement instruments, audio/video equipment and closed circuit television security systems at ACT Policing premises.

Table A.24: Police Responsiveness Key Performance Indicators 2006–2007

Measures	Annual Target	Result 2006–2007	% variation from target	Target achieved?
12. Response times for Priority One:				
• Within 8 minutes;	60% or more	72.8%	21.4%	Y
• Within 12 minutes.	90% or more	89.7%	-0.4%	N
13. Response times for Priority Two:				
• Within 20 minutes;	60% or more	76.9%	28.1%	Y
• Within 30 minutes.	95% or more	87.1%	-8.3%	N
14. Response times for Priority Three:				
• Within 2 hours;	60% or more	87.0%	45.0%	Y
• Within 3 hours.	95% or more	91.8%	-3.3%	N
15. Response times for Priority Four:				
• Within 24 hours.	95% or more	96.3%	1.4%	Y
16. Percentage of 000 calls answered on first or second presentation:				
• On first presentation	90% or more	93.5%	3.9%	Y
• On second presentation	98% or more	98.5%	0.5%	Y

Source: ACT Policing Purchase Agreement Quarter Four Report 2006–2007.

Table A.25: Incident response times 2006–2007

Incident type	Total incidents*	Average response time
Priority One	547	6 mins 42 seconds
Priority Two	12 377	18 mins 18 seconds
Priority Three	21 377	1 hour 12 mins
Priority Four	40 131	2 hours 48 mins
Number of incidents where no patrol was dispatched	7 015	n.a.
Total**	84 514	n.a.

Source: Computer Aided Dispatch System.

* Incidents in this table reflect only calls to the Police Communications Centre.

** Total also includes 3 067 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.



Volume of work

During the reporting period, there were 84 514 incidents received and recorded by Police Communications which represents a substantial increase from the previous year's total of 64 787. The total also includes 3 067 incidents where arrival was not recorded but a patrol was dispatched.

The annual target percentage of 000 calls answered on first presentation is 90 per cent. ACT Policing achieved a result of 93 per cent. The annual target for 000 calls answered on second presentation is 98 per cent and ACT Policing achieved a result of 99 per cent.

Average incident response times are outlined in Table A.25. It should be noted that response time measurement commences from the moment the call is answered not when a patrol is dispatched.

The average response time to priority one incidents decreased from 7 minutes 30 seconds in 2005–2006 to 6 minutes 42 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 response time achieved was 73 per cent within 8 minutes and 90 per cent for incidents within 12 minutes.

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 77 per cent within 20 minutes and 87 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 87 per cent within two hours and 92 per cent within three hours. The target response time for priority four incidents was 95 per cent within 24 hours. The 2006–2007 result was 96 per cent, the first time this target has been achieved.

Client Services Team

The team has operated throughout the period with sustained success in achieving its two main objectives. The first is to provide 'Supportive First Contact for non urgent calls' and the second is 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.



Customer Service Program

The Customer Service training program, to be delivered first year for all officers, is aimed at improving service to the community. It will develop critically focused, performance based teams with a structured, systematic approach to call taking and prioritised dispatch to maximise police service delivery.

Supportlink referral system

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

The number of referrals from ACT Policing to Supportlink within the reporting period was 3 081. Of these, 274 referrals were made direct to Government services.

There were 4 416 differing social issues presented within the 3 081 referrals, as each referral contained on average of 1.44 combined issues, such as couple relationships and substance abuse. Other issues included general support, parenting youth, mental health and victim support.

The number of ACT Policing officers that made referrals to Supportlink was 406. The average number of referrals made per officer in the 2005–2006 reporting period was 5.69 and this has increased to 7.59 in this reporting period.

Strategic capability of response

ACT Policing Communications liaises with external partners such as the Domestic Violence Crisis Service and the Red Cross. These relationships provide Communications with improved understanding of partner needs and capabilities. ACT Policing Communications has worked with other portfolios to further improve 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.

Property Drugs and Firearms Registry

The Property Drugs and Firearms Registry is located at Belconnen and is responsible for providing:

- A shop front counter service to the ACT community in relation to firearms and for administering the regulatory processes and approvals for ACT firearms licences and firearms registrations; and
- Secure storage and preservation of property and drug exhibits held by ACT Policing to ensure that the continuity and integrity of exhibits is maintained.



Policy Performance and Planning



Coordinator Edward Issa.

Policy, Performance and Planning is comprised of the Ministerial and Executive Coordination Team; the Performance, Evaluation and Review Team; the Governance Team; and Drug and Alcohol Policy Coordination.

Policy, Performance and Planning is responsible for providing advice to the ACT Government, the Minister and the ACT Policing Executive on a wide range of issues relating to law enforcement. It provides fundamental support to ACT Policing in meeting its objectives under the Purchase Agreement. Key services delivered in this regard include:

- Accurate and timely policy development advice and research;
- The provision and analysis of data that is accurate and timely to inform internal corporate and operational planning;
- Performance monitoring, evaluation and reporting;
- Inter-agency and inter-governmental liaison and coordination;
- Maintenance of a contemporary corporate governance framework which reflects best practice; and
- Coordination of drug and alcohol policy development.

Ministerial and Executive Coordination

The Ministerial and Executive Coordination Team provides policy advice and support to the ACT Minister for Police and Emergency Services and the ACT Policing Executive. This includes:

- assistance with managing the Minister's accountability to the ACT Legislative Assembly, including preparation of talking points, responses to Questions on Notice and policy advice on legislation and other issues before the Assembly;
- support for the Minister's and Chief Police Officer's roles in inter-governmental law enforcement forums, including the Ministerial Council for Police and Emergency Management – Police, and the Inter-Governmental Committee on the Australian Crime Commission;

- briefings and talking points on emerging policing and public safety issues;
- preparation of responses to Ministerial correspondence from members of the community, the Legislative Assembly and other Governments;
- preparation of speeches and presentations in support of Ministerial and ACT Policing Executive commitments to community policing events and forums;
- support for the Chief Police Officer's role as a member of the National Counter-Terrorism Committee;
- support for the Chief Police Officer's role as an Australian Crime Commission Board member and member of the Commission's Strategic Directions Committee;
- support for the Chief Police Officer's role as a Small Jurisdictions representative on the CrimTrac Board of Management;
- support for the Director, Corporate Services' role as a member of the CrimTrac Strategic Issues Group;
- coordination of ACT Policing interaction with the Department of Justice and Community Safety and other ACT agencies;
- providing assistance to operational policing teams in the preparation of policy proposals and operational briefings; and
- accountability and support to the Commonwealth Minister for Justice and Customs, AFP Commissioner and AFP Executive Management Board through briefings and advice on ACT Policing's performance and emerging issues.

These activities provide a conduit between police and the Government, enhancing mutual understanding and accountability for the Minister and the ACT Policing Executive to the ACT community, the Legislative Assembly and other policing jurisdictions. They also ensure ACT Policing remains at the forefront of policing philosophies and maintains awareness of issues impacting on the community and the policing profession.

During 2006–2007, the Ministerial and Executive Coordination Team has focused on:

- monitoring and evaluating ACT Policing's progress in addressing issues raised in the *Ministerial Direction*, issued by the Minister for Police and Emergency Services in July 2006;
- promoting ACT Policing's *Suburban Policing Strategy*;
- development of inter-agency processes and procedures giving effect to the Territory's *Terrorism (Extraordinary Temporary Powers) Act 2006*;
- addressing issues raised by the Coroner in her report on the 2003 Canberra bushfires;
- building closer ties between ACT Policing and national law enforcement agencies, including the Australian Crime Commission and CrimTrac;
- supporting reviews of the ACT Watch House and ACT Policing's *Practical Guide on Urgent Duty Driving and Pursuits*;
- leading ACT Policing's involvement in whole-of-government strategies including the *ACT Property Crime Reduction Strategy Public Housing Safety Strategy*;
- raising awareness of the impact on the ACT community of crimes committed by recidivist offenders and advancing legislative amendments to prevent repeat offending; and
- responding to emerging law enforcement and public safety issues.

A major focus for the team in 2007–2008 will be the development of an effective legislative reform program to ensure ACT Policing remains equipped to effectively serve and protect the ACT community.

The team comprises a principal policy officer and five policy officers.

Performance, Evaluation and Review

The Performance, Evaluation and Review Team provides a statistical, research and performance monitoring function which enables AFP Management to monitor the effectiveness and efficiency of ACT Policing. This includes:

- Provision of consolidated quarterly reporting to the Minister for Police and Emergency Services on the *Purchase Agreement for the Provision of Policing Services to the ACT*;
- Management of regular internal and external statistical reporting requirements;
- Analysis and interpretation of corporate and operational statistical information, to support organisational planning and resource decisions;
- Facilitation of the Business Activity Analysis process, which involves the critical examination of work performance of each business area for the purpose of fostering continual improvement in the policies, procedures and systems that support ACT Policing;
- Monitoring research on emerging trends in policing and related issues, and managing complimentary statistically based research and evaluation projects to assess potential impacts on ACT Policing;
- Management ACT Policing's Annual Activity Survey which measures the level of effort (resources) being directed to various policing activities;
- Provision of data and advice for national reports such as the Australian Bureau of Statistic's *Recorded Crime – Victims Australia* publication, the Council of Australian Governments' *Report on Government Services*, the Australian Institute of Criminology's *Homicide Monitoring* and *Armed Robbery Monitoring* programs, and the Australian Crime Commission's *Illicit Drug Data Report*;
- Support for the Chief Police Officer's role as a National Crime Statistics Unit Board of Management member;
- Liaison with external organisations and representing the AFP/ACT Policing in policy, research and administrative forums, for example, the National Police Statisticians Group and various Australian Institute of Criminology Roundtables.



During 2006–2007, the Performance, Evaluation and Review Team has focused on:

- The re-development of regular weekly and monthly statistical products to improve their scope and usefulness, and to streamline production;
- Introducing a research function which undertakes strategic research and evaluation projects related to work practices, processes and systems within ACT Policing;
- development of a regular series of short in-house information/statistical papers, highlighting topics that are newsworthy and relevant to police, and which also incorporate an analysis of ACT results;
- The development of a database on police pursuits which enables more comprehensive and timely reporting on the factors involved in pursuits; and
- Continued assessment of the feasibility of implementing a proposed National Crime Recording Standard within ACT Policing, which will allow for more comparable national crime statistics.

The team comprises a team leader and four team members.

Governance

The Governance Team is responsible for the maintenance, review and development of ACT Policing Corporate governance documentation. These documents underpin the internal governance framework supporting operational policy and practices. The development of each document requires extensive research and consultation to identify sound operational and corporate solutions to existing and emerging issues.

ACT Policing corporate governance documents form part of the broader AFP Governance Instrument Framework which establishes a standard of corporate accountability and oversight and ensures compliance within the framework of law, rules and regulations to achieve the best possible operational outcomes and efficiencies.

Within this Framework employees are expected to use some judgement, common sense and initiative to reach solutions which are ethical and in accordance with the policy and objectives of the AFP.

During 2006–2007, the Governance Team has developed the following governance documents relevant to ACT Policing:

- Amendments to the Media and Marketing practical guide;
- Development of a practical guide entitled 'Practical Guide on ACT Parliamentary Privilege and Executing Search Warrants or Interviewing ACT MLAs';
- Memorandum of Understanding between ACT Policing and the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly on policing protocols within the precincts of the Assembly; and

- Memorandum of Understanding between ACT Policing and the Department of Disability, Housing and Community Services Office for Children, Youth and Family Support, and Care and Protection Services establishing the working relationship between each agency in matters relating to children and young persons.

The Governance Team provided technical support to the reviews of the ACT Watch House and the ACT Policing 'Practical Guide on Urgent Duty Driving and Pursuits'.

A major focus for the team in 2007–2008 will be the review of all ACT Policing governance documents currently published within the Governance Instrument Framework totalling 114 National Guidelines, Practical Guidelines and Memoranda of Understanding.

The Governance Team consists of one Team Leader and one part-time Team Member currently working remotely in Jervis Bay.

Drug and Alcohol Policy

The Drug and Alcohol Policy Team coordinates the implementation and identification of strategies dealing with the misuse of both licit and illicit drugs in the ACT.

The Team comprises the Drug and Alcohol Policy Coordinator and the Police Early Intervention and Drug Diversion Officer and reports to the Coordinator, Policy Performance and Planning.

The Team Leader represents ACT Policing on various forums including:

- The 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 which are used in the manufacture of illicit drugs, such as amphetamines) being diverted into illicit drug factories;
- The National Clandestine Laboratory Database User Advisory Group – the aim of the National Clandestine Laboratory Database is to establish a national system integrated with other systems to provide law enforcement agencies with vital intelligence and data on all clandestine laboratories located in Australia;
- The Law Enforcement Reference Group for the National Amphetamine-Type Stimulant Strategy. The Reference Group is developing a national strategy to be incorporated into the

overall Amphetamine-Type Stimulant Strategy being developed on behalf of the Ministerial Council on Drug Strategy;

- The Territory Reference Group, which oversees and participates in the implementation of the Council of Australian Government's diversion initiative in the ACT; and
- The Implementation and Evaluation Group, which monitors and evaluates the implementation of the ACT Alcohol, Tobacco and other Drug Strategy 2004–2008.

The Deputy Chief Police Officer, Investigations and Support is the Chair of the National Drug Law Enforcement Research Fund and the Drug and Alcohol Policy Coordinator also provides support for this position.

Police Early Intervention and Drug Diversion Program

ACT Diversion strategies adheres to the *National Drug Strategy*, and the illicit drug diversion framework proposed by the Australian Capital Territory Reference Group to meet the Council of Australian Government (COAG) requirements for early intervention and diversion of drug offenders.

The aims of the ACT Policing Early Intervention and Diversion Program are to:

- Complement and broaden existing initiatives;
- Provide people with early incentives to address their illicit drug use;
- Provide further opportunities to address their illicit drug use;
- Increase the number of illicit drug users diverted into education assessment and treatment;
- Ensure a 'whole of government' approach which incorporates the input and services of community-based non-government organisations in partnerships with government agencies;
- Provide opportunities for individuals to seek and receive education treatment; and
- Ensure a consistent approach with the principles of harm minimisation expressed in the National Drug Strategic Plan and the ACT Drug Strategy, and meet the requirements of the Council of Australian Government's Illicit Drug Initiative.

There were 60 people diverted into the Police Early Intervention and Drug Diversion Program over the last financial year, an increase of 39.5 per cent on the previous year.

Media and Marketing



Acting Coordinator
Peter Brewer.

A cooperative and productive relationship between the media and the police is essential in achieving beneficial outcomes for the community.

The 2006–2007 financial year brought many challenges for the Media and Marketing team

and ended on an optimistic note as a result of constructive discussions with senior ACT media managers; the delivery of a new marketing/advertising campaign; and clear-cut direction from an independent consultancy.

The Media and Marketing team, based at the Winchester Police Centre in Belconnen, consists of five multi-skilled professionals with media experience and includes a Team Leader role focused specifically on new media, multi-media and marketing.

A broad range of capabilities – digital stills photography, High Definition video recording, editing and production; broadcast quality audio “grabs” and high standard written material – are provided by the team on behalf of all ACT Policing portfolios.

One of the most significant media campaigns of the 2006–2007 financial year was the November 2006 launch and rollout of material to support the new Suburban Policing Strategy.

The ACT region’s biggest suburban newspaper, the Chronicle, was engaged by the team as the appropriate medium to display, via a foldout colour map, the regions in which the 22 Suburban Policy Strategy teams operate, together with an explanation of the strategy’s objectives.

The media launch, held at the Nicholls local shops, involved community partners such as Neighbourhood Watch and Safety House, and received widespread coverage.

In connection with the Suburban Policing Strategy, the Media and Marketing Team also developed an advertising campaign based around the slogan “It’s our community, too”.

The goal of the campaign was to illustrate that police love their city as much as other Canberrans; they live, work and raise their families in the ACT and therefore have a vested interest in ensuring that “our” community is as safe as it can be. A more subtle message, too, is that while officers have the primary crime-fighting role, it is also a responsibility shared with the entire community.

The advertising campaign was devised, scripted, filmed, edited and produced entirely in-house by the Media and Marketing team. A 30-second advertisement – the first of several planned – was deliberately produced in black and white for maximum visual effect and to give the campaign a distinct identity in mediums where audiences face a barrage of different messages. This identifier will be maintained as the campaign continues to roll out during 2007–2008.

The cost savings inherent in producing all of the material in-house delivered optimum value-for-money in purchasing television and cinema airtime. An edited version of the advertisement was also displayed on electronic bulletin boards within the Canberra Centre.

During the reporting period, the core function of the Media and Marketing team has been its supportive role to all portfolios, through such activities as seeking witnesses and distributing face fits through media on behalf of General Duties officers and the Territory Investigation Group, publicising Crime Prevention involvement in significant police-related community events (such as the highly successful Secure Plate co-promotion with Westfield Belconnen and the relaunch of Blue Light dance parties), and assisting Traffic Operations with disseminating information about driving, road and collision-related issues.

Media and Marketing and Crime Prevention successfully co-operated in the project management of the ACT Policing stand for the Royal Canberra Show. A complete redesign of the stand, with an emphasis on strong, clear messages, yielded an excellent outcome, with ACT Policing winning the Grand Indoor Champion award.



Over the 2006–2007 reporting year, the Media and Marketing team produced 485 press releases and facilitated hundreds of radio and television “grabs” both during business hours and via its out of hours on-call service.

An independent Review of ACT Policing’s Media Services, performed by the Humphreys Communication Group, was delivered in June 2007 to provide the team with strategic future direction, including a stronger and more dynamic web-based presence and exploration of “new media” opportunities.

Video Operations Team

The role of the Video Operations Team, already essential from a coronial and investigations perspective, is poised for significant change in the year ahead.

In the reporting period, the three-member Video Operation Team’s primary role has been to assist investigators in the acquisition of evidentiary material from crime scenes, post-mortems and vehicle collisions.

Operating on a 24-hour on-call rotating roster, the team responded to 186 incidents and prepared 261 photo boards during the 2006–2007 financial year.

Investigators often use a photo board as an alternative to the conventional and costly identification parade.

Under the photo board format, a series of photographs of potential offenders – all identified only by a number – are prepared by the team for assessment by the victim and/or witness. For evidentiary purposes, the Video Operations Team member videotapes the presentation of the each suspect’s image to the victim and/or witness in the presence of a sworn police officer. If a potential offender is identified through a photo board, it may then be admissible as court evidence.

Another key role of the team is the retrieval and editing of footage from closed circuit television cameras.

The steady growth in the amount of Closed Circuit Television coverage, from strategically located cameras held privately and by government agencies, has increased the demand for Video Operations Teams download-and-edit services. Downloading this footage is of major assistance in helping to identify offenders involved in a wide range of crimes, from murder to burglary.

Video Operations Team’s role in managing this audio-visual material will again increase during the 2007-08 reporting year as the team takes on the additional role of retrieving material as required from the digital Closed Circuit Television system installed in the Regional Watch House.

Finance and Logistics



Coordinator Lachlan Funnell.

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

- financial management;
- asset management;
- fleet management;
- facilities management;
- uniform services; and
- procurement and contract support.

The portfolio is comprised of two teams:

- Financial Services and Fleet Management; and
- Budgets and Logistics.

Financial Services and Fleet Management

The Financial Services and Fleet Management team delivers asset management, fleet management of ACT Policing vehicles, financial framework compliance, accounts payable, accounts receivable and witness travel services. As part of these services the team undertakes the annual stock-take of ACT Policing equipment and firearms.

Budgets and Logistics

The Budgets and Logistics team is responsible for the delivery of budget preparation and management, financial reporting, facilities management, financial analysis, procurement and contract support services. The team prepares the ACT Policing Financial Statements and provides specialist advice in support of major capital upgrades.

Year in review

The 2006–2007 financial year has been a busy and challenging time for the portfolio.

During the year the structure of the portfolio changed to ensure continuity of service delivery across the portfolio's areas of responsibility. The Financial Services and Facilities and Logistics teams were replaced by the newly formed Financial Services and Fleet Management, and Budgets and Logistics teams.

The portfolio completed the rebasing of the costs of AFP enabling services to the ACT in support of community policing. The rebasing exercise involved a detailed review of the costs associated with the indirect or 'enabling' services provided by the broader AFP in support of ACT Policing operations. It is an important element to ensuring appropriate funding is received for ACT community policing.

The effect of the implementation of the new AFP Collective Agreement was costed and the portfolio worked with the ACT Government to ensure that appropriate additional funding was received for the current and future years. The portfolio also worked closely with the ACT Government to secure funding for the design of a new Belconnen Police Station.

The Budgets and Logistics team managed extensive repairs required to City Station and the Winchester Centre resulting from the February 2007 hail storm. This included the logistical issues associated with relocating over 60 staff and other resources. Upgrades to the facilities used by the Sexual Assault/Child Abuse Team and the Crash Investigation and Reconstruction Team were also completed during the year. The team met all internal and external reporting requirements and managed a number of tender evaluation processes.

The Financial Services and Fleet Management team physically sighted in excess of 2 000 assets and 700 firearms as part of the annual stock takes. The team managed the completion of Certificate of Compliance and the preparation of Fringe Benefit Tax information for all ACT Policing vehicles and other benefits.

Outlook for 2007–2008

Over the coming year the portfolio will continue to support ACT Policing through the provision of efficient and effective financial and logistical services. The portfolio is currently undertaking reviews into Fleet and Asset Management. These reviews will be completed early in the new financial year and will assist the portfolio with providing a contemporary and cost effective service in these areas. Management of the design phase and work towards obtaining suitable funding for the construction of a new Belconnen Police Station will also be a priority. The portfolio will also seek to meet the changing needs of operational clients through the timely and accurate provision of financial advice and information to ACT Policing Management and Executive.

People Strategies



Coordinator Michael Murphy.

ACT Policing People Strategies aims to deliver exceptional customer focused service to ACT Policing. This service is provided by the following teams:

- Workforce Planning Team - responsible for strategic and operational workforce planning, unsworn recruitment, assistance with sworn recruitment and reporting on the utilisation of human resources by ACT Policing;
- Human Resource Operations Team - responsible for the coordination of training, the management of the 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. The Team is also responsible for managing the delivery of administrative services for People Strategies;
- Occupational Health and Safety and Rehabilitation Team - responsible for the management of workplace injuries and rehabilitation and graduated return to work arrangements for employees who have been injured in the course of their 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, and a secretariat service to that Committee;
- Welfare Services – provide welfare and chaplaincy support to ACT Policing members and related advice to the Executive and Management. The Welfare Officers and Chaplain are available on a 24 hour basis for members and managers who request welfare assistance or to offer intervention in advance of crises. The Chaplain also provides for the spiritual welfare and pastoral care of employees and their families; and



- Volunteers in Policing Program – provides support to ACT Policing in identified areas to enable sworn and unsworn officers to focus more effectively on policing priorities and the delivery of services to the ACT community.

In 2006–2007 People Strategies focused on several organisationally significant projects. The ongoing enhancement of the workforce planning model to support the ACT Policing workforce plan was a key project. The model is designed specifically to support ACT Policing operations and its ability to deliver efficient and effective Community Policing operations. A second significant project was the review, enhancement and reinvigoration of Customer Service training across ACT Policing.

Key achievements during 2006–2007 for ACT Policing People Strategies include;

- Maintained strong relationships with New South Wales Police through Queanbeyan Local Area Command to continue the streamlined process of 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;
- Completed 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;
- Completed the delivery of Customer Service Training to all operational personnel within ACT Policing;



- Contributed to a sworn member base recruitment drive in consultation with AFP Recruitment. ACT People Strategies assisted in the formation of interview panels for new recruits, provided facilities for the interviews and provided resources for interview panels. The recruitment drive has resulted in the identification of suitable recruits for ACT Policing; and
- The ongoing enhancement of the ACT Policing workforce planning model as an analytical and predictive workforce planning tool.

OH&S Committee

ACT Policing has an OH&S Committee which meets on a quarterly basis to address a wide range of OH&S issues, including facilities maintenance, uniform improvements, police operational equipment, vehicle fit-outs and workplace practices. The committee is chaired by the Coordinator, Finance and Logistics 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

The Volunteer in Policing (VIP) Program provides a unique opportunity for members of the community to use their skills, experience and knowledge to make a positive contribution to the community by voluntarily supporting the work of the AFP. The Program provides a positive focus to the public perception of Police and fosters stronger links between the Police and the community. As at 30 June 2007, there were 42 Police Volunteers comprising 24 women and 18 men. Volunteers' ages range from 38 years to 77 years.

The VIP Program continues to achieve a significant degree of success in supporting the AFP. The Program has many approved roles capable of being undertaken by Police Volunteers. The wide range of support tasks provided this year includes:

- Assistance at Community Events (Canberra Multicultural Festival and Royal Canberra Show);
- Catering support to numerous Police training exercises and operations;
- Ceremonial support for Award ceremonies, funerals and the National Police Memorial Dedication;
- Role playing for Police recruits;
- Bus driving for conferences, training exercises and joint AFP and Community projects;
- Professional administration support throughout various areas of ACT Policing;
- Support to the Chequered Ribbon Association;
- Support to the ACT Key Holder project;
- Assistance to Belconnen Traffic Centre; and
- Front Office assistance at City, Woden and Tuggeranong Police Stations.

Three Police Volunteers were recognised (one posthumously) with AFP Commissioners awards for their service to the Program. One volunteer won the ACT Volunteer of the Year award.

Welfare Officers and Chaplaincy

Over the last financial year the Welfare Officers, in conjunction with the Chaplain, have attended in excess of 730 work related incidents and provided welfare assistance to ACT Policing members, and National members on an as needs basis. These incidents include:

- fatal and serious motor vehicle accidents;
- serious biological incidents;
- deaths; and
- fires.

As well as attending work related incidents, the Welfare Officers and Chaplain have also provided support to ACT Policing employees and their families. This support has included providing referrals for financial related issues and responding to issues associated with domestic incidents and injured or ill employees.

In maintaining a balanced welfare service, the Welfare Officers and Chaplain have a close working relationship with the Occupational Health and Safety and Rehabilitation team and the ACT Policing Executive.

Workplace Diversity

ACT Policing continues with its attempts to have 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 variety of backgrounds who have wide ranging life experience.

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 diverse 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 alongside the needs and circumstances of the individual to be deployed.

Outlook for 2007–2008

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

The continued professional development of the People Strategies team remains a key focus for the team in delivering high quality services in ACT Policing. The technical and personal development of the team members supports flexibility and enhances capacity to meet the demands on the team.

The team will continue to concentrate on delivering an excellent customer focused service to all members of ACT Policing. This level of service will enable all ACT Policing personnel to concentrate on the delivery of appropriate policing services to the Australian Capital Territory.

Human Resource Performance

The human resource performance of ACT Policing continues to be supported and evaluated by the use of the Workforce Planning model. 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 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 and in its development. This input involves:

- 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
- Identifying trends and monitoring attrition, and developing strategies to mitigate impacts.

Table A.26: ACT Policing Personnel as at 30 June 2007

Rank	Sworn		Unsworn		Total
	Female	Male	Female	Male	
Chief Police Officer	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Deputy Chief Police Officer	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
Commander/Director	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.2
Superintendent/Coordinator AFP Band 9	0.0	11.5	4.2	15.9	31.6
Sergeant/AFP Bands 5-8	22.9	123.6	24.4	24.3	195.2
AFP Bands 5-8 Temp	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0
Constable/AFP Bands 2-4	112.4	334.8	89.9	45.9	583.0
AFP Bands 2-4 Temp	0.0	1.0	7.6	5.7	14.3
AFP Bands 1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
AFP Bands 1 Temp	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	136.3	472.9	127.1	93.0	829.3

Source: ACT Policing People Strategies. Note: Includes Enabling FTE (95) 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 2006–2007. 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 enables 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 half yearly basis.

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

Staffing Profile

As at 30 June 2007, 73.4 per cent of staff providing services to ACT Policing were sworn members. Of the 606.9 sworn members, 2.4 per cent held the rank of Superintendent or higher.

During the reporting period approximately 22.4 per cent of sworn members in ACT Policing were women. Of this number, most are at the Constable level (82.5 per cent), with approximately 17 per cent at the Sergeant level, an increase of 6.8 per cent from 30 June 2006.

A total of 57.7 per cent of unsworn staff providing services to ACT Policing during the reporting period were female. Female employees comprised approximately 31.8 per cent of the total employee number providing services to ACT Policing during the reporting period.

Table A.26 presents the profile of ACT Policing personnel as at 30 June 2007.

Recruitment

ACT People Strategies are responsible for the recruitment of people into unsworn positions in ACT Policing, and assist the national arm of the AFP in the recruitment of sworn members into ACT Policing. This assistance is through 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 123 new employees began their careers with ACT Policing. Of this total, 76 were police recruits, 35 were unsworn employees, six were lateral police recruits and six were former members.

With the addition of 43 positions in the ACT Government funding for ACT Policing and normal workforce planning, ACT Policing have scheduled seven recruit classes in the 2007-2008 financial year.

Workplace Health and Safety

During 2006–2007, ACT Policing has continued to comply with its legal obligations under the *Occupational Health and Safety Act 1991* (the OH&S Act) and the *Safety, Rehabilitation and Compensation Act 1988* (the SRC Act). This is achieved in day to day policing practices through organisational adherence to AFP *Policies, Guidelines and Standard Operating Procedures* which are aligned with these legislative requirements. Some AFP governance documentation focuses specifically on OH&S matters.

To support compliance and to maintain the OH&S documentation system there are a number of strategies in place, including: providing input into the maintenance and development of AFP policies and guidelines; providing training for employees on occupational health and safety expectations and obligations; and, making current policies and guidelines readily accessible to staff via the intranet.

In line with the requirements of the OH&S Act 1991, ACT Policing maintains OH&S structures and systems for: consultation with staff on safety issues; monitoring OH&S performance; resolving safety issues; and, reporting incidents both in-house and externally to Comcare. These systems include:

- a structure of 16 Designated Work Groups covering all staff, with Health and Safety Representatives and Deputies to ensure appropriate action is taken on local safety concerns;
- opportunities for safety issues to be raised and resolved at local level through consultation, or referred to regular meetings of the ACT Policing Health and Safety Committee;
- OH&S training for all staff including induction training, manager specific training and issue/hazard specific training;
- an internal hazard and incident reporting system and external notification of more serious safety events to Comcare;
- expert advice and assistance to risk manage safety issues; and
- support and assistance for staff with work related injuries to access workers' compensation entitlements and to facilitate an early and durable return to work after injury.

ACT Policing has continued to focus its attention on injury prevention and management during the reporting year. During 2007–2008, the ACT Policing Safety and Rehabilitation Unit of People Strategies' achievements included the following outcomes:

- changes to both the OH&S Act and the SRC Act into ACT Policing documentation - training and practices are integrated into AFP governance documentation where appropriate;
- staff have been consulted on the content of new AFP *Health and Safety Management Arrangements 2007–2010* as mandated by the OH&S Act amendments, clearing the way for their adoption;
- safety risk management has been promoted and supported in all areas of ACT Policing, with practical OH&S assistance provided to control safety risks in the work environment;
- Designated Work Group structures, first aid systems, and emergency evacuation systems are in place in ACT Policing work places, supported by appropriately trained staff;
- OH&S activity is monitored, and the OH&S Committee and ACT Policing management are provided with regular OH&S performance reports; and
- injured staff are returned to full duty capacity after minimal time off work through the application of early intervention and work based rehabilitation.

Incident reporting data for ACT Policing shows a slight decrease in the number of reported safety incidents from 215 in 2005–2006 to 202 in 2006–2007 (Table A.27). There are no definitive trends in overall incident numbers over these years. However, it appears that the increase in the number of incidents noticeable from 2004–2005 to 2005–2006 has been contained.

Table A.27 shows that the majority of safety incidents continue to happen in the operational policing role, and being *hit by moving object*, *hit object with body* and *fall from the same height* are the more regular events, most often occurring while pursuing, restraining or arresting offenders. The high incidence of the *other muscle stress* incidents is attributable to operational training and fitness activity. While these incidents are regular events, they tend to incur minimal injury and time off.

There is a continuing high incidence of contact or exposure to biological matter (*contact/exp-biology*). These incidents arise from policing operations and occur where officers come into contact with blood or saliva, usually in the course of restraining or arresting offenders.

Table A.28 indicates that, as with overall incident numbers, the number of incidents resulting in lost time of a day/shift or more has reduced by 11 per cent in 2006–2007 after peaking in 2005–2006. However, the total number of days off work attributable to work related injury in 2006–2007 increased significantly. This increase is due to a small number of more serious injuries that incurred long periods of incapacity.

The Safety and Rehabilitation Team will continue to monitor compliance with legislative requirements and OH&S performance, and support and advise staff and managers on health and safety issues impacting upon ACT Policing.

During the 2006–2007 reporting period there were 18 incidents notified to Comcare under section 68 of the *OH&S Act 1991*. These comprised:

- four dangerous occurrences; and
- 13 incidents which caused serious personal injury requiring immediate medical treatment from a doctor or hospital casualty, or requiring time off work greater than 30 days.

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. Table A.28 compares lost time injury figures over three years.

Compensation Claims

ACT Policing had 105 active open claims with Comcare at 30 June 2007 compared with 101 at 30 June 2006, and a total of 59 new claims were accepted by Comcare during the 2006–2007 financial year.

The workers' compensation premium for 2007–2008 is levied by Comcare based primarily on claims with a date of injury within the four years to 1 January 2007. Claims with a date of injury older than this are classified in the pre-premium claims, and have minimal effect on premium costs. Of the 105 open claims with date of injury in 2006–2007 there are 54 claims within the current premium years. The remaining 51 claims are pre-premium.

Table A.27: Number of workplace incident reports – Mechanism of Injury by Financial Year

Mechanism of Injury	2004–2005	2005–2006	2006–2007
Contact/exp-biology	12	18	18
Contact-electricity	1		1
Contact-heat/cold	1	2	
Contact-other chem/sub	5		2
Contact-sgl,chem/sub	3	5	4
Expose-mental stress	5	4	4
Expose-vary pressure	1		
Fall from a height	10	4	7
Fall on same level	30	29	28
Hit by moving object	47	36	46
Hit object with body	22	19	27
Oth/mult mechanisms	3		
Other muscle stress	43	71	49
Repetitive movement	9	6	1
Unspecified mechanisms	3	5	8
Vehicle accident	14	16	7
Total	209	215	202

As at 30 June 2007. Data Source: ACT Policing Annual Report 2004–2005 and 2005–2006, AFP National OH&S SAP database.

Table A.28: Lost-Time Injury Rates – comparison of annual rates

	2004–2005	2005–2006	2006–2007
Lost Time Incident Rate	4.37	6.03	5.34
Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate	20.25	29.28	25.48
Average Lost Time Rate	11.85	12.77	20.33
Total number of Lost Time Incidents	33	48	43
Total number of complete working days lost	391	613	874
Staff counted average	755	796	805
Total number of hours worked	1 629 470	1 639 543	1 687 273

Data source: ACT Policing Annual Report 2004–2005 and 2005–2006, AFP National OH&S SAP database and AFP National People Strategies.
 Definitions: 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.

The AFP is committed to providing workplace based occupational rehabilitation services to all of 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 incidents recurring.

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.

The Confidant Network

The Confidant Network is an AFP program designed to provide support, information and options for AFP appointees 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, 2007 the network had 237 active Confidants throughout the organisation, 22 in ACT Policing, 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 appointees 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, AFP National.

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 that 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 appointees and are also conducted at geographical locations across the organisation to broaden the awareness and purpose of the Confidant Network.

Statistics

In 2006–2007, the Network received 211 referrals recording 213 incident types as indicated by the following new reporting categories:

Wellbeing (32); Governance (32); Integrity (28); Harassment (27); Security (22); Conflict (19); Management Action (18); Bullying (14); PDA (seven); Discrimination (six); Sexual Harassment (5); Victimisation (two); Information (one).

In 2006–2007, the Network received 21 referrals recording 21 incident types for ACT Policing.

During the 12 month period, the Confidant Network implemented a new improved recording and reporting database.

The purpose of these changes is to align the Network with the new complaints regime of the AFP and to enhance the reporting capabilities of management to address potential areas of concern that may impact on the professional standards of the organisation.

During the reporting period 192 (19 ACT Policing) referrals were finalised with 19 (two ACT Policing) referrals remaining active within the Network beyond the reporting period. Of the total 211 referrals, 78 (four ACT Policing) were referred to management, another two to team leaders, 61 (11 ACT Policing) to Professional Standards, 22 (two ACT Policing) to the Wellbeing Network, two to the AFPA and five (one ACT Policing) to other sources for assistance.

AFP Professional Standards

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 375 complaints or allegation referrals for ACT Policing. Of these, in 90 cases, the Commonwealth Ombudsman exercised their discretion not to investigate the referrals further. Complaint referrals relating to minor client service issues constitute a significant portion of these matters. Under the newly introduced Fisher model of Complaints Management, which was introduced across the AFP at the end of 2006, the vast majority of these types of referrals (Category one and two complaints) will be managed by the workplace with Professional Standards providing a quality assurance service.

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.

Complaints Management Team

A Complaint Management Team was instituted in December 2006 in ACT Policing to manage Category 1 and Category 2 conduct issues involving members of ACT Policing. Complaint Management Team members include officers in charge of Stations and operations managers from key portfolios.

The Complaint Management Team utilises the Complaint Recording and Management System to manage complaints, assign investigators, review categorisation of matters, manage timeliness of investigations, review investigation reports, determine findings, apply outcomes and finalise matters.

AFP Professional Standards provides advice to the Complaints Management Team as required and conducts quality assurance reviews to ensure consistency of applied outcomes across all AFP business areas.

During the reporting period the Complaint Recording and Management System reported 84 Category 1 complaints. Of these, discretion not to proceed was exercised in five cases. There were 49 Category 2 complaints with three cases not proceeded with.

Category 1 conduct is inappropriate conduct that:

- Relates to minor management or customer service matters; or
- Reveals a need for improvement in the performance of the AFP appointee concerned; and
- Does not warrant being treated as a Category 2 conduct issue.

Potential outcomes for an established Category 1 conduct issue include training and development action which may be linked to Performance Development Agreement objectives. Training and development action includes coaching, mentoring, training programs, development activities or increased supervision.

Category 2 conduct includes:

- Minor misconduct;
- Inappropriate conduct that reveals unsatisfactory behaviour by an appointee; or
- Conduct that would otherwise be a Category 1 matter but warrants treatment as Category 2 due to its repeated nature.

Potential outcomes for an established Category 2 conduct issue include no training and development action or remedial action which may be linked to Performance Development Agreement objectives. Remedial action includes counselling, formal warning and recording of an adverse finding.

Security

Professional Standards Security is responsible for maintaining both personnel and physical security services. The Commonwealth Protective Security Manual 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.

This year realised an increase in demand for Professional Standards security operations capability both domestically and overseas and is an indicator of the 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.

There was a total of 607 security clearances finalised for ACT Policing for the reporting period.

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; and
- Mandatory Contractor Testing.

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 by ACT Policing in this reporting period was \$278 161. 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 of policies, procedures and guidelines. Training is also offered to employees in the areas of management and administration.

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.

Learning and Development Committee

The Learning and Development Committee ensures a coordinated and consultative approach is taken to the learning and development needs of ACT Policing human resources. The Chair of the Committee is accountable for the decisions and outcomes reached by the Committee. The role of Committee Members is to provide the Chair with relevant advice in support of his or her accountability to the Chief Police Officer.

The specific responsibilities of the Committee are to:

- Ensure all ACTP training needs are met with AFP National Learning and Development or external service providers;
- Actively consult with National Learning and Development on current and future development needs for ACT Policing;
- Provide advice to the ACT Policing Executive on current and emerging training opportunities and needs for ACT Policing staff;
- Develop training calendars for a 12 month period to ensure that both the operational and training needs are met;
- Identify training gaps, conduct training needs analyses, develop programs and priorities within budget;
- Monitor that training as conducted and programmed is within budget.

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 include 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

The Australian Workplace Agreements for the AFP have been made under the *Workplace Relations Act 1996*.

The Act provides for a range of workplace agreements including Australian Workplace Agreements which are individual agreement between employer and each employee. The AFP Commissioner is authorised to negotiate and sign Australian Workplace Agreements. The total number of Australian Workplace Agreements entered into within ACT Policing is ten.

Strategic Asset Management

Assets Managed

All major facilities and infrastructure used by ACT Policing are 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.

ACT Policing managed assets with a total value of \$2.57m as at 30 June 2007. The majority of these assets are police and office equipment (\$2.38m) and motor vehicles (\$192 000).

The AFP has a capital management strategy which includes planning for future capital asset needs and ongoing replacement requirements. ACT Policing equipment is included in the wider AFP replacement plan and during 2006–2007 all hand held infringement notice equipment was replaced.

Assets Maintenance and Upgrade

During the financial year ACT Policing undertook extension repairs and maintenance on the Winchester Police Centre and City Police Station facilities due to damage arising from the February 2007 hail storm. The total cost of repairs and maintenance work was \$220 000.

A number of essential upgrades to ACT Policing which were funded in the 2006 Budget were also undertaken and are reported under Capital Works.

Office Accommodation

ACT Policing has staff housed within ten separate facilities, eight of which are owned by the ACT Government. While the bulk of facilities provide non-office environments the total floor space is approximately 20 829 square metres with an average per employee of 27 square metres.

Energy Reduction Strategies

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.

Capital Works

Completed Projects

For the financial year 2006–2007 the AFP was allocated \$200 000 for capital upgrades. A further \$570 000 was allocated to the Department of Justice and Community Safety for works on ACT Policing facilities.

The funding allocated to ACT Policing was expended on upgrades to the Belconnen Property Office air conditioning (\$49 000) and numerous minor upgrades to the Winchester Police Centre, Tuggeranong and City Police Stations (\$148 000). All expenditure was in accordance with original estimated costs. ACT Policing managed \$112 000 of works and ACT Procurement Solution managed \$85 000.

Work Still in Progress

There were a number of works relating to ACT Policing facilities in progress at 30 June 2007. All works in progress were managed by ACT Procurement Solutions and funded directly by the ACT Department of Justice and Community Safety.

Government Contracting

Procurement Principles and Processes

The AFP is a Commonwealth Agency and therefore falls within the Commonwealth Financial Management and Accountability framework. Under this framework the AFP is required to comply with the Commonwealth *Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997*, *Financial Management and Accountability Regulations 1997*, *Financial Management and Accountability Orders 2005*, and Commonwealth Procurement Guidelines. This ensures procurement processes of ACT Policing and the wider AFP comply with the core principles of efficient, effective and ethical use of public funds.

Under Commonwealth Procurement Guidelines the AFP is required to undertake the following in relation to purchasing activity:

- advertise all open approaches to the market on AusTender;
- require procurements valued at \$80 000 or more to be conducted through open approaches to the market (select tendering and direct sourcing for procurements valued at \$80 000 or more are only allowed in limited circumstances); and
- the details of all awarded procurement contracts and purchases valued at \$10 000 or more must be reported on Austender within six weeks of the AFP entering into the arrangement.

The Austender website can be accessed at www.tenders.gov.au

Table A.29: Reconciliation of Consultancy Costs 2006–2007

Consultancy Group	Amount	Service provided
Barnett Lilley & Associates Pty Ltd	\$455	Financial consulting
Rankin Securities	\$1 500	Workshop facilitation
Spotless P&F Pty Ltd	\$5 895	Tuggeranong Station structural analysis
P L Feenan & Associates	\$328	Report services
Acumen Alliance (Act) Pty Ltd	\$2 145	Financial consulting
Ghd Management Engineering	\$462	City Station roof engineers report
Esr Limited	\$8 979	Forensic services
Bairn Pty Ltd	\$26 000	Media review
Parasol Emt	\$640	Report services
Supportlink Australia Limited	\$160 000	Online referral services
Total	\$206 403	

Table A.30: Reconciliation of Contractor Costs 2006–2007

Contractor Group	Amount	Service provided
Ken Archer Barrister	\$33 550	Barrister - Bushfire inquest
Australian Public Service Commission	\$88 550	Recruitment Service Provider - required for JSC recruitment process
Australian Red Cross Act	\$43 538	Disaster services
Outsource Australia Pty Ltd	\$1 720	Provision of vehicle mark up / down services
Rice Graphic Images	\$3 520	Provision of vehicle mark up / down services
Financial Analytics Pty Ltd	\$76 471	Temporary employment services
Frontier Group	\$10 429	Temporary employment services
The Green & Green Group Pty Ltd	\$5 699	Temporary employment services
Firstwater Pty Ltd	\$1 818	Temporary employment services
Total	\$265 295	

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 2006–2007:

- supply and maintenance of a forklift for vehicle relocations at the Belconnen Property Office;
- delivery of on-line referral management system;
- supply and maintenance of hand held infringement notice equipment;

- provision of a national registration and inquiry system for use in emergency situations (eg a natural disaster); and
- review of media services with ACT Policing.

Details of consultancies applicable to ACT Policing have been provided in Table A.29. Details of services provided by contractors have also been provided in Table A.30. All amounts exclude GST.

Community Grants/ Assistance and Sponsorship

During 2006–2007 ACT Policing received a grant from the NRMA - ACT Road Safety Trust for the Children's Traffic Centre. The trust provided \$17 000 toward bus fares for students across Canberra to attend the Children's Traffic Centre.

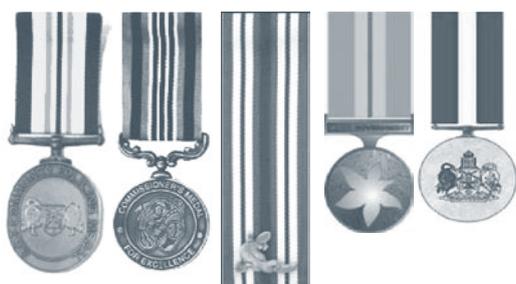
ACT Policing received \$110 745 for the 2006–2007 financial year from the Department of Health to fund the ACT Policing Illicit Drug Diversion Officer.

Territory Records

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

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 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: 11

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: 9

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.

No of recipients: 4

ACT Community Policing Medal

The ACT Community Policing Medal is awarded to ACT Policing members after 10 years cumulative and diligent service.

Number of recipients: 25

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: 1

Commissioner's Commendation for Excellence in Overseas Service

For the display of excellence in overseas service while undertaking core business and adhering to the corporate values of the AFP.

Number of recipients: 1

Commissioner's Group Citation for Bravery

For the individuals who performed, in the discharge of their duties, acts of collective bravery of a high order and placed themselves at substantial risk of injury.

Number of recipients: 4

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: 7

Commissioner's Group Citation for Hazardous Overseas Service

For collective devotion to duty in overseas service while operating in hazardous circumstances and/or environments.

Number of recipients: 6

Police Overseas Service Medal

The following figures are for processing the award. The awards of the Police Overseas Medal have not yet been presented to the eligible members.

Medals

Police Overseas Medal with RAMSI Clasp = 36
Police Overseas Medal with CYPRUS Clasp = 2

Clasp

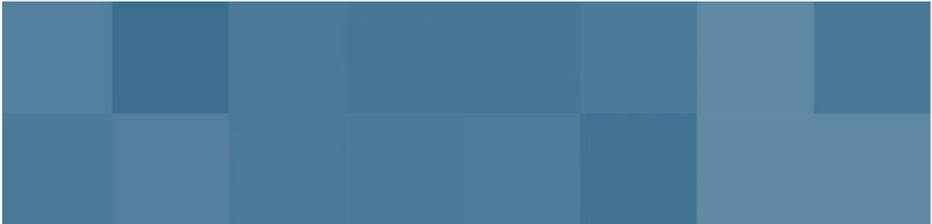
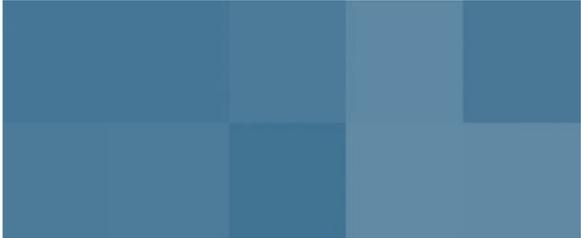
RAMSI Clasp = 7
CYPRUS Clasp = 3



Section B

Consultation and Scrutiny Reporting

A SAFE AND SECURE COMMUNITY



Community Engagement

Islamic Community

In December 2006, Commissioner Keelty and the Chief Police Officer met with representatives of the Canberra Islamic Community at the Winchester Police Centre.

Organisations represented at the meeting included the Canberra Islamic Community, The Islamic Society of the ACT and the Canberra Muslim Women's Network.

At the meeting, Commissioner Keelty provided an overview of prevalent issues in the local law enforcement environment. Key discussion topics included the newly enacted counter terrorism legislation, and the need for cooperative working relationships between the AFP and culturally diverse communities.

Questions and comment from attendees provided meaningful input into issues affecting local Muslim residents in the ACT. The participants of the meeting also complimented ACT Policing on the level of interaction with the local Muslim Community to date and expressed their commitment to participate in further meetings in the future.

ORGANised Walk

The Chief Police Officer joined hundreds of other Canberrans at Regatta Point, on the shores of Lake Burley Griffin in February 2007.

The walk was part of the publicity for Australian Organ Donor Awareness Week recognising the importance of organ donation, and to honour those in the local community whose lives, together with those of their friends and family members, have been touched as recipients of organ donation.

To assist in the launch of Organ Donor Awareness Week in the ACT, the AFP's Specialist Response and Security water operations used one of its vessels to spirit the 'Flame of Life' across to Regatta Point.

St Vincent De Paul

ACT Policing received a Certificate of Appreciation from the CEO and Deputy CEO of St Vincent De Paul Archdiocese of Canberra and Goulburn following the donation of cash, numerous toys, books and non-perishable food items to their 2006 Christmas Appeal by ACT Policing personnel.

World AIDS Day 2006: Let's talk about it

World AIDS Day is held each year to raise awareness of HIV/AIDS, to celebrate the achievements made from the beginning of the epidemic, and to highlight continuing challenges. The Australian theme for 2006 was 'HIV/AIDS – Let's talk about it: many faces, different stories', and the intention of the Australian arm of the 2006 World Aids Day campaign was to increase the awareness of the importance of the impact of HIV/AIDS on the Australian population.

In Canberra on 1 December 2006 the AIDS Action Council of the ACT held the Chief Ministers Breakfast at the Hotel Kurrajong. The breakfast was attended by representatives from the AFP's Executive and members of the Gay and Lesbian Liaison Officer Network.

International Women's Day

The Chief Police Officer was the guest speaker for the Canberra International Women's Day breakfast on 8 March 2007. More than 300 women attended the event to celebrate gains made and raise money specifically to help women in and beyond Australia experiencing financial and social difficulties. On International Women's Day breakfasts are held around Australia as people come together to celebrate and declare their solidarity with women around the world.

Harmony Day

Harmony Day was celebrated on 21 March 2007 at the AFP with the wearing of orange Harmony Day ribbons.

Anti-theft

A crime prevention partnership between ACT Policing and Westfield Belconnen, aimed at minimising number plate theft in the ACT, was considered a major success as more than 900 cars were fitted with free anti-theft screws on 1 April 2007.

The shopping centre coordinated the event and covered the cost of the fasteners and Bridgestone Tyres contributed as a sponsor to this important initiative.

Approximately 40 recruits, together with Westfield staff, members of Crime Prevention and Belconnen general duties officers fitted the tamper-proof screws and managed the throughput of vehicles. The screws are a one way design and can only be removed using a special tool.

ACT Community Safety Field Day

Crime Prevention officers supported by police volunteers and members of Traffic Operations mounted a display of ACT Policing services at the first ACT Community Safety Field Day held on 20 May 2007 at Stromlo High School oval, located in the heart of the area devastated by the 2003 bushfires.

The event was held to show the extent of community, business and Government cooperation that has developed in the aftermath of the fires that destroyed more than 500 homes in Canberra's west. The day had both a fun and educational theme directed at encouraging preparedness and community safety.

Mental Health

The North District Superintendent meets 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 the development, review and enhancement of existing agreements and joint operational activities. Since the recommencement of these meetings in late 2004 the relationship between both agencies has improved significantly. The North District Superintendent is also the AFP representative on the ACT Government review of the *Mental Health (Care and Treatment) Act 1994* which was initiated by the Chief Minister.

International White Ribbon Foundation – National Leadership Group

The North District Superintendent is the AFP representative on the National Leadership Group to raise awareness of violence against women. This foundation was initially established by the United Nations International Development Fund for Women and encourages men to speak out against physical, sexual and psychological abuse of women in the community. As an ambassador for this foundation the North District Superintendent attends monthly meetings to assist in activities surrounding International White Ribbon Day on 25 November 2006. This includes national media and marketing, and parliamentary events with representatives from all Australian political parties, sporting personalities and other notable members of the community participating.

External Scrutiny

Watch House

In January 2007, the AFP instigated a joint review with the Commonwealth Ombudsman to assess Watch House operations. By engaging the Ombudsman's office in the review, the AFP ensured a proper and independent investigation into concerns raised about Watch House practices.

The AFP constantly reviews its guidelines and governance instruments; however, this was the first comprehensive review conducted into all aspects of Watch House operations.

ACT Policing worked collaboratively with the Ombudsman's office throughout this review to ensure that a robust assessment of operations was made. The review team's report made 17 recommendations which are based on ensuring alignment with international best practice and local and international human rights principles on issues such as governance, operating procedures, complaint management, physical conditions, safety of staff and detainees, and Watch House operations and staffing.

The report also acknowledged the often challenging and difficult circumstances in which Watch House staff perform their duties and highlighted the excellent physical condition of the Watch House—the City Watch House was the first Watch House in Australia to be compliant with the recommendations from the Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody.

ACT Policing has already addressed most of the 17 recommendations contained within the report. It is envisaged that by December 2007 ACT Policing will have implemented or have made assessments about what is required to achieve implementation for all recommendations

The Watch House report is available on the AFP website, www.afp.gov.au

Media

In February 2007, the AFP commissioned an independent review of ACT Policing's media services, and the relationship between ACT Policing and community media organisations.

In commissioning this review, the AFP acknowledged that the state of relations between ACT Policing and the media was not satisfactory.

In particular, the review was required to:

- assess the effectiveness of current communication strategies in supporting positive and reciprocal relationships between ACT Policing, and the community and Canberra-based local media;
- review the appropriateness of the structure of the ACT Policing Media and Marketing Team;
- develop a high-level ACT Policing public communications strategy, which should include mechanisms to:
 - ensure the timely and appropriate dissemination of information to and from the Canberra community, including media organisations; and
 - support the delivery of ACT Policing's Suburban Policing Strategy.

The review found that there is scope to improve ACT Policing's services to the media but expressed confidence that goodwill exists within both the ranks of ACT Policing and the media to improve the flow of information.

The review made 20 recommendations based on the findings of a wide-ranging series of interviews with representatives of ACT Policing and local media to gauge the effectiveness of ACT Policing's media relations and services. The recommendations cover six broad categories:

- Relationships and Attitudes;
- Procedures and Guidelines;
- Skills;
- Use of Technology;
- Structure and Resources; and
- Strategy.

Strategies to re-focus and re-order ACT Policing's media services to achieve greater trust and cooperation with the local media and support the delivery of Suburban Policing Strategy are also outlined in the report.

Internal Scrutiny

Pursuits

In March 2005, the Police Commissioners' Conference adopted the *Australia and New Zealand Urgent Duty Driving and Pursuit Policy Guidelines*, developed by the Australasian Traffic Policing Forum. The AFP developed its *National Guideline: ACT Policing: Urgent Duty Driving and Police Pursuits* (the AFP Guideline) modelled on this national standard.

The AFP Guideline was ratified by the Chief Police Officer on 8 April 2005, following consultation with the Ombudsman. In accordance with AFP practice, a review of the Guideline was scheduled for April 2007.

That review was conducted in April 2007 to June 2007 by Deputy Chief Police Officer – Response, and Deputy Manager AFP Sydney Office.

The review focused on the following areas:

- Recent Australian and overseas research on police pursuits;
- Assessment of the AFP Guideline and other Australian and overseas current policies and procedures on pursuits;
- Examination of the profile of police pursuits since the introduction of the current Guideline;
- Examination of legislation in the ACT, other Australian jurisdictions and overseas regarding offences and penalties for drivers failing to stop or pull over for police and other emergency service vehicles, and the effectiveness of such legislation and penalties if available; and
- The level of police driver training and policy in all Australian jurisdictions.

The review highlighted that the imperative for police is to preserve life and protect public safety. In this respect, it found the current AFP Guideline to be appropriate but noted some issues identified through the research and in the comparative analysis of the guidelines of other jurisdictions.

A number of recommendations were made by the review team in relation to police training, information management, debriefing and review of pursuits and legislative reform. Those recommendations are currently being implemented by ACT Policing.

The review document is not available publicly as it contains information which was provided to the AFP from other police jurisdictions on the basis that it not be disseminated outside of Policing agencies.

Communications

ACT Policing is currently conducting an internal review of the operation of Police Communications to determine whether policies, practices and procedures can be improved. The review is considering the current structure, practices, procedures and whether they are aligned to meet future challenges. The review is expected to report to ACT Policing Executive in October 2007.

Legislative Assembly Committee Inquiries and Reports

On 5 June 2007, the Standing Committee on Legal Affairs tabled its report, *Police Powers of Crowd Control*.

This inquiry arose out of an incident in October 2004 in which OC spray was utilised by police at a demonstration. This incident was also the subject of a separate complaint to AFP Professional Standards which has been resolved.

The report makes seven recommendations in relation to the management of protests, police use of force and data collection and reporting. Five of the recommendations relate to ACT Policing, with the remaining two for Government consideration.

ACT Policing is currently considering the report's recommendations in consultation with the Department of Justice and Community Safety. A response will be finalised early in 2007–2008.

Legislative Report

As a Commonwealth Government body, ACT Policing does not administer any ACT legislation.

ACT Policing had significant policy input into various ACT Government legislative reform projects in 2006–2007, including the *Corrections Management Act 2007*, the *Housing Assistance Act 2007*, the *Children and Young People Bill 2006*, the *Forensic Procedures Amendment Bill 2007*, the *Firearms Amendment Bill 2007* and the *Serious Offenders Bill 2007*.

Terrorism (Extraordinary Temporary Powers) Act 2006

The *Terrorism (Extraordinary Temporary Powers) Act 2006* (the Act) came into effect on 19 November 2006. The Act provides extraordinary temporary powers to police to prevent and respond to terrorist acts. It includes provisions for police to apply to the Courts for Preventative Detention Orders, Prohibited Contact Orders and the application of special preventative and investigative powers in certain circumstances. Police did not apply to use any of these powers in the reporting period.

Section C

Other Reporting

A SAFE AND SECURE COMMUNITY



Strategic Bushfire Management Plan

ACT Policing does not manage or own unleased Territory Land.

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*.

Freedom of Information

The AFP operates under provisions of the *Freedom of Information Act 1982* (Commonwealth). Any applications which were referred to ACT Policing were dealt with under the Commonwealth legislation.

The processing of Freedom of Information requests is conducted by the Freedom of Information Team in Canberra. The team leader is authorised pursuant to section 23 of the Act to make decisions concerning fees and charges, as well as the release or exemption of documents under the Act.

The AFP submits quarterly and annual returns under Act for the Attorney-General's report to Parliament under s.93 of the *Freedom of Information Act 1982*.

Information on making Freedom of Information requests to the AFP can also be found on the AFP's website at www.afp.gov.au

Human Rights Act 2004

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

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

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

Legislative provisions contained in both Territory and Commonwealth legislation which govern the circumstances under which a person may be arrested, detained and questioned or the circumstances in which police may use listening devices to obtain information pertinent to relevant criminal investigations, are further examples of the safeguards in place to ensure protection of the basic human rights of individuals who may be subject to police attention.

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



and National Guidelines. These are further broken down in to regional guides and practical guidelines specific to the various jurisdictions in which the AFP operates, including the ACT.

Internal corporate governance documentation is subject of regular review. The Ombudsman and other major stakeholders have input into the revision of key policy documents which may potentially impact on the Human Rights of various 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, and define their functions and powers. The Commission will be established to oversee integrity issues within the AFP and the Australia Crime Commission.

Commissioner for the Environment

ACT Policing has not received any requests for assistance in the preparation of the state environment report nor been the subject of investigation by the Commissioner.

ACT Multicultural Strategy 2006–2009

Multicultural Liaison

The Multicultural Liaison Officer represents ACT policing at a variety of multicultural events and venues and spends considerable time engaging and forming relationships with Canberra's Multicultural and Linguistically Diverse Communities.

The Multicultural Liaison Officer coordinated police involvement in the 2007 Multicultural Food and Dance spectacular, which saw the distribution of crime prevention advice on drug awareness and vehicle and home security to many members of the community. Members from Crime Prevention also interacted with visitors to the police stall and provided advice on a range of issues.

The Multicultural Liaison Officer also regularly meets with the Canberra Multicultural Community Forum. Some important issues that were discussed during the year were the ACT Policing Watch House review, with the reviewers seeking comments from the forum. Information was also sought in respect to police processes and procedures by multicultural communities. As such it was agreed to have an information day where police presenters from relevant areas would provide information on police judicial processes, illicit drugs, sexual assault, family violence, the Suburban Policing Strategy and information from Traffic Operations Portfolio.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Reporting

Indigenous Community Liaison

ACT Policing has recognised the need for the services of an Indigenous Community Liaison Officer to improve relations between the police and members of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities in the ACT. Initially, the role was primarily to liaise with the indigenous community of the ACT, but has grown to assist in establishing and maintaining positive relationships and fostering mutual understanding.

The Indigenous Community Liaison Officer is involved in a wide range of activities that strengthen ACT Policing's relationship with the indigenous community in the ACT. These include:

- Conducting two camps a year in the Jervis Bay region of NSW for groups of 'at risk' indigenous youth to expose young urban indigenous people to a more traditional community and lifestyle. The youth undertake a variety of outdoor activities and lifestyle experiences and are introduced to indigenous culture and traditions;
- Facilitating excursions for indigenous youth to sporting and cultural events. This involves the Indigenous Community Liaison Officer and other members of ACT Policing accompanying youth on excursions in an effort to break down barriers between indigenous youth and police;
- Working closely with ACT Reconciliation and NAIDOC (National Aborigines and Islanders Day Observance Committee) and managing all ACT Policing participation in the ACT NAIDOC and Reconciliation activities;
- Involvement with the ACT Aboriginal Justice Centre, which is designed to provide a coordinated approach to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander justice programs and services in the ACT;
- Participation in the 'On Track' Program (a joint initiative of Gugan Gulwan and Narrabundah Primary School); providing an opportunity to interact with participants in a flexible alternative education program for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander students;
- Involvement in the Melba Indigenous Program/ Refuel Program. The program is specifically designed to assist identified indigenous female students at risk to become involved in Police Citizens Youth Club activities and the ReLink program. The Program seeks to develop their interpersonal and team building skills over a ten week period;
- Facilitating and participating in Restorative Justice conferencing involving members of the Indigenous community;
- Maintaining key working relationships with other external agencies and non-profit organisations to support ACT Policing. These organisations focus on Indigenous social, welfare, health, family violence, education and crime prevention issues and include the Indigenous Education Board; Aboriginal Community Sports and Recreation Association (Boomanulla Oval); Birrigai Outdoor School; AFP Malunggang Indigenous Officers Network; Winnunga Nimmityjah Aboriginal Health Service; Aboriginal Justice Centre; Gugan Gulwan Indigenous Youth Centre; and Quamby Remand Centre;
- Working with key stakeholders such as Catholic Education, Birrigai Outdoor School, the National Museum of Australia, Department of Education and the Aboriginal Community Sports and Recreation Association and participating in events around the Canberra Region, including the annual ACT Student Reconciliation Day attended by over 2000 people;
- Educating police officers about indigenous cultures and encouraging them to develop a better understanding and interaction with persons from an indigenous background;
- Providing recruits and newly sworn members, as well as other operational policing areas, with advice and training on how to improve their interaction with members of the indigenous community.

Other Partners

ACT Policing also regularly contributes to other agency efforts including the:

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

Ecological and Sustainable Development

While as a Commonwealth Agency the reporting requirements of the ACT *Environment Protection Act 1997* do not apply, the AFP takes its responsibilities towards the environment seriously.

Environmentally sustainable principles and practices are integrated into the design, construction and operation of all AFP development projects, including:

- Energy consumption minimisation;
- Water consumption minimisation; and
- 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.

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 2007, ACT Policing operated 186 vehicles. Over the course of the financial year it is estimated that 507 500 litres of unleaded petrol, 42 500 litres of LPG, and 93 000 litres of diesel fuel were consumed. Total green house gas emissions are estimated at 1 675 tonnes of CO₂e.

ACT Women's Plan

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. ACT Policing is proud to make a contribution towards achieving this vision.

The Plan identifies six key objectives for agencies to work towards:

- Representation and recognition;
- Good health and wellbeing;
- Responsive housing;
- Safe, inclusive communities;
- Economic security and opportunities; and
- Flexible education and training.

In 2006–2007, ACT Policing contributed particularly to the achievement of the Plan's fourth objective: Safe, inclusive communities for women in the ACT. ACT Policing's particular area for action in relation to this objective is to promote freedom from violence and the fear of violence.

ACT Policing's Suburban Policing Strategy complements this objective by enhancing the level of police visibility in suburban neighbourhoods, shopping centres and other public areas, increasing public safety and perceptions of safety.

ACT Policing is also a key stakeholder in the ACT Government's efforts to address violence within the family under the ACT Family Violence Intervention Program.

Approximately 32 per cent of ACT Policing personnel are female, including 22 per cent of sworn members.

Section D

Attachments

A SAFE AND SECURE COMMUNITY



Attachment 1: Arrangement for the Provision of Police Services to the ACT

An arrangement between the Minister for Justice and Customs of the Commonwealth and the Australian Capital Territory for the Provision of Police Services to the Australian Capital Territory

Background

Subsection 37(a) of the *Australian Capital Territory Self-Government Act 1988* provides that the ACT Executive has the responsibility of governing the Territory with respect to matters of law and order. Under subsection 23(1)(c) the ACT Legislative Assembly, however, has no power to make laws with respect to the provision by the AFP of police services in the ACT. As such there is no police act or similar legislation in the ACT with the Australian Federal Police (AFP) being responsible for providing policing services to the ACT under Section 8 of the *Australian Federal Police Act 1979*.

In effect, these two pieces of legislation mean that the ACT is policed by the AFP and under the provisions of the *Australian Federal Police Act 1979* at Subsection 8(1A), the Minister for Justice and Customs and the Australian Capital Territory may enter arrangements for the police services in relation to the Australian Capital Territory that are in respect of Territory functions as defined by section 3 of the *Australian Capital Territory Self Government (Consequential Provisions) Act 1988* (hereinafter called 'police services').

Paragraph 9(1)(b) of the *Australian Federal Police Act 1979* provides that in addition to any other powers and duties, a member of the Australian Federal Police has, when performing functions in the Australian Capital Territory, the powers and duties conferred or imposed on a constable or on an officer of police by or under any law (including the common law) of the Territory.

The Commonwealth Minister for Justice and Customs and the Australian Capital Territory have agreed to enter arrangements for the provision of police services in respect of Territory functions in accordance with the terms and conditions set out in the Arrangement.

IT IS AGREED by the parties to this Arrangement as follows:

1. Definitions

1.1 In this Arrangement unless the contrary intention appears:

"ACT" means the Australian Capital Territory;

"ACT Policing" means the Australian Federal Police business unit responsible for the provision of policing services to the ACT.

"AFP" means the Australian Federal Police;

"AFP Act" means the *Australian Federal Police Act 1979*;

"Chief Police Officer" means the AFP employee appointed by the Commissioner, as provided for in this Arrangement, to be the Chief Police Officer for the ACT;

"Commissioner" means the Commissioner of the Australian Federal Police referred to in section 6 of the AFP Act;

"Commonwealth Minister" means the Commonwealth Minister of State appointed to administer the AFP Act;

"Commonwealth Place of Interest" means a facility or location that is directly involved in the conduct of Commonwealth Government business or is otherwise in the interests of the Commonwealth to protect.

"Police Minister" means the Minister of the ACT Executive who is responsible for police matters;

"Police Services" means community policing services provided for under this Arrangement which include, but are not necessarily limited to, the preservation of peace and good order, the prevention and detection of crime and the protection of persons from injury or death, and the protection of property from damage, whether arising from criminal acts or otherwise;

"Purchase Agreement" means the annual agreement provided for under this Arrangement between the Police Minister, the Commissioner, and the Chief Police Officer setting out details of goods and services purchased by the ACT from the AFP, the agreed price for those services payable by the ACT to the AFP and the reporting by the AFP on performance.

2. Purpose and Overriding Commitment

- 2.1 The purpose of this Arrangement is to establish the enabling framework for the provision by the AFP of policing services to the ACT.
- 2.2 The Commonwealth is committed to the provision, within the context of this Arrangement and the Purchase Agreement, of a high quality community policing service to the ACT.

3. Objectives of the Arrangement

- 3.1 Both parties seek from this Arrangement:
 - Appropriate policing – the arrangement provides an agreed level of policing services for the ACT community;
 - Service quality – the arrangement promotes and sustains the high quality of service provision;
 - Value for money – the arrangement encourages efficient and effective service provision at an optimum cost with an emphasis on continuous improvement; and
 - Capacity to deliver – the arrangement provides for sufficient resources to deliver the services to agreed priorities and levels.

4. Provision of Police Services to the ACT

- 4.1 The Commonwealth and the ACT Government agree that the AFP will provide Police services to the ACT Government in accordance with the Purchase Agreement, as varied from time to time by arrangement between the Police Minister and the Chief Police Officer.
- 4.2 The ACT shall pay the AFP for the provision of police services pursuant to this Arrangement the amounts specified in the Purchase Agreement.
- 4.3 The parties acknowledge that the AFP is also required, within the ACT, to provide police services to the Commonwealth which are not subject to this Arrangement and for which the ACT is not required to pay. This exclusion extends to cover the costs of enforcing Commonwealth Law and protecting Commonwealth interests by AFP personnel employed within the ACT Policing business unit. Costs excluded from the arrangement will include those associated with the protection of foreign dignitaries, foreign missions, and Commonwealth

places of interest. The basis for allocating costs against the Commonwealth and ACT Governments will be articulated in the Purchase Agreement.

- 4.4 The allocation of resources for the police services required by the Commonwealth within the ACT will not be altered in any way which might materially affect the police services purchased by the ACT Government, without prior consultation and agreement. Failure to obtain agreement will be sufficient grounds for the issue of a notice to discontinue this Arrangement in accordance with clause 13.3.
- 4.5 Revenues received by the AFP in the course of enforcement of ACT legislation under this Arrangement will be remitted to the ACT.
- 4.6 The ACT Government will be responsible for the provision of appropriate Community Policing infrastructure and facilities to the AFP. The ACT Government and the AFP will jointly develop a plan to apportion individual responsibilities for the maintenance of structures and facilities and the provision of fittings during the term of this Arrangement.

5. Chief Police Officer for the ACT

- 5.1 There shall be a Chief Police Officer for the ACT who shall, subject to the Authority of the Commissioner, be responsible to the Police Minister for the achievement of the outcomes set out in the Purchase Agreement and the general management and control of AFP personnel and resources deployed for the purposes of that agreement.
- 5.2 The Chief Police Officer shall be appointed by the Commissioner with the approval of the Police Minister.
- 5.3 If the Police Minister advises the Commissioner in writing that the Chief Police Officer no longer enjoys the confidence of the ACT Executive, and of the reasons for that lack of confidence, the Commissioner shall as soon as practicable replace the Chief Police Officer.
- 5.4 The Chief Police Officer will have membership of the ACT Government Chief Executive Officer forum and will receive timely advice on ACT budget instructions and processes.

6. Police Minister's Power to Give Directions

- 6.1 The Police Minister may give to the Chief Police Officer general directions in writing as to policy, priorities and goals in relation to the provision of police services by the AFP under this Arrangement and the Purchase Agreement.
- 6.2 The Chief Police Officer shall comply with any written directions received from the Police Minister under clause 6.1 unless a contrary written direction has been received from the Commonwealth Minister pursuant to the AFP Act.
- 6.3 Any written directions from the Police Minister will be appended to the Purchasing Agreement in a form that enables them to be published in the ACT Policing Annual Report.
- 6.4 Except in case of emergency, the Commonwealth Minister shall not issue to the Commissioner a Direction pursuant to the AFP Act which affects the provision by the AFP of police services to the ACT unless the Commonwealth Minister has first consulted the Police Minister about the nature and purpose of that direction. Where in an emergency a Direction is given without prior consultation with the Police Minister, the Commonwealth Minister will consult the Police Minister about the Direction as soon as possible thereafter.
- 6.5 If a Direction by the Commonwealth Minister to the Commissioner has the effect of increasing the cost of police services provided to the ACT, then the costs attributable to the Direction will be borne by the Commonwealth by adjusting the price paid by the ACT in accordance with the price variation provisions of the Purchase Agreement.

7. Nominated Agency within ACT

- 7.1 Without inhibiting the independent reporting and advisory capacity of the Chief Police Officer as prescribed in clauses 5.1 and 8.1, the Police Minister may request the AFP to provide information to a nominated agency within the ACT. The nominated agency shall provide support to the Police Minister in the performance of his or her ministerial functions on policing.

8. Provision of Information to the Nominated Agency

- 8.1 The Chief Police Officer shall provide to the nominated agency such information, reports and recommendations in relation to the provision of services to the ACT under this Arrangement as the Police Minister may from time to time require. The Chief Police Officer shall exercise discretion over the release of information to the nominated agency to ensure that relevant information may be lawfully reported with due regard to privacy and operational policing considerations.
- 8.2 Consistent with the AFP values of integrity and accountability and without limiting the generality of clause 8.1, the nominated agency may, subject to any applicable secrecy laws, request and receive information from the Chief Police Officer, on behalf of the Police Minister, regarding:
 - (a) complaints against AFP employees providing services under this Arrangement, including the investigation of such complaints and any related action whether undertaken by the AFP, the Commonwealth Ombudsman or otherwise;
 - (b) AFP Professional Standards (PRS) enquiries relating to AFP employees providing services under this Agreement; and
 - (c) the deployment, operational status and movement of AFP employees engaged in providing police services under this Arrangement.
- 8.3 The Chief Police Officer shall report annually to the Police Minister at a time nominated by the Police Minister on the provision of police services pursuant to this Arrangement for the proceeding year. The annual report will describe the outcomes achieved during the period reported on and shall include details of the resources utilised, the levels of crime reported and such other matters as may be specified by the Police Minister.

9. Audit

- 9.1 The Chief Police Officer will provide after the end of each financial year and by date nominated by the Police Minister, a financial statement for that financial year accompanied by a report of the Commonwealth Auditor-General or some other auditor nominated by the Chief Police Officer and approved by the Police Minister stating:
- the correctness of the report made of performance under the purchase Agreement; and
 - any other matters which the Auditor-General, or otherwise approved auditor, considers should be reported to the Police Minister.
- 9.2 The Police Minister is also entitled to have specific financial and performance audits conducted by the Commonwealth Auditor-General, or other agreed auditor, the cost of which shall be borne by the ACT.

10. Legal Advice

- 10.1 If legal advice and appearance about matters covered by the laws of the ACT (including the common law) is required by the AFP in relation to the provision of police services pursuant to this Arrangement, the Chief Police Officer shall seek such advice or appearance from the ACT Director of Public Prosecutions, the ACT Government Solicitor's Office or other legal sources, whichever is appropriate in the circumstances.

11. Terms and Conditions of Employment

- 11.1 The Commonwealth is responsible for determining the terms and conditions of employment of AFP employees involved in the provision of police services to the ACT pursuant to this Arrangement.
- 11.2 If the Commissioner proposes to vary the terms and conditions of employment of AFP personnel in a way which might affect the manner and cost of providing police services to the ACT, the Commissioner shall, before altering those terms and conditions, consult with and advise the Police Minister of the likely implications of the proposed alterations.

12. Dispute Resolution

- 12.1 The mechanism for resolving disputes arising from this Arrangement will be as follows:
- in the first instance the Territory and AFP contact officers listed at clause 12.2 will use their best endeavours to settle the dispute; and
 - if after 30 days the dispute is unresolved or the Contact Officers lack the authority to do so, the matter will be referred to the officers listed in clause 12.3 as the Responsible Officers.
- 12.2 For the purposes of this Arrangement the Contact Officers will be:
- For the AFP, Director, Corporate Services on advice from the AFP, Chief Operating Officer; and
- For the Territory, Director, Justice, Planning and Programs, Policy and
- Regulatory Division, Department of Justice and Community Safety.
- 12.3 For the purposes of the Arrangement the Responsible Officers will be:
- For the AFP, Chief Police Officer in consultation with the AFP, Chief Operating Officer; and
- For the Territory, ChiCommunity Safety.
- 12.4 Any dispute or matter of concern to either party arising from this Arrangement that cannot be resolved by the officers nominated at clause 12.2 or 12.3 shall be referred for consultation between resolution by the Commonwealth Minister and the Police Minister.
- 12.5 Contact Officers for the purpose of the annual Purchase Agreement are to be nominated in each Purchase Agreement.

13. Duration of this Arrangement

- 13.1 This Arrangement shall commence on a date agreed to by the parties and shall remain in force for five years.
- 13.2 Two years prior to its expiry, the parties shall commence negotiations about the terms and conditions of a renewal of the Arrangement.
- 13.3 If either party decides this Arrangement shall not be continued or renewed, it shall give at least 2 years notice in writing to that effect.
- 13.4 In the event that a replacement Arrangement is not signed at expiry of the preceding Arrangement, the parties may agree to extend the terms and conditions of the current Arrangement.

14. Purchase Agreement

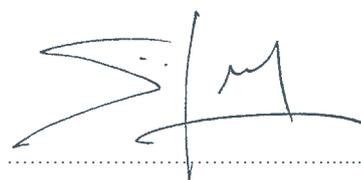
- 14.1 A Purchase Agreement pursuant to this Arrangement shall be renegotiated annually prior to the commencement of the next financial year, which begins on 1 July.
- 14.2 In the event that the parties have not signed a Purchase Agreement by 30 June in any year, the parties may agree to the terms and conditions of an interim Purchase Agreement.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF this Arrangement has been respectively signed for and on behalf of the parties:



SIGNED by Senator the Hon Chris Ellison
Minister for Justice and Customs
on behalf of the Australian Government

(date of signing) 23rd APRIL 2006



SIGNED by Simon Corbell MLA
Minister for Police and Emergency Services
on behalf of the ACT Government

(date of signing) 14 June 2006

Attachment 2: Purchase Agreement

2006–2007 Purchase Agreement between the ACT Minister for Police and Emergency Services, the Commissioner, Australian Federal Police, 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 14 June 2006, the Commonwealth Minister for Justice and Customs and the ACT Minister for Police and Emergency Services entered an arrangement which established the enabling framework for the provision by the AFP of policing services to the ACT. The Arrangement for the Provision of Police Services to the ACT (the Arrangement) requires the ACT Minister for Police and Emergency Services (the ACT Minister), the Commissioner and the Chief Police Officer to enter a Purchase Agreement (the 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, the agreed price for those services and AFP reporting on performance.
3. This Agreement will be read in conjunction with the Arrangement of 14 June 2006.

Parties

4. This Agreement is between the ACT Minister, the Commissioner of the AFP and the Chief Police Officer for the ACT.

Definitions

5. Unless stated otherwise, definitions in the Agreement are the same as in the Arrangement.

Scope

6. 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.

7. 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.
8. *Agreed* variations to this Agreement shall be supported by correspondence which will be appended to the Agreement.
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 will follow the general principles of Commonwealth Cost Recovery Guidelines where appropriate in the provision of policing services to the ACT Government.¹
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.

¹ *Australian Government Cost Recovery Guidelines*, Department of Finance and Administration Circular 2005/09

Duration of Agreement

16. The Agreement shall apply for the period 1 July 2006 to 30 June 2007 in accordance with clause 14.1 of the Arrangement.

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, on those matters prescribed in Schedules 1, 2 and 3 in this Agreement. 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 2007 onwards. The AFP's commitment to fund a survey of crime victims in the ACT refers to this Purchase Agreement only.

Dispute Resolution

19. The mechanism for resolving disputes arising from this Agreement will be as follows:
- in the first instance the Territory and AFP contact officers listed will use their best endeavours to settle the dispute; and
 - if after 30 days the dispute is unresolved or the Contact Officers lack the authority to do so, the matter will be referred to the officers listed as the Responsible Officers.
20. For the purposes of this Agreement the Contact Officers will be:
- for the AFP, Director, Corporate Services on advice from the AFP, Chief Operating Officer; and
 - for the Territory, Director, Justice, Planning and Programs, Policy and Regulatory Division, Department of Justice and Community Safety.
21. For the purposes of the Agreement the Responsible Officers will be:
- for the AFP, Chief Police Officer in consultation with the AFP, Chief Operating Officer; and
 - for the Territory, Chief Executive Officer, Department of Justice and Community Safety.
22. Any dispute or matter of concern to either party arising from this Arrangement that cannot be resolved by the officers nominated at clause 20 or 21 shall be referred for consultation between resolution by the Commonwealth Minister and the Police Minister.

Strategic Plan

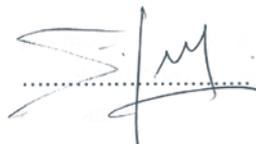
23. A three-year strategic plan will be developed by the parties during the term of this Agreement to outline policing priorities and directions and to reflect the measures necessary to achieve that guidance.

Enabling Services Re-Basing Exercise

24. The ACT Government and the AFP commit to a joint re-basing exercise to quantify the costs of AFP enabling services to the ACT in support of community policing. Both parties will consult to determine the re-basing exercise schedule and funding arrangements.

Annual Report

25. 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.



Simon Corbell MLA
Minister for Police and
Emergency Services

(date) 11.7.06



Mick Keelty APM
Commissioner
Australian Federal Police

(date) 11.7.06



Audrey Fagan APM
Chief Police Officer
for the ACT

(date) 11.7.2006

Schedule 1

Purchase Agreement

For the year ended 30 June 2007

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:

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

Output Price: \$81,206,000

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: \$6,560,000

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: \$6,034,000

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: \$4,111,000

Total Price = \$97,911,000

The above four main outputs will be achieved through the provision of police resources – including personnel, as defined and explained in Schedule 2 of this Agreement.

The attribution of prices to outputs is indicative of resource prioritisation by outputs and may vary throughout the year according to the operational assessment of the Chief Police Officer. Changes to the total price must be agreed by both parties.

Performance Measures

Measures	Target
Level of Crime	
1. Number of offences against the person reported or becoming known per 100,000 population. ^a	820 or less ^b
2. Number of offences against property reported or becoming known per 100,000 population. ^a	9300 or less ^b
3. Percentage of offences against the person cleared.	55% or more ^b
4. Percentage of offences against property cleared.	10% or more ^b
5. Number of ambulance attendances at heroin related overdoses reported by the ACT Ambulance Service (drug supply indicator). ^a	144 or less
Fear of Crime	
6. Percentage of persons who are concerned about being the victim of physical assault – excluding sexual assault. ^c	National Average or less
7. Percentage of persons who are concerned about being the victim of sexual assault. ^c	National Average or less
8. Percentage of persons who are concerned about being the victim of housebreaking. ^c	National Average or less
9. Percentage of persons who are concerned about being the victim of motor vehicle theft. ^c	National Average or less
10. Percentage of persons who feel safe at home alone during the day. ^c	National Average or more
11. Percentage of persons who feel safe at home alone after dark. ^c	National Average or more
Police Responsiveness	
12. Response times for Priority One: • Within 8 minutes; • Within 12 minutes.	60% or more 90% or more
13. Response times for Priority Two: • Within 20 minutes; • Within 30 minutes.	60% or more 95% or more
14. Response times for Priority Three: • Within 2 hours; • Within 3 hours.	60% or more 95% or more
15. Response times for Priority Four: • Within 24 hours.	95% or more
16. Percentage of 000 calls answered on first or second presentation: • On first presentation; • On second presentation.	90% or more 98% or more
Public Confidence in Police	
17. Percentage of persons satisfied or very satisfied with police services. ^c	National Average or more
18. Percentage of persons who agree or strongly agree that police perform their job professionally. ^c	National Average or more
19. Percentage of persons who agree or strongly agree that police treat people fairly and equally. ^c	National Average or more
20. Number of substantiated complaint issues against police. ^d	25 or less
21. Number of substantiated complaint issues relating to persons injured in custody. ^d	0
Road Safety	
22. Number of road crashes per 100,000 population. ^a	3430 or less ^b
23. Number of road crashes resulting in death per 100,000 population. ^a	4.6 or less ^b
24. Number of road crashes resulting in injury per 100,000 population. ^a	250 or less ^b
25. Percentage of persons who self-report to driving 10km or more over the speed limit. ^c	National Average or less
26. Percentage of persons who self-report to driving while not wearing a seatbelt. ^c	National Average or less
27. Percentage of persons who self-report to driving while suspecting they are over the 0.05 alcohol limit. ^c	National Average or less

Performance Measures continued ...

Measures	Target
Supporting the Judicial Process	
28. Percentage of briefs delivered to the DPP within the designated timeframe.	75% or more
29. Percentage of cases finalised by offence proved in court. ^{e,f}	80% or more
30. Percentage of cases finalised by a not-guilty verdict or otherwise withdrawn. ^{e,g}	18% or less
31. Percentage of cases otherwise resolved. ^{e,h,i}	5% or less
Crime Prevention	
32. Percentage of persons satisfied or very satisfied with police support for community programs. ^c	National Average or more
33. Number of juveniles referred to diversionary programs. ^a	50 or more ^b
34. Percentage of juveniles diverted who have not re-offended in the reporting period. ^a	80% or more ^b
35. Number of persons referred to community support agencies.	2000 or more ^b
36. Number of referrals to drug diversion programs (drug demand reduction effort).	40 or more ^b

Notes

- 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 The development of these targets is based on a three year average.
- c These measures are sourced from the National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing (NSCSP), a self-reporting survey conducted by Roy Morgan Research under the auspices of the Australasian Centre for Policing Research.
- d Includes only complaint issues relating to ACT Policing members of the Australian Federal Police.
- e These measures are 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.
- f This measure records successful prosecutions as being those where any of the charges under one apprehension identification number has been proven before the court.
- g This measure records cases where none of the charges under one apprehension identification number have been proven before the Court.
- h 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.
- i The term "otherwise resolved" includes cases referred to the Mental Health Tribunal, remands by the Court before a matter is determined and Traffic Infringement Notices paid prior to the Court date but after an informant is sworn.

Definitions

Term	Definition
Offence	A breach of the criminal law.
Offences against the person	Offences against the person include homicide and related offences, assaults, sexually based offences, kidnap and other person offences.
Offences against property	Offences against property include robbery, blackmail, extortion, burglary, fraud, motor vehicle thefts, other theft offences, property damage and environmental offences.
Offence cleared	Offences cleared by arrest, summons, Voluntary Agreement to Attend Court (VATAC), charge before court, diversionary conference, caution or otherwise resolved.
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.
Comparability of Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing 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 was discontinued and replaced by the <i>Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing (NSCSP)</i> coordinated by the Australasian Centre for Policing Research, and is conducted on an ongoing basis throughout the year using telephone interviews. The NSCSP, previously conducted by AC Nielsen, will be conducted by Roy Morgan Research from 1 July 2006. While the content of the survey remains similar over time, there is some potential for variations in results based solely on the difference in the survey methodologies and survey providers.
Coverage of Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing	New South Wales withdrew from the NSCSP between July and October 2005. National survey results for the 2005–2006 financial year will not be strictly comparable to other years.
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.
Percentage of 000 calls answered on first and second presentation.	It is the policy of TELSTRA to re-present 000 calls to another line after 9 rings in order to maximise the response rate. This is a national standard endorsed by Emergency Service Organisations across Australia. The measurement of response to 000 calls is based on average operating capacity and the target for this measure does not include abnormal instances created by one major event where operating capacity is overloaded due to multiple reporting of the same incident.
Complaint issues	Issues associated with a complaint made in accordance with the <i>Complaints (Australian Federal Police) Act (1981)</i> . The Ombudsman reports complaints based on the actual number of issues linked to a complaint rather than the number of persons making complaints.
Injury	An injury sustained by any person as a result of a collision, which necessitates treatment by a medical practitioner.
DPP	Director of Public Prosecutions.
Hearing brief of evidence	A collation of all relevant evidentiary material relating to a prosecution to be forwarded to the DPP. 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.

Schedule 2 Purchase Agreement For the year ended 30 June 2007 Resource Reporting

FTE Number

The ACT Government has agreed to fund the Full Time Equivalent (FTE) of 829 AFP employees engaged in the provision of community policing services to the ACT for financial year 2006–07.^{2,3}

This number is a budgeted figure only, acknowledging that actual staffing levels will vary at any given time.⁴ This budgeted figure is used in this Agreement for information only and not as a performance measure.

Staff Movement Reporting

In accordance with subclause 8.2 (c) of the Arrangement, the Chief Police Officer will report quarterly to the Police Minister on the deployment, operational status and movement of AFP employees. Reporting will include:

- Definitions;
- Designation of staff as per operational and non-operational staff;
- Aggregated number of staff transfers into ACT Policing; and
- Aggregated staff transfers out of ACT Policing.

The Chief Police Officer will give timely advice to the Minister on any senior AFP personnel movements or changes (from Superintendent rank (or equivalent) upwards).

² FTE number (operational and non-operational personnel) includes enabling FTEs (such as forensics, IT personnel) and is the level to which a unit may be staffed. Actual FTE numbers do not represent individuals but represent the aggregate sum of the percentage of time spent on ACT Government Service Delivery by individuals employed within the ACT Policing business unit and AFP Enabling areas.

³ The budgeted FTE number does not include provision for AFP 2006–2009 Collective Agreement impacts.

⁴ The budgeted FTE number is an annualized figure with actual FTE varying at any time in line with operational requirements. For example, the AFP may deploy additional resources to support ACT Policing in high workload periods such as Christmas/New Year period. Any increase in staffing may then be offset by reductions during low workload periods (winter) in order to remain within annual budgeted levels.

**Schedule 3
Purchase Agreement
For the year ended 30 June 2007
Financial Reporting**

The Chief Police Officer will provide the following report on a quarterly basis in accordance with clause 17 of this Agreement:

**Australian Federal Police
ACT Community Policing
Financial Performance
For the period ending 30 June 2007**

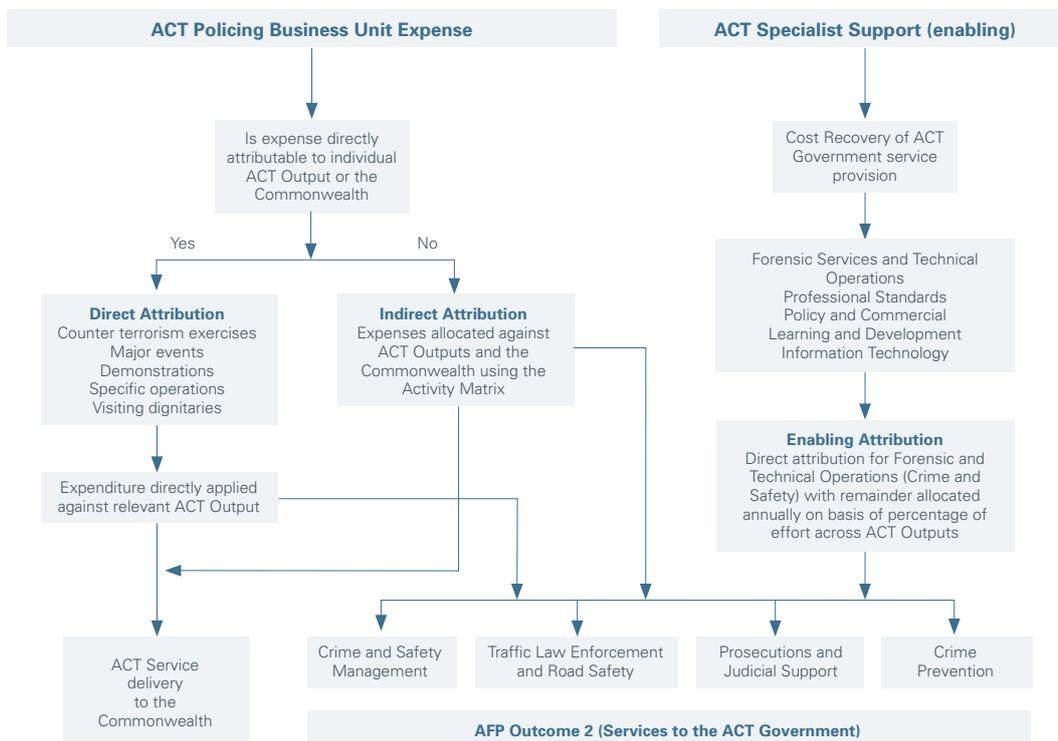
	Current Budget 2006-07	Expenditure YTD	Prorata Expenditure Rate Based On Phased Budgets	Full Year Estimate	Over/Under (-)
Employee Expenses					
Base Salaries (inc HDA)					
Composite Salaries					
Provision for Recreation Leave					
Provision for Long Service Leave					
Superannuation					
Overtime & Penalties					
Worker's Compensation - Comcare					
Total Salary Related Expenses					
Administrative Expenses					
Communications Expenses					
Computer Expenses					
Consultants/Contractors					
General Expenses					
Insurance					
Motor Vehicle Expenses					
Office Expenses					
Other Operational Costs					
Security					
Staff Expenses					
Training					
Travel Expenses					
Total Administrative Expenses					
Property Operating Expenses					
Property Items Discretionary					
Total Property Operating Expenses					
Non-Discretionary					
Property Operating Expenses					
Termination Payments					
Compensation & Legal					
Depreciation					
Total Non-Discretionary Expenses					
Enabling Expenses					
Health & Safety					
People Strategies					
Financial Services					
Learning & Development					
Policy & Commercial					
Forensic Services					
Professional Standards					
Technical Operations (I&FO)					
Total Enabling Expenses					
Total					

The report will be accompanied by commentary where consolidated node variations exceed 5% of pro-rata phased budgets.

Note 1 to Schedule 3

Cost Attribution Methodology

The AFP provides Community Policing services to the ACT Government on a cost recovery basis. Costs are calculated against defined outputs to be met by the AFP's ACT Policing business unit and some specialised elements from the wider AFP (Enabling). ACT Policing business unit costs are apportioned between the ACT and Commonwealth Governments on the basis of direct and indirect cost attribution. Costs associated with AFP operational and corporate support (Enabling) are determined using Commonwealth Government Cost Recovery Guidelines where appropriate.



The annual ACT Policing activity survey, which is used as an input into the Activity Matrix will be conducted at a time agreed to by the Police Minister and the Chief Police Officer. Any additional surveys or alternative methods of activity recording will be conducted where agreed to by both parties. Any changes to the Activity Matrix will be applied to the Financial Management Information System (FMIS) as soon as practical. No retrospective changes to the Activity Matrix will be made without the agreement of both parties.

ACT Funding Considerations

The following components are part of the ACT considerations for ACT Policing costs to the Territory in 2006-07:

- ACT Budgeted Full-Time Equivalents (FTE) of 829 FTE (734 FTE plus 95 FTE (enabling)) = \$97,911,000 (Schedule 1 of this Agreement refers).
- Annual ACT Policing budget determined by annual budget outcomes with costings for any additional police calculated on level of police officer's experience and skill to perform task. The budgeted figure includes enabling services and incorporates the equalisation contribution for Police provided in the ACT GST pool.⁵

Definitions

Term	Definition
Activity Survey	An annual statistical analysis of ACT Policing activities undertaken over a seven day period to capture and define the more routine tasks performed by ACT Policing which are not readily identified by direct cost-attribution. These tasks are subsequently attributed to either Commonwealth or ACT Outputs delivered by ACT Policing.
Activity Matrix	A table of values derived from a budget weighted average of activity survey data used to allocate indirect costs against ACT Policing Outputs at a cost centre level.
Enabling	Services purchased from the wider AFP such as Information Technology or Forensic Services not within the managerial responsibility of the Chief Police Officer.
FMIS	Financial Management Information System or otherwise known as Accounting System.

⁵ The equalisation contribution replaces the Special Fiscal Needs (SFN) allowance provided by the Commonwealth in recognition of the ACT not having control over the terms and conditions of employment of AFP employees.

Attachment 3: Ministerial Direction

Minister for Police and Emergency Services, Simon Corbell, MLA

This Direction is issued under section 6 of the Policing Arrangement between the Commonwealth and ACT Governments and outlines the Government's priorities and expectations for the AFP and the Chief Police Officer. This Direction is to be read in conjunction with the 2006–2007 Purchase Agreement between the ACT Minister for Police and Emergency Services, the AFP Commissioner and the Chief Police Officer for the ACT.

The role of the Australian Federal Police

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). In accordance with the Act the Commonwealth and ACT Governments entered into an arrangement for the provision of policing services in June 2006. This arrangement details the goods and services to be purchased by the ACT from the AFP and the agreed price for those services. This arrangement is supported by annual Purchase Agreements which outline the range of deliverables and Key Performance Indicators (KPI). Consistent with this agreement I expect ACT Policing to pay due attention to all elements of the Purchase Agreement.

Special Areas of Focus

In performing its functions and recognising the additional resources provided in the 2005/06, 2006/07 budgets that will apply to the out years, the Government expects the AFP to give special emphasis to the following broad operational issues during financial year 2006–2007:

- increase the capability of ACT Policing to respond to incidents, particularly those pertaining to Tier Two response time measures for Priorities One, Two, Three, and Four as defined by the Purchase Agreement;
- increase the visibility of Police in the community;
- implement measures aimed at improving road safety within the Territory;
- implement measures to deliver a Child Sex Offender Registration Team capability; and
- implement measures to support ACT Government Property Crime Reduction Strategy 2004–07;

Reporting

The Government expects the AFP to report quarterly to the Minister for Police and Emergency Services on progress against special areas of focus.



Simon Corbell, MLA

Minister for Police and Emergency Services

Date 11 July 2006

Attachment 4: Compliance Index

Transmittal Certificate

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Attachment 5: Offences Reported or Becoming Known to Police in the Australian Capital Territory 2006–2007

Offence	Offences Reported	Cleared	Clear-up rate	Number of offenders		
				Male	Female	Total
Offences against the person						
Homicide and related offences						
Murder	3	3	100.0%	4	0	4
Attempted murder	2	1	50.0%	1	0	1
Conspiracy to murder	0	0	-	0	0	0
Manslaughter	1	1	100.0%	0	1	1
Driving causing death	1	1	100.0%	0	1	1
Homicide unspecified	0	0	-	0	0	0
<i>Total homicide and related offences</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>85.7%</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>7</i>
Assaults (excluding sexual)						
Assault causing GBH	28	15	53.6%	16	4	20
Assault causing ABH	427	255	59.7%	237	28	265
Assault other	1657	1088	65.7%	605	120	725
<i>Total assaults (excluding sexual)</i>	<i>2112</i>	<i>1358</i>	<i>64.3%</i>	<i>858</i>	<i>152</i>	<i>1010</i>
Sexual offences						
Sexual assault 1st 2nd 3rd degree	21	8	38.1%	3	0	3
Sexual intercourse, no consent	85	93	109.4%	21	0	21
Sexual intercourse, person < 16 yrs	43	42	97.7%	21	0	21
Indecent act, assault	39	22	56.4%	1	0	1
Indecent act, no consent	43	22	51.2%	32	0	32
Indecent act, person < 16 yrs	45	43	95.6%	17	0	17
Incest	16	14	87.5%	30	0	30
Indecent exposure	51	17	33.3%	11	1	12
Abduction (sexual intent)	1	0	0.0%	0	0	0
<i>Total sexual offences</i>	<i>344</i>	<i>261</i>	<i>75.9%</i>	<i>136</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>137</i>
Other offences						
Kidnap	14	12	85.7%	21	1	22
Other	107	67	62.6%	84	7	91
<i>Total other offences</i>	<i>121</i>	<i>79</i>	<i>65.3%</i>	<i>105</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>113</i>
Total offences against the person	2584	1704	65.9%	1104	163	1267

Offence	Offences Reported	Cleared	Clear-up rate	Number of offenders		
				Male	Female	Total
Offences against property						
Robbery						
Armed robbery	125	57	45.6%	56	17	73
Other robbery	145	39	26.9%	63	8	71
<i>Total robbery</i>	<i>270</i>	<i>96</i>	<i>35.6%</i>	<i>119</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>144</i>
Blackmail and extortion						
<i>Total blackmail and extortion</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1</i>
Burglary						
Burglary dwellings	2962	281	9.5%	189	21	210
Burglary shops	575	52	9.0%	34	3	37
Burglary other	947	94	9.9%	78	4	82
<i>Total burglary</i>	<i>4484</i>	<i>427</i>	<i>9.5%</i>	<i>301</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>329</i>
Fraud and misappropriation						
Fraud	836	583	69.7%	192	153	345
Misappropriation	0	0	-	1	0	1
Counterfeiting	30	5	16.7%	1	0	1
<i>Total fraud and misappropriation</i>	<i>866</i>	<i>588</i>	<i>67.9%</i>	<i>194</i>	<i>153</i>	<i>347</i>
Handling stolen goods						
Receiving	18	24	133.3%	41	12	53
Unlawful possession	156	151	96.8%	158	46	204
Other	11	10	90.9%	1	0	1
<i>Total handling of stolen goods</i>	<i>185</i>	<i>185</i>	<i>100.0%</i>	<i>200</i>	<i>58</i>	<i>258</i>
Theft or illegal use of vehicle						
Motor vehicle theft	2037	208	10.2%	234	45	279
Bicycle theft	466	18	3.9%	8	0	8
Boat theft	0	0	-	0	0	0
Aircraft theft	0	0	-	0	0	0
Other vehicle theft	19	0	0.0%	0	0	0
Unspecified vehicle theft	0	0	-	0	0	0
<i>Total theft or illegal use of vehicle</i>	<i>2522</i>	<i>226</i>	<i>9.0%</i>	<i>242</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>287</i>
Other theft						
Stock theft	0	0	-	0	0	0
Shop stealing	1173	699	59.6%	192	169	361
Theft at burglary - dwellings	2083	164	7.9%	99	11	110
Theft at burglary - shops	388	28	7.2%	17	2	19
Theft at burglary - other	583	59	10.1%	28	0	28
Other theft	7391	797	10.8%	412	381	793
<i>Total other theft</i>	<i>11618</i>	<i>1747</i>	<i>15.0%</i>	<i>748</i>	<i>563</i>	<i>1311</i>

Offence	Offences Reported	Cleared	Clear-up rate	Number of offenders		
				Male	Female	Total
Property damage						
Arson	373	36	9.7%	17	1	18
Damage at burglary - dwellings	90	16	17.8%	32	1	33
Damage at burglary - shops	28	6	21.4%	4	0	4
Damage at burglary - other	99	6	6.1%	9	0	9
Other property damage	7203	851	11.8%	426	77	503
<i>Total property damage</i>	<i>7793</i>	<i>915</i>	<i>11.7%</i>	<i>488</i>	<i>79</i>	<i>567</i>
Environmental offences						
Pollution	6	5	83.3%	2	0	2
Flora and fauna	5	3	60.0%	4	0	4
Other environmental offences	5	4	80.0%	3	0	3
<i>Total environmental offences</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>75.0%</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>9</i>
Total offences against property	27754	4196	15.1%	2302	951	3253
Offences against good order						
Government security/operations	13	7	53.8%	3	1	4
Justice procedures	1664	1514	91.0%	1866	481	2347
Firearms and weapons	187	161	86.1%	259	37	296
Other	1139	968	85.0%	693	111	804
Total offences against good order	3003	2650	88.2%	2821	630	3451
Drug offences						
Possess and use drugs	372	359	96.5%	346	74	420
Deal and supply drugs	56	64	114.3%	60	4	64
Manufacture and grow drugs	27	26	96.3%	35	4	39
Other drug offences	10	5	50.0%	1	0	1
Total drug offences	465	454	97.6%	442	82	524
Traffic offences						
Drink driving offences	1323	1251	94.6%	1178	246	1424
Dangerous and reckless driving	206	163	79.1%	255	21	276
Driving licence offences	753	728	96.7%	758	142	900
Other motor vehicle, traffic and related offences	2317	1996	86.1%	1346	285	1631
Total traffic offences	4599	4138	90.0%	3537	694	4231
Other offences not elsewhere classified	427	203	47.5%	21	4	25
All offences	38832	13345	34.4%	10227	2524	12751

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 2 July 2007. Offences cleared: PROMIS Database (case write-off module) as at 2 July 2007. Number of offenders: PROMIS Database (apprehensions module – number of unique offender records per offence type within an apprehension) as at 2 July 2007.

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