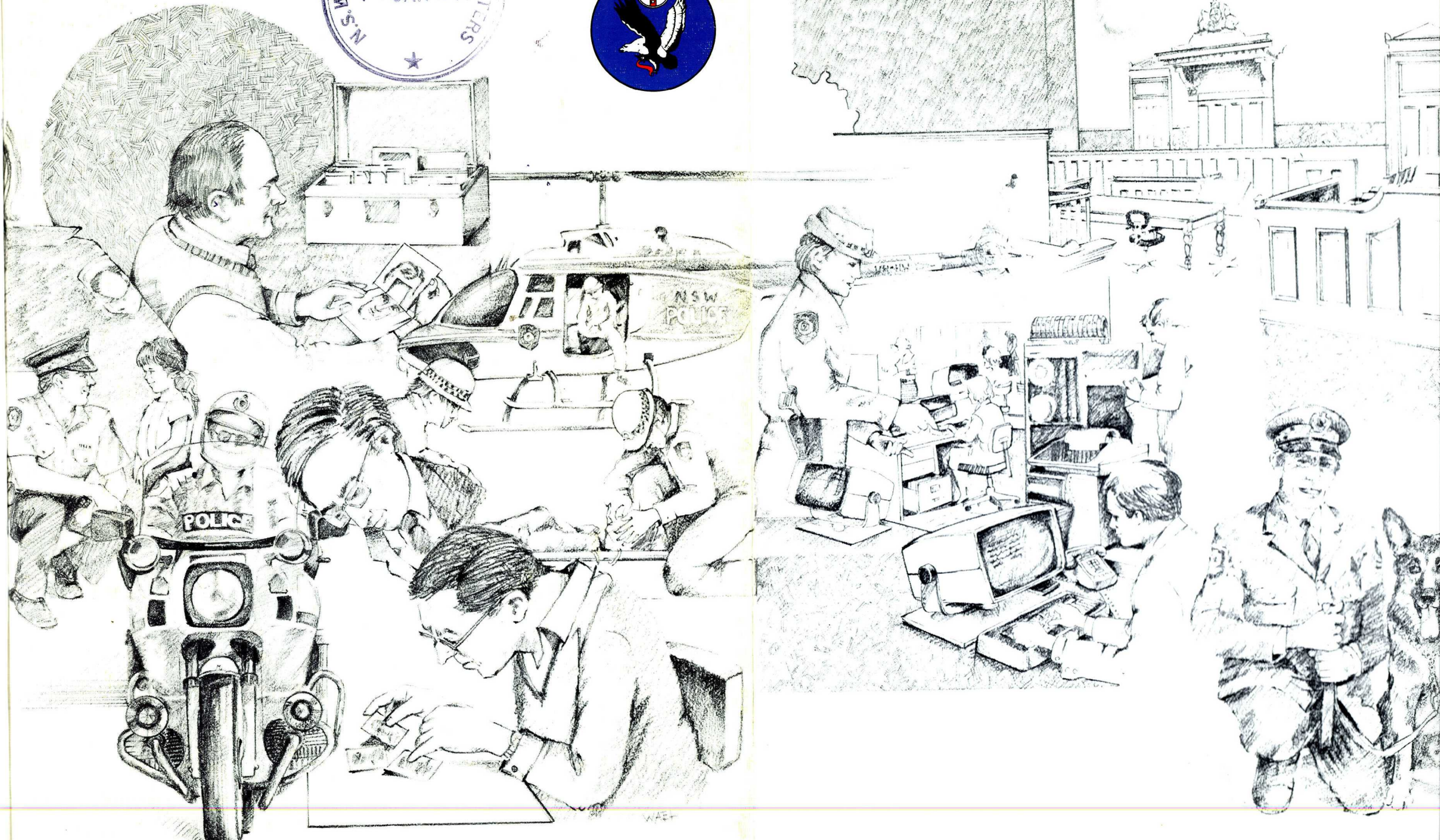
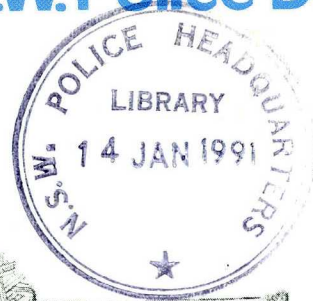


7443/3

Report of the N.S.W. Police Department 1985-86







Report

of the

New South Wales Police Department

1985–86

Service Hours

The New South Wales Police provide a
24 hours service.

Principal Office

New South Wales
Police Headquarters
14–24 College Street,
SYDNEY. N.S.W. 2000

G.P.O. Box 45
SYDNEY. N.S.W. 2001

Telephone:
(02) 339-0277 (7.30 am–5 pm Mon–Fri)
(02) 20966 (24 hours service)

New South Wales Government

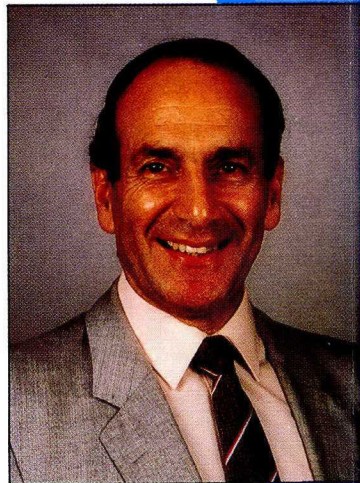
Police Department

POLICE HEADQUARTERS

14-24 College Street
Sydney
Box 45, G.P.O.
Sydney, N.S.W. 2001
Telegrams and Cables:
"Nemesis" Sydney



The Hon. George Paciullo, M.P.,
Minister for Police and
Emergency Services.



The Hon. George Paciullo, M.P.

Dear Mr. Paciullo,

In accordance with the Annual Reports (Departments) Act, 1985, we submit for your information and presentation to Parliament our report of the activities of the New South Wales Police Department for the financial year ending 30th June, 1986.

Yours sincerely,

J. K. Avery,
Commissioner.

L. F. Vineburg,
Secretary.



The Meaning of the Police Insignia

The insignia, which was designed and adopted in 1959, is a symbol of the Police Department as well as being the cap badge of the Police Force.

The New South Wales Police Insignia displays a crown, signifying Her Majesty's Government, surmounting the segment containing the New South Wales Crest and the Eagle carrying Nemesis, representing Justice and the Law. The eagle is the Australian wedge-tail.

Much of the British legal system which Australia had adopted is based on old Roman Laws introduced into Britain by Julius Caesar. The symbol of Rome was the Roman Eagle, thus the eagle here represents the law of the Crown in the Sovereign State of New South Wales.

Nemesis was the ancient Greek Goddess of chastisement and vengeance, and here signifies retribution and justice. Together then, they represent the British Crown as protector of the people, overseeing law and justice in New South Wales.

The Latin Motto reads 'Culpam Poena Premit Comes' which is translated as 'Punishment follows close on guilt.' (Stevenson's Book of Quotations, Pg. 1656, Sec. 15.)

A free translation would be 'Punishment is a companion pressing closely on crime', or succinctly, 'Punishment swiftly follows crime'.

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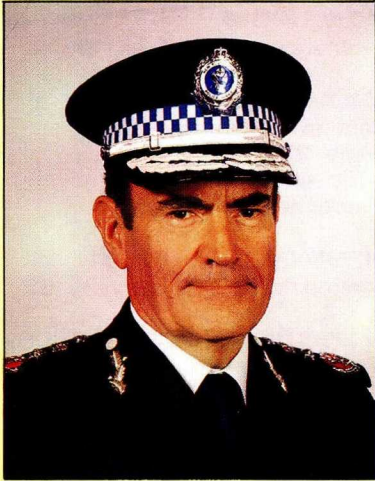
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Commissioner's Foreword



I have pleasure in presenting The Annual Report of The New South Wales Police Department for the financial year ended 30 June, 1986.

In the year we have seen significant changes which will impact on the performance and direction of policing in this State. There is now, I believe, a general recognition that individual citizens have a responsibility to participate in social control mechanisms.

In a move to a community based policing strategy, we are seeking to strike the right balance between headquarters and the district level, while developing a more corporate style of management. Police must be more responsive to the needs and feelings of local communities.

Last year we developed and improved our focus on efficient and effective service to the community. This year we have built further on that foundation.

Part of that process involved the visit of Professor Mark H. Moore, Professor of Criminal Justice Policy and Management, Harvard University, in June, 1986. The professor provided a unique opportunity to develop high level policy on a variety of critical issues. The matters covered Police response to organised crime, intelligence analysis, executive development, informants, quality investigations, dangerous offenders,

drug abuse and human resources management.

Professor Moore's consultancy greatly assisted the executive in developing a strategy to achieve a more open and community based system of policing.

During the year the Ombudsman received a number of complaints from individuals who had no direct interest in them and who were not a party to, nor concerned with, the original incidents. One can only surmise that attempts are being made to manipulate the Office of the Ombudsman for ulterior motives. The Ombudsman must not be impeded in the carriage of his statutory duty, but there must be recognition of the need to protect those against whom unfounded complaints are made.

Government may need to modify legislation to prevent a third party making an oblique complaint concerning an issue which did not originally involve that person.

In his 1985 Annual Report, the Ombudsman made disclosures about uninvestigated complaints. In one instance, the recounted complaint was partly wrong in fact. Following investigation, the substance of a significant part of it was shown to be without foundation. Portions of the complaint found their way into the media, recklessly and unjustifiably threatening impeccable reputations.

Submissions were made to the Federal Parliamentary Joint Select Committee on Telecommunication Interception to press for extension of intercept powers to this State, not only for narcotic offences but for serious crimes, corruption and instances where there is an imminent threat of serious violence. Provision of these powers will be a significant step in the fight against increasingly sophisticated criminal activity. More can be done to arm the investigator. For instance, legislation similar to the R.I.C.O. Statutes, Bank Secrecy Legislation and the continuing criminal enterprise provisions of the United States Federal Legislation.

These powers should not be confined to elite investigation units with narrow foci. They are needed by Police Forces, obviously with stringent monitoring by the Supreme Court.

The recent High Court of Australia decision in the matter of William -V- R. brings an urgent need for legislative change to enable the lawful detention and questioning of suspects for definite periods of time, similar to Victoria and South Australia.

There is urgent need for lawful power to take fingerprints, palmprints and photographs for identification, against the will of the person charged.

Additionally, governments need to recognise the immorality of taxing the illicit earnings of criminals and corrupt individuals while allowing them protection from detection through secrecy provisions in taxation legislation.

I am grateful to all who have contributed during this year. I pay tribute to the people of our Police Force who are meeting the challenge while conducting themselves with pride and dignity as they conscientiously carry out their responsibilities. There have been many public tributes to their operational effectiveness.

My thanks go to the Senior Executive Team, and to the District and Branch Superintendents who have worked hard to provide leadership and support for operational Police. They have effectively implemented important management changes which are helping to reshape the organisation.

Our Minister, the Hon. George Paciullo, M.P., has exhibited determination and integrity in arguing the case for a better Police Force before Government and Parliament.

The Secretary of the Department, Mr. Leo Vineburg, and the members of the Public Service, have applied their capabilities,

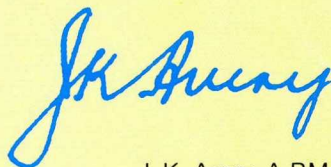
experience and commitment to the fullest and I thank them.

The Police Board is making a decisive contribution to the growing organisational and managerial efficiency of the New South Wales Police. The commitment to a better Police Force for the people of this State by Sir Maurice Byers and Sir Gordon Jackson has already been noted internationally.

In the early part of the year our Minister was The Hon. Peter Anderson, M.P., whose success in the portfolio was associated with his concern for the safety of the people of this State. His investments have placed us in a position to progress with solid foundations and direction.

I acknowledge also the warm co-operation and support of the many business, community and public service organisations who have given readily of encouragement, expertise and time to assist, especially in the development of community policing programmes. They are so much part of the future of policing.

In conclusion, we record our gratitude to those individual citizens of this State who have supported Police through the whole range of crime prevention and law enforcement operations. The Police Force of New South Wales is a public service and our success will always depend on the active support given by individual citizens. That they have rallied to direct participation in their own protection reflects enormous credit upon citizens of this State.



J. K. Avery, A.P.M.

Secretary's Comments



I am proud to record that the targets set by my administration, and highlighted by me in last year's Annual Report, have been achieved. Briefly these were:

- transfer before the end of December 1985 of more than 1,000 Police and Public Service personnel to the Ferguson Centre, Parramatta;
- creation in the Centre of a truly national Criminal Records Bureau;
- introduction, in tandem, of the world's first nationwide computerised fingerprint identification and image retrieval system;
- the microfilming of all data bank criminal histories held at the Bureau as at 31 December 1985, and commencement of a project aimed at their total computerisation; and
- acceleration in the development and extension of the computerised Statewide network linking districts/divisions/police stations/branches; and in systems available to the network.

National Exchange of Police Information (N.E.P.I.) Management Group

My activities as Chairman of N.E.P.I. representative of every police force and agency in Australia, continue to give me personal satisfaction, derived from the challenges posed and the achievements.

This Group was first established by the Australian Police Ministers' Council to: create a central computerised data bank of information

about stolen motor vehicles (since expanded to vehicles of interest); to pursue the feasibility of collecting and storing by computer nationwide crime information, including criminal records (names, histories, convictions and fingerprints); and to provide for both the dissemination of this information for crime fighting and other purposes, such as locating missing persons, and its on-line and speedy retrieval by these forces and agencies for operational and intelligence purposes.

The situation when N.E.P.I. was created was likened to the differing railway gauges in Australia, fostering inter-force rivalry and fragmented efforts to combat crime.

In a relatively short time, a truly national network for collecting and exchanging law enforcement information, with its hub in New South Wales, is being realised.

The achievements logged so far are due to the tireless, intelligent and good humoured efforts of Group members. They have put aside parochial considerations and focused on the wider interest of the National system, of benefit and practical use to all those associated with law enforcement activities, and the members of the communities they serve.

Fingerprint Computer

By July 1987, approximately 1.39M fingerprint records will have been converted and "loaded" on to the computer for searching. Included will be some 629,000 records previously retained by States and Territories. When the conversion is completed and all States/Territories have on-line access to the Fingerprint Computer, results, so far most impressive, will further improve.

External Reviews

At times, important dents are necessarily made in the bureaucratic facade of complacency, self-righteousness and insularity by the findings of external agencies such as the Public Accounts Committee, the Ombudsman, Auditor-General's staff and Efficiency Audit teams representative of the Public Service Board or private consultancies, as to whether a department is being administered in an efficient, effective and economical manner.

I believe the findings of these review agencies are essential performance indicators. Their activities safeguard the public against the likelihood of abuses, financial and otherwise; and enhance the accountability to Parliament, Government and the general public of New South Wales.

Projections

Briefly, below are the major targets for my administration in 1986/87.

- **Policy** Unfortunately, good management, like commonsense, is rare. Frustration, low morale and inefficiencies are born out of poor management practices and nurtured by their continuation. Worse still, some bodies lack direction if policy review, corporate examination and forward planning are not commonly applied techniques.

With these concerns in mind, a high profile policy unit is being developed to review existing policy and formulate, with implementation programmes, more appropriate, cost effective and community responsive policies for approval by Minister, Government, and/or top management.

The acceptance and support of this unit is essential to ensure that the lateral, innovative and imaginative thinkers attracted to the positions will be encouraged to use these qualities to the fullest.

A similar approach is to be adopted for staffing the Efficiency Audit component of the Management Review Branch and the Research and Development Branch. This will permit the free exchange of officers between the areas to improve the prospects of the widest possible range of options being explored in determining future policies and other forward planning programmes.

- **Staffing** To introduce 'multi skilling' concepts to the employment of civilians providing administrative services at police stations and offices.

To progress the Government's programme of replacing Police, where appropriate, with civilians.

- **Computerisation** To introduce and further develop the use of message switching and to promote and progress the full development of computerised communication.

To establish and expand the activity of data entry of Crime Reports, Traffic Accidents and administrative systems at remote areas.

- **Properties** To commence major new police stations at Sutherland, Castle Hill and Katoomba.

To complete the first phase of the new Water Police Headquarters at Pyrmont, the final stage of the Zetland Police Services Centre, and the new Residential Wing and Driver Training Range at the Police Academy.

To successfully occupy the Sydney and Maitland Police Centres.

To promote in major centres the development of Protective Services Complexes, along the lines of the Thurgoona project.

To acquire, on a programmed basis, the only four floors not occupied by the Police Department at the Ferguson Centre.

To acquire the administration and control of funds for maintenance of buildings and related works from Public Works Department.

- **Finance** To extend further budgetary delegations to Districts and Branches.

Appreciation

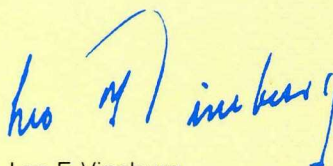
For over half the reporting period, the Hon. Peter Anderson was Minister, and, of course, had been so for the preceding four years. He was also Chairman of the Australian Police Ministers' Council (A.P.M.C.) until he left the Police portfolio. His enthusiasm, drive and competence have been dominant factors in the development of policies, initiatives and improvements. Working for and with Peter was an experience I will always cherish.

I thank the present Minister, the Hon. George Paciullo, both as Minister and Chairman of A.P.M.C., for his courtesy and for maintaining the momentum of change and improvement.

Through Mr. Paciullo, I assure the Government of a continuation of the loyalty and commitment of the Public Service administration which have been significant factors in outstanding successes achieved in, for example, obtaining and using to best advantage, finance, equipment and accommodation.

My administration works harmoniously, co-operatively and successfully with the Commissioner, his officers and police at all levels. I am sure this stems from an appreciation by all involved that police must be permitted to get on with the job for which they were employed and for which their training, experience and talents best fit them; leaving civilian personnel, laterally introduced as required, to provide policy advice and services in finance, property, information and related functions, industrial relations and medical services for the Police Force and associated groups.

As I retire during the next reporting period, I take the opportunity to say how much I have appreciated the opportunities and challenges inherent in being Department Head, and to publicly acknowledge that successes were due, in the main, to the loyalty, dedication and talents of staff at all levels within my administration.



Leo F. Vineburg



POLICE DEPARTMENT INSPECTORS GENERAL

WILLIAM SPAIN	—1851
---------------	-------

EDMUND W. FOSBERRY	1874—1904
--------------------	-----------

CAPT. WILLIAM C. MAYNE	1852—1856
------------------------	-----------

THOMAS GARVIN	1904—1910
---------------	-----------

CAPT. JOHN McLERIE	1856—1874
--------------------	-----------

ERNEST C. DAY	1911—1915
---------------	-----------

POLICE DEPARTMENT COMMISSIONERS

*On the 8th January, 1926, the Government altered the official title from that of
Inspector-General of Police to Commissioner of Police.*

JAMES MITCHELL	1915—1930
----------------	-----------

FREDERICK J. HANSON	1972—1976
---------------------	-----------

WALTER H. CHILDS	1930—1935
------------------	-----------

MERVYN T. WOOD	1977—1979
----------------	-----------

WILLIAM J. MacKAY	1935—1948
-------------------	-----------

JAMES T. LEES	1979—1981
---------------	-----------

JAMES F. SCOTT	1948—1952
----------------	-----------

CECIL R. ABBOTT	1981—1984
-----------------	-----------

COLIN J. DELANEY	1952—1962
------------------	-----------

JOHN K. AVERY	1984—
---------------	-------

NORMAN T. W. ALLAN	1962—1972
--------------------	-----------

POLICE DEPARTMENT SECRETARIES

EDMOND FOSBERY	1862—1874
----------------	-----------

CYRIL L. GENTLE	1952—1964
-----------------	-----------

THOMAS H. GOFF	1890—1901
----------------	-----------

JAMES "TOM" ROSS	1964—1965
------------------	-----------

DAVID R. McCALL	1901—1920
-----------------	-----------

WILLIAM "RUSS" SALKELD	1965—1970
------------------------	-----------

SAMUEL MADDOCKS	1920—1930
-----------------	-----------

KEITH PARKINSON	1970—1975
-----------------	-----------

EDGAR J. BALDWIN	1930—1944
------------------	-----------

PHILIP A. BOWMER	1975—1982
------------------	-----------

ANGELO M. STICPEWICH	1944—1949
----------------------	-----------

LEO F. VINEBURG	1982—
-----------------	-------

HENRY J. COPE	1949—1952
---------------	-----------

Introduction



Introduction

1: Structure and Objectives



W. B. ROSS
Deputy Commissioner (Operations)

The structure of the New South Wales Police Force as it now exists had its origins in 1862 when the Police Regulation Act was passed, amalgamating a number of different fragmented Police Forces in the colony into a statewide cohesive body. An Inspector General of Police was appointed with the general superintendence of all the Police of the State which was divided into 9 Police Districts, each under the control of a Superintendent.

The Police Regulation Act of 1899, as amended over the years, governs today's New South Wales Police Force consisting of 10,743 sworn personnel, responsible to the Commissioner. The Force is supported for administrative purposes by the Police Department, comprising 1,746 Public Service personnel responsible to the Secretary. In addition, there is a large auxiliary component of 487 Parking Patrol Officers, Security Officers, Bandsmen, Matrons and other Ministerial employees. [See organisational charts pp. 12 and 14]



J. C. PERRIN
Deputy Commissioner (Administration)

Police Force

Executive Structure

The Police Force is headed by the Commissioner of Police who is responsible to the Minister for Police and Emergency Services. The Commissioner is assisted by two Deputy Commissioners, one responsible for administration and the other for operations. The Deputy Commissioner (Administration) is assisted by three Assistant Commissioners:

Assistant Commissioner (Services)
Assistant Commissioner (Internal Affairs) and
Assistant Commissioner (Personnel)
while the Deputy Commissioner (Operations) is assisted by:
Assistant Commissioner (General)
Assistant Commissioner (Traffic)
Assistant Commissioner (Crime) and
Assistant Commissioner (Emergency Services)



C. J. CANTOR
Deputy Secretary (Corporate Services)

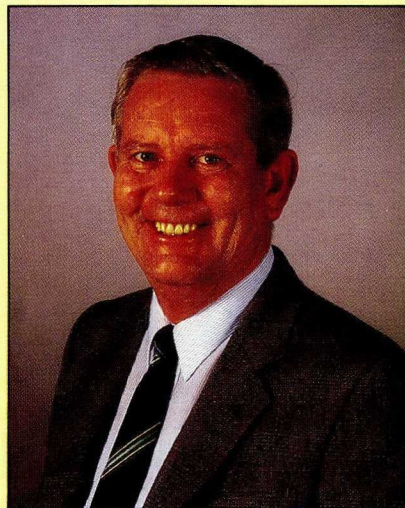
The areas of responsibility of each of the seven Assistant Commissioners are discussed in detail in the relevant chapters of this Report.

The Assistant Commissioner (General) has two Executive Chief Superintendents assisting him. The other Assistant Commissioners, with the exception of the Assistant Commissioner (Emergency Services) each receive assistance from an Executive Chief Superintendent. The Assistant Commissioner has the general policy and management responsibilities for the portfolio while the Executive Chief Superintendent is responsible for the functioning of that section of the Force.

Objectives

The primary objectives of policing in New South Wales today are:

1. protecting life
2. safeguarding property
3. maintaining peace and good order
4. preventing crime



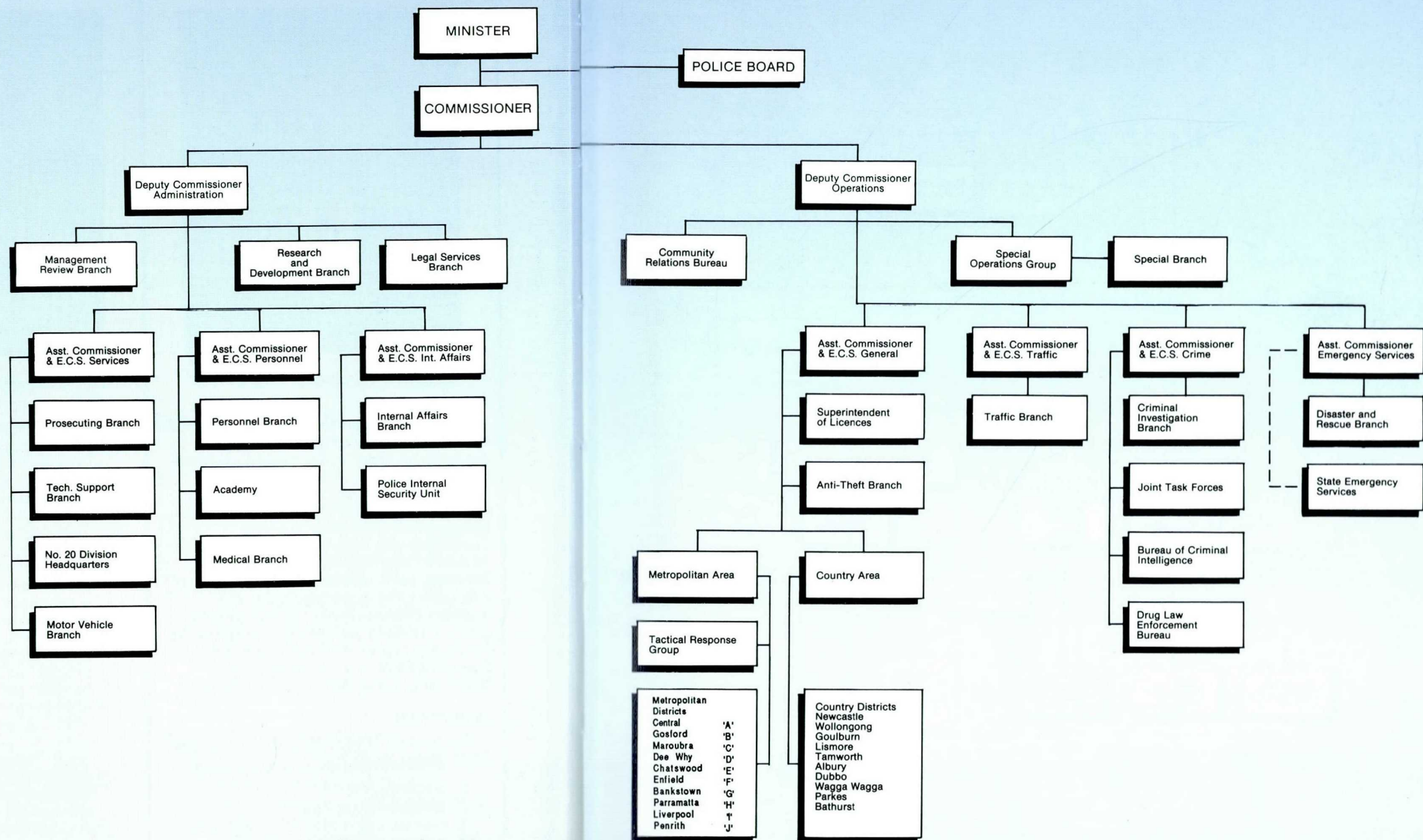
A. J. TONGE
Deputy Secretary (Management)

5. enforcing law
6. facilitating safe and free movement of people and traffic
7. performing the above with impartiality and integrity in order to engender a feeling of safety and security within the community.

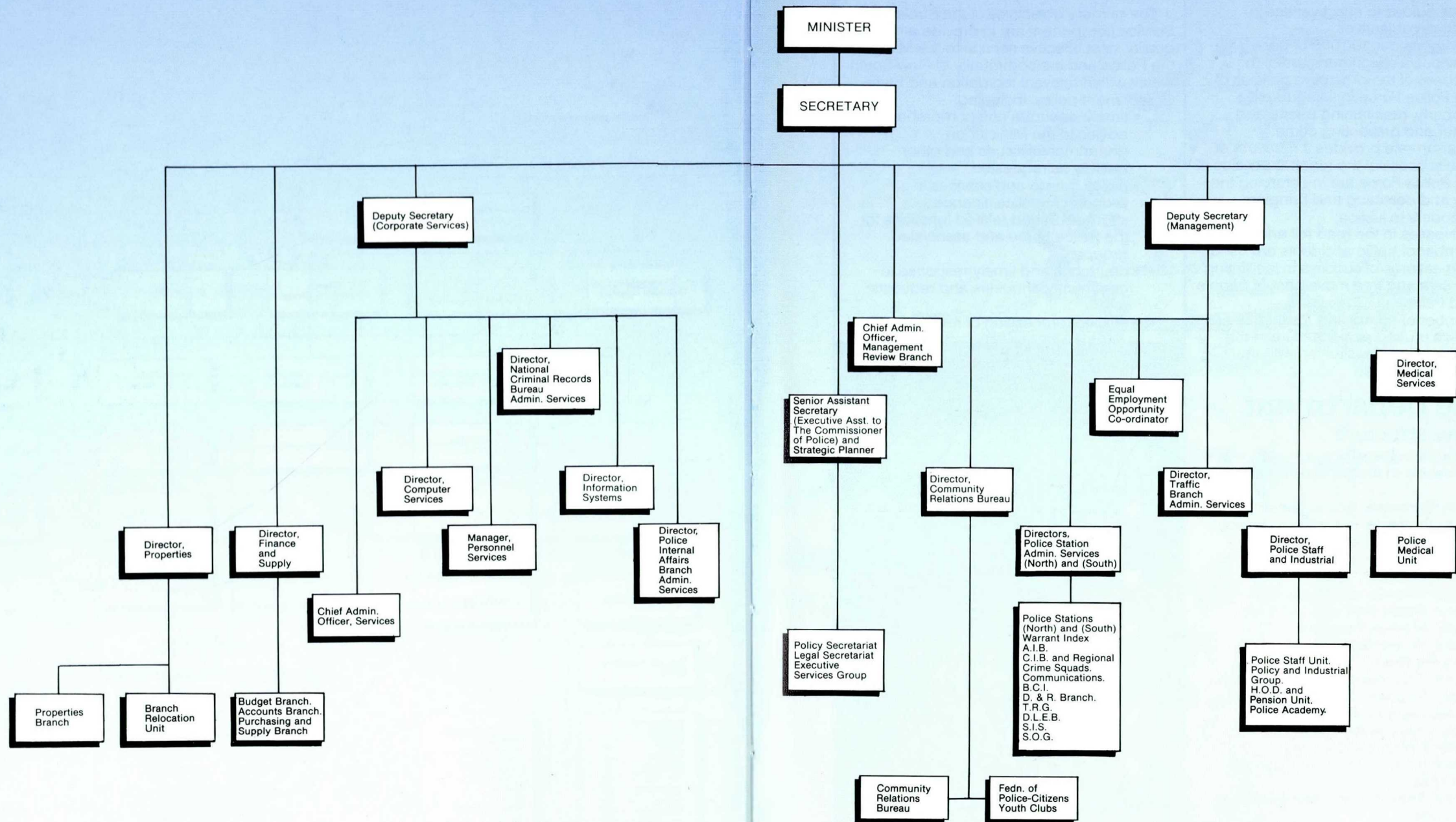
To meet these objectives the Police Force performs the following functions:

- prevention, containment and suppression of crime or criminal acts.
- detection and investigation of criminal acts or omissions and other breaches of the law, and the initiation of legal process so that alleged offenders may be dealt with according to law.
- enforcement of all laws and statutes which confer duties, powers or authority upon members of the New South Wales Police Force.
- provision of essential services for emergencies in co-operation and co-ordination with any other authority or organisation having a similar purpose.

EXECUTIVE, BRANCH AND DISTRICT ORGANISATION STRUCTURE FOR THE NEW SOUTH WALES POLICE FORCE AS AT 30 JUNE, 1986



N.S.W. POLICE DEPARTMENT—ORGANISATION CHART AS AT 30 JUNE, 1986



INTRODUCTION

Performance

The following broad indicators have been selected as guides to effectiveness in attaining these objectives:

- crime rate per 100,000 of population provides a rough measure of the success of the pro-active policies of the Police Force in safeguarding property, maintaining peace and order and preventing crime;
- clear-up rate provides a measure of how successful the reactive policies of the Police Force are in enforcing the law and detecting and bringing offenders to justice;
- decreases in the road toll and the number of traffic accidents are used as measures of success in facilitating the safe and free movement of people and traffic;
- number of complaints lodged against Police is used as a measure of the community's satisfaction with the service provided.

Police Department

Executive Structure

The Secretary (Department Head), who is also responsible to the Minister, is assisted by:

Deputy Secretary (Management).
Deputy Secretary (Corporate Services).
Senior Assistant Secretary and
Executive Assistant to the
Commissioner.
Director, Finance and Supply.
Director, Police Staff and Industrial.
Director, Medical Services.
Director, Properties.

Assisting the Deputy Secretaries are:
Director, Community Relations Bureau.
Director, National Criminal Records
Bureau Administrative Services.
Director, Information Systems.
Director, Computer Services.
Director, Internal Affairs Administrative
Services.
Director, Traffic Branch Administrative
Services.
Directors, Police Station Administrative
Services (North and South).

Complementary Objectives of the Department

The primary objectives of the Public Service component are to provide a high quality, cost effective service to the Minister, the Police and the community of New South Wales within relevant legislation and State Government policy, including:

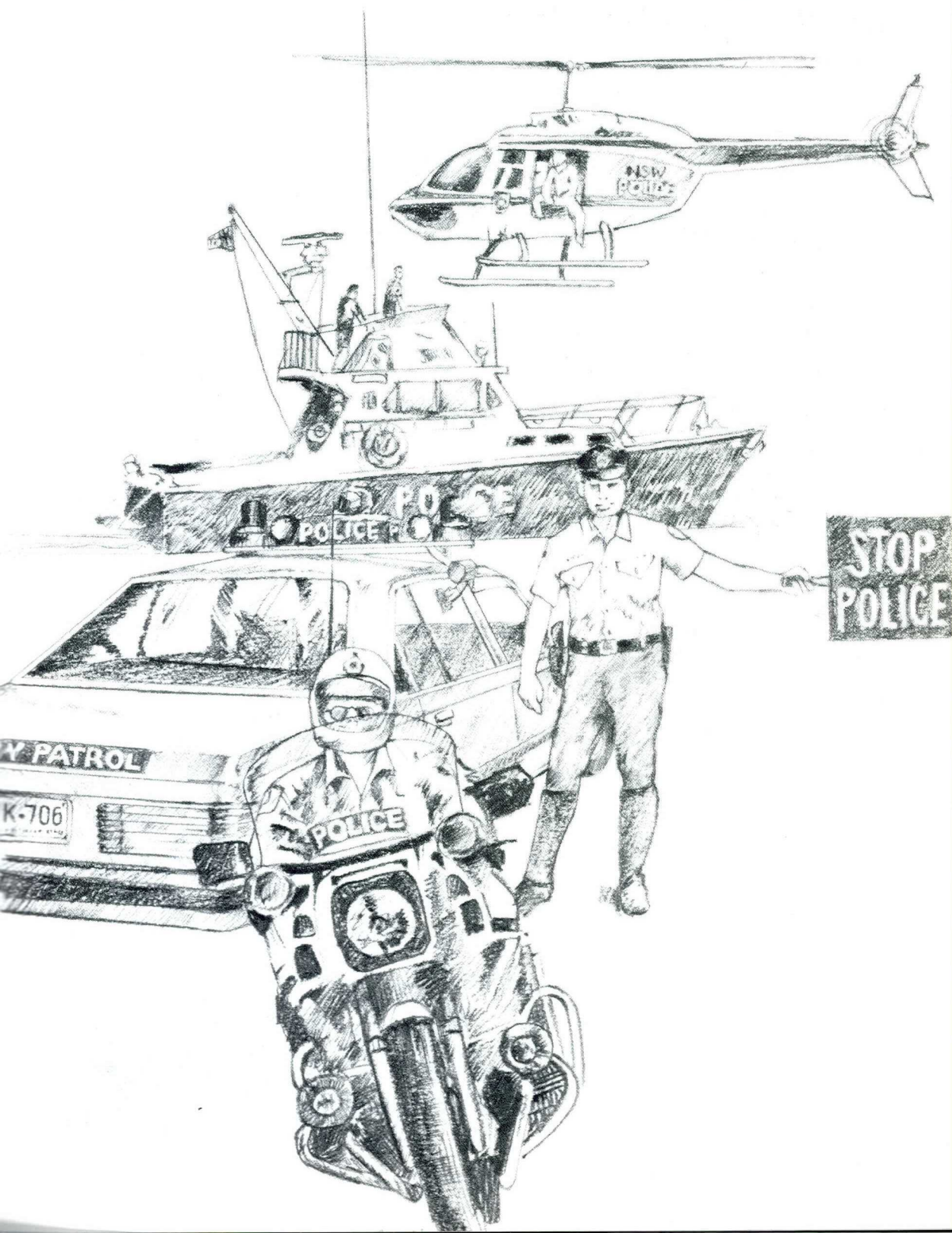
- timely, accurate and comprehensive advice to the Minister on departmental issues and other matters as requested;
- policy advice and services in property, logistics, finance, information and related functions for the Police Force and associated groups;
- courteous and timely response to community enquiries and requests; and
- efficient processing of revenue.

Planning to Attain Objectives

The commitment of the Police Force to the strategic planning process continued during 1985/86, most areas having formulated plans and worked towards achieving targets in those plans. Broadly, these targets are directed towards achieving the following:

- ☐ increase feelings of safety and security in the community by giving priority to crime prevention and detection programmes.
- ☐ provide policing services which are more responsive to the needs and feelings of the community.
- ☐ encourage greater involvement of citizens in policing.
- ☐ influence changes in driver behaviour, with the object of reducing road deaths and injuries.
- ☐ improve management and organisation to optimise use of resources.
- ☐ further extend practices aimed at minimising corruption within the Police Force.
[For an expansion of these objectives see "Management and Planning"]

Operational Policing



Operational Policing

1: General Policing

The New South Wales Police Force has an authorised strength of 10,743 officers, of whom 8,096 perform general operational duties in districts throughout the State. The remainder are attached to specialised units and squads, or to the Police Executive. For details of distribution etc see Appendix B (i).

Following the introduction of Strategic Planning, the 20 operational Police Districts, having evaluated their local problems, presented a variety of targets for achievement during the year under review. These targets ranged from effectively reducing the incidence of daylight house breaking, strengthening anti corruption measures specifically designed to reduce the incidence of malpractice and to ensuring the safe movement of people and traffic.

Major Initiatives

District Mobile Foot Patrols

Fifteen Foot Patrols are now in permanent operation throughout areas of Greater Sydney and Newcastle and Wollongong Districts. This initiative was implemented to deter street crime, vandalism and hooliganism by providing a constantly visible Police presence, particularly in areas of high public usage where these crimes tend to occur.

These patrols have achieved significant results which have led to arrests for stealing (mainly from retail stores), malicious injury and street offences (for further comment see "Crime").

Juvenile Cautioning Scheme

In September, 1985, the Police Department introduced on a 12 month trial basis the Government's new procedures for dealing with juvenile offenders.

The new procedures streamlined a number of systems which had been operating in New South Wales for many years. In fact the State's three-tiered scheme

actually expanded the existing juvenile cautioning concept to give Police more options for dealing with young offenders.

Informal warnings continue to be given for trivial offences, while cautions are only given at the discretion of senior Police. More serious offences, particularly those involving violence, are dealt with before a Court (for further comment see "Community Relations").

Domestic Violence Liaison Officers

Domestic Violence Liaison Officers were appointed at each Divisional Head Station in the Metropolitan and Country Areas of the State in May, 1986. These Officers are Sergeants 1st Class who are responsible to ensure that correct action is taken in connection with the intent and spirit of the domestic violence provisions outlined in the Crimes (Domestic Violence) Amendment Act, 1983. They also act as Liaison Officers to the various women's shelters.

Victims of Crime Co-ordinators

Victims of Crime Co-ordinators have been appointed to all Metropolitan Districts, Newcastle and Wollongong. These 12 Sergeants advise, assist and counsel the victims of serious crime. They also maintain contact with operational police and liaise with community groups, particularly Neighbourhood Watch Committees, to seek the recruitment of suitable volunteers to perform such support service.

Juvenile Services Bureau

This Bureau was formed to reduce the incidence of child abuse and juvenile crime. It was established in Sydney in August, 1985, and decentralised units have also been located in the Metropolitan area at Regional Crime Squads and in Newcastle, Wollongong, Dubbo, Lismore, Tamworth and Wagga Wagga.



Night patrol.

Decentralised Drug Law Enforcement Bureau

A District Drug Unit was established in the Lismore Police District, based at Ballina, during April, 1986, in an endeavour to reduce the drug problem on the North Coast. That Unit is additional to those already established in all Metropolitan Districts, as well as Newcastle and Wollongong.

Fingerprint Experts

To cope with increasing demands in the country, fingerprint experts have been appointed to Coffs Harbour, Wagga Wagga, Tamworth, Queanbeyan and Goulburn. This initiative will enable a more efficient system of fingerprint examination to be conducted at the scene of local crimes.

Bicycle Safety Liaison Officers

On 12 March, 1986, 12 Bicycle Safety Liaison Officers of the rank of Constable

were appointed and attached to all Metropolitan Districts, as well as Newcastle and Wollongong. These Constables are responsible for ensuring that attention is given to the activities of all bicycle users in an endeavour to reduce the number of road accidents involving cyclists. They also regularly visit schools and give lectures on bicycle/rider safety behaviour and provide bicycle identification programmes.

Police Motor Registries

As from 1 March, 1986, Police have been relieved of the responsibility of motor registry duties at 161 Police Stations which are located within an approximate 80 kilometres radius of a motor registry staffed by the Department of Motor Transport. The freeing of Police from such work has resulted in an increased Police presence in the country which is in line with community expectations and the Department's policy of releasing Police from routine clerical duty where possible.

OPERATIONAL POLICING

District Community Policing

District Community Relations Officers are continuing to be actively involved in the expansion of the "Neighbourhood Watch" and "Safety House" Programmes throughout the State.

Some of the latest initiatives include:

- Regular contact with the media by the inclusion of a summary of police activities published weekly in local newspapers, and Police appearances on radio and television networks.
- Setting up of a Community Consultative Committee at Taree, where Police and interested local citizens meet regularly to assess specific local needs and offer possible solutions to problem areas. It is anticipated there will be at least one of these committees operating in each District throughout the State by 30 June, 1987.
- A Police Information Centre was established at Maitland in May, 1986. This Centre provides a location away from a Police Station operational area

where members of the public may obtain information on community policing projects.

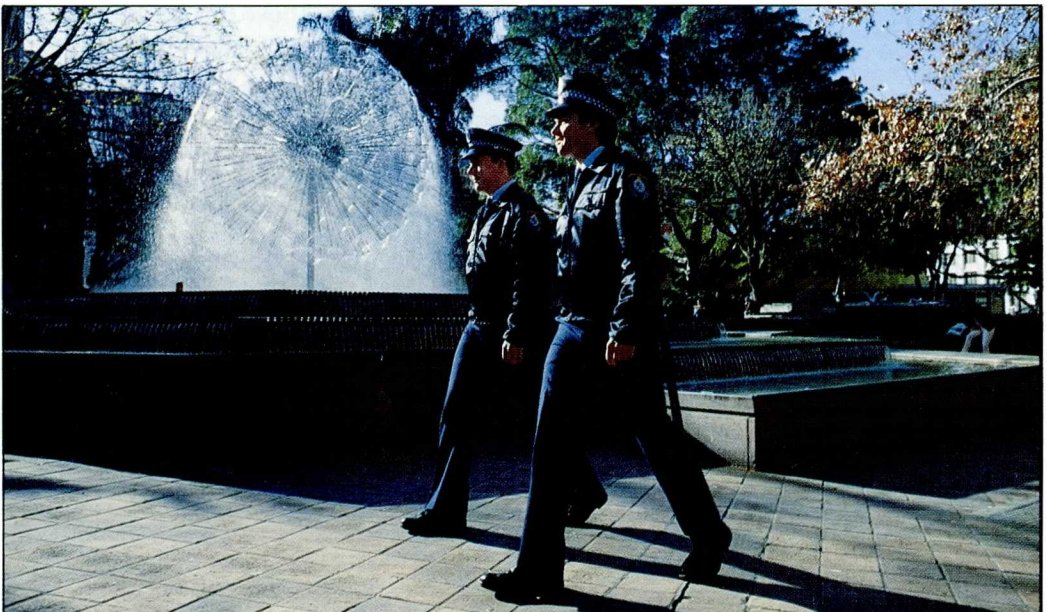
- In December, 1985, as an extension to the Neighbourhood Watch Programme, the Wentworthville business district was selected for a pilot scheme known as "Business Watch", designed to make shopkeepers more aware of armed robbery offences and the action they should take if confronted with such a situation.

District Anti-Theft Squads

The basic function of these Squads is to reduce property crime including armed hold-ups, breaking and entering offences, motor vehicle thefts and vandalism.

Since their establishment in 1984, these Squads have continued to achieve outstanding successes. The Government's satisfaction with their success was reflected when in September, 1985, an additional 36 Police were approved for attachment to the Squads (details of the Squads' successes are included in "Crime").

Members of the foot patrol on the beat at Kings Cross.



Computerisation of Fingerprints

The development of a computerised system to record fingerprint images has progressed very satisfactorily and work is proceeding on the establishment of a data base (further information is provided in "Technical Support").

District Computerisation

Following a successful pilot project, computer systems have now been introduced in Metropolitan and Country Police District Offices. A majority of police stations now have access to a wide range of information including warrants, stolen vehicles and criminal histories. This significant development provides a facility for the input of crime and related information and its use in the speediest manner practicable.

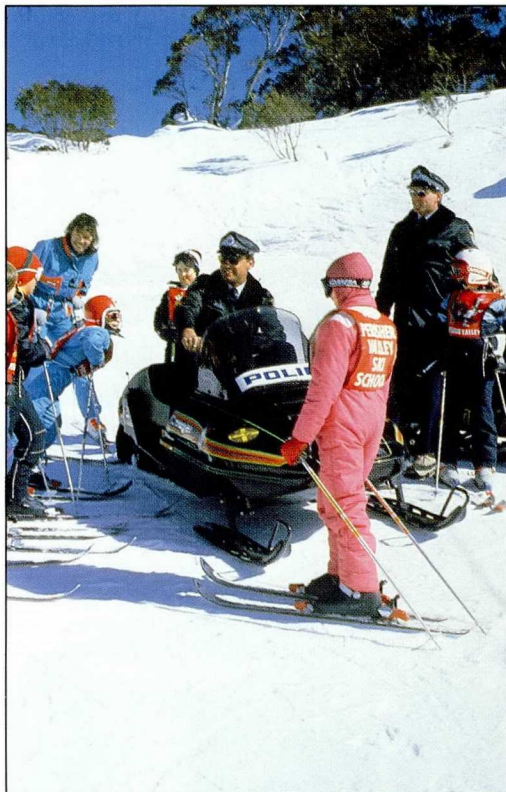
In addition, provision has been made to cover administrative areas, e.g., word processing, records management. Further developments are planned for both areas.

District Boundaries Review

The Special Task Force reviewing Police District and Divisional boundaries with a view to alignment with local government boundaries throughout the State has continued its work. Significant changes have been discussed with the Minister, including the establishment of additional districts and divisions.

Special Projects (Staffing) Group

This Group, comprised of Police and Public Service Officers, was established in March, 1985, to review the deployment of Police and Public Service staff at police stations throughout the State with a view to maximising the services of Police on patrol duty. The survey was completed in September, 1985, and the recommendations made are being progressively implemented. Over 60 positions were identified as being occupied by Police primarily performing office and clerical duties. This has resulted in their release for operational duty. The Group also



Wilsons Valley Police stop for a friendly chat with the ski school.

identified areas where extra Public Service support staff are required to release Police from routine clerical functions, thus providing more time for general policing activity.

Significant Activities and Events

Protection of Family Court Judges

Police involvement ceased on 31 December, 1985. The total cost to the Department of this operation from 5 July, 1984 was \$1.7 million.



On patrol.

Bombing of Church Hall

On 21 July, 1985, an explosive device was detonated by a timing mechanism at the Jehovah's Witness Church Hall, Lurnea. As a result, one person was killed and 74 were injured. Police enquiries to apprehend the offender are continuing (for further details see Joint Federal/State Bomb Task Force).

Search in the Snowy Mountains

On 6 August, 1985, Wilsons Valley Police received advice that Stephen Crean of Alitje Lodge, Charlotte Pass was overdue from a skiing trip. Weather conditions were extremely bad and despite extensive searches by Police and Park Rangers, he was not located. A further full scale search,

comprising 101 personnel, was carried out on 23 November, 1985, after the snow had thawed. However, no trace was found of the missing skier.

Operation 'Spartan' — Milperra Massacre

Following the conflict between two rival motor cycle groups at Milperra on 2 September, 1984, 43 persons were arrested and each charged on seven counts of murder. All defendants were committed for trial, 31 for murder and the remainder for affray.

The trial commenced at the Penrith Supreme Court on 28 April, 1986, and it is anticipated to last approximately 12 months. A total of 53 Police are involved in the security operations. The cost to the Department for security arrangements this year was \$1.4 million.

Arsonist Apprehended

On 22 September, 1985, a special operation was launched at Maroubra, resulting in the arrest of an offender alleged to have lit 192 fires in homes, schools and



ABOVE and BELOW LEFT: Tactical Response Group answer an emergency.

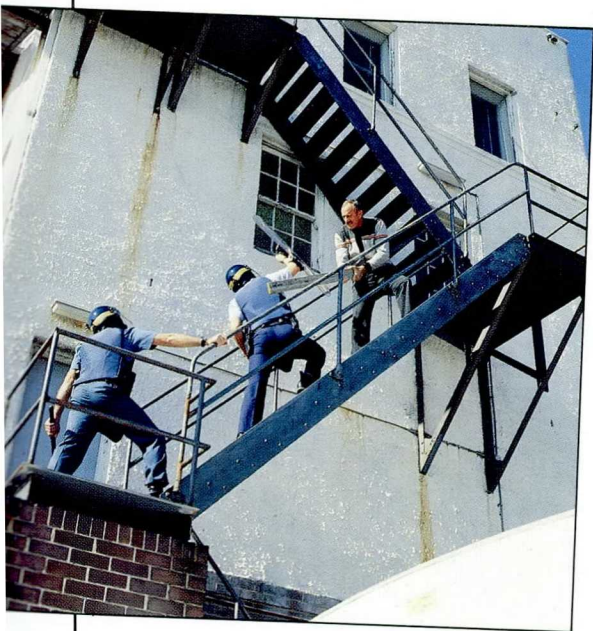
churches since 1980. The value of property damage was estimated to be in the vicinity of \$8 million.

Cobby Murder

On 4 February, 1986, the body of Anita Cobby was found in a paddock at Prospect, near Blacktown. This gruesome and vicious crime led to a most extensive Police operation being launched to apprehend the offenders responsible. With valuable assistance provided by members of the public following very wide media coverage, Police arrested five persons in connection with the murder a few weeks later.

Bathurst Motor Car and Cycle Races

Liquor restrictions were introduced at the October, 1985, motor car race meeting, aimed at reducing the incidence of violence which has marred events in previous years. Now, spectators are not permitted to take



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liquor into the race circuit but may purchase limited quantities on site. The same restrictions were imposed at the motor cycle race meeting held during the 1986 Easter weekend. A high Police profile was maintained at these meetings but there were no major incidents of violence requiring Police intervention.

Fatal Shooting of Constable

A Constable was fatally wounded on 30 March, 1986, when Police from Bathurst pursued a motor vehicle towards the village of Perthville, near Bathurst. When the vehicle was finally stopped after colliding with a bridge, the driver alighted and began

firing at Police. Constable 1st Class Paul Quinn received a fatal wound, while Senior Constable Ian Borland received serious wounds to the lower abdomen and thigh. The offender was subsequently apprehended, arrested and charged with a number of offences, including murder.

Freedom of City Ceremony

On 23 April, 1986, the Mayor, aldermen and citizens of Goulburn conferred the Freedom of Entry to the City of Goulburn to the Superintendents, Inspectors and Officers of the New South Wales Police Academy and Goulburn District Police.

Presentation by the Mayor of Goulburn of Freedom of Entry to the City of Goulburn Scroll to Officers of Police Academy and Goulburn Police District.



Heart Transplant Programme

An additional important activity of the Maroubra Highway Patrol over the past year has been their participation in the transportation of medical items and donor hearts in the St. Vincents Hospital heart transplant programme. Fourteen hearts and two livers, together with the accompanying medical teams, were escorted throughout the Sydney Metropolitan Area to St. Vincents Hospital.

Drug Raids

Some of the more significant drug raids included:

- An offender arrested in a Sydney apartment and charged with possessing heroin valued in excess of \$4 million.
- A large plantation of 4,178 cannabis plants was discovered in the Kosciusko National Park. The crop had an estimated street value of \$2.5 million.
- 16 kilograms of hash oil and 11 kilograms of hashish were located buried under a home in Fairy Meadow. These drugs had an estimated street value totalling \$1.1 million.

Administrative Changes

The Divisional Head Station at Moss Vale was re-located to Bowral on 6 January, 1986. All Police from Mittagong and Moss Vale were transferred to Bowral where 24 hour policing facilities were created. However, "Shop-front" Police Stations remain at both these centres.

Tactical Response Group (T.R.G.)

The T.R.G. was established to provide a disciplined mobile and quick response group to assist operational Police. Its members have been specifically trained to

provide pro-active policing to deal with matters ranging from major outbreaks of hooliganism, public disorder, confirmed hold-ups, hostage/siege incidents and any volatile situations which might arise.

In addition to providing specialised duties, T.R.G. personnel provide an important back-up to local Police and enable greater flexibility in saturation policing operations.

The Strategic Plan for this Group was to have fully established operational decentralised T.R.G. Units and to develop an appropriate policing programme for the Mt. Panorama Raceway.

These objectives have now been achieved.

Some of the significant events involving this Group over the past year include:

- The serious wounding of Constable Mathew Moss when engaged in the search for a suspect at Bankstown, wanted for questioning in relation to a number of serious offences.
- Active involvement in court security at the hearing relating to the Milperra bikie massacre.
- Provision of security for Her Majesty The Queen, Prince Phillip and their entourage during their visit to Sydney on 4/5 March, 1986.
- Policing of the entire Mount Panorama circuit during Bathurst motor cycle and car races.

Licensing Administration

This area of licensing includes liquor, private enquiry agents, registered clubs and firearms. The staff work in close liaison with the Special Operations Group, particularly with enforcement of the licensing laws.

The Firearms Registry is responsible for the administration, issue and recording of pistol and shooters licences. Additionally,

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the Registry is required to undertake customs inspections for the issuing of import permits for firearms. It also examines applications for special Ministerial permits for a variety of weapons such as antique firearms. Regular inspections of the various types of firearms ranges and the premises of firearms dealers are carried out.

In the licensing area, the Strategic Plan set as the targets for the year the computerisation of records and the computerisation of the Licensing Registry incorporating the requirements of all legislation which contains Police licensing responsibilities.

With the development of a computer system in October, 1985, streamlining of summonses issued for breaches of the Liquor Act has been effected.

Government legislation involving amendments to the Firearms and Dangerous Weapons Act, the Commercial Agents and Private Inquiry Agents Act and the provision of a Security (Protection) Industry Act, have led to necessary re-organisations of staff. A major beneficial initiative will be the establishment of a Central Licensing Registry for the computerisation of the licensing records function during the ensuing year.

Public Service Support Staff at Districts, Divisions and Stations

There are 570 Public Service administrative and support personnel attached to District and Divisional Offices and Police Stations. The State is divided into two areas, each headed by a Director. Each Director has responsibility for the overall planning, policy formulation and management of staff, equipment, and financial resources provided as support services for the Police.

The Directors are supported by five Assistant Directors who work in liaison with the Assistant Commissioner (General) and the Executive Chief Superintendents, Metropolitan and Country.

Eighteen District Managers, appointed on 19 May, 1986, report through their relevant Assistant Directors and are responsible for the efficient and effective use of Public Service Staff and other resources in their respective Districts. They co-operate with the District Superintendents and provide management and administrative support within the Districts.

Each District Superintendent has a Personal Assistant who is responsible for the provision of clerical support to that Officer. Their functions include the provision of general advice and support to the staff of the District on administrative issues.

Administrative support to Divisional Inspectors is provided by a Personal Assistant (previously known as Administrative Assistant). Such Officers perform similar functions at divisional level to those performed by Personal Assistants to Superintendents at district level.

A computer data entry centre has been established in most Districts. The centre is headed by a Data Control Officer with support from an Assistant Data Control Officer and varying numbers of machine operators. Their primary function is the localised input of data directly to the central computer to ensure the availability of up-to-date information necessary for Police management and operations.

The priority of data entry at this stage is the input of data to the crime intelligence and information system. However, in future they will also be responsible for the direct input of data relating to other systems.

These will include:

- traffic accidents;
- firearms;
- records management;
- fleet management;
- word processing; and
- financial management.

2: Crime

Significant Crime Trends — an Analysis

The 1984/85 crime statistics used for comparative purposes in this analysis are those which were originally presented in the Department's 1984/85 Annual Report (i.e. extracted 17.9.85). These statistics provide the only valid basis for comparison as the updated 1984/85 statistics (extracted 27.8.86) have thus had an additional twelve months for offences to be recorded and cleared.

Consequently, under these arrangements it will be possible at the end of the next reporting period to compare fuller statistics with the reported crime after the closing of the year, giving a truer picture of the clear-up of crime during the year.

Searching for drugs.



The crime statistics quoted in this Section were extracted from comprehensive statistics which were compiled for Police strategic purposes and use by criminologists and others.

(A) General

(i) Crime:

During the 1985/86 financial year, there were a total of 379,304 offences recorded in New South Wales. This number represents an increase of 15,505 offences or 4.26% on the 1984/85 figure of 363,799. This increase in overall crime is contrasted with a growth of only 1.49% in the estimated resident population of New South Wales during this period. Therefore, in terms of the crime rate per 100,000 persons, crime in New South Wales increased from 6,705.97 in 1984/85 to 6,888.92 in 1985/86.

The increase in the total number of offences reported and recorded in the Country Area of 12.17% (i.e. from 99,365 in 1984/85 to 111,456 in 1985/86) was far more significant than the 1.29% increase

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experienced in the Sydney Metropolitan Area (i.e. 264,434 in 1984/85 to 267,848 in 1985/86). The crime rate per 100,000 persons in the Country Area rose from 4,814.20 to 5,317.56 during the period under review (estimated increase in Country Area population was 1.55%), while in the Sydney Metropolitan Area the rate dropped marginally from 7,867.72 in 1984/85 to 7,854.78 in 1985/86 (estimated increase in Metropolitan Area population was 1.46%).

Those Police Districts which experienced increases in total crime during the year were as follows:

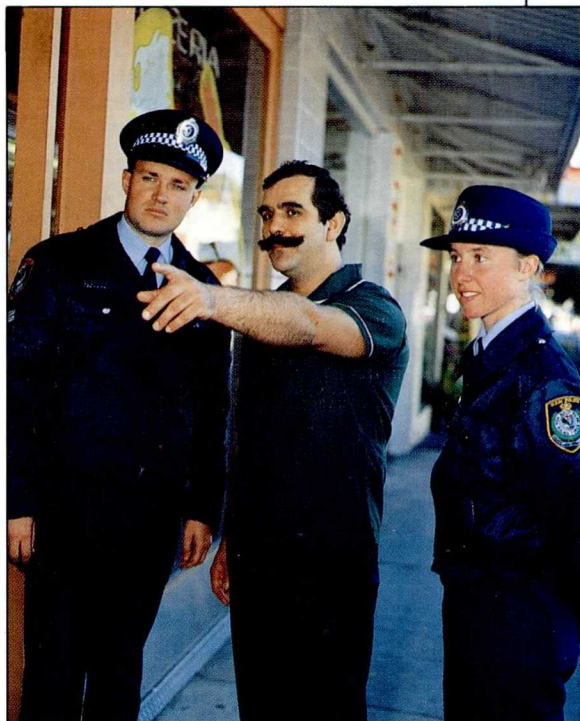
Dubbo (C)	+ 30.07%
Tamworth (C)	+ 24.81%
Wagga Wagga (C)	+ 24.29%
Parkes (C)	+ 21.00%
Albury (C)	+ 18.27%
Penrith (M)	+ 16.99%
Liverpool (M)	+ 15.23%
Goulburn (C)	+ 14.70%
Lismore (C)	+ 13.13%
Newcastle (C)	+ 7.31%
Bathurst (C)	+ 6.41%
Parramatta (M)	+ 2.08%
Dee Why (M)	+ 1.94%
Bankstown (M)	+ 1.31%
Maroubra (M)	+ 0.69%
Wollongong (C)	+ 0.50%

Those Police Districts which experienced decreases in total crime were:

Enfield (M)	- 9.03%
Central (M)	- 6.10%
Chatswood (M)	- 4.88%
Gosford (M)	- 3.58%

Table A

• Murder — Attempts	+ 171.43%
• Manslaughter (Motoring Offences)	+ 145.45%
• Abduction	+ 92.96%
• Assault — Aggravated	+ 39.60%
• Robbery, Weapon Not Firearm	+ 25.71%
• Assault — Non Aggravated	+ 24.83%
• Arson	+ 24.68%
• Malicious Injury/Damage to Property	+ 19.03%
• Motor Vehicle Theft	+ 14.49%



On foot patrol.

Set out in Table A are the crime classifications for New South Wales showing significant increases during 1985/86 as compared with the previous twelve months:

Those crime classifications undergoing significant decreases during 1985/86 are shown in Table B.

Table B

• Robbery, Firearm.....	- 22.66%
• Offences Involving Fraud.....	- 21.43%
• Property Breaking — Dwellings.....	- 15.84%
• Culpable Driving.....	- 15.33%
• Robbery, No Weapon.....	- 15.05%
• Drug Offences.....	- 9.75%

(ii) Clear-Up Rates:

Of the total number of offences reported and recorded within New South Wales during 1985/86, 90,835 were cleared by Police, which is a clear-up rate of 23.95%. This represents an overall increase in the

clear-up rate of 0.23 percentage points on the 1984/85 figure of 23.72%.

Table C allows for an even more realistic assessment of the level of Police effectiveness during the 1985/86 financial year.

Table C: New South Wales Crime Statistics

	1985/86 Statistics				1984/85 Annual Report Statistics				Updated 1984/85 Statistics		
	1 (a)	2 (a)	3 (a)	4 (b)	5	6 (c)	7 (c)	8 (c)	9 (d)	10 (d)	11 (d)
Crime Classification:	Offences Recorded	Offences Cleared	% Cleared	Additional 1984/85 Offences Cleared	Sum of Columns 2 & 4	Offences Recorded	Offences Cleared	% Cleared	Offences Recorded	Offences Cleared	% Cleared
Offences Against the Person	17,997	10,729	59.62%	195	10,924	15,176	8,383	55.24%	15,385	8,578	55.76%
Motoring Offences (Crimes Act)	402	380	94.53%	18	398	433	417	96.30%	454	435	95.81%
Sexual Offences	3,278	1,719	52.44%	288	2,007	2,866	1,324	46.20%	3,220	1,612	50.06%
Property Breakings	86,784	6,957	8.02%	311	7,268	95,032	6,687	7.04%	95,614	6,998	7.32%
Theft Without Violation of Premises	123,570	21,576	17.46%	737	22,313	115,642	18,871	16.32%	117,021	19,608	16.76%
Motor Vehicle Thefts	60,831	2,193	3.61%	72	2,265	53,130	3,666	6.90%	53,130	3,738	7.04%
Offences Involving Fraud	12,420	8,038	64.72%	2,639	10,677	15,807	10,553	66.76%	18,725	13,192	70.45%
Drug Offences	20,863	20,193	96.79%	406	20,599	23,118	22,529	97.45%	23,557	22,935	97.36%
Arson	3,087	207	6.71%	9	216	2,476	182	7.35%	2,499	191	7.64%
Malicious Injury and Damage to Property	33,646	5,448	16.19%	116	5,564	28,268	4,141	14.65%	28,515	4,257	14.93%
Other Coded Offences	16,426	13,395	81.55%	605	14,000	11,851	9,528	80.40%	12,559	10,133	80.68%
Total Offences:	379,304	90,835	23.95%	5,396	96,231	363,799	86,281	23.72%	370,679	91,677	24.73%

Footnotes:

- (a) The 1985/86 Annual Report statistics were extracted on 27.8.86 (as compared with the 1984/85 Annual Report cut-off date of 17.9.85), and covered all reports in respect of known crime for the 1985/86 reporting period.
N.B.: The time between the end of the reporting period and the date of extraction was shortened because of the introduction of remote data entry facilities, and will be reduced for future reporting periods and be set at 31 July.
- (b) Column 4 refers to 1984/85 offences cleared after the 1984/85 Annual Report cut-off date (17.9.85) and up to the 1985/86 cut-off date (27.8.86).
- (c) The 1984/85 Annual Report statistics were extracted from the computer on 17.9.85 by which date all reports in respect of known crime for that period had been entered into the computer.
- (d) Columns 9-11 refer to the total of 1984/85 offences reported and cleared as at 27.8.86.

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It may be seen from Table C that an additional 5,396 offences committed during 1984/85 were also cleared during 1985/86. This figure of 5,396 was obtained by calculating the difference in the number of offences cleared as presented in the 1984/85 Annual Report (i.e. 86,281) and the comparable figure in the updated 1984/85 statistics (i.e. 91,677). That is, the figure of 5,396 refers to 1984/85 offences cleared after the 1984/85 Annual Report cut-off date (17.9.85) and up to the date at which the updated 1984/85 statistics were extracted (27.8.86).

Set out in Table D are the New South Wales clear-up rates for the major crime classifications during 1984/85 and 1985/86.

The overall clear-up rate remains a cause for concern, notwithstanding the fact that the 1985/86 figures show a marginal improvement in comparison with the previous year.

It is, however, pleasing to note from Table D that there has been a marked increase in the clear-up rate for Offences Against the Person and Sexual Offences.

Table D: Major Crime Classification

	1984/85	1985/86
Offences Against the Person.....	55.24%	59.62%
Motoring Offences (Crimes Act).....	96.30%	94.53%
Sexual Offences.....	46.20%	52.44%
Property Breakings.....	7.04%	8.02%
Theft Without Violation of Premises.....	16.32%	17.46%
Motor Vehicle Theft.....	6.90%	3.61%
Offences Involving Fraud.....	66.76%	64.72%
Drug Offences.....	97.45%	96.79%
Arson.....	7.35%	6.71%
Malicious Injury & Damage to Property.....	14.65%	16.19%
Other Coded Offences.....	80.40%	81.55%

(B) Major Areas of Concern:

(i) Property Breaking — Dwellings

The number of Property Breakings into Dwellings in N.S.W. continued to fall during the 1985/86 financial year. Last year there were 52,961 such offences, which represents a reduction of 9,966 or 15.84% on the 1984/85 figure of 62,927. In fact, in the two years since 1983/84, when the number of Property Breakings into Dwellings reached a high of 70,348, there has been a total reduction of 17,387 offences or 24.72%.

Listed in Table E are the number of Property Breakings into Dwellings and the changes experienced by the twenty Police Districts during 1985/86:

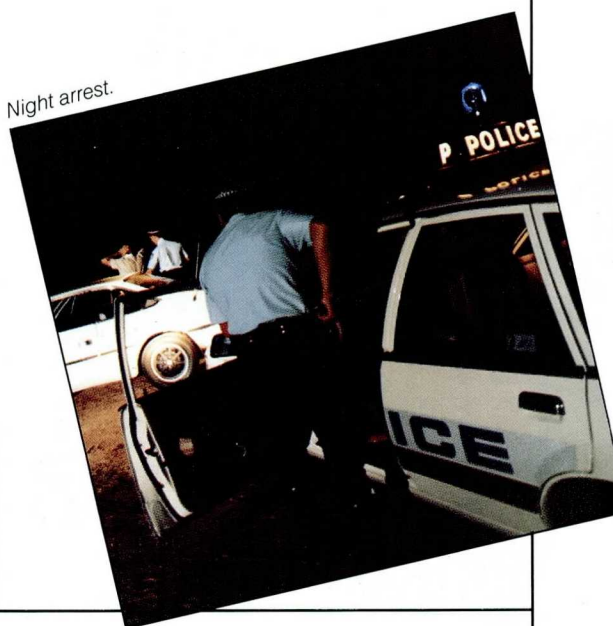
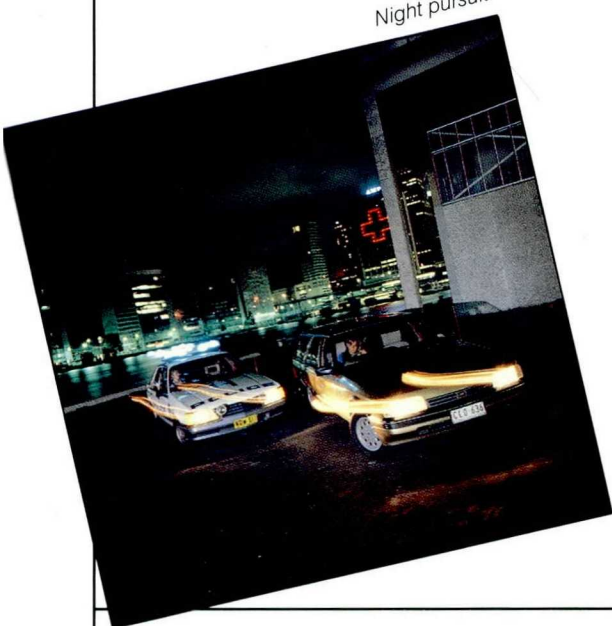


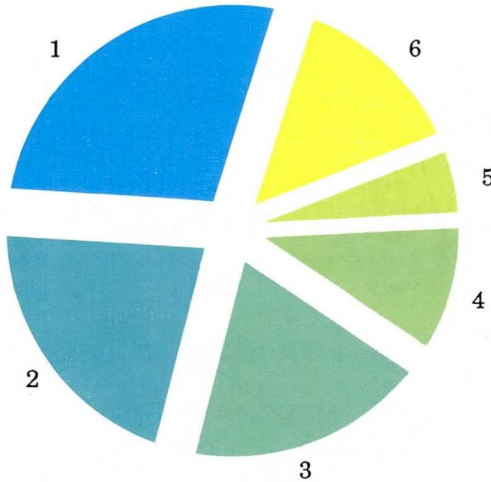
Table E: Property Breaking — Dwellings

District	1984/85	1985/86	% Change
Albury	425	489	+ 15.06%
Bathurst	528	503	- 4.73%
Dubbo	572	622	+ 8.74%
Goulburn	824	791	- 4.00%
Lismore	1,598	1,346	- 15.77%
Newcastle	3,399	2,722	- 19.92%
Parkes	510	484	- 5.10%
Tamworth	505	672	+ 33.07%
Wagga Wagga	437	458	+ 4.81%
Wollongong	2,184	1,812	- 17.03%
Country Area Total:	10,982	9,899	- 9.86%
Bankstown	6,352	4,800	- 24.43%
Enfield	9,927	7,177	- 27.70%
Central	2,140	2,149	+ 0.42%
Chatswood	5,097	3,430	- 32.71%
Dee Why	4,072	2,655	- 34.80%
Gosford	1,243	1,078	- 13.27%
Liverpool	5,472	5,636	+ 3.00%
Maroubra	4,881	4,401	- 9.83%
Parramatta	6,090	5,511	- 9.51%
Penrith	6,671	6,225	- 6.69%
Metropolitan Area Total:	51,945	43,062	- 17.10%
State Total:	62,927	52,961	- 15.84%

Night pursuit.

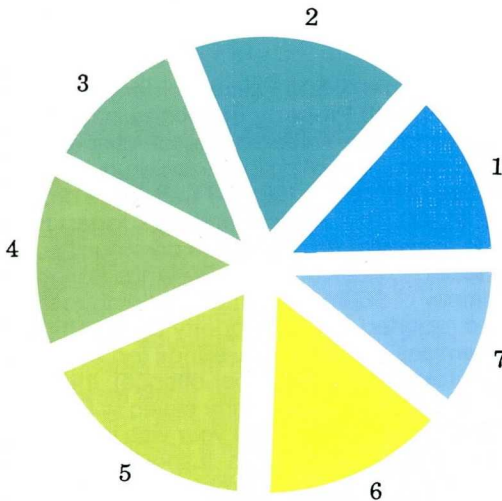


A sample of 500 Police Incident Reports dealing with Property Breakings into Dwellings has revealed that the average reported value of property stolen during these offences in 1985/86 was in the order of \$1,100. This would therefore suggest that the approximate cost to the community of Property Breakings into Dwellings is in the vicinity of \$60m per annum. Adding to this the reported cost of Property Breakings into Premises other than Dwellings (on average, approximately \$1,030 per offence), the total reported value of property stolen in Property Breakings in N.S.W. last year was in the order of \$95m to \$100m. It should be pointed out that an attempt is being made to accurately assess this value in the next reporting period by utilising Insurance Company value assessments as well as the owners' assessment of the value of the property stolen.



**Break, Enter
& Steal
Time of Day
Analysis**

1. 8:01 AM -- Midday	29%
2. 12:01 PM -- 4:00PM	22%
3. 4:01 PM -- 8:00 PM	20%
4. 8:01 PM -- Midnight	10%
5. 12:01 AM -- 4:00 AM	5%
6. 4:01 AM -- 8:00 AM	14%

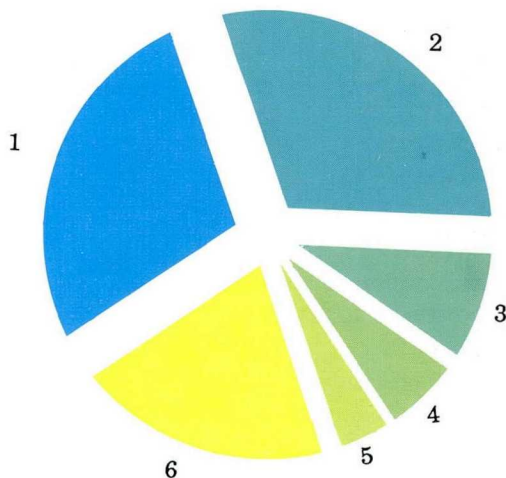


**Break, Enter
& Steal
Day of Week
Analysis**

1. Monday	13%
2. Tuesday	18%
3. Wednesday	12%
4. Thursday	14%
5. Friday	17%
6. Saturday	15%
7. Sunday	11%

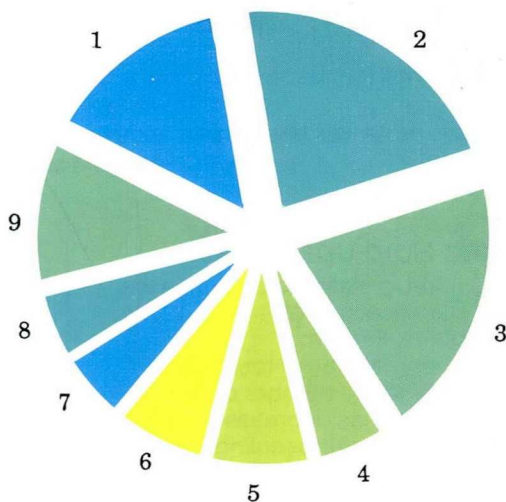
Means of Entry Dwellings

1. Force Doors	29%
2. Force Windows	31%
3. Other Means	9%
4. Manipulate Locks	6%
5. Operate Catch Locks	4%
6. Unlocked Entry	21%



Means of Entry Business

1. Smash/Grab Window	15%
2. Force Doors	23%
3. Other Means	21%
4. Wall Entry	5%
5. Smash/Grab Door	8%
6. Operate Window Lock	7%
7. Roof Entry	5%
8. Unlocked Entry	5%
9. Force Windows	11%



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As can be seen from Table F the most common types of property stolen in Property Breakings into Dwellings during

1985/86 were cash (14.06%), video recorders (10.25%), television sets (8.20%) and miscellaneous jewellery (7.13%).

Table F: Type of Property Stolen, Property Breaking — Dwellings

Type of Property	%
1. Money (Cash)	14.06%
2. Video Recorders	10.25%
3. Television Sets	8.20%
4. Miscellaneous Jewellery (e.g. bracelets/earrings)	7.13%
5. Rings	5.86%
6. Power Tools/Garden Tools	4.88%
7. Watches	4.69%
8. Radio/Cassette Combined	4.20%
9. Cameras (inc. Video Cameras)	3.91%
10. Record Players & Amplifiers	3.91%
11. Handbags/Purses/Luggage	3.61%
12. Records/Tapes/Cassettes	2.93%
13. Cassette Players & Decks	2.34%
14. Clothing	2.05%
15. Linen/Blankets/Rugs	1.95%
16. Stoves & Microwave Ovens	1.37%
17. Firearms/Knives/Weapons	1.27%
18. Other Property Stolen	17.38%

(The above table was based on a sample of all related incidents during the 1985/86 financial year.)

(ii) Armed Hold-Ups

Armed Hold-Up statistics comprise the two crime classifications of:—

- (1) Robbery, Firearm
- (2) Robbery, Weapon Not Firearm

During 1985/86 the number of Armed Hold-Up offences has decreased from 1,772 in 1984/85 to 1,696, representing a decrease of 76 offences or 4.29%.

The nature of Armed Hold-Up offences in 1985/86 has continued a trend which became apparent during 1984/85. That is,

that there appears to be a shift away from the use of firearms in Armed Hold-Ups in favour of other weapons. The figures for New South Wales reveal that the number of offences of Robbery, Firearm fell by 22.66% (from 1,099 in 1984/85 to 850 in 1985/86) while Robbery, Weapon Not Firearm increased by 25.71% (from 673 in 1984/85 to 846 in 1985/86).

Set out in Table G are the number of Armed Hold-Up Offences that have been committed during 1984/85 and 1985/86:

Table G: Armed Hold-Up Offences

District	1984/85	1985/86	% Change
Albury.....	3	15	+ 400.00%
Bathurst.....	13	5	- 61.54%
Dubbo.....	2	9	+ 350.00%
Goulburn.....	13	9	- 30.77%
Lismore.....	30	40	+ 33.33%
Newcastle.....	60	43	- 28.33%
Parkes.....	1	1	+ 0.00%
Tamworth.....	6	4	- 33.33%
Wagga Wagga.....	7	8	+ 14.29%
Wollongong.....	31	30	- 3.23%
Country Area Total:.....	166	164	- 1.20%
Bankstown.....	222	205	- 7.66%
Enfield.....	304	278	- 8.55%
Central.....	251	312	+ 24.30%
Chatswood.....	130	105	- 19.23%
Dee Why.....	71	57	- 19.72%
Gosford.....	25	17	- 32.00%
Liverpool.....	181	143	- 20.99%
Maroubra.....	167	117	- 29.94%
Parramatta.....	147	170	+ 15.65%
Penrith.....	108	128	+ 18.52%
Metropolitan Area Total:.....	1,606	1,532	- 4.61%
State Total:.....	1,772	1,696	- 4.29%

Based on the results of a sample during 1985/86, it was established that Armed Hold-Ups occur most frequently in the type of premises shown in Table H.

Table H: Type of Premises Involved, Armed Hold-Up Offences

Type of Premises	%
1. Street.....	18.97%
2. Service Station.....	10.40%
3. Bank.....	8.69%
4. Living Premises.....	8.22%
5. Chemist.....	3.90%
6. Building Societies.....	3.25%
7. Liquor Stores.....	3.01%
8. Supermarkets.....	2.96%
9. Transport Premises.....	2.90%
10. Other Premises.....	37.70%

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(iii) Motor Vehicle Theft

The number of stolen motor vehicles in New South Wales has increased

significantly from 53,130 in 1984/85 to 60,831 in 1985/86. This represents an increase of 7,701 offences or 14.49%.

Table I: Motor Vehicles Stolen in N.S.W.

	1984/85	1985/86
Number Stolen	53,130	60,831
Number Recovered	44,291	50,791
Percentage Recovered	83.36%	83.50%
Number of Offences Cleared	3,666	2,193
Percentage Cleared	6.90%	3.61%
Number of Persons Arrested	5,119	2,393
Number of Registered Vehicles	2,940,000	3,050,000
Number of Vehicles Stolen to Vehicles Registered	1:55.34	1:50.14

Those Police Districts which experienced the largest percentage increase during the 1985/86 financial year were Liverpool (M) 41.24%; Goulburn (C) 38.42%; Penrith (M) 38.37%; Bathurst (C) 36.79% and Dee Why (M) 31.03%.

The only Police Districts which experienced a decrease or zero growth were Gosford (M) -5.43%; Central (M) -0.86%; Albury (C) -0.81%; Dubbo (C) -0.24% and Chatswood (M) 0.00%.

Particularly disappointing is the reduced clear-up rate for motor vehicle theft in New South Wales during 1985/86 which was only 3.61% compared with 6.90% during 1984/85. However, the recovery rate of 83.50% represents a marginal improvement on the previous year's rate of 83.36%.

Some 57.25% of all arrests for motor vehicle theft were persons 17 years of age and under, and of these, 94.07% were male and 5.93% were female. Overall, males accounted for 94.38% of all persons arrested for motor vehicle theft.

An examination of the condition of recovered stolen vehicles during 1985/86 has produced the results shown in Table J.

Table J: Condition of Recovered Stolen Motor Vehicles

Recovered Intact (Undamaged)	66.16%
Recovered Damaged	18.94%
Recovered Burnt (Arson)	8.50%
Recovered Stripped	5.76%
Recovered Submerged (Water)	0.64%

(iv) Stealing — General

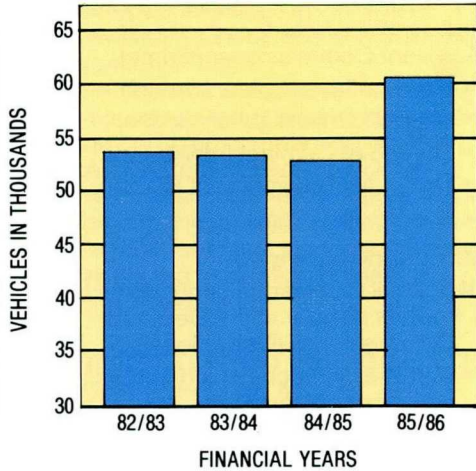
The number of Stealing — General Offences reported in New South Wales during the past financial year was 122,969, an increase of 8,081 or 7.03% on the 1984/85 figure of 114,888.

The increase for this crime classification was far more noticeable in the Country Area where the increase was 15.22% (i.e. from 35,240 in 1984/85 to 40,603 in 1985/86) than it was in the Sydney Metropolitan Area where the number of Stealing — General Offences rose by 3.41% (i.e. from 79,648 in 1984/85 to 82,366 in 1985/86).

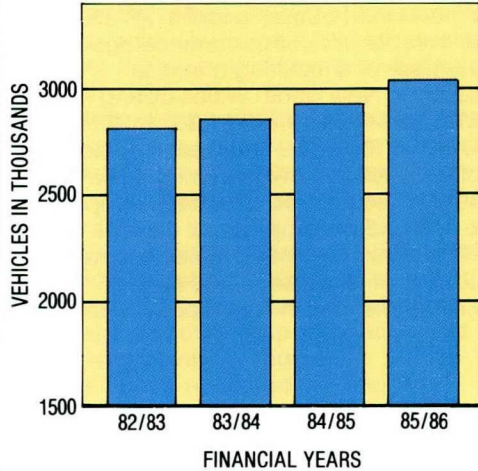
Such is the magnitude of this classification that it accounts for 32.42% of total reported crime in this State. This category includes such offences as steal from the person, shoplifting, steal from dwelling (with no violation of premises), steal from cars etc.

Comparison of Vehicle Thefts and Registrations

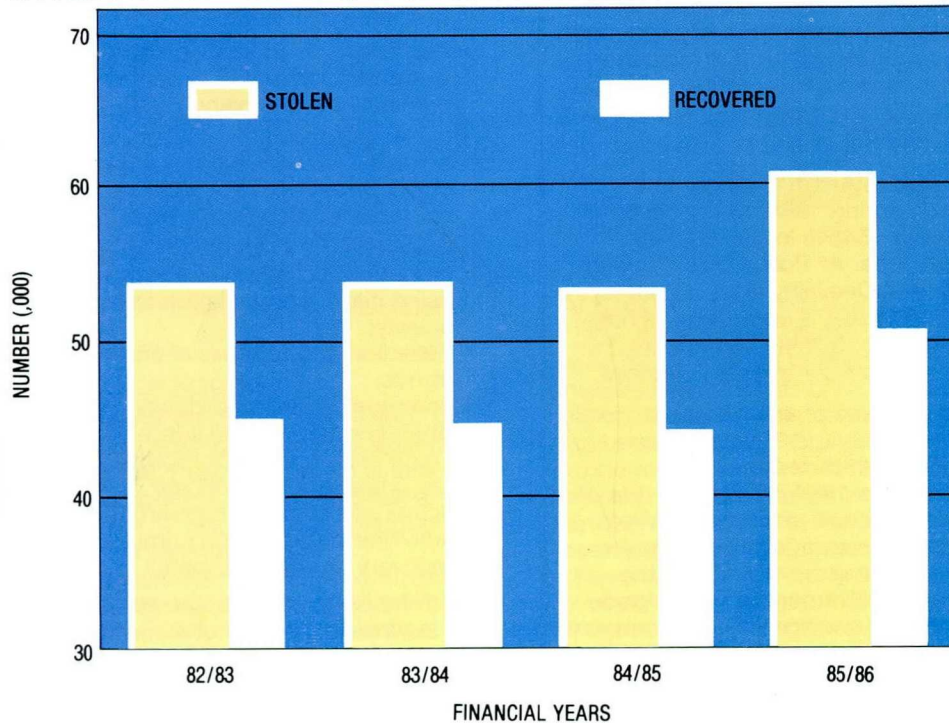
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFTS



MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS



MOTOR VEHICLE THEFTS & RECOVERIES IN N.S.W.



OPERATIONAL POLICING

The clear-up rate for this particular category improved during the period under review. In 1984/85 the clear-up rate was 16.38% compared with 17.51% in the 1985/86 financial year.

As mentioned above, 'shoplifting' offences is one component of this crime category. The number of shoplifting offences increased in New South Wales during 1985/86 by 14.86% (from 21,251 in 1984/85 to 24,409 in 1985/86). The clear-up rate for this offence fell somewhat during 1985/86 to 41.63% (10,161 cleared offences) compared to the 1984/85 clear-up rate of 56.69% (12,047 cleared offences). Males accounted for 52.23% of all persons arrested for shoplifting offences in New South Wales.

(v) Arson

The number of arson offences in New South Wales increased by 24.68%, from 2,476 in 1984/85 to 3,087 in 1985/86. While the upward trend for this category continues to provide cause for concern, it nevertheless represents a considerably smaller increase than the 63.43% increase experienced from 1983/84 to 1984/85.

The increase in Arson Offences in the Country Area during 1985/86 was 45.60% compared with 17.45% for the Sydney Metropolitan Area. All Police Districts, with the exception of Dee Why (M) (-22.22%); Parkes (C) (-17.24%); Enfield (M) (-8.00%) and Bathurst (C) (-8.70%), experienced an increase in the number of arson offences.

Such is the nature of arson that an overall clear-up rate of only 6.71% was achieved during 1985/86 which represents a decrease from the 1984/85 clear-up rate of 7.35%. It is mentioned positive steps are being taken in this area following a major review by increasing the strength of the Arson Squad, involvement of Fire Brigade Officers in Arson investigations and carrying out an education programme aimed at upgrading the investigation techniques of Divisional Detectives.

Crime Investigation

The areas of the Police Force involved in crime investigation are discussed in this Section. Considered firstly are the following groups, responsibility for which rests with the Assistant Commissioner (Crime):

- Criminal Investigation Branch.
- Scientific Investigation Section.
- Bureau of Criminal Intelligence.
- Drug Law Enforcement Bureau.
- Special Task Forces.

Also considered are the:

- Special Operations Group (which reports directly to the Deputy Commissioner (Operations)).
- Anti-Theft Branch (which comes under the control of the Assistant Commissioner (General)).

These groups are involved in:

- detection and investigation of criminal acts and omissions and other breaches of the law;
- apprehension of suspects where evidence is available to support criminal charges being preferred;
- fair and proper presentation of all available relevant evidence to the courts, irrespective of whether that evidence tends to incriminate or exculpate the accused person;
- gathering, collating, analysing and using intelligence relating to criminal activity;
- detection and analysis of crime trends;
- communication, co-ordination and co-operation between all segments of the Force and, where appropriate, other law enforcement agencies;
- active participation in community activities impacting on crime; and
- recovery of stolen property.

Administrative support for the above groups is provided by 66 Public Service personnel who are responsible to the Secretary through the Directors, Police Station Administrative Services.

Criminal Investigation Branch

The Criminal Investigation Branch is headed by a Chief Superintendent, assisted by the Superintendents in Charge of Administration, Operations and the Scientific Investigation Section.

In the 12 months under review, Strategic Planning was introduced and focussed on the many problems impacting on the Branch. A number of administrative initiatives flowed from the Strategic Planning process and these have resulted in a more effective distribution of workloads and the accompanying evaluation of matters requiring investigation.

A. Administration (Regional Crime, Homicide, Fraud, Motor and Armed Hold-up Squads)

Regional Crime Squads

The establishment of a Regional Crime Squad (North) at Chatswood in July, 1985, brings to 4 the total number of such Squads in this State, the others being based at Miranda (South), Penrith (West) and Newcastle.

Each Regional Crime Squad is comprised of members of the specialist sections of the Criminal Investigation Branch and is responsible for crime investigation in allotted Police Districts. The concept of regionalisation allows for closer interaction between specialist Police and general duty district Police, resulting in more effective policing.

Homicide Squad

The role of the Squad is to investigate homicides, suspicious deaths, skeletal remains and missing persons where foul play is suspected. The Squad has a strength of 37 officers and is headed by a Detective Chief Inspector.

There were 89 homicides committed in this State during 1985/86 of which 71 were cleared up. Sixty-four offenders were arrested and charged with murder while 10 offenders committed suicide after the commission of homicides.

Fraud Squad

The Squad consists of 42 officers headed by a Detective Chief Inspector.

The primary objectives of the Squad are the investigation of major corporate and commercial crime within the State and to provide specialised support and assistance to other Police involved in the investigation of such crime.

A close liaison with the Corporate Affairs Commission is maintained. Five officers are seconded to the Commission and two Company Inspectors have been seconded to the Squad.

Investigations are complex and include protracted matters such as offshore funding frauds, commodity frauds, defalcations by solicitors and the misappropriation and larceny of company monies.

This Squad accepted 114 major complaints which resulted in 1,859 Crime Reports and the preferring of 2,004 charges during the year.

Motor Squad

The Motor Squad is responsible for the investigation and detection of offenders involved in organised car theft, conversion of stolen vehicles for re-sale, fraud on insurance companies, motor vehicle dealers and hire firms and policing licensed motor dealers, auctions, wreckers, re-builders and panel beaters.

Armed Hold-Up Squad

The Armed Hold-Up Squad provides specialised support to Police and investigates incidents of armed hold-up.

The influence of drugs continues to be a major contributing factor in armed robberies. Offences committed by escapees and criminals on licence and parole are of continuing concern to Police. There has been a trend away from armed robbery attempts on banks and building societies because of the adoption of tighter security measures and the offering of rewards by those institutions. Offences have, however, been re-directed towards liquor outlets, service stations and stores.

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During the year, Detective Chief Inspector D. H. Jackson, Officer in Charge of the Squad, was nominated to assist a Security Council established by the Oil Industry to consider methods of combating crime against service stations.

B. Operations (Major Crime Squad, Stock Squad, Railway Liaison Office and Juvenile Services Bureau)

Major Crime Squad

This Squad was established to provide a co-ordinated approach to the investigation of major criminal activity throughout the State. The Squad is comprised of the Arson Unit, Breaking Unit, Consorting Unit, Licensed Dealers Unit, Pillage Unit, Sexual Assault Unit and Special Weapons and Operations Squad.

Arson Unit — responsible for the investigation of suspicious fires and bombings occurring in New South Wales.

Unit members receive specialised training in arson awareness and investigative techniques. Close liaison is also maintained between the Unit and the New South Wales Fire Brigade. Additionally, a continuous programme of inter-departmental training is provided.

September, 1985, saw the culmination of an operation which commenced in 1980 and resulted in the arrest of a person, who had been responsible for a total, it is believed, of 191 fires involving churches, garages, sheds and empty houses in the eastern suburbs of Sydney. This person was subsequently convicted of 39 offences.

Breaking Unit — investigates major robberies including safe, warehouse and household break and enter offences where large quantities of property are involved. Offences involving unusual features or demonstrating a certain degree of professionalism are also investigated by this Unit.

Consorting Unit — investigates extortion and kidnapping offences in New South Wales, assists in the location and apprehension of escapees, suppresses offences relating to the racing industry and

enforces the consorting provisions of the Crimes (Summary Offences) Amendment Act.

Notable investigations undertaken by the Squad included numerous matters relating to the racing industry such as the "Fine Cotton" inquiry and a conspiracy to defraud American Express.

Licensed Dealers Unit — responsible for the issue and renewal of licences and the investigation of crime concerned with second-hand dealers, collectors and hawkers.

Pillage Unit — investigates crime occurring on Sydney Harbour and the surrounding wharves and berths. The Unit also assists Sydney Water Police in the investigation of fatal and serious boating accidents and unidentified bodies recovered from the Harbour.

The Unit has been involved in the implementation of the recommendations of the Joint Commonwealth and New South Wales Task Force — Security of Wharves and Containers. It is envisaged that the Pillage Unit will in the near future receive an amended charter, thereby becoming the 'Port Security Unit'.

Sexual Assault Unit — has an authorised strength of 8 officers and is responsible for the analysis of all reports of sexual assaults and the investigation of offences involving persistent offenders.

The Unit is striving to keep up with future developments in the area of victim assistance and is facilitated in this endeavour by the participation of one of its members in the Premier's Task Force on Sexual Assault.

Special Weapons and Operations Squad (S.W.O.S.) — provides a service to the Force and the community by resolving terrorist, extortion, hijacking, armed offender and siege/hostage situations. It is also involved in the protection of persons under threat.

The Squad has an authorised strength of 8 officers with a further 490 fully trained and equipped officers attached to the Regional Crime Squads and Police Stations throughout the State. These officers are available for immediate response to emergency situations.

Exercise "Grass Hopper" was conducted in December, 1985, in conjunction with the Special Air Service Regiment (S.A.S.) and the Australian Security Intelligence Organisation (A.S.I.O.). The operation was designed to test the total resources of both the S.A.S. and Police elements.

In February, 1986, 26 members of the Squad attended a counter-terrorist course conducted by the S.A.S. in Perth. The course emphasised the role of a Police group in a terrorist confrontation.

The Squad was involved in 177 operations, including 21 sieges, during the year.

Stock Squad

The Stock Squad is responsible for the investigation of crime related to the rural industry and thefts from abattoirs. Six officers are located in the Sydney area with a further 13 attached to country Police Stations.

The past year saw the continued investigation of possible fraudulent claims for drought relief. However, recent updated procedures associated with the claiming of this type of assistance have reduced the number of offences detected.

The Squad was also involved in the implementation of a pilot Rural Crime Watch Scheme in the Picton area. The feasibility of operating such a Scheme along similar lines to that of the Neighbourhood Watch Scheme is being examined.

Railway Liaison Office

The Railway Liaison Office is responsible for assisting the Transport Investigation Branch of the State Rail Authority in all areas of crime investigation involving rail passengers and freight, training of railway investigations staff and maintaining a link between both groups in matters of common interest.

Juvenile Services Bureau

The Juvenile Services Bureau was formed on 18 August, 1985, following the amalgamation of the Child Mistreatment

Unit and the Juvenile Crime Squad. It has an authorised strength of 28 officers.

The functions of the Bureau are to investigate complaints of sexual and physical abuse of children; intervene when a child is at risk in the home; deal with crimes committed by children; monitor the implementation of the Juvenile Cautioning Programme; and suppress the exploitation of juveniles by others.

Decentralised units of the Juvenile Services Bureau are located at Miranda, Chatswood, Penrith, Campbelltown, Wollongong, Newcastle and Lismore. Other offices were established at Wagga Wagga, Dubbo and Tamworth in June, 1986.

On 23 March, 1986, new legislation introduced comprehensive reforms to the law relating to child sexual assault and to the way in which cases of child sexual assault are dealt with by the criminal justice system. These reforms are a direct result of recommendations made by the Child Sexual Assault Task Force, which was established by the Government in mid 1984, and forms the basis of an integrated and co-ordinated programme by the Government to reduce the incidence of child sexual assault and to give every possible assistance to the victims of this crime.

The scheme of reform involves the proclamation of three statutes:

- Crimes (Child Assault)
Amendment Act, 1985.
- Oaths (Children)
Amendment Act, 1985.
- Evidence (Children)
Amendment Act, 1985.

Grain Handling Authority

An officer holding the rank of Detective Sergeant Third Class is seconded from the Criminal Investigation Branch to the Grain Handling Authority to act as that organisation's Investigations and Security Officer.

The officer is required to inspect and make recommendations, where necessary, regarding physical security of all Authority installations in New South Wales, special attention being given to grain storages.

C. Scientific Investigation Section

The Scientific Investigation Section is responsible for the provision of specialised support to Police engaged in major crime investigation. It has a strength of 56 officers decentralised throughout the State.

In accordance with its Strategic Plan, the Section's target for the year was to introduce a formal training programme for scientific personnel.

Each element of the Section now has an ongoing formalised training programme to ensure that the high standards required of personnel in this area are met.

Crime Scene Unit

The members of this Unit attend scenes of major crime and are fully trained to identify all latent potential evidence to link to the persons responsible, the scene or victim of a crime. The evidence is collected and preserved for examination and analysis by Police or scientific experts, and the results are presented to the courts.

During the year, particular emphasis has been placed on improving methods used to identify stolen motor vehicles.

Ballistics Unit

The highly trained members of the Unit are responsible for the conduct of crime scene examination, the collection of evidence and the performance of laboratory work associated with the physical and microscopic examinations of firearms and used ammunition. Crime involving explosions is also investigated by this Unit.

The most notable crime investigated during the year was the bombing of the Jehovah's Witness Kingdom Hall at Lurnea which resulted in the death of one person and injuries to seventy four others.

Mapping and Photogrammetry Unit

This Unit prepares detailed topographical maps and undertakes terrestrial photogrammetric surveys of serious crime and accident scenes, providing accurate scale plans from dimensional photographs for purposes of investigation and court proceedings.

Photographic Unit

The members of the Unit are responsible for processing photographs related to criminals and criminal investigation. Over 30,000 photographs were processed during the year.

Document Examination Unit

The Document Examination Unit provides a specialised service to Police and Government Departments in crime investigation where identification of handwriting, typewriting and the examination of alterations and indentations is required. The personnel of the Unit also present documentary evidence of their findings to the courts.

Vehicles Examination Unit

The Vehicles Examination Unit, staffed by Police holding qualifications in the automotive field, undertakes mechanical examinations of motor vehicles involved in crime and fatal and serious accidents.

Special Operations Group

The Special Operations Group comprises the Special Branch, Gaming Squad, Licensed Gaming Investigation Squad, Special Licensing Squad and the Vice Squad.

The *Special Branch* component of the Group gathers information, reports on extremist group activities and potential violence between factional groups and proposes preventative measures where possible. It also organises and conducts security escorts for Royalty, Heads of Government and other V.I.P.s. A close liaison is maintained between the Branch and other Australian and overseas security/intelligence agencies.

Due to the world wide escalation in acts of terrorism, members of the Branch were afforded additional training in anti-terrorist techniques during the year, and increased V.I.P. security protection was provided.

At Government House, Sydney, on 5 March, 1986, Her Majesty, The Queen, appointed Detective Superintendent Neil Charles Young, Officer in Charge of the

Special Branch, Lieutenant of the Royal Victorian Order (L.V.O.) for personal services to the Royal Family during visits to this State.

The Gaming, Licensed Gaming Investigation, Vice and Special Licensing Squads are responsible for the suppression of Starting Price betting, unlawful gaming, crime in licensed clubs, offences against the Liquor Act, offences involving pornography and the suppression and control of offences under the Prostitution Act and Disorderly Houses Act.

Amendments to the Gaming and Betting Act were introduced during the year, providing for increased penalties for illegal betting, authority for Police to close down premises used for unlawful gaming, the eradication of prohibited amusement devices and penalties for the unlawful manipulation of poker machines. In conjunction with such initiatives, the authorised strength of the Special Operations Group was increased giving the group a total strength of 135.

The Group's target during the year under the Strategic Planning process was to impact on film and video tape pornography covered by the Film and Video Tape Classification Act. As the result of efforts in this regard, a 50% increase in the number of offences detected has been achieved.

Bureau of Criminal Intelligence

The Bureau of Criminal Intelligence, previously titled Bureau of Crime Intelligence, is headed by a Superintendent and is comprised of the Organised Crime Squad, Intelligence Unit, Surveillance Unit and the Technical Survey Unit. The role of the Bureau is as follows:

"By ethical, cost effective and efficient means ensure the collection, collation, analysis and recording of information relating to criminal activity and the dissemination of that information as intelligence to the New South Wales Police Force and other law enforcement agencies."

The Bureau's strategic plan provided for the computerisation of the criminal intelligence recording system to eliminate

manual work. This target was partly reached during the year and is an ongoing project being developed by the Research and Development Branch.

Organised Crime Squad — the function of this Squad is to reduce organised crime by "targeting" suspected crime figures and gathering information to substantiate criminal charges. During the year, the activities of the Squad in its investigation of national targets such as the marijuana industry, in close liaison with the New South Wales Drug Law Enforcement Bureau, led to the seizure of marijuana plants at an estimated street value of \$66 million.

The Squad commenced a computerisation programme of recording operations and targets in February 1986. The objective of this programme is to fully computerise all the records of the Squad as a major data base of organised crime movements and activities in this State, as well as receiving information from other States and law enforcement agencies on the activities carried out in those areas.

Intelligence Unit — this Unit is responsible for the collection, collation, recording and analysis of crime and intelligence information received from various agencies and for the dissemination of such information to operational Police.

Members of this Unit were also given responsibility for organising the training of Criminal Intelligence Analysts in the New South Wales Police Force. Three successful courses were conducted during the year and further are planned for the future.

Surveillance Unit — members of this Unit are available on request to assist all New South Wales Police in gathering evidence relating to serious crime.

During the year the Unit provided manpower and equipment resources to the National Crime Authority and the State Drug Commission as well as support for the Mount Panorama, Bathurst, motor races in October, 1985, and Easter, 1986.

Furthermore, during 1986, the Unit conducted two Surveillance Training Courses not only for new Unit members but also for Police drawn from other operational areas of the Force.

Technical Survey Unit — provides assistance to the Bureau, other areas of the Force and other law enforcement agencies upon request. The impact of the revised Listening Devices Act which came into effect in February, 1985, has led to an increase in the authorised use of listening devices, due to the clearly defined powers of entry, facilitating the installation and recovery of these devices. Indeed, many investigations may not have been successful if it had not been for the increased powers provided under the Act.

During the year members of this Unit provided valuable technical support in a number of operations leading to the arrest of offenders for serious crimes, some of the more notorious involving the obtaining of evidence leading to the arrest in Albury, New South Wales and in Victoria, of offenders who were charged with murder and other serious offences relating to the bombing of Russell Street Police Headquarters, Melbourne. Other crimes in respect of which assistance was given by this Unit were the murder of Anita Cobby at Prospect, and the murder of Megan Kalajzich at Fairlight.

Drug Law Enforcement Bureau

The operational priority of the Drug Law Enforcement Bureau is the detection, investigation and apprehension of persons trafficking in illicit drugs, with particular emphasis on heroin and cocaine. As well, the objectives of the Bureau include gathering information on trends in drug trafficking, monitoring the effectiveness of law enforcement strategies, co-operating and liaising with other State and Federal drug law enforcement agencies and controlling and co-ordinating drug law enforcement within the New South Wales Police Force.

The Bureau was established in December, 1984, with an authorised strength of 152 officers. The structure of the Bureau consisted of 12 Regional Drug Units (including one each at Newcastle and

Wollongong) with a centralised senior administration, Strike Force and Support Services Section (Intelligence and Liaison Unit, Special Surveillance Units and Special Forces Group).

Early in 1986 the authorised strength of the Bureau was increased to 198 officers. The additional personnel were deployed to the Strike Force, Support Services, the Kings Cross and Darlinghurst Drug Unit and the formation of the Lismore District Drug Unit. There was also a commensurate increase in the senior administrative structure.

The majority of additional Police have been attached to the central Strike Force and the Support Services to enable these units to concentrate their energies towards identifying specific organisations and individuals involved in high level drug trafficking and carrying out the necessary investigations to successfully prosecute them.

The Bureau's target for the year in terms of its Strategic Plan was to seek an increase of 10% in the number of trafficking charges preferred.

During the period under review, 2,102 drug supply charges were laid by Police throughout the State while the Drug Bureau accounted for 1,457 supply charges, representing 69.3% of the total number and an increase of 41% since the previous review period.

Additionally, apart from the normal charges of supply, 139 significant offenders were charged with high level drug trafficking by the Bureau involving the seizure of \$82.5m worth of drugs.

In May, 1986, the Drug Misuse and Trafficking Act replaced the Poisons Act as the legislative tool for policing the supplying, cultivating, manufacturing, possessing and using of illicit drugs. The new Act substantially increases the penalties available to the Courts when dealing with persons found to be in possession of large quantities of drugs. These provisions together with other initiatives included in that Act will assist Police in effectively confronting and dealing with criminals engaged in drug trafficking.

Special Task Forces

Commonwealth/State Joint Task Force on Drug Trafficking (J.D.T.F.)

The J.D.T.F. was established in 1979 as the result of recommendations to the Prime Minister and Premier by Mr. Justice Williams and Mr. Justice Woodward following their respective Commissions of Inquiry into Drug Trafficking in Australia.

The J.D.T.F. is an autonomous unit comprised of 22 Police officers, 11 from the Australian Federal Police and 11 from the New South Wales Force. A Chief Superintendent from New South Wales is its Leader and he is assisted by a Deputy Leader from each of the participating Forces. The Leader is responsible to a Committee of Management comprising Federal and State Government representatives and Police.

The objectives of the J.D.T.F. are to:—

- investigate the identity of persons engaged in drug trafficking or in unlawful activities designed to assist drug trafficking;
- foster and maintain co-operation between law enforcement agencies; and
- secure the conviction of persons engaged in drug trafficking.

The Joint Task Force has continued to operate on 'long term' targets. During the period under review, 31 persons were prosecuted for major drug importing and supplying offences. In one particular operation which extended over 9 months, 6 persons were arrested for major drug offences and large quantities of drugs as well as money and property in excess of \$200,000 in value were seized. Three offenders involved in this operation have each been sentenced to 16 years imprisonment.

During the period under review, two offenders arrested by the J.D.T.F. each received the maximum of 25 years imprisonment for drug importing offences.

During 1985 an Intelligence Co-ordination Team was convened at the Joint Task Force comprising senior representatives from the Australian Bureau of Criminal Intelligence, the National Crime Authority, the New South Wales Drug Law Enforcement Bureau, the New South Wales Bureau of Criminal Intelligence, the Australian Federal Police Drug Unit, the Australian Federal Police Bureau of Criminal Intelligence, the Australian Customs Service and the State Drug Crime Commission. These representatives meet monthly to facilitate the interchange of intelligence relating to major drug trafficking in New South Wales.

Joint Federal/State Bomb Task Force

A sequence of atrocities investigated by the Criminal Investigation Branch and the Australian Federal Police led to the formation of this Task Force on 4 July, 1984. Incidents investigated included:

- The murder of Mr. Justice Opas on 23 June, 1980;
- The attempted murder of Mr. Justice Gee and his family by bombing his home on 6 March, 1984;
- The bombing of the Family Court Building at Parramatta on 15 April, 1984;
- The bombing murder of Mrs. Pearl Watson, wife of Mr. Justice Watson, on 4 July, 1984;
- The attempted murder of Mr. Peter Tall at Northmead on 10 February, 1985;
- The bombing of the Jehovah's Witness Kingdom Hall at Lurnea on 21 July, 1985, which resulted in the death of Mr. Graham Wykes and injuries to 74 worshippers present in the Hall at the time of the explosion.

The inquest into the death of Mr. Wykes, which was conducted at the Glebe Coroners Court on 9 April, 1986, also touched on the attempted bombing of Mr.

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Tall. In his conclusion, the Coroner returned an "open" finding and stated that the death of Mr. Wykes was caused by person/s unknown and that the two incidents were associated. He adjourned the inquest pending the availability of any further evidence.

Immediately after the bombing of Mr. Justice Watson's residence, members of the New South Wales Police Force and the Australian Federal Police were utilised guarding the homes of all Family Court Judges in Sydney. The New South Wales Police guard was removed on 31 December, 1985, and private security personnel were and are still being utilised for guard duty.

Despite extensive inquiries, no arrest/s of person/s responsible for the bombing/s have been made. The strength of the Task Force has been gradually reduced to its current level of five members including two members of the Australian Federal Police. Nevertheless, inquiries and investigations are still continuing in an endeavour to arrest the perpetrator/s of these attacks.

Anti-Theft Branch

This Branch was established in 1984 as part of the Government's package of initiatives to combat the increasing incidence of property crime. Its administration is comprised of 10 officers who co-ordinate programmes to combat theft throughout all Police Districts, and also investigate new methods of crime suppression and detection.

Branch Officers monitor the activities of District Anti-Theft Squads and Foot Patrols and provide training and support for both of these initiatives by way of research and analysis, advice and supervision.

District Anti-Theft Squads and Foot Patrol Police report to their respective District Superintendents.

The Branch's Strategic Plan set as its target for 1985/86 a reduction in reported property crime by plotting property offences, surveillance and monitoring the results achieved by District Anti-Theft Police.

Significant crime trends in this regard during the year are discussed earlier in this Section.

District Anti-Theft Squads

Members of these Squads are attached to each Metropolitan and Country Police District. In an effort to restrain property crime, the Squads maintain patrols comprised of both uniformed and plainclothes Police in marked and unmarked Police vehicles throughout the District. In addition, foot patrols by these Police are carried out in shopping centres and car parks. These Squads carry out proactive policing roles and respond to calls to crime scenes.

During the year these Squads were responsible for the arrest of 7,731 offenders, resulting in 21,553 charges being preferred. Property valued at \$1,769,723 was recovered and commitment warrants to the value of \$282,734 satisfied. The value of stolen motor vehicles recovered, following arrests, amounted to \$4,270,586.

In September, 1985, the success of this initiative prompted approval being given for an additional 36 Police to be attached to the Squads.

District Foot Patrols

Following approval for the allocation of 150 Police for the formation of Foot Patrol Squads, 15 Foot Patrols have operated in the Metropolitan, Newcastle and Wollongong Districts.

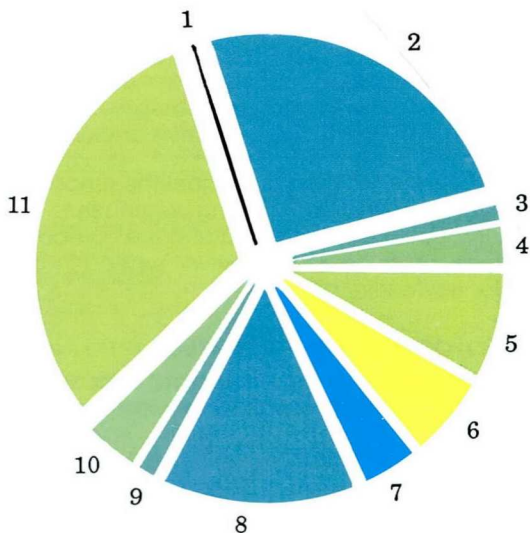
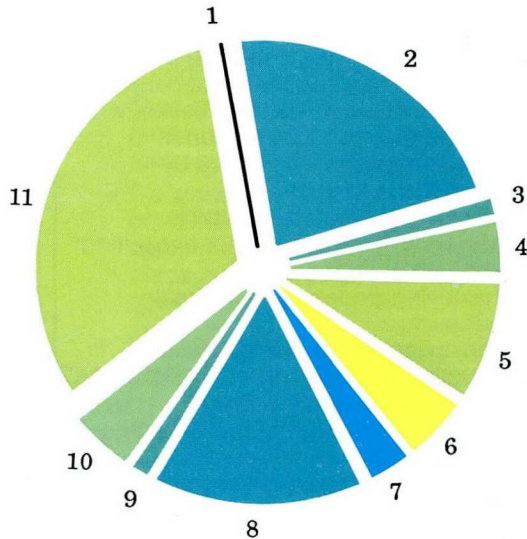
Each Foot Patrol consists of 10 uniformed Police, under the control of a Sergeant. Members carrying portable radios make patrols on foot and also utilise public transport. They concentrate on trouble-prone areas where crime, vandalism and hooliganism are likely to occur.

In their limited period of operation the Foot Patrols have achieved significant results. Since their inception over 1,620 offenders have been arrested on some 2,928 charges involving stealing (mainly from retail stores), malicious injury and street offences, property valued at \$303,315 being recovered.

Distribution of Crime in N.S.W. by Major Crime Classification

1984/85

1. Motoring Offences	0%
2. Property Breaking	26%
3. Sexual Offences	1%
4. Other Offences	3%
5. Malicious Damage	8%
6. Drug Offences	6%
7. Fraud Offences	4%
8. Motor Vehicle Theft	15%
9. Arson	1%
10. Off. Against Persons	4%
11. Theft	32%



1985/86

1. Motoring Offences	0%
2. Property Breaking	23%
3. Sexual Offences	1%
4. Other Offences	4%
5. Malicious Damage	9%
6. Drug Offences	5%
7. Fraud Offences	3%
8. Motor Vehicle Theft	16%
9. Arson	1%
10. Off. Against Persons	5%
11. Theft	33%

3: Traffic

The objective of the Traffic Branch is to ensure the free and safe flow of all traffic, including orderly and equitable parking.

The Assistant Commissioner (Traffic), who reports to the Deputy Commissioner (Operations), meets this objective by directing services towards:

- reducing the number of traffic accidents, particularly those resulting in death or injury;
- improving pedestrian and traffic behaviour.

Responsibility for the administration, co-ordination and operation of the Police Traffic Branch rests with the Chief Superintendent in charge of the Branch, while the District Superintendents are responsible for management of Traffic and Highway Patrol Police and Parking Patrol Officers, as well as for the specific implementation of traffic policy, within their respective Districts.

Administrative support in respect of traffic matters is the responsibility of the Director, Traffic Branch Administrative Services.

Parking Patrol Officers and Civilian School Crossing Supervisors provide additional services in relation to parking law enforcement and supervision of school children crossing roads adjacent to schools.

Traffic Branch Police Operations

The broad strategy of the Police is to reduce the number of road crashes, deaths and injuries by enforcement of the traffic laws, with particular emphasis upon those relating to driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs, excessive speed and dangerous driving.

The Highway Patrol is a scarce resource and the need to use it to gain maximum benefit is well recognised. To this end, crash statistics are used to identify areas where the greatest impact can be achieved.

The Assistant Commissioner directed that special emphasis be placed on reducing fatalities along with a strong, visible Police presence in random breath testing.

In the first instance, an efficiency and effectiveness review of the Highway Patrol was undertaken jointly with the Police Board since the occurrence of fatal accidents is affected by the deployment of this resource. The implications arising from the recommendations are now being assessed prior to implementation.

While the number of road deaths in 1985 was in excess of the 1984 figure, the fatality rate per 10,000 vehicles remained the same at 3.6. Similarly, 3.1 fatalities occurred per 10,000 licences held in both 1984 and 1985. In addition, the country road toll was reduced by 2.5% and fatalities were still well below those recorded prior to the introduction of random breath testing.

During 1986, the aim of maintaining fatalities at last year's level (or less) is progressing well in the Country Area but, for the first six months, 57 additional fatalities occurred in the Metropolitan Districts. The following statistics indicate some fluctuations in the yearly road toll, but it continues to remain well below pre-random breath testing years:

1982	1,257
1983	966
1984	1,037
1985	1,067
1985 (first 6 months)	479
1986 (first 6 months)	530

Current indications are that the emphasis on Random Breath Testing continues to produce a positive effect and the number of tests conducted this year will exceed those for any earlier period.

Enforcement Initiatives

The year has seen a number of new initiatives aimed specifically to impact on the road toll:

- Aerial speed surveillance — in May, 1986, an Aerial Speed Surveillance trial was conducted at set locations within the State.

A hired fixed wing aircraft was utilised during the trial and crewed by Police Air Wing pilots. Specially trained observers from the Highway Patrol Response Group accompanied the pilots who were in contact with mobile Highway Patrol units on the ground. Symbolic signs and road markings were erected by the Department of Main Roads, indicating to the motoring public that the area was subject to speed checks by aerial surveillance.

The trial was conducted during the period 2 to 18 May, 1986, to coincide with the school vacation period. High crash locations on country sections of the Hume Highway, the Pacific Highway and the Great Western Highway were patrolled during the trial and a total of 112 exceed speed breaches were reported.

The trial was most successful and a committee has been formed to advise the Police Minister on the use of fixed wing aircraft for this and other Police purposes on a permanent basis.

- Speed Reduction Task Force — established to initiate and develop a co-ordinated programme of measures aimed at reducing excessive or inappropriate speed. The initial campaign is scheduled to commence in August, 1986, concentrating on areas where speeding is most likely to be dangerous, and will be accompanied by appropriate

publicity directed towards particular groups most commonly involved in fatal or serious crashes.

- Speed cameras — currently being assessed in view of their recent introduction in Victoria.
- Slant Doppler Radar — evaluated and recommended for purchase for use in metropolitan and high traffic areas.
- Cautions — a proposal is being considered to expand the present caution system with more emphasis placed on education and voluntary compliance of traffic laws.

Random Breath Testing

In 1985, the New South Wales Police Force was jointly awarded, with the Traffic Authority, the International Award for the most Outstanding Road Safety Programme in the area of Random Breath Testing.

Because of the success of the Random Breath Testing Unit, a trial involving the use of General Duty Police was conducted at Rose Bay. This has been proved successful and is expected to be the forerunner of expanded general duty involvement.

As shown in the following table, the percentage of total tests which were positive has again declined even though a much greater number of tests were conducted.

	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86
1. Roadside Screening Tests				
Country	183,027	578,768	518,485	598,182
Metropolitan	242,156	568,589	550,524	729,725
Total	425,183	1,147,357	1,069,009	1,327,907
2. No. of Positive Readings	3,444	7,330	5,721	7,410
3. Evidential Breath Analysis Tests				
No. of Positive Tests	2,479	5,595	4,718	5,766
4. % of Total Tests which were positive (i.e. after both roadside screening and evidential breath analysis tests have been completed)	0.58	0.49	0.44	0.43



Random Breath Testing.



Major Legislative Changes

During the year, the following significant legislative changes were introduced which had a direct effect on the activities of traffic operational Police in particular, and Police in general:

Random Breath Testing Legislation

On 17 December, 1982, Random Breath Testing was introduced on a 3 year trial basis. Following a review by the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Road

Safety (STAYSAFE) in December, 1985, Random Breath Testing was confirmed as a permanent enforcement measure.

Recreation Vehicles Act, 1983

Regulations regarding the Recreation Vehicles Act became effective from 1 October, 1985, and the first Recreational Vehicles Area was proclaimed on 13 December, 1985, at Crookwell, New South Wales. All Police are designated 'authorised officers' and as such have a responsibility for the enforcement of the Regulations pertaining to the Act.

General Traffic Act, 1900

On 1 March, 1986, the Metropolitan Traffic Act, 1900, became the General Traffic Act, 1900.

Ordinance 34 of the Local Government Act, 1919, was deleted and the General Traffic Act applied to the whole of the State of New South Wales rather than the three Transport Districts of Newcastle, Sydney and

Wollongong. This Act provides for the regulation of pedestrians, bicycles and other non-motor vehicle traffic on public streets.

The maximum penalty under the Act and Regulations has been increased from \$20.00 to \$200.00.

Motor Traffic (Menacing Driving) Amendment Bill

The Bill provided an amendment to the Motor Traffic Act and introduced a new offence of menacing, whereby a vehicle is driven in a manner that is intended to menace another person. The offence relates to circumstances not covered by any existing law, in which a driver of a motor vehicle or the rider of a motor cycle, on a public street, drives or rides in such a manner as to cause any other person reasonable apprehension of harm, violence, injury or damage to property. The new offence is intended to apply not only to the menacing of a road user but also to persons on private property. The amendment became effective from 21 April, 1986.

Future Legislative Changes

- **Motor Traffic Act — Unsafe Speed:** Consideration is being given to the introduction of an offence of "Unsafe Speed". It is recognised that a need exists to control drivers who elect to travel at speeds which are within the maximum limit but obviously unsafe for prevailing conditions.
- **Traffic Light Cameras:** Legislation is being examined covering the introduction of the necessary owner/onus requirement under Section 18 of the Motor Traffic Act to permit enforcement of penalties for offences detected by cameras at traffic lights.

Parliamentary Standing Committee on Road Safety

During the year the Assistant Commissioner was required to make submissions to, and appear before, the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Road Safety (STAYSAFE) in connection with reports on "Traffic Law Enforcement

Measures and their Effectiveness" and "Speed Control and Road Safety".

A submission made on Heavy Vehicle Safety is still being considered by the Committee and a report is yet to be released.

Policy and Planning Unit

The Unit, apart from handling the general day to day policy matters, has been responsible for:

- assessment and evaluation of high technology enforcement equipment;
- submissions to the Government on the costings and veracity of equipment such as radar and traffic signal cameras;
- organisational review of the Traffic Branch including recommendations for upgrading of positions, e.g., Traffic Supervisors positions in 9 Metropolitan and 8 Country Districts from Sergeant 1st Class to the rank of Inspector;
- assisting in research and preparation of submissions to the STAYSAFE Committee;
- the formulation of policy initiatives, e.g., those aimed at a reduction in excessive speed.

Highway Patrol Response Group

The Highway Patrol Response Group, since its relocation to Parramatta, no longer limits its patrols to a designated area but rather is responsible for carrying out special law enforcement programmes, augmenting District Highway Patrol units, with the objective of providing a traffic response which more adequately relates to factors precipitating road trauma.

During the public holiday periods, personnel were specifically directed to areas throughout the State identified as having a high accident rate, violation frequency and severe congestion.

These special enforcement operations such as "Operation High Profile" conducted at Taree and Wauchope and those conducted at Dubbo and Batemans Bay



An eye in the sky.



proved highly successful, as evidenced by a reduction in the number of accidents occurring at these locations during the specific periods.

The *Trail Bike Squad* is in operation and has conducted enforcements in the outer areas of Sydney with excellent results. The services of this Squad have also been utilised by the Drug Law Enforcement Bureau in their special operations in remote areas.

While emphasis has been on preventative measures, the Highway Patrol Police have been particularly active. The number of arrests increased from 19,919 in 1984/85 to 22,656 in 1985/86; the issuing of "on the spot" infringement notices also increased from 496,006 to 551,830.

Accident Investigation Squad

Prior to 1985, the Accident Investigation Squad operated with limited staff from Flemington Police Station and confined its activities to certain Metropolitan Districts. A

small staff also operated in Newcastle and Wollongong.

In September, 1985, the Squad was relocated to Parramatta and in April, 1986, was expanded by the addition of 16 officers, including an Inspector. From the increase, 6 Police were able to be placed at Daceyville, allowing full coverage of the Metropolitan area.

The Squad attends and takes charge of investigations into serious and fatal accidents where criminal negligence is involved. All serious and fatal accidents arising from Police pursuits, irrespective of where they occur, are investigated by the Squad in conjunction with the Police Internal Affairs Branch. Additionally, the Squad provides advice and assistance to Police generally in other types of accidents. Crashes of a serious and unusual nature are also investigated in all parts of the State.

Breath Analysis Section

Breath Analysis Operators continued to be responsible for the operation of breathalyzer instruments where initial roadside tests by Police have proven positive. The full-time units are also responsible for training of Police, conduct of experimental programmes and educating service and community groups on the effects of drink driving.

One of the tasks completed during 1985 was the modification of all S-L2 Alcolmeters on issue throughout New South Wales so that provisional and learner drivers could be accurately breath tested at new 0.02 levels, effective from 4 April, 1985, when Motor Traffic Act amendments were introduced. Seventy-five S-D2 (Digital Readout) Alcolmeters were taken into use at the end of June, 1986.

Senior Police officers from the Breath Analysis Section and Radar Engineering Unit, Police Medical Officers and the Government Analyst completed a course in Infrared Spectroscopy during June, 1986, under the direction of Professor R. Ashby of the New South Wales Institute of



Trail Bike Squad on patrol.

OPERATIONAL POLICING

Technology. Successful adaptation of this technology could save on Police personnel resources.

Blood Sample Unit

The Blood Sample Unit is responsible for processing compulsory blood samples of drivers, riders and pedestrians who receive treatment at hospitals after being involved in street accidents.

Legislation enacted in April, 1985, involving a lower blood alcohol level for holders of learners' permits and provisional licences, has resulted in an increase in the total number of blood samples processed within this Unit.

On 26 May, 1986 the Unit was placed on a computerised system which will become fully operational during 1986/87.

During 1985/86, 27,202 blood tests were taken, of which 3,454 were positive (12.7%). This compares with 26,211 taken in 1984/85, of which 3,587 were positive (13.69%).

Permit Section

The Permit Section is responsible for the issue and authorisation of permits for the movement and control of excess dimensional vehicles and loadings on public streets.

While a number of large construction projects have been completed, other projects have commenced, including the Mt. Piper Power Station near Lithgow, various Bi-Centennial Road projects and the extension of the Darling Harbour Freeway which generate large volumes of loads travelling under permit.

Traffic Research and Analysis Unit

The major role of the Unit has, during the past year, moved towards the formulation and evaluation of action plans and enforcement programmes directed towards the attainment of the objectives of the Police Force in relation to traffic matters and public safety in particular.

These plans and programmes are influenced by computerised records maintained in the Unit and collision records entered on computer at the Accident Information Bureau, Gosford. With the availability of a significant data base, progressive analysis of collision figures will be possible.

The statistical information maintained by the Unit relates to random and other breath tests and collisions arising from Police pursuits (recorded as and from 1 January, 1986).

One of the most important areas where the statistical information is used is the annual Statewide Enforcement/Education programme which is supported by a concentrated media campaign seeking community support and co-operation.

It is expected that the role of the Traffic Research and Analysis Unit in monitoring and developing enforcement programmes will increase considerably in the future.

Traffic Signals Operation Section

Using a monitoring and controlling process, Police can effectively handle traffic flow under a variety of conditions by altering traffic light sequences in the Metropolitan area.

Cyclists attached to the Section are available for quick response in the event of signal breakdown in the City area and at other times are used for traffic and parking supervision.

On 1 February, 1986, overhead lane light signals for the movement of traffic on the Sydney Harbour Bridge were introduced and, together with the installation of automatic moveable median strips, have enabled a reduction in the level of Police supervision for lane changing.

On 7 April, 1986, a new 'Dektalk' computerised recording system was introduced. It records 'blackened out' intersections, traffic delays caused by collisions, roadworks, broken down vehicles, etc., and this information is conveyed to commercial radio stations and other interested groups. The system operates twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week.



Mr Paciullo inspects Fixed Wing Aircraft.

Traffic Laws Unit

During the year, major changes occurred in the area of adjudication following the full implementation of the Self Enforcing Traffic Infringement Notice Scheme. The functions of the Unit, formerly known as the Adjudication Section, were modified to permit a staff reduction of 16 Police, the bulk of whom were transferred to operational duties.

The Unit is still responsible for adjudication of all traffic related breach reports, particularly those relating to serious motor vehicle collisions, fatal crashes, Police crashes, alcohol related offences substantiated by blood sample analysis and offences which resulted in driver disqualification. A more sophisticated smaller workload is now handled by a reduced number of Police.

The Staff act in an advisory capacity for Police, other Government Departments and members of the public on the legal aspect of the State's traffic laws. The Unit also encompasses the Special Review Section which reviews action following receipt of written representations.

Ancillary Officers

Parking Patrol Officers

Parking Patrol Officers supplement Police in the enforcement of the parking laws.

Although these officers perform duty alone as a general principle, they are permitted to patrol in pairs during times when, and in areas where, there is a perceived risk of assault.

OPERATIONAL POLICING

Industrial action aimed at obtaining permanency status for these Ministerial employees has commenced and negotiations are still taking place between the Public Service Board and the Public Service Association.

Changes to uniforms are gradually being introduced, to account for the various seasons and working conditions.



Trail Bike Squad on duty.

Civilian School Crossing Supervisors

Civilian School Crossing Supervisors are engaged as Ministerial employees on a

part-time basis and are recruited at a local level to supervise and assist school children using marked footcrossings in the vicinity of schools.

Sites requiring supervision are determined on a priority basis using a new formula to ensure maximum benefit is given to school crossings which cater for the younger age school children. Consideration is also given to the accident history of a school crossing when making the determination.

Administrative Services

The Public Service staff provide administrative support for many activities of the Traffic Branch. Included is the processing of all documents associated with driving and parking infringements and the provision of relevant policy advice.

The Branch consists of three Sections: Operations, Correspondence and Police Support Services. The Accident Information Bureau and the Warrant Index Unit were transferred from the control of the Director, Traffic Branch Administrative Services, in May, 1986, to Police Station Administrative Services. It is proposed to decentralise to Police Stations the process of placing the information contained in Street Accident Reports on the computer crash records.

The 1984/85 introduction of the computerised Self Enforcing Infringement Notice Scheme and successful 1985/86 emphasis on improved administrative practices, elimination of the arrears of the previous manual enforcement system and staff development greatly boosted efficiency and services to the public. The number of complaints concerning administrative activity dramatically reduced in 1985/86.

An infringement payment rate of 73.6 percent was achieved in 1985/86. Although this figure is less than the outstanding 81 percent payment rate of 1984/85, it is well above the average 65 percent payment rate of the previous enforcement scheme.

1985/86 revenue receipts of \$53,895,751 decreased from the 1984/85 figure of \$56,739,019. This reduction is due to the decreased payment rate and also to the industrial actions of Parking Patrol Officers which resulted in a fall in the number of infringements issued in 1985/86.

The development of the computerised on line cash receipting system of receipting infringement payments and the computer assisted microfilm retrieval system continued on schedule during 1985/86. Implementation is scheduled for 1986/87.

The concept of the payment of infringement notices at Statewide agencies was widely circulated and a number of definite responses have been received. A formal approach to Government is being formulated.

New initiatives implemented in 1985/86 include:

- A comprehensive review of Branch functions which will allow a saving of eight staff to be achieved in early 1986/87.
- Successful negotiations to allow the acceptance of "Mastercard" and "Visacard" payments in 1986/87.
- The design and introduction of a more informative 'new style' courtesy (reminder) letter. This document allows the receiver to retain a "tear off" portion, thereby reducing the need for the public to make inquiries; and incorporates the micro-encoded segment essential to more effective payment processing.
- The design of a simplified 'new style' infringement notice to be introduced in 1986/87. The infringements include the courtesy letter features and benefits which are indicated above.
- The implementation of revised procedures which measurably reduce the number of computer generated infringement notices from the Traffic Branch. This measure has greatly reduced delays and inconvenience to the public.

- The tender selection and ordering of sophisticated mail opening equipment, which will also add to payment processing efficiency.

In addition, discussions have commenced with representatives of the Attorney-General as to a more effective production of Court Enforcement Orders.

Comprehensive staff training programmes continued during 1985/86 and the level of morale has remained high. Traffic Branch Administrative Services has also continued a work experience programme involvement with a number of schools, including computer training for year 9 students of the South Granville High School.

These programmes have been extended to incorporate formal youth Employment Scheme participants.

Accident Information Bureau

The Accident Information Bureau located at Gosford maintains a computerised system for the recording of all motor vehicle accidents reported to Police in New South Wales and provides particulars to interested parties upon a payment of a fee.

Responsibility for the operation of the Accident Information Bureau was transferred from the Traffic Branch to Police Station Administrative Services during 1986 as part of the implementation of District/Branch autonomy.

During the financial year ended June, 1986, the Bureau collected \$1,792,000 in revenue which represents an increase of 36% when compared to the previous financial year figure of \$1,316,000.

In August, 1985, a computerised programme was introduced to gather statistics on a State wide basis relative to motor vehicle accidents. The programme, which will obviate the keeping of statistics at individual stations, will not only result in a saving of Police time but will also assist Police in the identification of accident prone intersections, dangerous stretches of road, etc.

4: Emergency Services

The State Emergency Service and Civil Defence Act provides for the Appointment of a Director, State Emergency Services (Commissioner of Police) with responsibility for the administration of services vested in the Assistant Commissioner (Emergency Services) as pro-Director.

Emergency Services in New South Wales are co-ordinated by the Rescue and Emergency Services Co-ordination Committee which comprises representatives of the Police Force, Board of Fire Commissioners, New South Wales Ambulance Service, Volunteer Rescue Association, Department of Youth and Community Services, State Emergency Services, Department of Health and the Bush Fire Council.

The Assistant Commissioner also represents New South Wales on the Standing Advisory Committee for the Protection Against Violence (S.A.C.P.A.V.), with a responsibility for the development of effective responses, training and conduct of exercises for Police and other organisations involved in terrorist/hijack situations.

District Operations

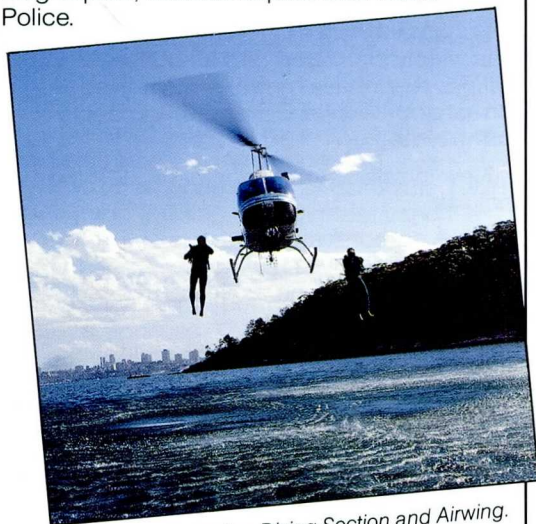
Police Districts, both country and metropolitan, maintain their own Regional Rescue and Emergency Services Co-ordination Committees which report to the parent body. The Assistant Commissioner (Emergency Services) and the Superintendent, Disaster and Rescue Branch, are the Police Department representatives on this Committee.

There are presently 129 Regional and Local Rescue and Emergency Services Co-ordination Committees throughout the State. Each is chaired by the most senior Police Officer in the locality. These Committees have representatives from various statutory and non-statutory organisations together with volunteer emergency groups within the region.

Counter disaster exercises are also conducted by these Committees with an officer from the Disaster and Rescue Branch who attends as a 'referee'. The Branch also provides Course Directors for three annual Disaster Controller Commander Courses each of which is attended by senior Police from metropolitan and country centres.

Disaster and Rescue Branch

The Branch, controlled by a Superintendent, consists of the Air Wing, Dog Squad, Rescue Squad and Water Police.



The Police Diving Section and Airwing.

In addition to these specialised services, the Branch is responsible for the study and evaluation of all facets of counter disaster planning and the provision of expert assistance in the preparation of Community Disaster Plans. Senior Police staff hold responsible positions on numerous committees associated with counter disaster planning and rescue procedures.

Branch Officers also provide specialised information and advice on the planning of emergency exercises and the preparation of counter disaster and evacuation procedures to a wide range of organisations such as schools, hospitals, airports, large industrial complexes and volunteer rescue associations.



Airlifting police tracker dog from dense bushland.

During the year the Branch set as a target under its Strategic Plan the carrying out of an inspection of the equipment on issue to, and the level of training of all decentralised rescue personnel, together with an assessment of usage of such equipment. This goal was achieved and resulted in minor problems being identified which will necessitate ongoing reviews.

Air Wing

The Air Wing is responsible for the provision of an air operational support service to all sections of the Police Force and other Government bodies as required. These services include support for Police operations, surveillance, search and rescue, patrols, and transporting of Police and prisoners.

Currently three single turbine engined helicopters are in service. These are engaged on patrols over the Sydney Metropolitan area each day and evening.

Fixed wing aircraft are also used under a hire system as required. There has been an escalation in the utilisation of fixed wing aircraft, particularly with the recent experimental programme for detecting speeding vehicles on the State highways.

Police Dog Squad

The role of the squad is to develop and maintain a specialist support group to assist all operational sections of the Police Force in

the suppression of crime, the apprehension of offenders and in rescue situations.

Capabilities of the Squad include apprehension of armed and dangerous offenders, location of persons unlawfully on premises, searching for and apprehending offenders decamped from crime scenes, location of exhibits either lost or secreted by offenders, detection of drugs and location of missing persons.

The Squad attended 2,402 incidents during the year and participated in 783 arrests. In addition 1,879 preventative foot patrols and 3,427 school patrols were conducted.

Rescue Squad

The Squad provides support and emergency services to the Police and community in a variety of matters such as motor vehicle accidents, cliff rescue, industrial rescues, aircraft alerts and crashes, bomb alerts and explosions, domestic rescues, bush fires, searches for lost hikers as well as maintenance, evaluation and manufacture of equipment.

The headquarters of the Squad is situated at Marrickville and decentralised metropolitan units are located at Blacktown, Frenchs Forest, Hornsby, Katoomba, Liverpool and Sutherland with country units at Bathurst, Cooma, Goulburn, Lismore, Newcastle and Wollongong.

As part of an Australian Aid Project, sponsored by the Commonwealth Department of Defence, two Squad Officers performed duty in Western Samoa during October/November, 1985. Their task was to provide a Search and Rescue capability to the Western Samoa Police Emergency Operations Squad which included the formation of a Police Rescue Squad.

The Squad was again host to 130 delegates for the 1985, 17th Annual Conference of the Volunteer Rescue Association of New South Wales. Appropriate addresses were delivered by the then Minister for Police and Emergency Services, the Hon. P. T. Anderson, and Deputy Commissioner W. B. Ross.

OPERATIONAL POLICING



Police Diving Section on duty.

Water Police

(Includes Police Diving Section, Launch Maintenance Section and Flood Rescue Squad.)

The role of the Water Police is to enforce certain delegated maritime laws, to provide a marine service to protect life and property and to prevent, contain and suppress crime on the State's waterways. Additionally the Water Police, in accordance with an agreement between the Commonwealth and States, is the responsible authority for the co-ordination of search and rescue operations.

Water Police effected the rescue of 1,351 vessels and 4,666 persons from the State's Harbours, Ports, coastline and estuaries, recovered 38 deceased persons from the waters and attended 240 other major incidents during the year.

Diving Section — provides an underwater and recovery unit as an adjunct to all other operational sections of the Police Force throughout all inland and coastal waters in New South Wales. A wide range of activities include liaison with other branches and sections in relation to air, marine and similar disasters, the recovery of deceased persons as a result of accidents and criminal offences, investigations into diving related deaths, and underwater security with respect to explosives and terrorism.

On 13 January, 1986, the Section acquired a Drager Duocom (C.P.R.)



Working closely together.

modified recompression chamber at a cost of \$67,000. Two members of the Section have been trained by the Director, Medical Services, in a course titled "Hyperbaric Medical Support" over a six month period. The course qualifies those members to a paramedic standard relative to diver related injuries and recompression chamber treatment procedures. The chamber will enable the Section to treat its own personnel suffering from diving related illness and injuries. The unit will also be used for the transportation of injured civilian divers to the School of Underwater Medicine, H.M.A.S. *Penguin*, for treatment.

Launch Maintenance Section — is responsible for the upkeep and maintenance of all vessels in the Police Marine Fleet throughout the State and for the provision of advice on the purchase of vessels and equipment.

Flood Rescue Squad — the role of the Squad is to rescue and evacuate persons in danger from floods, transportation of injured persons during floods to hospitals and medical services, conveyance of Police and Government Officials on duties connected with the emergency, assistance in the restoration of services, removal of deceased persons and to carry out searches. Additionally, the Squad assists in the training of State Emergency Services personnel.

The Squad consists of 36 general duties Police stationed throughout the metropolitan area who may be called upon at any time.

Community Relations



Community Relations

1: Community Relations Bureau

Objectives and Structure

The Community Relations Bureau initiates and co-ordinates Community Policing activities throughout New South Wales in an endeavour to achieve a harmonious 'working together' relationship between Police and the general community with a resultant reduction in crime.

The objectives of the Bureau are to:

- identify social problems which may affect the incidence of crime, examine the underlying causes, and develop strategies and remedial community policing programmes.
- prevent and reduce crime through development of wider community confidence in, and closer direct contact with, Police.
- provide an input into the formulation of major Departmental policies likely to affect Police/community relations.
- establish close and continuous liaison and communication with the media to build a strong working relationship.
- contribute to the provision of community relations training programmes in all phases of Police training and monitor their effectiveness.
- assist District/Branch Superintendents and their supervisory officers to identify local community groups, associations and services to allow them to establish contact and work with them to the mutual benefit of Police and the community.
- develop programmes and conduct research which ensure that the objectives and performance of the New South Wales Police Force reflect the needs of the community.

The Bureau is staffed by over 200 Police and Public Service personnel who are attached to three major Sections: Community Policing, Promotions and Publications, and Media Liaison, as well as the Federation of Police/Citizens Youth Clubs. It is jointly headed by a Chief Superintendent and a Public Service Director.



New South Wales Police Pipe Band at the Opera House.

Community Policing

The Community Policing Section is comprised of units established to administer specific community policing programmes such as Neighbourhood, Business and Rural Watch, and Safety Houses Scheme; several specialised liaison units and civilian Community Relations Co-ordinators with direct responsibility for liaison between the Police service and relevant minority/disadvantaged groups including youth, aborigines, non-English speaking

community groups, elderly and the gay community; the network of decentralised Community Relations personnel attached to Police districts throughout the State; a newly established Special Projects Unit with

responsibility for research and development of policy relating to community policing initiatives; and a number of other units including the Safety Advisory Unit, Crime Prevention Unit, and Missing Persons Unit.



Neighbourhood Watch

Neighbourhood Watch is a community-based crime prevention programme in which members of a particular neighbourhood accept that they have a personal and social responsibility to assist in the reduction of crime in their areas. The programme is primarily directed at reducing the incidence of burglaries in residential areas, but is also aimed at reducing general crime including assault.

Since the programme was officially launched by the Minister for Police and Emergency Services in March, 1985, the public response has continued to be overwhelming. A total of 685 Neighbourhood Watch areas have been formed (606 during the year) encompassing some 548,000 homes of which 411,000 now display Neighbourhood Watch plaques. In addition 220 meetings have been organised to form new areas.



Mr Paciullo and Mr Avery inspect the Police Display at the Sydney Royal Easter Show.

The Neighbourhood Watch network is proving useful in addressing the needs of specific interest groups such as the elderly, ethnic and aboriginal communities.

On 13 March, 1986, the inaugural State Seminar for Neighbourhood Watch was held to evaluate the progress of the scheme and obtain feedback from the community regarding future development and improvement. Over 500 co-ordinators and Police attended.

The Minister and Commissioner of Police addressed the seminar, announcing that in the 12 months since Neighbourhood Watch's introduction in New South Wales, break and enter offences had decreased by some 10%, from 70,000 offences prior to the scheme's introduction to 63,000 in the first year of its operation.

Representatives of the Scheme's sponsors, the National Roads and Motorists' Association and the Commercial Union Assurance Company, attended the seminar and announced that they would double their contracted sponsorship level to \$150,000 in 1986/87 and provide free insurance coverage for persons engaged on Neighbourhood Watch work.

This decision of the sponsors together with the Government's directive to increase the Scheme's team by three Officers will ensure the programme continues to expand in line with public demand.

Persons interested in establishing a Neighbourhood Watch Scheme in their area should contact the Bureau at Police Headquarters (telephone no. 339-5666) to obtain an information kit.

COMMUNITY RELATIONS

Business Watch

A new Community Policing scheme known as 'Business Watch' was launched by the Minister on 30 May, 1986. The scheme, based on the same broad principles as Neighbourhood Watch is generously sponsored by the Retail Traders Association. The principal aim of the new programme is to actively involve members of the business sector in assisting Police to combat the activities of those criminals who specialise in armed hold-ups, credit card frauds, or other offences directed at businesses.

The principles of Business Watch are set out in the Business Watch Booklet obtainable from the Retail Traders Association (telephone no. 290-3766).

Rural Watch

Following the success of a similar operation in Victoria, the feasibility of conducting a Rural Crime Watch Scheme along similar lines to the Neighbourhood Watch Scheme is being examined. The results of a pilot scheme established in the Pictou area are being monitored.

Safety House Scheme

The Safety House Scheme, launched in New South Wales in April, 1984, is designed to provide a network of safe premises (houses, shops, schools etc.) which a child, en route to or from school, can enter if approached by a stranger, or if encountering any other difficulty.

The householder then has a responsibility to call Police or make any other appropriate

contact as circumstances warrant. The scheme ensures that a child in trouble has an identified safe building in which to seek refuge or assistance, knowing that someone will be in residence.

Since its introduction, 1,350 communities have joined the scheme, and the names of some 320,000 householders have been screened by the Police.

Persons interested in establishing a Safety House programme in their area should contact the Safety House Co-ordinator on telephone no. 339-5122.

Blue Light Discos

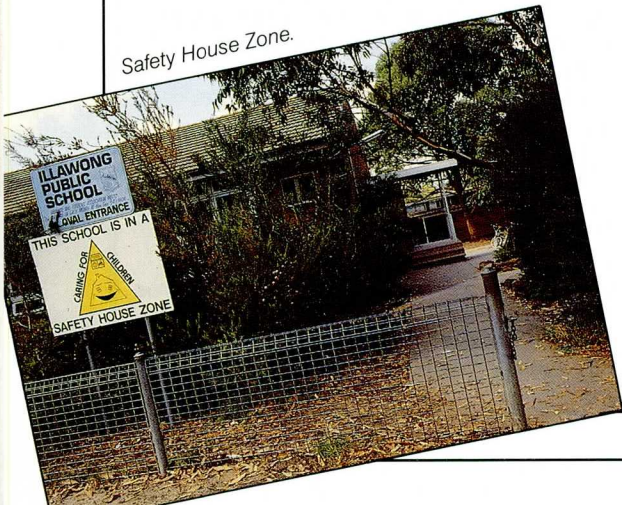
One hundred and thirty-seven Discos have been established throughout New South Wales since 1982, providing a venue for young people to dance and socialise in an environment free of drugs, alcohol and objectionable behaviour. These Discos, arranged and supervised by off-duty Police with support from interested citizens and valuable assistance from members of service clubs (Rotary, Lions and Apex), are proving extremely popular, attendances averaging 1,000 in the metropolitan area.



The Community Relations Bureau is particularly grateful for the support given to the Blue Light Discos scheme again this year by the Dairy Promotion Council.

While the prime objective of Blue Light Discos is to provide suitable entertainment for the young, they have proven to be invaluable in establishing close relationships between Police and members of the community.

Safety House Zone.



Youth Liaison

The Community Relations Youth Liaison Co-ordinator has maintained liaison with organisations involved in the provision of youth services.

The first New South Wales Police Youth Drug Summit was held on 5 December, 1985 to determine why juveniles take drugs, and what can be done to resolve the problem. One hundred and thirty three young people attended the summit, as representatives of the 1,600 youths who participated in the 20 mini drug summits held in regional centres throughout New South Wales.

The Summit:

- gave young people the opportunity to discuss issues relating to drug usage.
- helped promote youth drug awareness.



Liaison with young members of our ethnic community.

A number of recommendations resulted from this Summit, and a steering committee, comprising representatives from Police, other relevant State Departments and Authorities, Lions International and the New South Wales Crime Prevention Council (co-sponsors), was established to oversee their implementation.

It is planned to hold a Drug Summit every two years. As an interim measure, a series of drug action days will be organised by Bureau staff on a district and regional basis.

Other action taken to reduce the level of juvenile drug abuse includes a series of drug awareness lectures given by members

of the Safety Advisory Unit to students in years 11 and 12 and Operation NOAH (see Media Liaison Section).

A juvenile cautioning procedure was introduced on 30 September, 1985 to provide Police with discretion when dealing with young offenders, particularly those apprehended for first and minor matters. It is not designed to thwart Police in the fight against crime and where warranted, juvenile offenders will continue to be subjected to the full extent of the law. The programme is being carefully monitored by a Special Projects Team from the Bureau.

Aborigine Liaison

Members of the Aboriginal Liaison Unit and the Community Relations Aboriginal Liaison Co-ordinator continued to promote co-operation between Police and the Aboriginal Community during the year.

Areas throughout the State with high aboriginal population, particularly in the north west and south west, were visited to assess causes of tension.

Community Consultative Committees have been established at Taree, Foster and Walgett to provide a forum whereby matters of local interest can be discussed and solutions sought. While the overall attitude to these Committees is favourable, attendance has fluctuated.

Significant progress has been made in the Redfern District during the year, and regular meetings are now held with members of the Aboriginal Community with a view to preventing any further conflict in the area. In addition, meetings are continuing with community representatives to encourage participation in their local Neighbourhood Watch Scheme.

Ethnic Liaison

The Ethnic Liaison Unit, comprising the Community Relations Co-ordinator (Ethnic Liaison) and the Inspector responsible for the Community Policing Section, has made significant progress in improving communications and co-operation between Police and non-English speaking communities.

COMMUNITY RELATIONS

The use of an Arabic speaking Police Officer proved particularly beneficial in discussions with the Arabic speaking community. It is proposed to appoint four bilingual Community Liaison Officers to provide a facility to enable non-English speaking communities to converse freely on matters of concern.

During the year, the Cabramatta Police/Community Liaison Committee was revitalised. The Committee which consists of local Police and community leaders (both ethnic and English speaking) who meet every three weeks to discuss issues of mutual concern, is functioning extremely well and all participants are very enthusiastic. To date, it has initiated a number of programmes in the area including the recent official launching of a poster 'Report Crime to Police', printed in five Indo-Chinese languages.

Language Identification Cards have been prepared and distributed throughout the State to enable Police to identify the language spoken so that appropriate interpreter services can be obtained.



Young members of our ethnic community receive advice on bicycle safety.

Much Police literature has now been printed in a number of languages (including Arabic, Italian, Greek, Turkish, Vietnamese, Croatian and Serbian), for distribution throughout the ethnic community. Discussions are also being held with the Traffic Authority to examine the viability of producing audio visual material for members of the non-English speaking community, on various aspects of traffic safety.

Gay Liaison

The Gay Liaison Unit has continued the work of promoting co-operation and communication between Police and members of the Gay Community to overcome existing problems.

The Unit has expanded its area of operation during the year to include Wollongong, Albury, Gosford and Wyong. It is proposed to extend the operation to other country areas in the near future.

A 'Gay Hotline' was conducted from 19 to 21 July, 1985 to obtain information to assist Police in serving the gay community. The response to this initiative was encouraging and a similar operation will be conducted in October, 1986.

On 14 July, 1985 the Police Choir performed at a church service for the Gay Community in response to a request from a representative of that community. Requests such as this provide clear evidence that tensions between Police and the gay community have been significantly eased.



The New South Wales Police Choir perform at a church service for the gay community.

Elderly Liaison

During the year a task force was appointed within the Bureau to research the specific needs of the elderly community and develop concrete proposals as to how Police can best cater for those needs.

As a result, an Aged Services Unit has been formed and a State Co-ordinator appointed. Programmes being introduced include the modification and expansion of the Department's crime prevention

education programme to specifically cater for the needs of the elderly and training of elderly volunteers to assist with this lecture programme; distribution of a brochure containing crime prevention advice for senior citizens and training Police to sensitize them to the specific needs of the elderly.

During Senior Citizens Week, the first Senior Citizens Information/Display Day was held at the former Police Academy, Redfern. Over one thousand elderly citizens participated in the day's activities. It is intended to conduct a similar function next year at a venue which will accommodate a greater number of participants.

Crime Prevention Unit

The Police Force provides advice on positive crime prevention to all interested parties throughout the State. Members of this Unit regularly conduct lectures on topics ranging from general crime prevention, dangers of drug abuse, and business and industrial security, to sexual assault prevention and home and personal protection.

During the year, 412 lectures were delivered to 43,385 people.

Security surveys are conducted by the Section upon request, or in response to reported crimes, at private business offices, hospitals, schools, Government offices, and private dwellings. During the year four hundred and thirty three surveys were completed.

In view of the prevalence of handbag stealing offences, the Unit participated in an active media campaign to warn the public of the relevant dangers and to give advice as to how to adequately protect themselves.

Safety Advisory Unit

The Safety Advisory Unit lectures school students on safety matters and adults on various aspects of law and order.

Lectures to school students cover topics such as general road safety, danger of drink driving, water safety, bicycle safety and 'stranger danger'. A total of 804 schools were visited during the year.

Adult lectures included talks to groups from non-English speaking backgrounds on

the role of law and order generally in New South Wales, and lectures to various other groups on specific aspects of law enforcement of particular relevance to them.

Missing Persons Unit

The Missing Persons Unit is responsible for tracing persons reported missing and for identifying bodies.

During the year, 4,070 people were reported missing of whom 2,562 were under the age of 16 years. Of those reported missing, 3,896 have been found. Seven hundred and thirty-two of those reported missing were absconders (that is, escapees from institutions). There were 71 reports of unidentified bodies received and 67 bodies were subsequently identified.

District Community Policing

When the Bureau was established, a network of District Community Relations Officers was introduced to ensure that Community Policing initiatives were applied uniformly in all Police districts of the State. In this regard, the District Community Relations Officers were responsible for identifying special problems and needs of their local areas in partnership with the local community. To assist the District Community Relations Officers, a Co-ordinator was appointed at Headquarters. Through this Co-ordinator there is a constant exchange of ideas.

Twenty Officers were initially appointed in October 1984, one Officer being allocated to each district. This District component significantly expanded with the establishment of 12 District Community Relations Units during March, 1986 in each of the Metropolitan Districts and the Newcastle and Wollongong Districts.

These new units each consist of three Officers, i.e. a Victims of Crime Co-ordinator, the existing District Community Relations Officer and a Bicycle Safety Liaison Officer. The eight remaining country District Community Relations Units will remain single Officer Units for the present time.

The new Victims of Crime Co-ordinators have been appointed to respond to the particular needs of victims of crime.

COMMUNITY RELATIONS

Each Co-ordinator is responsible to his/her respective District Superintendent for the implementation of specifically designed community relations programmes to meet the needs of the District, with particular emphasis to be given to the provision of assistance to victims of crime.

The Bicycle Safety Liaison Officers have been appointed to promote bicycle safety in New South Wales, reduce the high casualty rate, and reduce the incidence of complaints received regarding careless cyclists. Their main responsibilities are to educate cyclists regarding traffic legislation and safety issues; improve road behaviour by both cyclists and motorists, paying particular attention to schools and shopping centres; promote public awareness in relation to improved bicycle facilities and law enforcement programmes directed towards cyclists; promote safer road systems; and improve riding tracks.



Timely advice.

Promotions and Publications

The Promotions and Publications Section incorporates a number of Units and Officers engaged in specialised public relations activities, including the Co-ordinator of Programmes and Publications, Historian, Curator, Police Military and Pipe Bands, Choir, Mounted Police, Film and Television Unit, Display Unit and Photographic Unit.

It is responsible for keeping the public informed of the activities of the Police Force in New South Wales. This is achieved by way of photographic and general displays, lectures, the distribution of various brochures and pamphlets etc., and a range of other promotional activities.

Publications available include:

- Documents on Police in New South Wales 1789-1879;
- New South Wales Police Services for The Elderly;
- Safe Handling of Firearms and Licensing of Shooters in New South Wales;
- Neighbourhood Watch information brochures;
- Safety House brochures; and
- Crime Prevention brochures.

Promotions, Publications and Displays

Many new promotions and programmes were launched successfully this year, including the biggest Police display ever held at the Royal Easter Show. This was a huge success attracting an estimated 75% of the million plus show visitors and was mainly sponsored by the Government Insurance Office, Wang Computers and Goodyear Tyres.

Support for a number of publicity campaigns initiated by other organisations was also co-ordinated by this Section. Many of these were aimed at promoting improved safety.

An Identikid Programme to improve processes for identifying lost children, which was initiated by the Lions Club, Radio 2UE, and Polaroid, is an on-going programme.

The 'Stranger Danger' awareness programme, initiated by the National Mutual Company, is still continuing, posters, games, pamphlets etc., being provided by the Bureau.

In October, 1985 the Safety Quiz Game 'Lookout' was launched, and is still being sold through retail outlets. This game was developed by the Community Relations Bureau in conjunction with the National Safety Council of Australia, New South Wales Fire Brigade and New South Wales Ambulance Service. It is aimed at educating children in Stranger Danger, Fire Safety and First Aid.

Other programmes for which support is given include the 'Click Clack Front and Back' campaign, initiated by the Traffic Authority of New South Wales.

Major promotions currently being developed for launching next year include the issue of a Snow Safety Brochure which will cover all major aspects of snow safety.

Static displays of various policing activities were held at exhibitions, fairs and centenaries etc., including a major display at the 'Police Women's 70th Birthday Celebrations'.

Police Week, a biennial event which combines displays and demonstrations, was held at various shopping centres throughout the State to stimulate closer liaison between the Police and the community.

The first Australian/New Zealand National Police Games were held during April, some 2,000 entries being received for the 26 sports contested. The Games were hosted by New South Wales in conjunction with the 4th New South Wales Police Games.

Photographic Unit

The Photographic Unit has continued to be responsible for taking all official photographs covering the full range of Police activities including Passing Out Parades, searches and rescues, Police training, highway patrol work and new capital works projects.

This year, the second Australian-wide Police Photographic Competition was held, for both members of the public and Police, attracting over 200 entries.

Film And Television Unit

The Film and Television Unit has continued its role of liaison with organisations involved in film making, television series, documentaries, commercials and stage plays to provide advice on Police procedures etc.

During the period under review, it is estimated some 1,000 requests were made for such assistance. This number is a reflection of the increasing interest being shown by film makers etc. in the activities of the New South Wales Police.

Police And Courts Museum

The establishment of a Police and Courts Museum is now underway at a cost of \$5 million. The Museum is being established as part of the Bicentennial celebrations and will be opened in 1988. It will be located in the former Phillip Street Police Station/Courthouse complex.

The Museum will focus on the history of the New South Wales Police Force and Court System from 1788 to the present day. Projects planned include the restoration of one of the courtrooms to its 19th century splendour and the staging of mock trials there.

An Interim Management Committee has been set up to co-ordinate the project and to formulate a strategic plan for its operation. A temporary Curator has been appointed and a warehouse obtained for the storage of items of interest and memorabilia and for the development and mounting of exhibits. All donations to the Museum are being acknowledged and recorded on computer.

Police Bands And Choir

The Police Military Band, formed in 1894, is recognised as the State Ceremonial Band and performs at Regal and Vice Regal parades and receptions, and Police Passing Out Parades. It also provides a service to civic and charitable organisations throughout the State.

During the year the Military Band participated in 195 functions, including a large concert at the Sydney Town Hall given in conjunction with the Pipe Band and

COMMUNITY RELATIONS



Friendly chat.

Choir, a performance at the first Police Senior Citizens Information/Display Day, the opening of State Parliament, and a reception for Her Majesty The Queen at the Wentworth Hotel.

The Police Pipe Band also played at a wide range of official functions and gave 156 performances during the year, including the 1986 Sydney International Tattoo held at the Entertainment Centre when 13 performances were given before near-capacity audiences.

Arrangements are being made for both Bands to participate in the South Australian 150 Year Celebrations International Police Tattoo, to be held in Adelaide in October, 1986.

The Choir has continued to perform at charitable functions for various clubs and church organisations, and at concerts for entertaining aged and incapacitated persons. Some 100 performances were given during the year, including a concert at the Sydney Town Hall where the crowd's response was overwhelming, and a concert given at the Police Senior Citizens Information/Display Day, when again the Choir was warmly received. For the first time concerts were given at Bathurst and Coffs Harbour. Because of the success of these concerts, another country area concert is planned for the new year.

Mounted Police

The Mounted Police perform a dual role, the first relating to public relations duties and the second to general operational Police duties on horseback. With regard to the former, members performed in some 200 engagements during the year.

Operational duties of the Mounted Police included control of traffic, crowds, parks and streets. Patrols of specific trouble-areas were also conducted, including Centennial and Queens Parks, Mrs. Macquarie's Chair, the Domain and Redfern. Patrols were also made at Martin Place, The Rocks, Yarra Bay, Haymarket and Woolloomooloo areas.

Media Liaison

The Media Liaison Section is responsible for on-going liaison with all sections of the media, co-ordination of media at the scenes of major incidents and provision of appropriate spokespersons at such scenes, as well as the issue of media releases as required.

Considerable work has been done to improve Police media liaison skills. Experienced media liaison officers now lecture at all Police courses, and response from the media indicates this training project is achieving its objectives.

To keep the media informed of current Police investigations, the Section conducts press conferences twice daily (8.00 am and 4.00 pm) under the supervision of the Superintendent in Charge, Criminal Investigation Branch. A standby unit is available on a 24 hour basis to assist media and Police at the scenes of disasters and serious crimes.

A Public Service Community Relations Media Co-ordinator has recently been selected and will take up duty in the new financial year.

In addition to the general duties mentioned the Section co-ordinated the various hotlines run by the Bureau.

Operation Narcotics Opium Amphetamines Hashish (N.O.A.H.)

The first Operation N.O.A.H. was successfully co-ordinated by the Media Section on 14 November, 1984. This twelve hour phone-in enabled members of the New South Wales public to provide Police with information concerning drug offences.

An Australia-wide operation was conducted on 13 November, 1985 and was an unqualified success, 4,205 reports being received in New South Wales alone. To date, over 2,000 have been investigated, leading to the preferral of 477 charges. Of these, 309 related to Indian Hemp, 65 related to Heroin, 30 concerned Amphetamines, 11 related to Cocaine, 2 to other drugs and the remainder were for miscellaneous offences. Of the 477 charges, 387 were in the Metropolitan Area and 90 in the Country.

COMMUNITY RELATIONS

Operation N.O.A.H. has demonstrated that there are a large number of people who ARE willing to supply information on illicit drug use. As a result of information received on each occasion, a large number of arrests have been made relating not only to possession and use of drugs, but more importantly to drug trafficking. It is planned to hold another Operation N.O.A.H. next year.

Operation Crimestop

Following the success of the initial Operation N.O.A.H., a permanent 'hotline' known as 'Operation Crimestop' was established on 8 December, 1984 to enable members of the community to anonymously provide Police with information of relevance to any crime.

Operation Crimestop operates 24 hours per day (telephone 332-3555 (Metropolitan); (008) 422-199 (Country)). Reports received on the Crimestop 'hotline' are delivered to the Superintendent in Charge, Criminal Investigation Branch, for appropriate investigation.

Since the inception of Operation Crimestop a total of 2,634 reports have been received from members of the public relating to various offences. Of these 2,572 have been accepted, the vast majority of which concerned drug-related offences. To date, a total of 153 people have been arrested and 641 charges have been preferred.

Police Advice Line (P.A.L.)

A new information service is to be introduced for the public early in the new financial year. The service will be known as the Police Advice Line (P.A.L.) and will be conducted within the Media Liaison Section. It will consist of two taped messages, each of approximately 3 minutes duration, covering a number of topics relating to various aspects of policing. The Police Advice Line will be programmed to take between 600 and 800 calls simultaneously.

During emergencies (e.g. bushfires) the lines will be used to provide up-to-date information.

Federation of New South Wales Police/Citizens Youth Clubs

The Federation, a privately registered charitable company, provides supervised recreation for males and females aged between 8 and 21 years. Its facilities throughout the State are also used by various community groups, including organisations for the disabled, senior citizens and ethnic groups.

Some 129 Police under the charge of a Superintendent (the President) and six Public Service personnel are seconded to the Federation in a full time capacity. The Federation also employs a number of administrative personnel and is assisted by hundreds of voluntary Police and citizens.

Although the Youth Clubs, regarded as an integral part of community policing in this State, are largely financially autonomous, they receive Government assistance in the form of an annual grant towards the cost of establishing clubs and an effective contribution of over \$3.5m in the form of salaries, services etc.

Objectives

The objectives of the Federation are to:

- promote programmes and activities directed to the personal, physical and cultural development of children and adolescents in New South Wales.
- awaken citizens and Police to their responsibilities towards children and adolescents.
- nurture citizenship.
- provide an interface between the Police Force and the citizens of New South Wales, especially children and adolescents, which fosters mutual respect and understanding.
- provide cultural, recreational and sporting programmes for individuals, community groups and organisations regardless of sex, race, creed or ethnic background.



New South Wales Police Concert Band, Pipe Band and Choir performing at the Sydney Town Hall.

- provides educational programmes pertaining to the maintenance of law and order, such programmes to include, but not be confined to such matters as:
 - the role of Police.
 - crime prevention.
 - road safety; and
 - drug abuse.
- establish branches in suitable localities throughout the State.

Significant Points

- During the year, in keeping with recommendations made by the Inter-Departmental Committee established to review the Federation's organisational procedures, an agreement between the Commissioner of Police and the Federation was completed regarding the duties and responsibilities of Police and citizens in the conduct of the affairs of the Federation. The agreement sets out for the first time the responsibility of these persons to the Council of Management in respect of their duties, etc., while attached to the Federation.

A Task Force has now been set up to pursue the implementation of the Committee's recommendations.

- In September, 1985, Senior Constable C. Ridley was appointed to the position of Manager, Balmain Police/Citizens Youth Club. She is the first female to hold such a position within the Federation.
- 1985 saw the return of the popular march through Sydney streets to celebrate Youth Club Week.
- During July, 1985, the Newcastle Police/Citizens Youth Club Band represented Australia in the International Youth Contest in Zurich, Switzerland, which celebrated the International Year of Youth, and the World Youth Music Festival in Geneva. The Band was placed third in the Brass Band Contest and was chosen to lead parades through the streets of Geneva and Zurich.

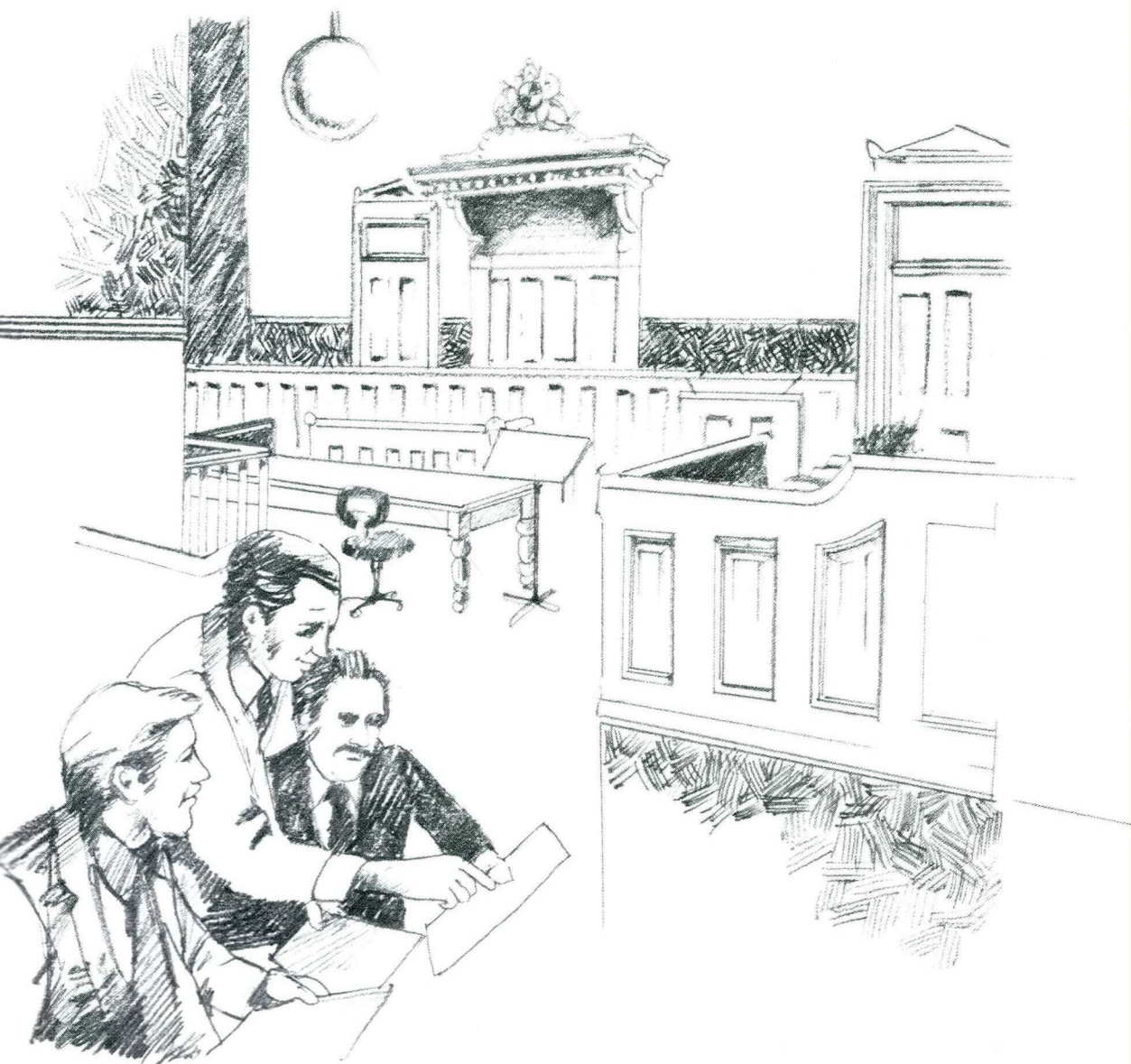
Strategic Planning

The need to implement Community Policing as an operational policing strategy throughout the Force, is progressively being accepted. To this end, two initial targets were set under the Strategic Plan. The first target was that the Chief Superintendent visit each District before 31 March, 1986 to outline the philosophy of Community Policing and explain the programmes introduced to date. The second target concerned the Neighbourhood Watch programme and was that 100,000 homes be encompassed by the Scheme in its first twelve months of operation.

Both targets have been achieved. Furthermore, in the case of Neighbourhood Watch, the target was achieved within 5 months of the Scheme's introduction and 300,000 homes were encompassed in the first year. In the light of the outstanding public response to the Scheme, coupled with the enthusiasm of the sponsors to provide the required funds, the taking into account the doubling of the Police strength in the Neighbourhood Watch Unit, a new target of 900,000 homes has been set for 1986-87.

The Bureau's major goal for 1986/87 is to reduce the number of motor vehicle thefts by 5% and to increase the recovery of stolen motor vehicles by 5%. It is hoped to achieve this by conducting an education programme to stress the magnitude of this problem, and the need for improved security of vehicles and general public co-operation in observing and reporting suspicious activities involving motor vehicles. Planning for these initiatives is well advanced and the programme is being conducted in co-operation with other key units which have a direct responsibility for the reduction of motor vehicle thefts.

Legal and Disciplinary Services



Legal and Disciplinary Services

1: Internal Affairs

The Police Internal Affairs Branch is responsible for the investigation of internal matters and complaints made against Police by members of the public and is directed by the Assistant Commissioner (Internal Affairs) who reports to the Commissioner through the Deputy Commissioner (Administration).

The objective of the Branch is the elimination of unethical conduct within the New South Wales Police Force and this is achieved by:

- investigating and reporting to the Commissioner of Police, the Ombudsman and the Minister for Police and Emergency Services on complaints of unethical conduct by Police.
- identifying potentially corrupt practices of procedures and consciously moving to eradicate them.
- devising and implementing policies aimed at instilling ethical standards in Police of all ranks.

Strategies have been developed to contain and reduce the ratio of complaints per 100 Police by introducing pro-active programmes and purpose designed training course modules.

The Branch also has a statutory responsibility to report on the background of senior Police being recommended for promotion.

Composition

The Branch is divided into four main areas:

- The Investigative Section, headed by a Chief Superintendent (Director of Investigations), is primarily responsible for investigation of complaints falling within the ambit of the Police Regulation (Allegations of Misconduct) Act but is also involved in the more serious Departmental/criminal charges preferred against Police. Authorised

strength of the Section is 61 officers, including 27 investigative "pairs" consisting of an Inspector of Police, assisted by an experienced Constable. Efforts are directed towards a balanced approach to internal investigations by attempting to select staff from a variety of backgrounds.

- Administrative and Special Services Section, is responsible for carrying out special covert operations in respect of such matters as bribery of Police and the abuse of sick leave privileges (especially in respect of work related injuries) and for performing various administrative functions. The Section comprises an Inspector as Officer in Charge and 15 other officers.
- Public Service component, comprising 24 officers which provides a whole range of administrative and clerical support services.
- Internal Police Security Unit, originally constituted to carry out the functions imposed by Section 35(1)(C1) of the Police Regulation (Allegations of Misconduct) Act, has adopted a pro-active management plan with strategies directed towards eradication of institutionalised corruption from within the Police Force. The Unit is headed by a Chief Superintendent and has a total complement of 30 officers.

Investigative Procedures

Briefly, when a complaint in writing is made in respect of the conduct of a member of the Police Force, the complaint is first registered with the Ombudsman. Then depending upon the seriousness of the allegation(s), a direction is given as to who will conduct inquiries. Less serious matters are investigated by Senior Officers at a District, Divisional or Branch level, those of a more serious nature being dealt with by members of the investigative staff of the Police Internal Affairs Branch.

In all matters received, it is the practice for the Investigating Officer to contact the complainant as soon as practicable so that he or she may be interviewed and, if possible, a written statement obtained. Then, aware of the exact nature of the complaint and all relevant details, the Investigating Officer will proceed to interview all Police either directly or indirectly involved and any civilian witnesses who may be available.

It is often the case that the conduct complained of constitutes an important contested area in Court proceedings instituted by Police against the complainant. In such cases an application is normally made to the Ombudsman for his consent to defer investigation, pending completion of those proceedings.

At the conclusion of an investigation, a submission is made to the Ombudsman containing a recommendation and attachments of all evidence gathered during the course of inquiries. It is the normal practice of the Ombudsman to invite the complainant to review the information and material furnished, following which further inquiries may be conducted before a determination is made by him.

Legislation empowers the Ombudsman to conduct his own investigation where he is unable to determine from the result of the Police investigation whether a complaint has been sustained or not.

Statistics

This year a total of 1,074 persons lodged complaints against Police in terms of the Police Regulation (Allegations of Misconduct) Act, compared with 1,199 for the previous 12 months.

Staff of the Internal Affairs Branch investigated 354 complaints, 595 were investigated at District level and the balance were not investigated by direction of the Ombudsman for various reasons.

Following these investigations, 13 Police were charged with a total of 18 criminal offences, while 43 Departmental charges were preferred against 31 Police.

Investigation of matters not coming within the ambit of the Police Regulation (Allegations of Misconduct) Act, resulted in 32 Police being charged with a total of 57 criminal offences and 133 Departmental charges being preferred against 93 Police.

Following criminal proceedings, 4 Police were dismissed from duty and 1 resigned.

In the case of Departmental proceedings, 3 Police were dismissed, 21 were fined, 8 were demoted and 8 were paraded and warned.

The largest single area of complaint was that of Neglect of Duty (failure to take necessary or appropriate action) representing 12.1% of all matters, followed by Minor Assaults (8.6%), Harassment (8.3%) and Incivility in Traffic Matters (7.7%).

Allegations of bribery or other forms of corruption again formed only a small percentage of complaints received.

The report submitted to Parliament by the Assistant Commissioner (Internal Affairs) for the calendar year 1985 shows a reduction in the number of complaints received in the latter half of the year following completion of education seminars in June. These seminars conducted by members of the Internal Affairs Branch to Police of all ranks throughout the State, were a positive action designed to promote a more pro-active role and strongly impress upon Police the high standard of ethics expected.

The number of complaints received so far in 1986 shows a reduction over the figures for the same period last year and it is well below the level anticipated prior to the education seminars.

Review of Year's Activities

The grave concern of the Police administration in relation to the incidence of complaints made against Police and the commitment to the eradication of criminal behaviour or unethical conduct from within the Police Force were expressed in the Annual Report 1984-85.

This concern and commitment continue to be actively addressed and feature prominently in current corporate strategies.

The remedial initiatives aimed at educating Police on ethical and anti-

LEGAL AND DISCIPLINARY SERVICES

corruption issues carried out in 1984-85 appear to have had a very beneficial effect on the standard of morale and ethical conduct of Police, as in the latter part of 1985 and early 1986 the number of complaints against Police decreased.

Encouraged by this trend, seminar material has been updated and plans have been formulated for another series of seminars to commence early in 1987.

In addition, scripts and production details have been planned and partly completed for the creation of a video presentation for use at seminars and other training sessions.

An Internal Affairs Module for inclusion in Police In-Service Courses has been prepared and will be included in the Senior Sergeants' Course to be held at the Academy in July/August, 1986. It is anticipated that similar modules will feature in other courses.

The analysis of complaint statistics continues, and District and Branch Supervisory officers are provided with information which highlights emerging patterns and possible areas where special action or close attention may be required.

It is hoped that during the next year the Branch's capability to collate and analyse statistics will be enhanced by the introduction of a computerised recording system. Negotiations are currently being held between Internal Affairs Branch and Research and Development Branch Officers in the course of preparing specifications for the system.

As in the previous year, quite a number of instances occurred where possible deficiencies in legislation, supervision, training, Departmental procedures and the like were revealed during the course of the investigation of complaints.

These matters were referred to appropriate Departmental areas for review to determine the nature of remedial action:

- Checking and security of monies at Police Stations;
- Police instructions regarding the reporting of medical attention received by Police;

- Police Prosecuting Branch procedures for application for withdrawal of proceedings instituted by Police;
- Suggested re-drafting of Police instructions in relation to Police involvement in civil disputes;
- Proposals for recording in official notebooks details of persons contacted in connection with pending Court proceedings;
- Recording of prisoners' property;
- Proposals for changes in procedure for the follow-up of breach reports;
- Access and release of criminal histories;
- Procedure to safeguard confidentiality of traffic conviction records;
- Proposed amendments of Police Instructions relating to accounting for cash coming into Police possession and;
- Arising from one particular investigation:
 - Police rules relating to outside remunerative employment;
 - Proposed issue of advice to Police on private involvement in the escort of heavy vehicles;
 - Consideration of improved safety provisions for heavy vehicle escorts.

Quite a deal more attention is now being directed to supervisory aspects encountered as contributory factors in complaints and service proceedings. It can be anticipated that more remedial and other action will be taken in the future to better equip supervisors to guide and control staff under their command.

A noticeable improvement in the standard of investigative staff has occurred in the Internal Affairs Branch with the advent of positional promotion ensuring that now only investigators who seek appointment to the Branch perform duty there.

Coupled with this has been an upgrading in the methodology applied to investigations, particularly in the documentation of the results of enquiries and recommendations.

The year has been notable for the number of matters subject to negotiation with the Ombudsman. It is a matter of regret that relations with the Ombudsman have not always been harmonious and considerable difficulty has been experienced in conveying to him the extent of the demands made on the time and energy of Police generally and those attached to the Internal Affairs Branch, in particular, in dealing with complaints.

Concern has been expressed about delays in Police investigations and in the Ombudsman's Office in reaching determinations on matters referred there.

Within the Internal Affairs Branch special attention has been given to selection to ensure that the maximum number of investigators is available. The Public Service staff has been reorganised and increased in number to reduce delays in documentation of final recommendations and other correspondence. Similarly, the hardware configuration in the word processing area has been enlarged and efforts are being made to recruit additional operators to alleviate any delays in the processing of the typing workload.

For some time difficulties have been experienced in the selection of Police Investigating Officers within the terms of Section 19(1) of the Police Regulation (Allegations of Misconduct) Act, principally because of lack of an overall, formal definition of conduct "of a class or kind that the Ombudsman and the Commissioner have agreed should not be the subject of an investigation by the Internal Affairs Branch".

This deficiency resulted in an inordinate proportion of complaints received being directed to Internal Affairs Branch Investigators, raising their case loads to the point where delays in some matters were impossible to avoid.

Recently, formal agreement was reached that conduct which need not be the subject of investigation by Internal Affairs personnel can be defined as "other than conduct arising from allegations of assault (except those of a minor or technical nature), corruption, dishonesty or other criminal behaviour". The use of this definition in

selecting Police Investigating Officers should have the effect of, in future, reducing the case load of Internal Affairs Branch Investigators, thus permitting them to concentrate their time and attention on the more serious complaints.

Strong objection was raised to some matters featured in the Ombudsman's Annual Report for the year ended 30 June, 1985.

Broadly these concerned matters which were then and, in some instances, still are the subject of investigation and consequently no details of results have been conveyed to the Ombudsman. Yet, highly sensationalised items were included in his report and in some instances media releases were issued publicising the particular items.

More complete details of these matters and others stemming from negotiations with the Ombudsman concerning complaints against Police appear in the independent report submitted by the Assistant Commissioner (Internal Affairs) to the Parliament for the calendar year 1985.

The Internal Security Unit has been extremely active throughout the year and has achieved great success in its attack upon corruption within the Force. The Unit continues to receive the utmost top level support and is now obviously being accepted at all levels as information and assistance is beginning to flow to the Unit from Police who wish to be involved in eradicating corruption.

The Public can also observe the success which the Unit has attained and this can only enhance the image of the whole Police Force.

Evaluation

It is now 12 months since the completion of the first series of education seminars as previously mentioned, there have been significant reductions in the number of complaints and the number of issues raised compared with periods prior to the seminars.

This has encouraged planning for another seminar series in 1987.

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It is too early yet to gauge the success of new training course modules but the situation will be closely monitored.

The activities of the Internal Police Security Unit have also contributed to the downturn in the incidence of complaints and have had a remarkable influence on the general attitude of Police towards eradication of corruption from within their ranks.

The combined success of all Branch elements will be reflected in improved public confidence and co-operation as evidenced by the willingness of persons to come forward and provide information regarding a wide variety of matters.



Scientific Investigation Section prepares a scale model of the scene of "Milperra Massacre" for use at Court.

2: Legal Services

Responsibility for the provision of legal services to Police Officers and the Public Service staff is vested in two branches, the Police Prosecuting Branch which advises on criminal matters, and the Legal Services Branch which comments on departmental matters.

The Chief Superintendent in Charge of the Police Prosecuting Branch is responsible to the Assistant Commissioner (Services), while the Legal Services Branch reports directly to the Deputy Commissioner (Administration).

Police Prosecuting Branch

The Police Prosecuting Branch consists of members of the Police Force who have been especially trained in criminal law, the rules of evidence, court procedure and public speaking. Its prime function is to represent Police informants in all cases before the lower courts. Police Prosecutors also appear in the Coroner's Courts, Children's Courts and licensing jurisdiction. The type of charges presented range from minor street and traffic offences to murder, complicated frauds, conspiracies, armed robberies, drug offences and sexual assaults. Branch members also perform a prosecuting function for a range of other Government departments and authorities. In addition, the Officer in Charge is required to "express an opinion" in respect of internal affairs issues where there is a possibility of a criminal charge being laid against a Police officer.

Assistance is also provided to Police involved in complicated inquiries by the Police Coronial Unit, control of which is vested in the Chief Superintendent, Prosecuting Branch.



Police Court Staff on duty.

Year's Activities

During 1985 an additional three promotions to Inspector were effected and on 6 January, 1986, Ministerial approval was given for a Superintendent position and for the authorised strength of the Branch to be increased by a further 15 prosecutors. While this increase will be beneficial, the current staff levels are still inadequate in comparison to the workload being experienced by staff in the field and the administration of the Branch. The staffing requirements are constantly under review and appropriate recommendations made.

In January, 1986, the Police Prosecuting Branch moved from the Remington Centre to the 13th Floor of Police Headquarters, College Street.

An additional country circuit was commenced on 3 February, 1986, at Batemans Bay, necessitating the transfer of a prosecutor from the metropolitan strength

to that area. Two other country circuits were rearranged.

A whole new concept of training was introduced for the instruction of trainee prosecutors and it is felt it will better equip them to deal with their duties in the court arena.

Although the Branch's target under Strategic Planning was to have operational during the year a computerised case law retrieval system, implementation of the system has been delayed because of staff restraints which it is anticipated will be lifted shortly. This service will in the future be of considerable benefit and will enable quick access to all relevant up-to-date case law by prosecutors throughout the State.

There have been many changes in the law, the most significant being amendments to the Gaming and Betting Act dealing with illegal casinos. A special prosecutor was assigned to the Gaming Squad to assist, advise and ultimately prosecute those offenders arrested for offences committed under the new legislation.

Legal Services Branch

Early in 1986, the Legal Advisings and Police Appeals Section, the Criminal Correspondence Unit and the newly created Privacy Liaison Unit were amalgamated to form the Legal Services Branch under the charge of a Chief Inspector.

The separate identities of the amalgamated sections, the responsibilities of which are as follows, are still retained:

Legal Advisings and Police Appeals Section

The Section is responsible for advocacy for the Commissioner of Police, the Police Board of New South Wales and the Police Superannuation Board to the Police Tribunal, the Review Division of the Police Tribunal, the Government and Related Employees Appeal Tribunal, the Workers

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Compensation Commission, the Anti-Discrimination Board and the Equal Employment Opportunity Tribunal. This litigation covers disciplinary, promotional, medical and personnel matters. The Section also handles applications presented to the Supreme Court under the Listening Devices Act.

The Section is also available for legal advice to the Department as a whole on all matters of a non-criminal nature.

Attached to the Section are personnel with legal qualifications and other personnel who are engaged in legal studies. Those legally qualified are used to appear and at times instruct Senior Counsel on behalf of the Commissioner.

During the year the Section took over the representation of all serving Police in Criminal Injuries Compensation claims. At present over 300 applications are being processed through the Section, involving both personnel representations at District and Local Courts as well as ex-gratia applications.

Legislative Management Co-ordination Committee — During late 1985/86 this Departmental Committee, chaired by the Officer in Charge of the Legal Advisings and Police Appeals Section, was established to form a central body to co-ordinate and advise on legislative changes affecting the Police Department.

The functions of the committee are:

- to evaluate proposed legislative changes as they affect the Police Department;
- to provide a central contact point and register for proposed legislative changes affecting the Police Department;
- to liaise with various Parliamentary Officers in respect to Parliamentary Bills which may affect the Police Department;
- to arrange for the preparation of instructional material to advise Police of legislative changes;
- to arrange amendments to the Book of Police Rules and Instructions and the issue of circulars.

Through this central Committee the duplication of applications for legislative changes will be avoided, a central point of inquiry concerning the present position of such applications will be established and a continuing monitoring system of such applications will be maintained.

When fully established the Committee will provide valuable assistance on such matters as whether previous applications have been made concerning particular legislation changes; whether particular applications should be joined with other similar applications; whether any committee is considering similar matters and whether any particular Parliamentary Officer should be consulted on the application.

Criminal Correspondence Unit

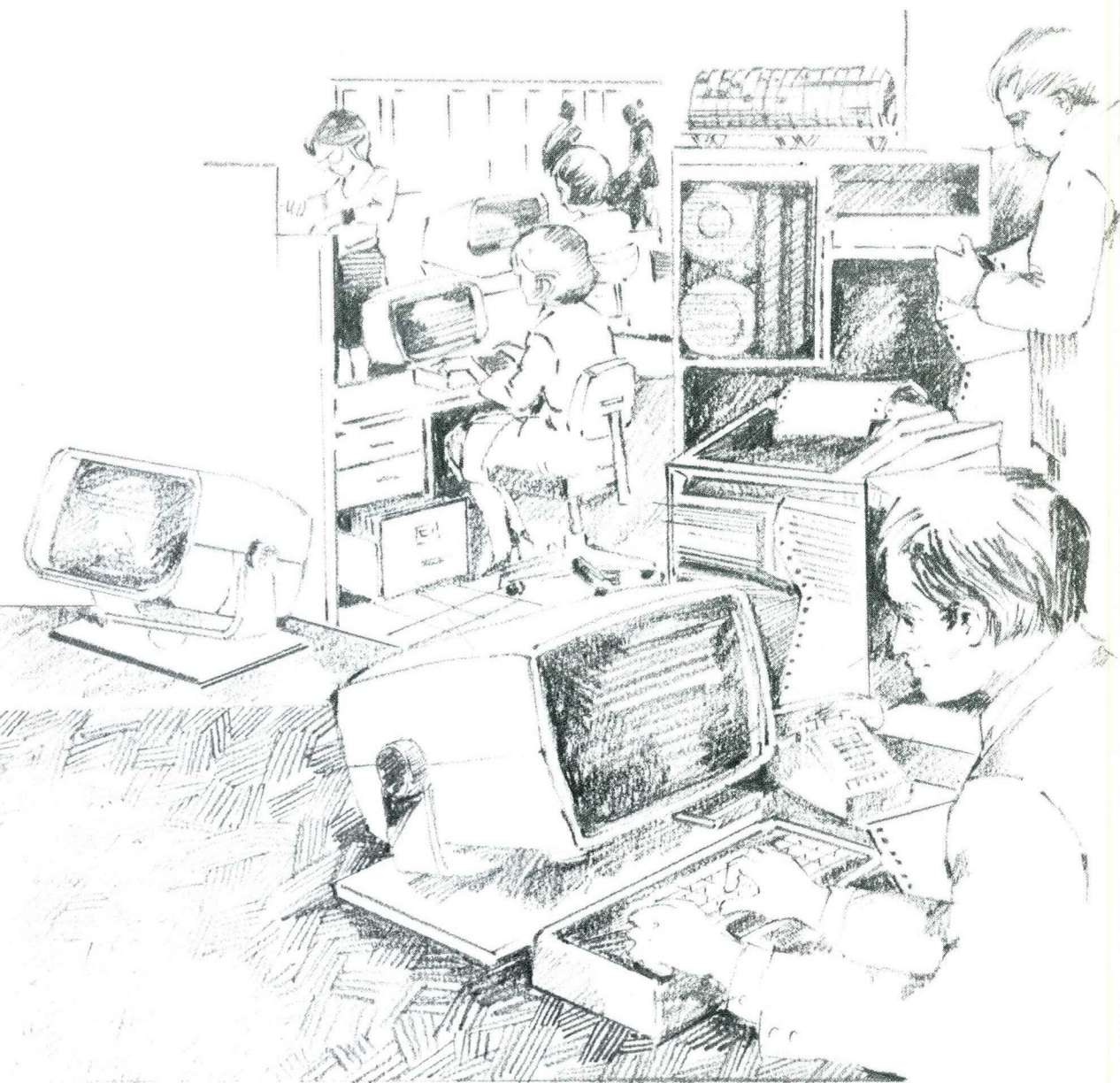
The Criminal Correspondence Unit provides senior Police Management with specialist and highly confidential administrative support on a wide range of criminal matters.

Issues dealt with by the Unit include extraditions from overseas countries; disposal of exhibits; attendance of interstate and overseas witnesses at court; Police visits interstate and overseas; Interpol inquiries; informant rewards; interstate prisoner transfers; withdrawal of criminal proceedings; processing of subpoenae and bail applications in criminal proceedings; and general inquiries interstate and overseas on criminal matters.

Privacy Liaison Unit

This Unit is responsible for all matters of privacy concerning the Police Force and Liaison with the Privacy Committee on behalf of the Commissioner. The Unit also deals with all correspondence arising from Federal and other States' Freedom of Information legislation which affects this State.

Administration and Support



Administration and Support

1: Management and Planning

This chapter focuses on the formulation of corporate objectives by the Senior Executive of the Police service, the continuing commitment to the development of Strategic Planning, reflecting the strategies associated with those objectives, and the role of the Policies and Priorities Group and related Group activity in decision making, policy determination and review.

Also considered is the role of the Management Review Branch as an objective auditor of the progress made in the implementation of strategic plans as well as the interacting role of the Audit Committee established in terms of the Treasurer's Guidelines for the implementation of the Public Finance and Audit Act, 1983.

Corporate Objectives

The opportunity was taken during the year for the combined executive of the Police service and Sir Gordon Jackson of the Police Board to attend a two day workshop away from the workplace, at which a set of corporate objectives was formulated. These corporate objectives are listed below:

- Increase feelings of safety and security in the community by giving priority to crime prevention and detection programmes aimed at reducing:
 - property breakings;
 - motor vehicle theft;
 - street violence; and
 - supply of and trafficking in illegal drugs.
- Provide policing services which are more responsive to the needs and feelings of the community by:
 - establishing specific criteria for responding to calls for service;
 - developing rostering and field supervision practices which ensure police coverage is consistent with workload;

- emphasising foot and vehicle patrols; and
 - progressively redeploying police to increase the general duty response strength by 200 over the next two years.
- Encourage greater involvement of citizens in policing by:
 - expansion of Neighbourhood Watch, Safety House and other community based programmes statewide; and
 - establishing community consultative committees.
- Influence changes in driver behaviour, with the object of reducing road deaths and injuries by:
 - intensifying the random breath testing programme;
 - raising awareness of all Police of their responsibility to enforce traffic laws;
 - emphasising speeding offences in the enforcement of traffic laws; and
 - increasing police visibility on roads.
- Improve management and organisation to optimise use of resources by:
 - restructuring the Police Force to increase line management authority, responsibility and personal accountability;
 - introducing a divestment programme to make better use of capital and personnel resources;
 - upgrading management information systems;
 - reviewing effectiveness of activities which are large resource users;
 - considering further implementation of positional promotion following any restructuring of the Police Force.
- Further extend practices aimed at minimising corruption within the Police Force by:

- including a police ethics component in all training courses;
- disseminating a Code of Ethics; and
- undertaking an in-depth analysis of the cause of corrupt behaviour.

Work has continued since that workshop on the development of strategies that will attain the objectives. It is anticipated that next year's Annual Report will contain information as to the strategies and their success or otherwise during the period of review.

Strategic Planning

The commitment to the Strategic Planning process continues and all Police districts, branches, offices and sections of the Department formulated plans and worked towards achieving of targets in those plans.

The plans will, in the future, reflect the strategies associated with the corporate objectives.

Policies and Priorities Group

The senior executive Policies and Priorities Group comprising the Commissioner, Mr. J. K. Avery, the Secretary, Mr. L. F. Vineburg and Deputy Commissioners, J. C. Perrin and W. B. Ross, met on a weekly basis during the year.

The Group's decisions ensured that major initiatives were carried out in compliance with relevant legislation, defined mission, the highest ethical standards and recognised contemporary community needs.

A great deal of time of the Group was devoted to the allocation and redistribution of finance and resources to meet changing priorities in light of Government decisions and community expectations.

Systems Review Group

During the year, approval was given for the disbanding of the Computerisation Control and Research and Planning Committees and for the establishing of a

The new Sydney Police Centre.



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Systems Review Group. This was done to achieve maximum benefit in relation to system design and implementation.

The functions of the group are to ensure that all existing and new systems comply with the corporate objectives of the Police service.

Since the formation of the Group, action has been taken in respect of equipment acquisition, inventory, budgeting and financial controls. Work is also being carried out under the supervision of the Group in connection with the performance capabilities of the various computer systems.

Management Review Branch

The Management Review Branch, as a joint Police Force/Public Service operation, provides an internal, high quality, cost effective process of audit/review of the New South Wales Police service for the Commissioner, Secretary and Departmental Audit Committee.

Activities undertaken during the year included:

- Formulation of a new strategic plan for the Branch. The resources of the Programme Evaluation Unit, Public Service Board and the external consultants, Arthur Young and Associates, have been used for professional development in the conduct of programme evaluation.
- A detailed examination of overtime expenditure particulars since 1982 which demonstrated that Police overtime expenditure had levelled out and was being contained. A response to the Public Accounts Committee provided statistical evidence and details of major initiatives which together with improved line management controls had contributed to the savings in this area of expenditure.

The statutory responsibilities contained in the Public Finance and Audit Act have increased the accountability of the Management Review Branch for efficiency, effectiveness and economy, hence the need for revision of its organisational structure. It is proposed to restructure the Branch into three sections:

- EDP Audit,
- Internal Audit,
- Management Review.

Allied to this revision is the Branch Strategy to commence efficiency and effectiveness audits in the ensuing year throughout the Police service.

The continuance of financial audits coupled with efficiency and effectiveness reviews will ensure management is appraised of levels of performance and initiatives likely to improve performance.

Audit Committee

The Audit Committee, chaired by the Secretary, Mr. L. F. Vineburg, is responsible for the:

- Management Review Branch's charter.
- Review of audit/review reports.
- Provision of informed comment thereon.
- Approval of any special projects for the Branch.
- Approval of the annual programme, including time costs and completion dates.
- Approval of the long term audit/review plan.
- Review of the Annual Report of the operations of the Management Review Branch.

2: Personnel, Training and Industrial Relations

Police

The New South Wales Police Force currently has an authorised strength of 10,743 officers, representing an increase of 135 officers since 30 June, 1985. This increase includes an additional 37 Commissioned Officers (i.e. rank of Inspector and above).

Presentation by Commissioner of Police of Commissioner's Commendation to Executive Chief Superintendent D.H. Freudenstein.



Presentation by Commissioner of Police of Commissioner's Commendation to Superintendent N.F. Tamlyn.

Police Strength in N.S.W.

	Strength
1976	8,274
1977	8,549
1978	8,774
1979	8,974
1980	9,197
1981	9,297
1982	9,397
1983	9,797
1984	10,432
1985	10,608
1986	10,743

Full details of strength figures and deployment of officers are shown in Appendix B (i), while particulars of the occupants of Police Executive positions are set out in Appendix A (i).

Personnel management, training and industrial issues affecting members of the Police Force come within the portfolio of the Assistant Commissioner (Personnel), and are dealt with by the Police Personnel Branch, Police Academy, Medical Branch and the Police Staff and Industrial Branch.

The functions and structure of all of these areas are described more fully below.

Police Personnel Branch

This Branch is headed by a Chief Superintendent and is comprised of the following components:

- *Recruiting Office* which processes all recruiting applications;
- *Equal Employment Opportunity Unit* which is responsible for implementing principles and policies as required by the Anti-Discrimination Act;
- *Transfer Co-ordination Unit* which is responsible for the implementation of transfers of all non-Commissioned Officers on a State wide basis;
- *Staff Development and Career Guidance Unit* which provides advice

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and guidance on career matters to all members of the Force;

- *Staff Appraisal Unit* which processes and maintains data on work performance appraisal forms;
- *Organisation Analysis Section* (formerly Management Consultancy Group) which undertakes a review of organisational factors, including the analysis, evaluation and classification of all Police positions;
- *Police Promotions Unit* which is responsible for contributing to the maintenance of the efficiency and effectiveness of the Force by the implementation of appropriate promotional procedures;
- *Welfare Unit* which provides centralised and field counselling and support services for members and former members of the Force and their families.
- *Staff Deployment and Analysis Unit* which analyses and recommends appropriate staffing levels for all Police establishments and promotes organisational efficiency and effectiveness throughout the entire Force;
- *Police Training Development and Examination Branch* which co-ordinates all Police training and develops appropriate training curricula. The Branch comprises the Training Development Section, the On-The-Job Training Unit and the Examination Branch.

Significant Points

Strategic Planning

The annual target under the Personnel Branch's Strategic Plan concentrated on establishing the validity of the major personnel administration systems. Research and development of the systems resulted in the Police Board approving changes to the Force's recruitment practices, the most significant being the removal of the height restriction for applicants. A substantially modified staff appraisal system will be introduced in 1987 and the Police Board is presently considering changes to the promotion system for Sergeants which place much more emphasis upon merit.

Recruitment and Equal Employment Opportunity

On 13 January, 1986, recruiting was suspended pending the review of recruiting requirements by a Task Force established by the Commissioner.

At 30 June, 1986, there are 458 approved applicants awaiting a class vacancy (see Table 'A'). Of these, 43 (9.4%) are female and 24 (5.2%) are of ethnic origin.

Qualifications of those who have commenced training are indicated (see Table 'B').

The number of female Police Officers employed in the Force increased by 17% during the year, and currently there are 840 females employed in all facets of Police work excluding Water Police, the Tactical Response Group and the Dog Squad. At 30 June, 1986, female officers comprised 7.9% of the total Police Force strength.

Table A: Applicants accepted for entry into the Police Force and awaiting class vacancy at 30 June, 1986

	Aborigine	Born Overseas	Australian Born	Total
Male.....	0	23 (5%)	392 (85.6%)	415
Female.....	0	1 (0.2%)	42 (9.2%)	43
Total.....	0	24 (5.2%)	434 (94.8%)	458

Table B: Qualifications of Recruits who commenced training for entry into the Police Force*

Higher School Certificate	176
Trade Certificate	99
T.A.F.E. Certificate.....	50
Degree or College Diploma	11

* Where applicants held more than one qualification all those qualifications are listed.
(Recruiting suspended as at 30 June, 1986)

Police Academy

The Academy is staffed by Police and Public Service Officers. The major education and training initiatives undertaken include:

Initial Training

This course is currently 11 weeks residential training at Goulburn followed by 1 week driver training at the St. Ives Driver Training School. This year, 610 recruits entered into the Police Force.

Secondary Training

Secondary Training Courses (6 weeks duration) were conducted to complete the training of Probationary Constables prior to confirmation of their appointment to the Force.

Constables First Class

This course (no longer operating) was established to develop junior officers for future advancement in the Force. During the year, 517 officers attended courses conducted at Sydney and Goulburn.

Sergeants

The Sergeants' Course is designed to prepare Senior Constables for future appointments with due emphasis on principles of management, command and Police procedures. Two hundred and eighteen officers successfully completed the course.

Senior Sergeants/Inspectors

Senior Sergeants and Inspectors are required to attend courses of eight/three weeks duration, respectively. The aim is to prepare those officers at a senior level in matters relating to management, communication skills, human relations, operational command and community awareness. Four courses for Senior Sergeants (80 participants) and 3 courses for Inspectors (64 participants) were conducted during the year.

New recruits receiving weapons training.



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Criminal Assaults Complaints

This course (one week duration) relates to care of female victims of criminal assaults, the taking of statements and liaison with appropriate social workers and hospitals. During 1985/86, eighty-three officers completed the training course.

Detective Training

The Detective Training Course (9 weeks' classroom instruction combined with 13 months' practical field experience) provides the formal training of plainclothes personnel appointed to permanent criminal investigation duties. There were 81 officers designated within the twelve month period.

Weapons Training Section

This Section provides annual revolver refresher courses for all Police personnel.

Specialised Training Courses

Special units attached to the Academy conducted specialist training courses for Police officers throughout the Force in a variety of areas such as resuscitation,

operational command, instructors training courses etc.

Police Driver Training School, St. Ives

Rider/Driver tests and instruction courses have been conducted at the Driver Training School for all police and selected Public Servants, as required, at all levels and for all categories of vehicles.

Significant Points

Existing courses of Police education, training and service are continually being upgraded to meet needs in the fields of management, command and general community aspects.

The Academy staff have had a very significant involvement in the development of the Genesis Programme which is designed to significantly upgrade the level of instruction given to Probationary Constables; a curriculum design team has

Police Motor Cycle Escort and Mounted Troop on parade at Goulburn.





Minister for Police and Emergency Services inspects Police Trainees prior to their attestation as Probationary Constables.

been examining the probationary level of education and training including its extension to cover an eighteen month period.

Major building works at the Academy included:

- construction of the Driver Training Track — due for completion in August, 1986.
- progress on the residential accommodation providing an additional 150 beds, expected to be completed by September, 1986.

- progress on the indoor pistol range which is expected to be completed early in 1987.
- conversion of the Academy from fuel oil to natural gas.

However, of the major building works originally proposed, the all weather parade ground and the training tank have been deferred due to budget constraints. Planning has commenced on the renovation of the kitchen, the extension of the dining room, an administration building at the Driver Training Track and a new telephone system.

The completion of the accommodation complex will raise the residential capacity to some 438 beds. A further proposal to build additional residential facilities to provide the

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Academy with the capacity to conduct courses at all levels of training at Goulburn, is under consideration.

It is proposed that the new Goulburn Driver Training Track be used for initial training and some country Police testing. Other tests and courses will continue to be held at St. Ives pending a review of the future use of that facility.

During the year, the Academy installed the Burroughs B20 Computer System, essentially to provide financial administration based on the Public Service Board's Budgetary Accounting System. The system is also providing a number of other subsidiary reports and further expansion of its use is continuing.

A Task Force to review the Department's Library Services was established. Its recommendations on rationalisation have been approved and the Academy will now become responsible for providing all library services within the Department. The second report of the Task Force, on computerisation, is expected to be completed by 30 September, 1986.

A major review of the Academy's administrative and support staff structure was carried out towards the end of the year and is expected to be submitted to the Public Service Board in early 1986/87.

Medical Branch

The Director, Medical Services, together with additional medical and non-medical staff provide a wide range of service activities, including:

- health care of Police, from all aspects;
- call-outs including at night and weekends as needed by Police;
- examination of Police recruits and examination of serving officers for promotional and general health purposes;
- visits to the Academy and country areas;
- provision of clinical forensic medical services, including the conducting of

medical examinations, taking of forensic samples, giving of medical advice to Police in criminal matters, and presenting specialist forensic evidence at court proceedings;

- advising Police on general and occupational health care.

Special training is arranged with the Royal Australian Navy in underwater medicine. Three of the Police Medical Officers hold the Navy's "Certificate of Advanced Underwater Medicine", being the only Police Medical Officers in the world who hold such qualification. Their role includes both the care of divers and the training and supervision of "in-compression chamber" duties now that the Department has purchased a recompression chamber.

Apart from providing general assistance to the Medical Officers, sisters attached to the Branch offer a valuable first aid service to all staff of the Police Headquarters complex, as well as being available to advise on general occupational health matters.

During the year staff of the Police Medical Branch prepared many medical briefs for the Crown Solicitor, while the Medical Officers tendered evidence at numerous court proceedings and gave direct medical advice to Police in a large number of criminal cases.

Itineraries are now designed to ensure more frequent contact with country Police.

An intense study of the incidence of the number of Police on sick report is being undertaken for the Assistant Commissioner (Personnel).

During the year, Dr. A. Moynham was awarded the Diploma in Medical Jurisprudence in London after completing his studies; Dr. P. Mailer was awarded the "Certificate of Advanced Underwater Medicine" at the H.M.A.S. *Penguin* School.

Close liaison is maintained with the Manager, Pensions and Hurt on Duty Unit. Development of the Medical services by the creation of the positions of Psychologist, Deputy Director and Assistant Director is planned.

Police Staff and Industrial Branch

The Director, Police Staff and Industrial, is responsible for the examination and negotiation of industrial issues, the administration of Police pensions and hurt on duty claims and the provision of a "Staff Branch" role for Police.

The Branch is comprised of the following specialist units staffed by Public Service personnel:

Policy and Industrial Group

The role of this Group is to negotiate, interpret and apply Industrial Awards, Agreements and other conditions covering Police, Parking Patrol Officers, Security Officers, Police Band, Special Constables and Matrons.

During the year, major improvements were made to salaries and/or conditions of employment for Police and ancillary staff, including:

- following extensive negotiations, an Agreement was reached for the introduction of a 38 hour week in respect of non-Commissioned Officers, effective 1 July, 1986. An integral part of the Agreement is the Police Association's commitment to concede the civilianisation of 454 Police positions. To this end, an Establishment Review Committee was created to examine Police positions identified as being suitable for substitution by Public Service Officers;
- special duties allowances were increased, retrospective to 5 April, 1985;
- allowance in lieu of uniform and stocking allowance were increased to \$774 and \$75 per annum, respectively, effective 18 October, 1985;
- on 4 December, 1985, a Conciliation Committee made a Trainees' Award by consent of the parties, effective 1 January, 1986;

- living allowances for officers with dependants and officers without dependants were increased to \$606 and \$514 per annum, respectively, effective 1 June, 1986;
- appointment of an Occupational, Health and Safety Officer at the rank of Inspector;
- ministerial approval, in principle, to amend the Police Rules to provide the granting of special leave to Police in certain circumstances.

Despite extensive and on-going negotiations a number of issues remain unresolved, the most significant of which are:

- 38 hour week claims by Commissioned Police Officers and ministerial employees;
- detectives' investigative skills award application;
- 'on call' allowance;
- reimbursement of lockup keepers recalled to duty on multiple occasions;
- rationalisation of Sergeant's rank to provide for 'Senior Sergeant' and 'Sergeant' ranks only;
- claim for permanency by Parking Patrol Officers;
- amendment to Police Rule 12 (1) to permit members of the Force to engage in other employment;
- 'camping' allowance.

Police Staff Unit

This Unit is responsible for the implementation of policies and procedures relating to the entitlements of members of the Police Force and for the maintenance of individual Police personnel records.

During the year the Police Staff Unit finalised a major restructure to update and streamline its operations, and to enable it to contend with increases in authorised Police strengths, additional responsibilities and administrative delegations of authority.

Other major achievements included:

- completion of the computerisation of the authorised/actual Police strengths enabling instantaneous retrieval of Police manpower disposition;

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- completion of a computerised Police census involving the verification of personal information from a large number of members of the Force to ensure that the central record is as complete and accurate as possible.

During the course of the year 429 terminations were processed which comprised:

Retirements.....	20
Optional Retirements.....	59
Medically Unfit.....	145
Resignations.....	179
Deaths.....	15
Dismissals.....	8
Services Terminated.....	3
Total.....	429

Pensions & Hurt On Duty Unit

The Pensions and Hurt on Duty Unit's function is to determine Hurt on Duty (Workers Compensation) claims made by Police pursuant to the provisions of the Police Rules and Police Regulation (Superannuation) Act, 1906, as amended.

During the year 4,271 hurt on duty claims were received and 8,422 related accounts, totalling \$1,208,800 were approved for payment.

The Unit also acts as a secretariat to the Police Superannuation Board.

Applications processed for pensions during the year totalled 245, of which 122 were for medically retired officers (including 50 resulting from injuries sustained during the course of duty), 7 for increased hurt on duty benefits and 4 for lump sum redemptions. Thirty-two applications for gratuities were also dealt with, of which 11 related to medical retirement of officers and 12 related to the death of serving members.

Public Service Personnel Branch

This Branch is comprised of the Personnel Services, Staff Administration,

Staff Development and Training Units and is responsible for providing these services to all Public Service staff in a manner comparable with other Government Departments.

Achievements During the Year

The Branch has benefited from the computerisation of personnel records in terms of the rate of response in providing information to both staff and management, particularly in the area of establishment control.

A successful programme of visits by Branch personnel to Branches/Sections and Districts/Divisions was undertaken in 1986 as a service to staff and supervisors in relation to personnel policy and procedural matters, as well as personal and career counselling.

A variety of training courses were offered during the year, the main thrust being from the new employee to the supervisor level. An evaluation of the programmes offered highlights a need to strengthen staff development and training activities at the middle and senior management level.

Reviews and investigations carried out in a variety of areas have confirmed the desirability of continuing or commencing action on the following during 1986/87:

- a review of the role and functions of the Branch in keeping with regionalisation;
- a strengthening of the staff development and training programmes at the middle management level and above in keeping with organisational needs and objectives;
- the introduction of a residential management development programme based on the results of a needs analysis conducted during the year;
- the computerisation and decentralisation of leave records to districts and an ongoing review of existing computerised records in terms of Departmental needs.

- the establishment of an occupational health and safety function with the appointment of an occupational health and safety officer.

Equal Employment Opportunity Co-ordinator

The Equal Employment Opportunity Co-ordinator was very active in the implementation and review of the Department's Equal Employment Opportunity Management Plan and providing advice and assistance to management in the formulation of new

policies and programmes, so far as they related to the Public Service component of the Department. The co-ordinator's primary responsibility is to ensure the Department continues to implement effectively the Government's E.E.O. Policies and meet relevant legislative requirements.

Implementation of the E.E.O. Strategies continued throughout the year with emphasis again being given to training and development. All strategies, unless aimed at a specified group, applied equally to all staff.

Main target areas were staff with physical disabilities, Aborigines, people of non-English speaking backgrounds and Repetition Strain Injury. Training programmes focussed on awareness of the rights and responsibilities of the individual, and through the process of learning endeavoured to increase sensitivity, understanding and empathy.

Members of Keyboard Services Unit.



3: Administrative Services

The following groups, located at Police Headquarters, provide direct specialist administrative and clerical support to senior management:

Policy Secretariat

The Policy Secretariat performs a policy review and development function for senior management by:

- providing analysis and advice on policy issues;
- preparing correspondence on complex issues;
- preparing briefing material for the Minister, Commissioner, Secretary and other senior officers in respect of their representation on Interdepartmental Committees and National Law Enforcement Agencies.

In addition, the Secretariat co-ordinates executive conferences and prepares the Department's Annual Report to the Parliament.

Legal Secretariat

The Legal Secretariat undertakes legal and contractual work on behalf of the Police Department in respect to the leasing and acquisition of land, property and technical equipment. It is also responsible for handling requests for details of criminal charges pending against individuals, the disposal of property in Police possession and the processing of applications for Police clearances for overseas travellers seeking entry permits to other countries.

Additionally, the Secretariat liaises between Police and the legal profession in matters including the service of court process on Police Officers as a result of their on duty actions, the service of subpoenae on Police in civil proceedings, and the payment of costs awarded against Police Officers.

Ministerial Liaison Unit

This Unit, comprised of a staff of 9 Public Service Officers, is the main liaison link between the Police Department and the Office of the Minister for Police and Emergency Services. It is responsible for the co-ordination of all Ministerial Correspondence, briefing papers and answers to Parliamentary questions.

A computer recording system has been introduced in the Unit to assist in the processing of approximately 10,000 items of correspondence annually.

Services Branch

This Branch is responsible for the co-ordination of services to assist management at Police Headquarters and the Ferguson Police Centre, Parramatta.

Functions include management of the correspondence records system, the library, telephone services, keyboard services (typing bureau and word processing), reception personnel and food services (at Police Headquarters).

Achievements this year include:

- The introduction of a computerised correspondence records management system, including back data capture. Staff savings resulted.
- Incorporation of Police Department courier services, including expanded service to all police stations in the Metropolitan Area, into services operated by the Government Courier Service. Staff and motor vehicle savings were effected.
- Introduction of upgraded telephone facilities at Police Headquarters.
- Introduction of a direct mailing service to all police stations and branches, facilitating early delivery.
- Expansion of word processing facilities at Police Headquarters.

4: Technical Support

In this Section the role of five branches providing technical and logistical support to operational Police is discussed.

During the past year a functional review of the former Police Planning and Research Branch was completed. The large and complex responsibilities of the Branch displayed a need for specified individual units and initially in January, 1986, this led to the formation of two new Branches, the Research and Development Branch and the Computer Services Branch. However, during March, 1986, the Computer Services Branch was further divided by the formation of the Computer Operations Branch and the Information Systems Branch.

The roles of these three new Branches and some of their projects are as follows:

Research and Development Branch

This Branch's function is to:

- provide advice on reviews of policies, procedures and information systems;
- assess the application of modern computer technology to the organisation's requirements;
- ensure a co-ordinated approach to the computerisation of operational and management information systems;
- ensure appropriate training of Police in the use of computer systems.

These functions are carried out jointly by Police and Public Service Officers.

Information Systems Branch

This Branch is responsible for:

- technical design, data base administration and applications programming;

- the provision of consultation and guidance on matters relating to the use of computer technology and the development and introduction of computer systems.

These functions are carried out by Public Service Officers.

Computer Operations Branch

This Branch is responsible for computer operations, operating systems, data communications and network support service. This includes the operations of all computer sites including District computers; control, acquisition, maintenance and support of all computer equipment; provision of service associated with the installation, relocation, cabling and maintenance of terminals; and provision of user support in regard to the general use and operation of terminals.

These functions are carried out by Public Service Officers.

Computerisation Projects

In the year under review a number of developments occurred:

Fingerprint Computer System — The NEC Fingerprint Computer was installed in the Ferguson Police Centre, Parramatta in November, 1985, and is now an operational system.

The objective of this system is to computerise the Central Fingerprint Bureau in Sydney in its role of storage and retrieval of fingerprints. The system will ultimately store on computer all fingerprints taken by Police throughout Australia, extending probably to New Zealand and the neighbouring South Pacific region. New prints being added to the system will be matched against the master collection to associate new records with old offenders, aliases etc. The system will enable all fingerprints, or partial prints found

ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPORT



Computer Operation.

at the scenes of crimes to be matched against the master collection.

This not only provides Australian Police Forces and Agencies with an extremely powerful crime fighting system but will release highly skilled Police from the arduous task of manually checking fingerprints, thus enabling them to carry out other operational tasks, particularly visiting the scenes of crimes, from regional locations.

The central computer is located at Parramatta but work stations will be provided by and connected to Interstate Forces and other Police Agencies, thus providing the national system for recording and analysing fingerprints. The total system should be operational within 18 months or so, although some success has already been achieved for both New South Wales and Interstate crimes.

The National Fingerprint Computer System is being implemented in conjunction with the National Police Computer System under the auspices of the Australian Police Ministers' Council.

A work station is already in operation in South Australia linked to the main computer in Sydney. Orders for equipment have been placed by several other States/Territories and it is expected that the Northern Territory,

Western Australia, Queensland and Victoria will have work stations connected and operational before the end of June, 1987. Other Police Agencies and larger centres will utilise facsimile transmission facilities to ensure a much faster check of fingerprints at the National Headquarters of the system at Parramatta.

National System for Exchange of Police Information — Implementation of the National System for the exchange of Police Information continued through 1985/86.

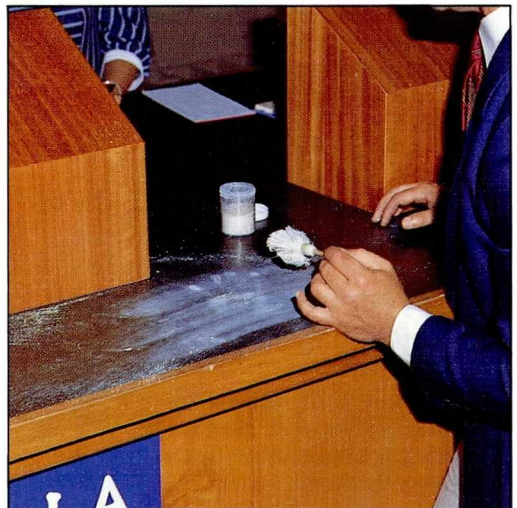
At its meeting in May, 1985, the Australian Police Ministers' Council re-affirmed the decision to further develop the national system and for its implementation to be undertaken by the National Exchange of Police Information Management Group.

Development of the system has been concentrated on the 'Vehicles of Interest' System together with a 'Persons of Interest' System.

Currently, there are 1,100 terminals connected to the National System, with access to:

- Vehicles of Interest (total national system)
- Persons of Interest
 - Central Names Index
 - Criminal Histories (that portion of the file that has been computerised)

Fingerprint Detection.



- Motor Vehicle Registration
 - N.S.W.
 - QLD
 - VIC
- Driver's Licence details
 - N.S.W.
 - VIC

The Police computers for each State will be directly linked to New South Wales which forms the hub of a national computer network.

To this end New South Wales will maintain a national index of 'Persons of Interest' with pointers to the State, where full details of the person are maintained.

Continued action is proceeding to establish the computer links between the remaining States and to modify and implement the software to enable the computers to communicate on a national basis.

District Computerisation — Significant progress was made during 1985/86 in further developing the computer/terminal network throughout New South Wales.

District Computers have now been installed in all 10 Metropolitan Districts, together with Newcastle, Wollongong and the Police Academy at Goulburn.

Associated with the District Computer Centres has been the establishment of remote data entry centres throughout the State. These centres have been established at Lismore, Tamworth, Dubbo, Newcastle, Broken Hill, Queanbeyan, Wagga Wagga, Albury, Wollongong, Bathurst, Gosford, Maroubra, Dee Why, Chatswood, Burwood, Parramatta, Campbelltown, Penrith and Surry Hills and provide a vital facility for local staff to speedily enter details of crime and other related incidents into the computer system; details then being immediately available to all Police enquiring of the system.

Remote entry of data for other systems will be introduced at these centres on a progressive basis.

Warrants — A new system for the control of warrants was implemented on 10 March, 1986. The main features of the new system are:

- automatic name linking of all warrants for the same person;
- computer data exchange with Department of Motor Transport to assist in locating offenders;
- automatic creation of record of warrants issued under the 'Self-Enforcing Infringement Notice System' by computer data exchange with Local Courts Administration;
- automatic 'recycling' of unexecuted warrants on a regular basis; and
- retention of the original warrant at the Warrant Index Unit, with computer generated 'copy' warrants being issued for execution.

Central Names Index — As required by the Australian Police Ministers' Council, the development of Phase I of the Central Names Index has been achieved. This Index currently contains the names of all persons recorded by the Central Fingerprint Bureau and New South Wales Crime Information and Intelligence System (wanted, missing, suspect, etc) and warrants.

Action is also underway to record names of South Australian persons of interest, similarly to those now or proposed to be recorded for New South Wales.

The Central Names Index is being developed along similar lines to the other 'national' systems and will progressively contain the names of all persons of interest to the contributing Police Agencies.

Criminal Histories — As foreshadowed in the Department's last Annual Report, computerisation of criminal histories commenced in December, 1985.

Details of all persons charged are checked against current records, including the fingerprint files, and if not previously known, details are immediately entered into the computer. Where a person has previously been on record, even if an alias has been used, the previous record is extracted from microfilm; all details then being entered into the computer.

The Criminal Histories is part of the total recording system, integrated with the Central Names Index and in due course, with the National Fingerprint Computer.

ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPORT

Creation of the criminal histories data base is a progressive project but it is anticipated that the majority of 'active' records will be computerised within the next 12 to 18 months.

The criminal history records of other Police Agencies are now being retained within their own computer systems; only sufficient details to identify a person are being transmitted to central agency for recording on this National Index.

When all States/Territories and Agencies have their respective criminal histories computerised, the Central Index retained on the New South Wales computer will form a truly national index. Access to the data base is currently available to terminals already on the network but as the data base is progressively expanded and the terminal network grows, more Police will have greater but simpler access to a far wider range of information than before.

Police Personnel System — The Police Personnel System, originally designed to replace a card index, has gone through several stages and refinements since it became operational in February, 1984.

On 23 July, 1985, the Authorised Strength Subsystem was implemented to assist the Police Staff Branch to maintain the authorised strength figures of each Police Unit or Section. Comparison figures between authorised and actual strengths are available, as the actual strengths are automatically maintained by the Police Registry when Police members enter the system or are transferred.

During February, 1986, a Police Pensions System was also implemented to assist the Police Pensions Unit in supplying information to the Government Actuary and the Police Superannuation Board. While this system is driven initially from information extracted from the Police Personnel System, all subsequent action on the extracted information is handled by the Police Pensions Unit.

Traffic Collision System — During the year under review, the Traffic Collision System was developed for the Accident Information Bureau at Gosford. The system replaces the previous AIB system of basically name

retrieval only and now provides a more sophisticated enquiry system providing on line access to collision details on a geographic basis; fatal accident statistics; police vehicle urgent duty collision statistics; more meaningful management information as well as a more comprehensive names searching facility.

Case Law Book — The Case Law Book System was developed for the Police Prosecuting Branch and was completed in August, 1985.

Implementation of the system, which uses modern text retrieval techniques, has been delayed. However, it will come into use during the ensuing year as the content of the data base is expanded.

Blood Sampling System — The Blood Sampling System, developed for the Blood Sample Unit to replace the existing manual system, was implemented in March, 1986, and became operational in May, 1986.

This system records details of blood sample certificates received from hospitals. It subsequently matches the results of the blood tests to the certificate, produces the resultant advice to the Officer in Charge of the case and the injured party and produces information for management.

Projects Being Developed

In addition to the major systems just mentioned there are also a number of systems being developed including:—

On-line Charging — A system to computerise the process of charging persons at Police Stations and to form the initial stage of integrated Justice Information System. Data from the initial computer record will form the basis of several related systems and will eliminate considerable duplicated effort. It is envisaged that the one computer record will meet the needs of Police, Local Courts, Corrective Services and other related bodies.

The system will immediately eliminate a lot of paper work at the time of the initial charge; will reduce paper work and completion of forms and many book entries and furthermore will save considerable Police time by automatically searching

central names, criminal histories etc and will ultimately create the record for those systems as well as for the Crime Information and Intelligence System.

The system will be developed as a pilot scheme firstly at Gosford, then transferred to the Sydney Police Centre for use there when the centre becomes operational early 1987.

Message Switching — Message Switching provides those Police Stations with computer terminals the ability to send messages between themselves, negating the need to send a telex or make a telephone call. The user is able to type the message into the computer and send it to one or a number of other users immediately. It alerts the user to the arrival of the message, and the recipient is able to read the message and transmit it to another user, or return an answer to the sender.

Its introduction will eventually enable the Department to greatly reduce the amount of money spent annually on other forms of communication. Telex and teleplex networks will be replaced by the new computer based system.

Central Licensing Registry — A new system of licensing was introduced following amendments to the Firearms and Dangerous Weapons Act, the Commercial Agents and Private Inquiry Agents Act and the provision of a Security (Protection) Industry Act. This has prompted the establishment of a Central Licensing Registry and the development of a new computerised system for all licensing matters.

The 'Shooter's Licenses' System operates from 1 July, 1986, the legislation and the computer system for the Security (Protection) Industry Act will operate from 1 January, 1987 while minor amendments to cover other firearm provisions will be made during the year.

Command and Control Project — As indicated in the last Annual Report a Special Project Group is developing a large undertaking to computerise the functions of the Radio Operations area within the Sydney Police Centre and to provide greater management information and control mechanisms over available resources.

Calls for assistance will be routed through this system and immediately recorded on computer. The computer will record the status of resources available through radio contact and will assign the most appropriate resource and priority to the task. The computer will keep track of the task until completed, thereby ensuring faster attention and safety of resources despatched to the assignment.

Upon full implementation of the Message Switching System, Police Stations will use terminals to communicate through the Command and Control System, call for assistance, relay messages to vehicles, etc.

The Command and Control System will incorporate a comprehensive Geographic Data Base to validate localities and to facilitate the allocation of resources.

Although development of this system is progressing, the total system will not be available by the time the Sydney Police Centre is operational.

It has been necessary therefore to develop an interim system to facilitate the transmission and computer recording of calls for assistance. It is essential that the interim procedures be in place when the Sydney Police Centre becomes operational early in 1987, to facilitate transfer of the Radio Operations area and to take full advantage of the specialised equipment installed in the new building.

Technical Support Branch

The Technical Support Branch is staffed jointly by Police and Public Service personnel.

During the year, the National Criminal Records Bureau, Administrative Services, was established as a support element to the Technical Support Branch. The Bureau comprises largely the Public Service staff of the Technical Support Branch and is headed by a Director who reports to the Deputy Secretary, Corporate Services. The Director is responsible for the Public Service personnel in the Bureau, the bulk of whom assist Police who are attached to the Information Section.

ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPORT

On 17 December, 1985, the National Criminal Records Bureau, along with the Information Section, Technical Support Branch, consisting of the Modus Operandi Unit, Central Fingerprint Bureau and Stolen Vehicle Unit, were relocated to the Ferguson Police Centre, Parramatta, where the National Automated Fingerprint Identification Computer is also situated.

The Technical Support Branch is responsible for:

- providing Police communications throughout the State;
- processing, searching and identifying fingerprints;
- collecting, collating, and searching criminal information and intelligence data to assist in the investigation of crime;
- provision of criminal histories to the judiciary and Government departments;
- providing information about the theft and recovery of motor vehicles;
- recording the receipt and movement of warrants; and
- providing appropriate firearms, ammunition and handcuffs to Police.

These activities are carried out by the following specialist areas:

Communications Section

The role of the Section is to provide, maintain, operate and continually develop, taking into account technological changes, cost effective and efficient telephone, telex and radio communications systems for the Police Force.

Approximately \$1.8 million has been spent on major and minor changes increasing and improving telephone, telex and data facilities throughout the State. Additionally \$485,000 was spent on specific radio communications projects.

The past year also saw the programme for provision of Eaglefone services extended to include a further 20 Police stations. This most essential service provides members of the community with direct contact to a nearby 24 hour Police station when the station they visit or telephone is unattended. The service is available to 105 stations, while 75 stations remain on the installation priority list.

Preliminary work on the remaining stations has been completed and finalisation of the Eaglefone programme is awaiting the perfection and acceptance of an updated design Eaglefone at which time there will be a heavy commitment to install this equipment by the end of the 1986/87 financial year.

Information Section

The Information Section, as previously mentioned, comprises a number of specialist groups with functions as indicated below.

Central Fingerprint Bureau — The main function of the Bureau is the searching and identification of offenders arrested and charged within New South Wales by the positive identification of their fingerprints, and to maintain accurate and verified criminal records. The Bureau is the central repository for fingerprint information, which serves all other States and Federal jurisdictions and overseas bureaux as required.

The Bureau is comprised of four Units:

- *Searching Unit* — responsible for the classification, searching and identification of fingerprints on record. At present this operation is carried out manually, but a fully Automated Computer System is being installed.
- *Training and Research Unit* — responsible for the selection and training of fingerprint technicians; developing and evaluating new techniques for latent fingerprint identification.
- *Latent Fingerprint Unit* — responsible for developing, processing and searching of fingerprints obtained at crime scenes for identification of criminal offenders. This is an exacting time consuming task which will be improved considerably with the implementation of the Automated Computer System.
- *Criminal Records Unit* — is the central repository for the criminal histories of all offenders fingerprinted in New South Wales and large numbers of offenders charged in other States and Federal jurisdictions. This Unit is the

largest source of crime data in Australia.

The conversion of the fingerprint collection maintained at the Bureau to a computerised system commenced on 6 November, 1985, and it is anticipated that the data base will be completed by July/August, 1987. When the conversion is finalised for the whole of Australia, all searching of fingerprints will be conducted at computer work stations situated in each State and Territory.

The Central Fingerprint Bureau is currently undergoing the greatest change in its history. Apart from the computerisation of fingerprints and criminal records, other initiatives being undertaken include decentralisation of fingerprint services to the whole State and an ongoing training programme in the use of the computer system.

On a national level, the Bureau is taking the leading role in introducing and oversighting the computerisation of all State and Territory fingerprint collections. By these means it can be expected that Australia will shortly have the most advanced and truly national automated fingerprint system in the world.

Modus Operandi Unit — This Unit is the central records area responsible for the collection, storage, maintenance and issue of crime and criminal intelligence information for use by Police throughout the Force. (Merging the latter role with that of the Intelligence Unit, B.C.I., is under consideration.)

Using sophisticated and computerised/micrographic facilities, the Unit maintains records of the habits, characteristics, mode of operation etc. of all known criminals and their associates as well as information on instances of crime, fire, missing persons and lost/found property. It is comprised of the following sections:

- *Suspect Unit* — maintains a

comprehensive document storage facility; supplies intelligence information on criminals and suspects to operational Police; and maintains N.S.W. Special Photo and 'Warning' System.

- *Property Tracing Registry* — liaises with Criminal Investigation Branch Squads and is pro-active in the recovery and identification of stolen property recorded in all Police recording systems.
- *Crime Information and Intelligence System (C.I.I.S.)* — processes at District level by remote data entry all Police Information Forms such as Police Incident Reports, Fire and Juvenile Offender reports etc.
- *Centralised Information Service* — provides a service to Insurance Companies and the public by accessing Police records, particularly the C.I.I.S. and Stolen Vehicle Index. \$688,000 was received during the 1985/86 year in respect to 30,615 inquiries.

The relocation of all sections from Sydney to Parramatta in late 1985, the massive microfilming of manual indices, the continued computerisation of records and the introduction of new computer systems has at various times created serious difficulties with resultant delays. However, all staff are co-operating to control these difficulties and, with the familiarisation of new systems and the implementation of new strategies, these challenges are expected to be met in the near future.

Stolen Vehicle Unit — This Unit is a computerised central body for the recording of particulars about the theft and recovery of motor vehicles within New South Wales and is accessible by all law enforcement agencies throughout Australia.

The following figures detail, in comparison with 1983/84, 1984/85 and 1985/86, the

	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86
Number Stolen.....	53,628	53,130	60,831
Recovered.....	44,684	44,291	50,791
Percentage Recovered.....	83.32%	83.36%	83.50%

ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPORT

number of vehicles stolen and recovered along with the recovery percentages.

Despite an increase of 7,701 in the number of vehicles stolen in 1985/86 as compared with 1984/85, it should be noted that the recovery percentage remains around 83%.

Warrant Index Unit — The role of the Unit is to provide a high quality cost effective computerised system of warrants, enquiry service, revenue collection and correspondence service. This includes the central processing of warrants issued by a Court for the collection by Police of unpaid Court penalties.

On 10 March, 1986, a new computerised warrant system was implemented and included significant variations. All original warrants, with the exception of apprehension (interstate) warrants, are now retained in the Warrant Index Unit. Computer generated copy warrants are utilised in lieu of the originals and this has eliminated a very extensive receipting system.

'Lost' copy warrants can now be reproduced when necessary and, by use of facsimile copies direct to Department of Corrective Services, delays in handling prisoners have been eliminated.

The new warrant system is now linked to the Central Names Index and provides access to comprehensive details of names and alias names of persons of interest to Police. This system also provides a linking system for the identification of persons with multiple warrants in existence. Linking is performed by automatic matching on the criteria of exact name, date of birth or licence number.

Where warrant execution has been previously attempted at the same address and failed, the computer will withhold the subsequent warrant to save Police time.

The computer will review all warrants on record on a regular cycle and automatically re-issue copy warrants for a further attempt at execution.

During 1985/86 a slight decrease in the finalisation rate was brought about by:

- continued increases in the number of new warrants received;
- the apparent decrease in finalisation rate for 1985/86 is not a true reflection due to the conversion processes associated with the implementation of the new warrant system. Finalisation rate of warrants for the year ended 31 December, 1985 discloses an actual increase of 11.5% compared to the previous year.

Warrant Statistics

	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86
New Warrants Received	237,716	329,180**	369,372
Number Finalised	193,388	212,750**	205,170
Number on Hand (as at 30 June, 1986)	518,126	550,125	711,618*

* Previous years' figures did not include warrants in circulation or warrants subject to representations. Additionally there has been an increase in new warrants in 1985/86.

** In the 1984/85 Annual Report the numbers of new warrants received and warrants finalised were incorrectly shown as 440,160 and 307,552 respectively. (These figures were based on an 18 month rather than a 12 month period.)

New Warrants

*SEINS	N.A.	88,834 (10.12.84/30.6.85)	202,846
NON-SEINS		240,346	166,526

* SEINS: Self Enforcing Infringement Notice System.



Weapons training.

Police Armoury

The role of the Armoury is to effectively arm Police through the provision of firearms, ammunition, handcuffs and other operational hardware. This responsibility includes the manufacture of practice revolver ammunition, the provision of special purpose equipment and the purchase, service and maintenance of appropriate firearms, supplies and equipment.

Police Motor Vehicles Branch

It is the role of this Branch to ensure the provision and maintenance of an adequate motor vehicle fleet throughout the State and to operate a centralised Police Transport Service.

The Branch annually purchases approximately 1800 new vehicles as replacement vehicles; provides a transport service to convey about 31,000 prisoners between metropolitan gaols, institutions and Courts; and provides drivers and vehicles to

the Special Branch as security escorts for the Prime Minister when in New South Wales and other visiting local and overseas V.I.P.s.

As at 30 June, 1986, the motor vehicle fleet comprised:

Four Wheeled Vehicles	2,290
Four Wheel Drive Vehicles	121
Motor Cycles	251
Snow Cruisers	6
Trailers, Caravans, Tractor and Fork Lift	107
Total	2,775

Initiatives undertaken during the year included:

- introduction of a motor vehicle bulk purchasing system, ensuring a constant availability of replacement vehicles at all times;
- computerisation of motor vehicle records; and
- evaluation of a new electronic light/sound alarm system for use on Police motor vehicles.

5: Properties

The Properties Branch is charged with the task of providing functional and cost effective accommodation and facilities essential to the efficient operation of the Police service. This involves the development and subsequent implementation of programmes for site acquisitions, new constructions, leaseings, and maintenance and renovations to all Departmentally occupied properties, both Government owned and leased, throughout the State.

The task facing the Department in the properties area is enormous and regrettably can only be addressed in the current restricted economic climate on a priority basis. While considerable sums continue to be spent on Police property matters, many areas of accommodation still remain of a standard less than the Department would desire. Nevertheless, this Section identifies considerable achievement during the year.

Capital Works (Building) Funds for Police purposes are allocated through the Minister for Police and Emergency Services for administration by the Police Department, a practice introduced on trial during the previous year by the Treasurer.

During April, 1986, the Public Works Department indicated it was no longer in a position to purchase properties on behalf of the Police Department, such role in future being the responsibility of the Police Department. As quickly as the legal processes will allow, all existing Police Department occupied, Government owned, properties will be transferred to the Police Department.

These two important decisions have greatly enhanced the Department's capacity to effectively manage Police property.

Expenditure Summary 1985/86

	\$
Works in Progress.....	22,966,000
New Construction.....	1,291,000
Site Acquisition.....	2,468,000
Police Force Special Accommodation Scheme	
Acquisition.....	800,000
Maintenance.....	200,000
Maintenance and Renovation Government Owned	
Accommodation.....	9,400,000*
Leased Premises.....	1,075,000*
Lease Rental.....	8,300,000
Total.....	46,500,000

* Public Works Department Funds

Major Works in Progress

Work is progressing on the following projects, some of which commenced in earlier financial years.

Sydney Police Centre

Numerous industrial disputes have continued to slow progress on this project. Completion of construction is expected in September, 1986, when gradual occupation will commence. It is anticipated that the Centre will be fully operational by February, 1987. It will provide the community with one of the most sophisticated and professional policing facilities in the southern hemisphere.

As well as the inclusion of a large Police Station complex to service the inner Sydney area, the Centre will house the Department's major computer facilities and offer specialised scientific, technical, communication, armoury, disaster and rescue, and command and control services. The total cost is estimated at \$73.148 million.

Police Academy, Goulburn

The staged redevelopment of the former Goulburn Campus of the Riverina College of

Advanced Education into a modern Police training facility continued, the major areas of expenditure in 1985/86 being as follows:

- Work commenced during September, 1985, on the construction of a new Driver Training Track approximately 2km from the Academy to provide a modern facility for the instruction of Police in all facets of motor vehicle use for policing purposes. This project is due for completion in August, 1986, at a total estimated cost of \$1,832,000.
- Work commenced in July, 1985, to construct a Pistol Range at the Academy to facilitate the effective training of Police in modern weaponry. This project has been estimated to cost \$1,198,000 and is due for completion early in 1987.
- The construction of a new residential wing at the Academy to accommodate Police attending "live-in" courses of instruction commenced early in the 1985/86 financial year. This project is due for completion in September, 1986, at an estimated cost of \$3,532,000.

Sydney Water Police Headquarters

In view of the redevelopment of the Circular Quay/Dawes Point area as a Bicentennial project, the Sydney Water Police Headquarters has to be relocated by September, 1986. To satisfy this requirement, a new Headquarters is to be built and a site has been secured at Pyrmont for this purpose by lease from the Maritime Services Board. As an interim measure, pending construction of the permanent Headquarters, demountable accommodation is to be established on the site for use as temporary headquarters for the Sydney Water Police. The overall cost of the project, due for completion in July, 1988, is \$9.5 million.

Police/Courts Museum

Work to convert the former Phillip Street Police Station/Courts complex into a Police/Courts Museum has commenced,

expenditure of \$100,000 being programmed in 1985/86. It is estimated the project will take some two years to complete at a cost of \$5 million.

Maitland — New Divisional Headquarters

Redevelopment of the former County Council premises into a new Divisional Headquarters continued, completion being anticipated early in the 1986/87 financial year. An innovation at Maitland is the establishment of the State's first "shop front" Community Relations facility on the ground floor of the Police Station. This facility, which operates as a public relations/first contact point with the public, has attracted much interest and favourable comment and will hopefully be the forerunner of similar facilities at Police Station accommodation to foster Police/Community relations. Total project costs are anticipated at \$1.5 million.

Police Services Centre, Waterloo

The redevelopment of the Police Services Centre has been in progress for several years. When completed the Centre will provide the most modern facilities available for the servicing, detailing, refuelling and garaging of Departmental vehicles, along with sophisticated facilities for the examination of vehicles involved in the commission of crime as well as extensive secure storage of exhibits and property coming into Police possession. The project is due for completion in July, 1987, at a total cost of \$5.9 million.

Police Services Centre, Waterloo.



ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPORT

Cost Analysis of Major Works in Progress

Project	Original Estimate	Total Cost Estimate at June 86	Cost to Date	Cost Adjustment	Completion Date	Reason for Increase Costs	Delays/ Cancellations
Sydney Police Centre	\$32,700,000	\$73,148,000	\$63,900,000	\$40,448,000	9/86	Fitout changes prolon-gation; Building price index increases	Industrial disputes; Weather
Police Academy	\$12,600,000	\$16,033,000	\$10,856,000	\$ 3,433,000	1/88	Building price index increases	
Police/ Courts Museum	\$ 5,000,000	\$ 5,000,000	\$ 20,000	Nil	7/88		
Sydney Water Police Head-quarters	\$ 9,518,000	\$ 9,518,000	\$ 332,000	Nil	7/88		
Police Services Centre	\$ 2,467,000	\$ 5,953,000	\$ 3,820,000	\$ 3,486,000	7/87	Site ramps revised entry; Building price index increases	Soil excavation; Design changes; Weather
Maitland Divisional Head-quarters	\$ 1,500,000	\$ 1,515,000	\$ 1,515,000	\$ 15,000	7/86	Revision of estimate	

New Construction

Lord Howe Island Police Station and Residence

The Government decided that a Police Station and residence complex was required to service the community of Lord Howe Island. The project commenced during the 1984/85 financial year and was completed in 1985/86 at a cost of approximately \$234,000.

Lord Howe Island Police Station.





Lord Howe Island Police Station.

Karuah

Department facilities at Karuah were found to be on land unsuited for the purpose. Through negotiations with the Department of Housing an alternate site was acquired. A Lockup Keeper's residence has been constructed on part of that site at a cost of \$94,000. The Police Station premises have been transferred to the new site.

Mount Druitt

Extensions to the Police Station, to provide additional accommodation and overcome cramped conditions, were completed in May, 1986, at a cost of \$700,000.

Official Residences

During the year official residences for Police staff were provided at Hay (Officer in Charge), Portland (Officer in Charge) and Queanbeyan (Chief Inspector) at a total cost of \$270,000.

Site Acquisitions

Action has been taken to secure sites for development of future accommodation and

facilities as listed hereunder at a cost of \$2,468,000.

Bathurst (new District Headquarters)
Bondi (new Divisional Headquarters)
Bossley Park
(new Divisional Headquarters)
Maitland
(additional land for car parking)
Menai (new Police Station)

Police Force Special Accommodation Scheme

This scheme, established in 1960, is designed to provide housing for Police in centres where the private housing market cannot satisfy demand. It is an invaluable aid in facilitating the transfer of Police to and from country centres.

During 1985/86, the sum of \$829,000 was made available to secure additional housing for the Scheme, and action has been taken to acquire houses at Moree (3), Singleton, Dubbo, Kempsey, Wee Waa, Broken Hill, Yass and Bulaheleh.

Maintenance and Renovation Projects

An extensive programme of work was carried out during the year to maintain Police accommodation to acceptable standards.

Some of the most noteworthy maintenance, renovation and upgrading projects undertaken were at:

Balmain Police Station.....	Cost \$ 36,000
Annandale Police Station.....	Cost \$ 39,000
Wilcannia Police Station.....	Cost \$250,000
Coonabarabran Police Station.....	Cost \$225,000
Tumbarumba Police Station.....	Cost \$136,000
Mungindi Police Residence.....	Cost \$ 56,000
Fairfield Police Station.....	Cost \$ 80,000
Bellata Police Station and Residence.....	Cost \$ 62,000

Leasing Activities

The Department was compelled to continue action for acquisition and fitout of leased accommodation to supplement existing accommodation where congestion exists or to satisfy new initiatives where, due to lack of funds and time constraints, needs could not be met by more traditional accommodation means.

Leases entered into during the year included:

Chatswood.....	Accommodation for Northern Regional Crime Squad and 'E' District Superintendent and Staff.
Lismore.....	Accommodation for District and Divisional Staff.
Mascot Airport.....	Additional hangar and office space for Police Air Wing.
Batemans Bay.....	New temporary Police Station established on a leased site utilising Departmentally owned and leased demountable buildings to overcome accommodation problems in the short term, pending provision of a permanent Police Station in the future when funds are available.
Forster/Tuncurry.....	Police Station and Lockup Keeper's accommodation.
Seven Hills.....	Police Station accommodation.
Punchbowl.....	Additional demountable accommodation for Police Station.

Decentralisation and City Accommodation Surrender

The relocation of staff from various locations in the city and inner suburban locations to the Ferguson Centre, Parramatta, has been successfully completed. The progressive surrender of city accommodation is continuing and involves potential rental savings to the Department of \$1.3 million.

Asbestos Removal at Police Headquarters

Removal of asbestos from within Police Headquarters has been successfully completed and the building has been rendered safe from the potentially harmful substance.

Computerisation

The Properties Branch has placed its various building and accommodation programmes on computer and introduced word processing services into the Branch, considerably enhancing information handling, programme management and funds control.

A computerised "Property Register" is also being developed and will contain comprehensive information regarding all of the properties occupied by the Department.

During the year, the Department acquired a computerised records management and control system which is being adapted to suit the Properties Branch. The new system when fully operational will provide the Branch with a superior records system far in advance of the former manual system.

Future Proposals

A restructure of the Properties Branch, to take effect during the coming financial year, is designed to improve performance through the recruitment of professional staff to Branch management and areas of activity relating to problem solving, option analysis, cost effectiveness and programme/project development and control.

The new Branch structure will also provide for the decentralisation of property inspection staff to selected country locations to permit a more personalised and speedier response to accommodation matters, improved building inspection action and travel savings. More importantly, that initiative will relieve Police of the burden of identifying and initiating action to overcome accommodation problems at a local level.

6: Financial Services

Financial services for the Police Department are provided by three Branches — Budget Management, Accounts, and Purchasing and Supply, each of which is responsible to the Director, Finance and Supply.

Budget Overview

The Department received initial funding to the extent of \$422m on its Recurrent Budget and a further \$34m for Capital Works Projects. In terms of total funding this represented a 6% increase over 1984/85 levels of expenditure. Details of the Department's budgets are contained in Tables A, B and C.

Considerable strain was placed on the Department's financial resources during the year because of the need to finance a number of major initiatives which were not funded in the original budget allocation. These initiatives included the implementation of a new shooters licence system; the recruitment of additional Police and Public Service Personnel; and the continuing costs associated with the Milperra armed conflict preliminary hearings and guarding of Family Law Court Judges.

The Treasurer did provide supplementary funds late in the year to cover both the costs of Police guarding Family Law Court Judges and the impact on the budget of a significant increase in the retirements/resignations of Police. However, the Department absorbed all other costs by critically reviewing priorities and in particular by cutting back on the provision of equipment for Police. By taking this action and with the supplementary funds provided by the Treasurer, the Department was able to operate within approved funding levels during the year with minimum impairment to the efficient and effective delivery of services overall.

Table D depicts the major categories of operating expenditure on the Department's recurrent budget. It will be noted from this table that the Department's action in reducing expenditure on equipment is

ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPORT

reflected by the significant reduction in the proportion of expenditure incurred in that area. While the Department was able to achieve savings on equipment purchases during 1985/86 in order to fund new initiatives, it will not be possible to maintain expenditure at those levels on a continuing basis without impairing operational efficiency.

Improved Financial Information Systems

The Department's accounts were maintained on a Burroughs B20 Micro Computer during the 1985/86 financial year utilising the Government's "Budget Accounting System". However, as foreshadowed in last year's Report the Department tendered for a new financial system which would take advantage of its decentralised computer network. Tenders for the new system were evaluated during the year and the new system will become operational on 1 July, 1986. The main features of the new system include an improved reporting and financial analysis capability; the ability to provide Districts and Branches with more comprehensive budget allocations; the processing of accounts at District and Branch levels; details of the operating costs of Districts, Branches and Programmes.

In conjunction with the implementation of the new financial system, the Minister approved of a new package of financial delegations which gives Police and Public Service Officers at all levels of the organisation the ability to commit financial resources. The new financial system identifies costs at the District and Branch level, and makes those areas of the Department directly accountable for their financial operations.

In line with the Department's efforts to improve the financial information system, action was taken during the year to restructure the Budget Management Branch, significantly increasing resources in that area. The proposed restructure was approved by the Public Service Board and recruiting will commence during the 1986/87 financial year. The additional staff will be used to maximise the benefits of the

new financial system and to assist Districts and Branches in monitoring budget performance. Some of the major tasks to be performed by the Branch during the forthcoming year include the development of new reporting systems and the refinement of the systems developed to capture financial information in Programme Budget form.

The Department will receive its 1986/87 Budget Allocation in Programme Budget form and mechanisms have been established within the new system for all financial information to be recorded in that form as from 1 July, 1986.

It was mentioned in last year's Report that the Budget Branch would review the Programme Budget Structure during 1985/86. This action was taken and it will be seen from the attached financial information that changes have been made to the Programmes for the Department. The most significant change to the structure relates to the costs associated with the "Operational Support" function of the Department. These costs are now apportioned across those programmes to which the support relates. In addition a new programme called "Community Policing" has been created to reflect the increasing importance of this form of policing.

During the annual stocktake of plant and government property it is proposed that each item of recordable plant will be progressively identified by an asset number in the form of a barcode label.

District Data Control Centres will maintain a computer record of all plant that has been barcode identified. The system will allow fast and accurate production of plant details in order that District and/or Departmental Management can effectively control or assess allocation of resources. This improved control should ensure that proper budgetary planning is observed in the purchase of additional plant. The barcoding will facilitate auditing of equipment as a laser reader can be used for fast identification of assets.

Table E lists major assets, other than land holdings, and Tables F and G represent monthly expenditure for stores and equipment purchases.



19 December, 1986.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1986

Pursuant to Clause 8 of the Public Finance and Audit (Departments) Regulation 1986, I state that:

- (a) The accompanying financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Public Finance and Audit Act, 1983, the Public Finance and Audit (Departments) Regulation 1986, and the Treasurer's Directions.
- (b) The statements present fairly the receipts and payments of that part of the Consolidated Fund, and those accounts in the Special Deposits Account operated by the Department.
- (c) There are not any circumstances which would render any particulars included in the financial statements to be misleading or inaccurate.

J K Avery
Commissioner

L F Vineburg
Secretary

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Table A: Receipts and Payments Statement for the year ended 30 June, 1986

DETAILS	NOTES	Police Department			Unclaimed Salaries and Wages			Balance — Salaries ADI Susp. Acc.		
					Special Deposits Account No. 1937			Special Deposits Account No. 1140		
		1984/85 ACTUAL	1985/86 ESTIMATE	1985/86 ACTUAL	1984/85 ACTUAL	1985/86 ESTIMATE	1985/86 ACTUAL	1984/85 ACTUAL	1985/86 ESTIMATE	1985/86 ACTUAL
		\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
CONSOLIDATED FUND										
RECEIPTS										
Fines — Motor Traffic Act	2	56 717	57 500	53 896						
Other Revenue	3	6 529	7 613	7 252						
<i>Total Con. Fund Rec.</i>	4	63 246	65 113	61 148						
PAYMENTS										
Salaries & Other Employee Payments	5	332 036*	358 177*	356 162*						
Maintenance & Working Expenses		60 045	62 985	66 678						
Other Services		1 907	1 762	1 829						
<i>Cap. Works & Services:</i>										
Police Buildings		21 848	23 930	25 544						
Other Services		13 395	10 800	11 062						
<i>Total Con. Fund Pay.</i>		429 231	457 654	461 275††						
SPECIAL DEPOSITS ACC.										
RECEIPTS										
State Funding	6				12		7	2 855	3 742	3 742
Commonwealth Funding										
<i>Total Special Deposits Receipts</i>					12		7	2 855	3 742	3 742
PAYMENTS										
Salaries & Other Employee Payments					11		7	1 687	2 855	2 855
Other Services										
<i>Total Special Deposits Payments</i> ..					11		7	1 687	2 855	2 855
ALL FUNDS										
<i>Total Receipts</i>		63 246	65 113	61 148	12		7	2 855	3 742	3 742
<i>Total Payments</i>		429 231	457 654	461 275	11		7	1 687	2 855	2 855

††Expenditure in excess of Budget has been approved by the Treasurer and funded from the Treasurer's Advance Account.

*Salaries and Other Employee Payments under Consolidated Fund Payments includes the Commissioner of Police Salary specially appropriated under Act No. 4 of 1976. (See Note 5)

NOTE Special Deposits Account Estimates are not subject to audit by the Auditor-General.

Table A — continued

DETAILS	NOTES	Police Super. & Reward Fund			Unclaimed Moneys			Miscellaneous		
		Special Deposits Account No. 1436			Special Deposits Account No. 1962			Special Deposits Account No. 0672		
		1984/85 ACTUAL	1985/86 ESTIMATE	1985/86 ACTUAL	1984/85 ACTUAL	1985/86 ESTIMATE	1985/86 ACTUAL	1984/85 ACTUAL	1985/86 ESTIMATE	1985/86 ACTUAL
		\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
CONSOLIDATED FUND										
RECEIPTS										
Fines — Motor Traffic Act										
Other Revenue										
<i>Total Con. Fund Rec.</i>										
PAYMENTS										
Salaries & Other Employee Payments										
Maintenance & Working Expenses										

Table A — continued

DETAILS	NOTES	Police Super. & Reward Fund			Unclaimed Moneys			Miscellaneous		
		Special Deposits Account No. 1436			Special Deposits Account No. 1962			Special Deposits Account No. 0672		
		1984/85 ACTUAL	1985/86 ESTIMATE	1985/86 ACTUAL	1984/85 ACTUAL	1985/86 ESTIMATE	1985/86 ACTUAL	1984/85 ACTUAL	1985/86 ESTIMATE	1985/86 ACTUAL
Other Services.....		\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Cap. Works & Services:										
Police Buildings.....										
Other Services.....										
Total Con. Fund Pay.....										
SPECIAL DEPOSITS ACC.										
RECEIPTS										
State Funding.....		47 574		54 588	126		135	1 461		4 065
Commonwealth Funding.....								321		212
Total Special Deposits Receipts....		47 574		54 588	126		135	1 782		4 277
PAYMENTS										
Salaries & Other Employee										
Payments.....		47 617		54 167	30		36	491		162
Other Services.....								737		1 414
Total Special Deposits Payments..		47 617		54 167	30		36	1 228		1 576
ALL FUNDS										
Total Receipts.....		47 574		54 588	126		135	1 782		4 277
Total Payments.....		47 617		54 167	30		36	1 228		1 576

Payments under the Police Superannuation and Reward Fund within Special Deposits Account Number 1436 are specially appropriated under the Police Regulation (Superannuation) Act No. 28 of 1906.

Table A: Totals

DETAILS	NOTES	TOTAL		
		1984/85 ACTUAL	1985/86 ESTIMATE	1985/86 ACTUAL
		\$000	\$000	\$000
CONSOLIDATED FUND RECEIPTS				
Fines — Motor Traffic Act.....		56 717	57 500	53 896
Other Revenue.....		6 529	7 613	7 252
Total Consolidated Fund Receipts.....		63 246	65 113	61 148
PAYMENTS				
Salaries & Other Employee Payments.....		332 036	358 177	356 162
Maintenance & Working Expenses.....		60 045	62 985	66 678
Other Services.....		1 907	1 762	1 829
Capital Works & Services:				
Police Buildings.....		21 848	23 930	25 544
Other Services.....		13 395	10 800	11 062
Total Consolidated Fund Payments.....		429 231	457 654	461 275
SPECIAL DEPOSITS ACCOUNT RECEIPTS				
State Funding.....		52 028	3 742	62 537
Commonwealth Funding.....		321	—	212
Total Special Deposits Receipts.....		52 349	3 742	62 749
PAYMENTS				
Salaries & Other Employee Payments.....		49 836	2 855	57 227
Other Services.....		737	—	1 414
Total Special Deposits Payments.....		50 573	2 855	58 641
ALL FUNDS				
Total Receipts.....		115 595	68 855	123 897
Total Payments.....		479 804	460 509	519 916

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Table B: Summarised Receipts and Payments Statement of the Consolidated Fund and the Special Deposit Account by Item for the year ended 30 June, 1986

DETAILS	NOTES	1984/85	1985/86	
		ACTUAL	ESTIMATE	ACTUAL
		\$000	\$000	\$000
RECEIPTS (a)				
Fines — Motor Traffic Act.....	2	56 717	57 500	53 896
Police Superannuation Fund.....		47 574	—	54 588
Other Revenue.....	3	6 529	7 613	7 252
Balance of Salaries Adjustment.....		2 855	3 742	3 742
Unclaimed Moneys.....		126	—	135
Unclaimed Salaries and Wages.....		12	—	7
Miscellaneous	6			
State Funding.....		1 461	—	4 065
Commonwealth Funding.....		321	—	212
TOTAL RECEIPTS		115 595	68 855	123 897
PAYMENTS (a)				
Salaries & Other Employee Payments.....	5	381 872	361 032	413 389
Maintenance & Working Expenses				
Subsidiary Staff Charges.....		691	907	927
Expenses in Connection with Buildings.....		9 093	8 129	9 483
Subsistence & Transfer Expenses.....		7 837	8 130	8 672
Motor Vehicle & Motor Cycle Expenses.....		11 897	14 971	15 692
Launch Expenses.....		778	796	801
Aircraft Expenses.....		764	788	1 072
Freight Expenses.....		97	100	94
Advertising & Publicity.....		163	150	34
Books, Periodicals & Newspapers.....		215	199	144
Fees for Services Rendered.....		3 059	3 391	3 922
Gas & Electricity.....		3 914	4 025	4 511
Laundry Expenses.....		32	32	36
Other Insurance.....		26	20	20
Postal & Telephone Expenses.....		8 101	8 625	9 942
Printing Expenses.....		1 429	900	846
Minor Stores, Provisions, Furniture, Equipment, Minor Plant, etc				
Police Uniforms.....		4 601	3 596	4 437
Other.....		7 517	8 144	5 890
Minor Expenses Not Elsewhere Included...		69	82	155
Plant & Equipment.....		695	681	677
Grants & Subsidies				
Police Youth Clubs.....		250	250	250
Volunteer Rescue Assoc.		15	15	26
Other Services				
Meals, etc for prisoners in Police Custody .		562	610	665
Funeral & Other Expenses — deceased				
Police Officers.....		4	4	3
Overseas & Extraditions Expenses.....		17	75	84
National Police Research Unit Contribution		100	127	124
Other.....		26	—	—
CAPITAL WORKS				
POLICE BUILDINGS				
Sydney Police Centre (Building).....		14 371	9 000	11 333
Sydney Police Centre (other Costs).....		1 176	4 506	1 951

Table B — continued

DETAILS	NOTES	1984/85	1985/86	
		ACTUAL	ESTIMATE	ACTUAL
		\$000	\$000	\$000
Police Complex — Waterloo.....		1 347	2 637	1 699
Police Academy — Goulburn.....		2 600	4 000	6 188
Maitland Police Station.....		22	1 500	957
Mt. Druitt Police Station — additions.....		115	557	700
Water Police Headquarters.....		—	900	332
Police/Courts Museum.....		—	100	20
Annual Provisions & Minor Work.....		2 217	730	2 364
POLICE HOUSING				
Purchase of Police Force Special Accommodation Scheme Residences.....		702	800	828
POLICE EQUIPMENT				
Radio Communications.....		4 372	680	780
Telephone Communications.....		581	381	354
Water Police — Purchase Launches.....		413	138	129
Police Air Wing.....		—	219	194
Computer Facilities.....		7 015	3 694	6 610
Accommodation Fitouts.....		—	1 888	2 167
Bureau of Crime Intelligence.....		312	—	—
Misc. Special Deposits.....		737	—	1 414
TOTAL PAYMENTS.....		479 804	460 509	519 916

(a) Inter-fund transfers have been offset in the preparation of this table.

Table C: Statement of Special Deposit Account Balances as at 30 June, 1986

1984/85			ACCOUNT	NOTE	1985/86		
CASH	SECURITIES	TOTAL			CASH	SECURITIES	TOTAL
\$000	\$000	\$000			\$000	\$000	\$000
8	—	8	ACCOUNT No. 1937 — UNCLAIMED SALARIES AND WAGES.....		8	—	8
2 855	—	2 855	ACCOUNT No. 1140 — BALANCE OF SALARIES ADJUSTMENT.....		3 742	—	3 742
210	—	210	ACCOUNT No. 1436 — POLICE SUPERANNUATION FUND.....		632	—	632
322	—	322	ACCOUNT No. 1962 — UNCLAIMED MONEYS.....	6	420	—	420
21	—	21	ACCOUNT No. 0672 — MISCELLANEOUS	6			
41	—	41	Money Found.....		42	—	42
—	—	—	Extraditions & General Expenses.....		35	—	35
20	—	20	Public Works Department — L.P. Gas.....		—	—	—
—	—	—	Police Shop.....		29	—	29
(121)	—	(121)	Police Art Exhibition.....		—	—	—
580	—	580	Community Employment Programmes.....	6c	(71)	—	(71)
229	—	229	Exhibit Money.....		1 208	—	1 208
422	—	422	Department Canteens.....		198	—	198
—	—	—	Goulburn Academy.....		216	—	216
—	—	—	Drug Seminar.....	6d	(1)	—	(1)
—	—	—	Special Functions.....		—	—	—
—	—	—	Property Acquisitions.....		2 237	—	2 237
1 192	—	1 192	TOTAL — MISCELLANEOUS SPECIAL DEPOSITS ACCOUNT 0672.....		3 893	—	3 893
4 265	—	4 265	GRAND TOTAL ALL SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS BALANCES.....		8 695	—	8 695

ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPORT

Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements.

NOTE 1. General

- (a) The financial statements of the Department have been prepared on the basis that the transactions of the Public Accounts are reported on a cash basis with the exception of payment for salaries which are reported on an accrual basis. (Note 5 also refers.)
- (b) The financial details provided in Tables A and B relate to transactions on Consolidated Fund and Special Deposits accounts and are in agreement with the relevant sections of the Treasurer's Public Accounts.
- (c) A reference in the Receipts and Payments Statement to an "estimate" figure means:
- in the case of a special appropriation the amount included in the estimates in respect of that appropriation; and
 - in the case of an annual appropriation the amount provided in the estimates to be appropriated by the relevant Appropriation Act as advised by the Treasury.
- (d) A reference in the Receipts and Payments Statement to an "actual" figure means the payments actually made by the Department in respect of the item to which it refers with the exception of payment for salaries which

are reported on an accrual basis as per (a) above.

NOTE 2. Fines — Motor Traffic Act

- (a) The amounts shown only relate to "On-the-Spot" Infringement Notice payments for which actual payment was made within the statutory 21-day period. Revenue received from Infringement Notices which have proceeded to Enforcement Order or Court Action is receipted through the Attorney-General's Department.
- During the financial year 1985/86 a total of 1 673 214 Infringement Notices were issued, of this figure a total of 1 223 181 were paid direct to the Police Department.
- (b) The current computer system does not provide calculation of outstanding amounts due to Government for Traffic and Parking Infringement Notice Revenue. Action will be implemented in an attempt to change the computer system during the 1987/88 financial year.

NOTE 3. Other Revenue

Included within the item "Other Revenue" are some nine separate items details of which are provided in the following Schedule.

INDIVIDUAL ITEMS	1984/85	1985/86	
	ACTUAL \$000	ESTIMATE \$000	ACTUAL \$000
Firearms and Dangerous Weapons Licences...	1 387	1 300	1 214
Central Fingerprint Bureau Contributions.....	1 158	2 000	1 050
Accident Information Requests	1 316	1 500	1 792
Miscellaneous Rents	804	820	908
Provision of Reports to Insurance Companies..	617	750	688
Commissions on Group Insurance	238	250	241
Fines (Court Awarded)	97	100	472
Sale of Government Property	306	250	271
Miscellaneous Receipts	606	643	616
TOTAL	6 529	7 613	7 252

NOTE 4. Total Receipts

The Department is represented on an Inter-Departmental Committee to recover from the Department of Motor Transport, funds for the "Cost of Police Supervision and Control of Traffic". The revenue received from this source is paid direct to Treasury and is not received by the Police Department.

Amounts received during the years in question are detailed hereunder:

	1984/85 ACTUAL \$000	1985/86 ESTIMATE \$000	1985/86 ACTUAL \$000
Cost of Police Supervision and Control of Traffic.....	76 382	52 060	63 206

NOTE 5. Salaries and Other Employee Payments

- (a) Included within this category are payments for both Police and Public Service/ Ministerial employees. Specific details are provided hereunder:

	1984/85 ACTUAL \$000	1985/86 ESTIMATE \$000	1985/86 ACTUAL \$000
POLICE FORCE			
Salaries.....	249 596	272 429	267 275
Other Payments in Nature of Salaries.....	19 205	21 322	21 258
Payment for Leave when Retiring, etc.....	5 862	5 909	8 772
Overtime.....	15 431	13 200	14 252
TOTAL.....	290 094	312 860	311 557
PUBLIC SERVICE/MINISTERIAL EMPLOYEES			
Salaries.....	36 193	39 831	39 272
Other Payments in Nature of Salaries.....	3 477	3 109	2 839
Payment for Leave when Retiring, etc.....	869	991	1 078
Overtime.....	1 321	1 300	1 326
TOTAL.....	41 860	45 231	44 515

- (b) Salaries and Other Employee payments includes the Salary of the Commissioner of Police specially appropriated under Act No. 4 of 1976.

1984/85 ACTUAL \$000	1985/86 ESTIMATE \$000	1985/86 ACTUAL \$000
82	86	90

- (c) Salaries and Wages expenditure shown for both 1984/85 and 1985/86 funded from the Consolidated Fund includes the full years costs. The amount of \$3 741 519 was transferred to Special Deposits Account No. 1140 representing 4/14ths of the salary costs for the pay period commencing 27 June, 1986 (including Special Appropriation Salary Cost).

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NOTE 6. Special Deposits Account

- (a) The "Miscellaneous" category under Special Deposits Accounts includes some sub-accounts. Details of the individual accounts and balances at the end of the 1984/85 and 1985/86 financial years are set out in Table C.
- (b) Transfers to Special Deposits Account No. 1140 "Balance of Salaries Adjustment" at the end of each year represents that portion of the first pay period in the next financial year that is due to the 30 June of the current year. This ensures that the full year's salary costs are included in the financial statements (Note 5c refers).
- (c) Community Employment Programme Schemes are provided with funds from the Australian Government. Claims are made on the Australian Government for funds on a regular basis but funds are not received until a later date. The debit balance at the close of the financial years disclosed demonstrates the delay.
- (d) Drug Seminar — a scheme was initiated within the Community Relations Bureau to run a drug awareness seminar. The balance of funds had not been transferred to the account to acquit the debit balance.

NOTE 7. Sundry Debtors

- (a) Debtors outstanding as at 30 June

	1984/85 \$'000	1985/86 \$'000
Current Debtors	99	297
Debtors outstanding for 30 days or over	32	441
Debtors outstanding for 60 days or over	6	12
Debtors outstanding for 90 days or over	132	112
TOTAL	269	862

Action will be taken during the 1986/87 financial year to classify debts by type for inclusion in the 1986/87 Annual Report.

The amounts shown do not include any of the outstanding Revenue owing to Government from Traffic and Parking Infringement Notices (Note 2(b) refers).

(b) Debts Written Off

	1984/85 (\$)	1985/86 (\$)
i. <i>Industrial Escorts</i>		
Firms declared bankrupt	—	5 501.45
Shortpayment ...	—	.30
TOTAL	—	5 501.75
ii. Towing Fees	—	112.00
iii. Overpayment of Annual Leave Loading ..	195.09	—
TOTAL DEBTS WRITTEN OFF	195.09	5 613.75

NOTE 8. Sundry Creditors

Amounts due and unpaid for goods and services received at 30 June, 1986.

An Accounts Payable System does not operate within the Police Department, however, it is estimated that an amount of \$2 272 000 was outstanding. The estimate was arrived at by a manual calculation of vouchers processed during July, 1986. A total of \$6 870 920 in vouchers were processed in July, 1986.

At the time of preparation of the Annual Report it was not possible to obtain comparative figures for the 1984/85 financial year.

NOTE 9. Commitments Under Capital and Lease/Hire Contracts

Two commitments exist under the category.

CAPITAL WORKS

Purchase of a National Fingerprint Computer which was contracted to be purchased over three financial years.

1985/86	\$5 200 000
1986/87	\$4 508 000
1987/88	\$3 579 000
TOTAL COST	\$13 287 000

The purchase of the computer is on a cost-sharing arrangement between the States and Commonwealth.

LEASE/HIRE CONTRACTS

In 1983 approval was given by Government for the Department to enter a ten (10) year lease/hire agreement to obtain a Fujitsu (Facom) Main Frame Computer.

Payments during the years in question are detailed hereunder.

1984/85	\$694 643
1985/86	\$676 877

NOTE 10. Contingent Liabilities

There were no known contingent liabilities as at the time of preparation of the financial statements.

NOTE 11. Uncollected Amounts

The only "material" amounts are within the context of revenue due to Government from Parking and Traffic Infringement Notices (Note 2 refers).

NOTE 12. Material Assistance Provided by Other Departments

It is recognised that other Government Departments provided assistance to the Police Department. It has not been possible to quantify the assistance in financial terms. However, the following are noted:

- (a) Office Accommodation Bureau, Public Service Board.
Payment of rent for multiple occupancy rented premises.
- (b) Crown Solicitor's Office.
Solicitors cost on sale or purchase of properties for transferred officers, both Police and Public Service Staff.
- (c) Government Supply Department.
Provision of cleaning services at most Police Department premises.
- (d) Government Printing Department.
Provision of a dedicated unit within the Police Headquarters building.
- (e) State Treasury.
Payment of Payroll Tax and Employer's Superannuation Contributions.

Action will be taken to enable an estimate in financial terms to be included in the 1987/88 Annual Report for these items.

NOTE 13. Amounts Held for Two Years or More

Included in Table C are details of Special Deposits Account used to temporarily hold "Exhibit Moneys" prior to transfer to Consolidated Revenue or refund to a

defendant after court proceedings. It has not been possible to identify how long the money has been held.

Action will be taken to clarify the situation for inclusion in the 1987/88 Annual Report.

END OF AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Schedule of Significant Variations between Estimates and Actual Payments for 1985/86

(This Schedule does not form part of the Accounts subject to audit.)

Variations in this Schedule are made on the basis of significance to the overall program, including the accounting definition of "materiality" (Australian Accounting Standard AAS5) and includes lesser variations which are considered to be of significance to Parliament and the public generally.

1. Fines — Motor Traffic Act

The decrease in revenue (\$M2 821 or 4.97%) collected through Infringement Notices in 1985/86 was due mainly to industrial action taken by Parking Patrol Officers in support of "permanency" status in Government service.

2. Payments for Leave on Retirement, Resignation, etc.

Increased expenditure in this area was mainly due to the increased number of Police being discharged from the Force. During 1984/85, 88 Police were medically retired and in 1985/86 a total of 145.

3. Expenses in Connection with Buildings — Rent

Increased expenditure in this area was caused by the lack of adequate provision for the lease cost of premises occupied by the Department in the Remington Building, Liverpool Street, Sydney.

4. General Expenses — Postal and Telephone Expenses

During the year funds were provided by Government to increase and improve the computer systems in the Police Department. Increases in expenditure in the Postal and Telephone Expense area demonstrate the additional costs of datel line rental and datel line usage.

AUDITOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE



The books and accounts of the N.S.W. Police Department for the year ended 30 June 1986 have been audited in accordance with Section 34 of the Public Finance and Audit Act 1983. In my opinion, the accompanying receipts and payments statement, summarised receipts and payments statement and statement of special deposits account balances, read in conjunction with the notes thereto, comply with Section 45E of the Act and are in accordance with the accounts and records of the Department.

Sydney, 24 December 1986

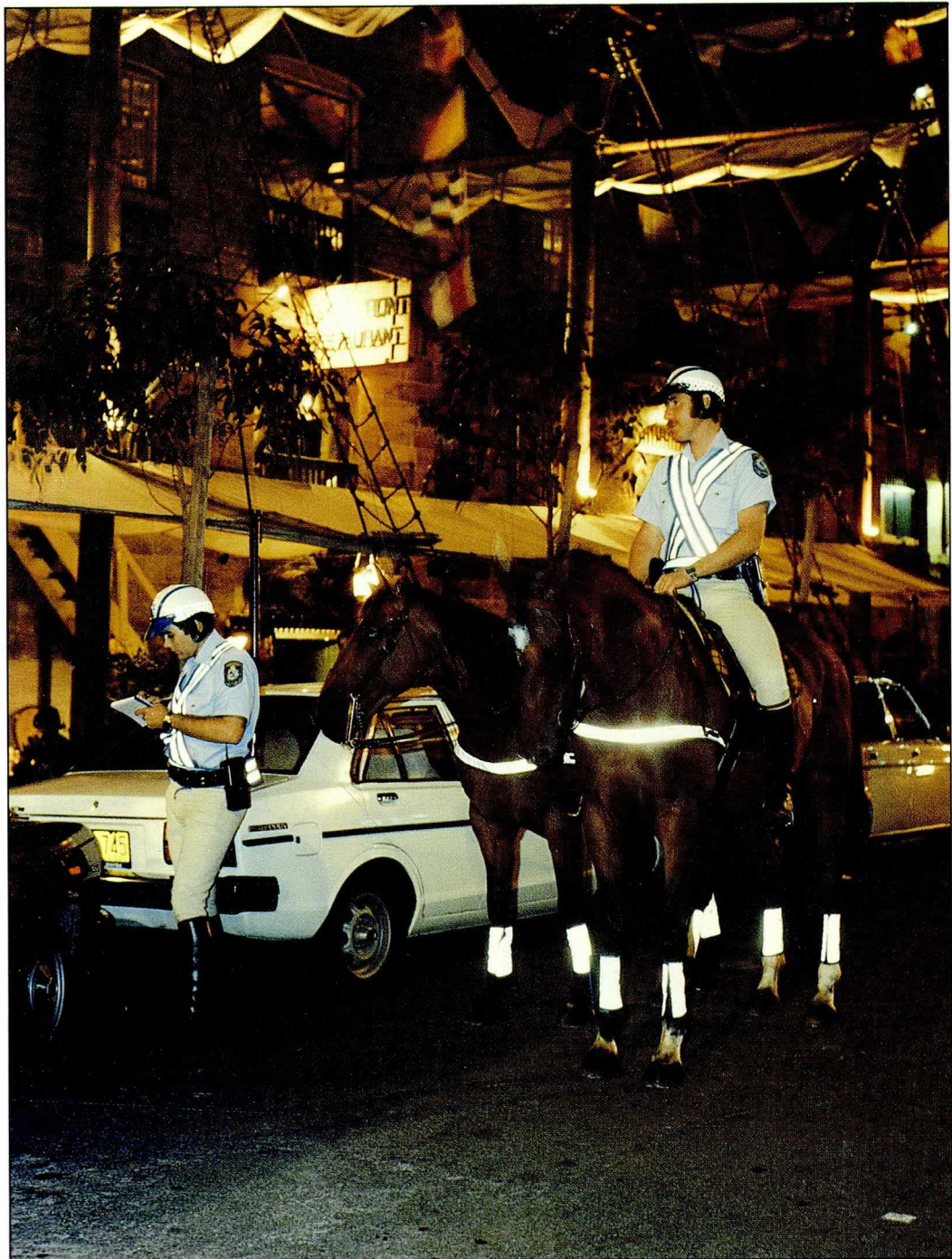
K. J. Robson, FASA CPA
Auditor-General of New South Wales

Table D: Comparative Financial Information by Major Classification

	1985/86	1884/85	1983/84	1982/83
Labour costs.....	83.86	84.45	84.58	85.49
Rent, Rates and Buildings.....	2.23	2.31	2.03	1.80
Travelling and Transport.....	6.18	5.42	5.93	5.76
Telephone, Postage, Power and Heating.....	3.43	3.05	3.11	3.17
Equipment and Supplies.....	2.63	3.06	2.99	2.72
Other Items.....	1.67	1.71	1.36	1.06
TOTAL.....	<u>100.00</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>100.00</u>

Table E: List of Major Assets

<i>Class of Asset</i>	<i>Quantity</i>
Wang Computer Systems.....	96 Stations
Computerised Cash Receipting System.....	7 Cash Registers
NEC Computer System.....	1 System
Radio Communication System.....	61 Radios
Micro-Image Retrieval Systems.....	3
Computer Printers.....	31
Records Management System.....	1 System
Automatic Breathalyzer Instruments.....	10
Mobile Radar Detection Units.....	22
Fork Lift Truck.....	1
Facsimile Machines.....	11
Portable Laser Barcode Readers.....	2



Members of the mounted troop on patrol.

TABLE F
MONTHLY EXPENDITURE—PURCHASE OF UNIFORMS

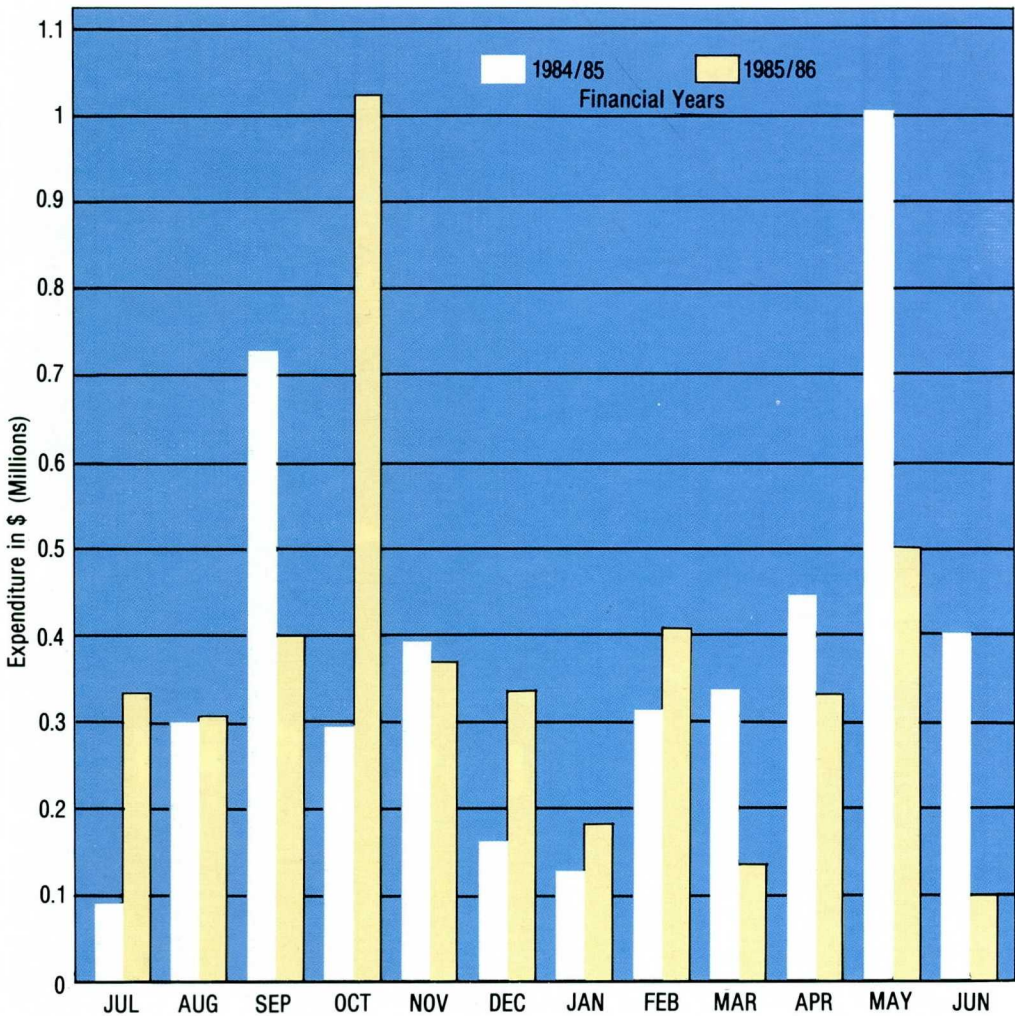
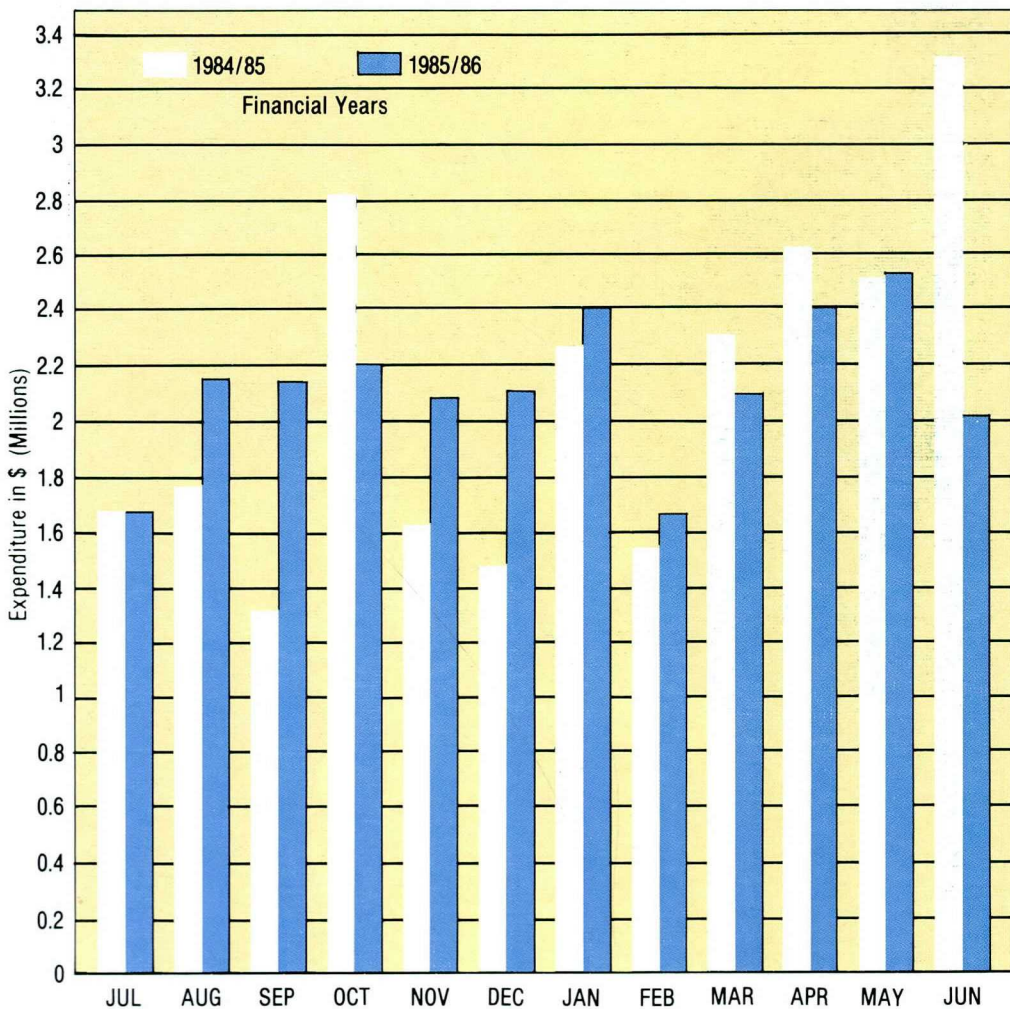
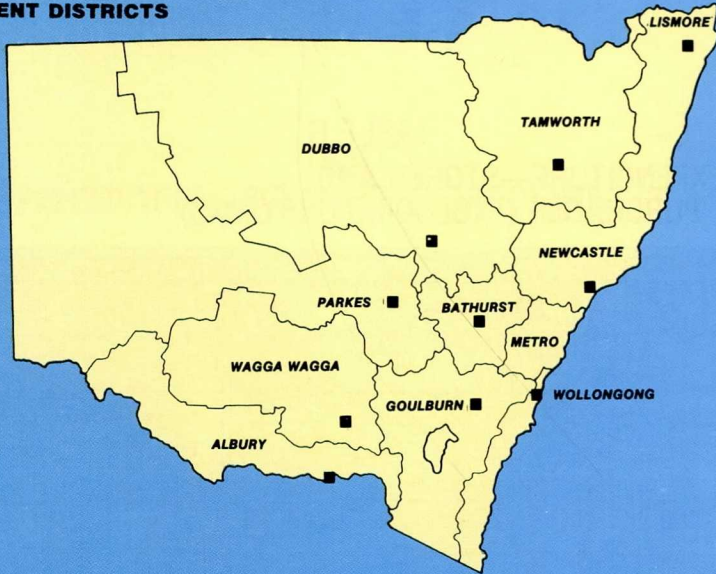


TABLE G
MONTHLY EXPENDITURE—STORES AND
EQUIPMENT PURCHASES (EXCLUDING UNIFORMS)



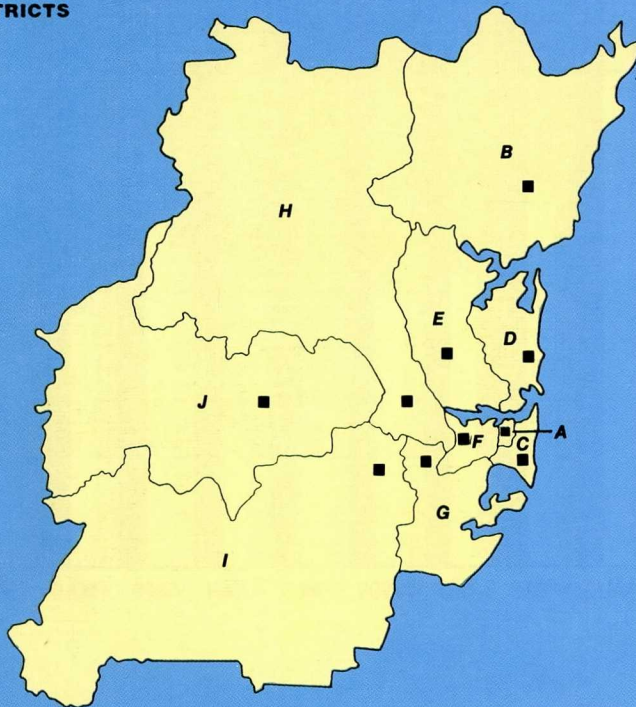
ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPORT

N.S.W. POLICE ADMINISTRATION AREAS SUPERINTENDENT DISTRICTS



N.S.W. POLICE SYDNEY METROPOLITAN ADMINISTRATION AREA SUPERINTENDENT DISTRICTS

- A ■ LIVERPOOL ST.
- B ■ GOSFORD
- C ■ MAROUBRA
- D ■ DEE WHY
- E ■ HORNSBY
- F ■ ENFIELD
- G ■ BANKSTOWN
- H ■ PARRAMATTA
- I ■ LIVERPOOL
- J ■ PENRITH



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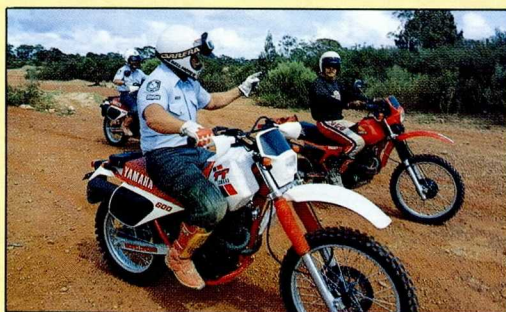
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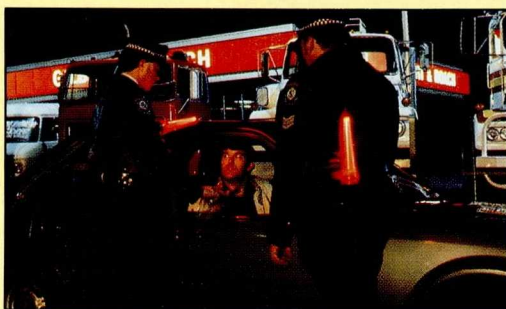
On patrol.



New South Wales Police Military Band at the Opera House.



Trail Bike Squad.



Random Breath Testing.

Appendix A

(i) Police Executive

As at 30 June, 1986, the occupants of the Police Force Executive positions were:

<i>Position</i>	<i>Occupant</i>	<i>Date of Appointment</i>
Commissioner	J. K. Avery, A.P.M., M.A., Dip.Crim.	07.08.84
Deputy Commissioner (Operations)	W. B. Ross, A.P.M., Q.P.M.	12.02.82
Deputy Commissioner (Administration)	J. C. Perrin, A.P.M., Q.P.M., Dip.Law (B.A.B.)	23.07.82
Assistant Commissioner (Internal Affairs)	R. C. Shepherd, A.P.M., B.A.	04.05.84
Assistant Commissioner (Services)	J. Rowan	18.12.85
Assistant Commissioner (Personnel)	A. D. M. Graham, A.P.M.	12.02.82
Assistant Commissioner (General)	E. F. Bunt, A.P.M., LL.B., Dip.Crim.	12.12.84
Assistant Commissioner (Traffic)	W. Fleming, A.P.M.	12.04.84
Assistant Commissioner (Crime)	E. R. Nixon, A.P.M., B.E.M.	11.09.85
Assistant Commissioner (Emergency Services)	L. Stirton	18.12.85
Exec. Chief Supt. (Internal Affairs)	Vacant	
Exec. Chief Supt. (Services)	J. R. Howard	06.09.84
Exec. Chief Supt. (Personnel)	K. R. Wark	14.11.84
Exec. Chief Supt. (General)	J. E. Merrett	20.03.85
Exec. Chief Supt. (General)	D. J. Graham	09.10.85
Exec. Chief Supt. (Traffic)	K. J. Chapman	25.09.85
Exec. Chief Supt. (Crime)	F. J. Parrington	04.12.85

(ii) Public Service Executive

As at 30 June, 1986, the occupants of the Police Department Public Service Executive positions were:

<i>Position</i>	<i>Occupant</i>	<i>Date of Appointment</i>
Secretary	Mr. L. F. Vineburg	20.05.82
Deputy Secretary (Corporate Services)	Mr. C. J. Cantor	18.10.84
Deputy Secretary (Management)	Mr. A. J. Tonge	10.07.85
Director (Medical Services)	Dr. A. A. Vane, M.B., B.S., D.M.J.	08.04.83
Senior Assistant Secretary (and Exec. Assistant to Commissioner)	Mr. A. M. Gould	10.04.86
Director (Information Systems)	Mr. R. McWhinney	22.02.85
Director (Computer Services)	Vacant	
Director (Properties)	Mr. R. Browne	25.11.82
Director (Police Staff & Industrial)	Mr. E. D. Excell	31.07.84
Director (Finance and Supply)	Mr. D. R. Leys, B. Comm., Dip.Law	13.11.84
Director (Police Station Administrative Services, South)	Mr. E. Edwards	17.10.85
Director (Police Station Administrative Services, North)	Vacant	
Director (Police Internal Affairs Branch)	Mr. T. Bridson	20.01.86
Director (Traffic Branch Administrative Services)	Vacant	
Director (Community Relations Bureau)	Vacant	
Director (National Criminal Records Bureau)	Vacant	

Appendix B

(i) Authorised Strength and Deployment of Police Officers as at 30 June, 1986

GENERAL POLICING

Metropolitan Districts	<i>Authorised Strength</i>	Country Districts	<i>Authorised Strength</i>
Bankstown	638	Albury	157
Enfield	719	Bathurst	174
Central	764	Dubbo	226
Chatswood	391	Goulburn	316
Dee Why	395	Lismore	356
Gosford	249	Newcastle	677
Liverpool	478	Parkes	196
Maroubra	424	Tamworth	278
Parramatta	549	Wagga Wagga	202
Penrith	479	Wollongong	428
TOTAL	5,086	TOTAL	3,010

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION AND SPECIAL OPERATIONAL GROUPS

<i>Unit/Squad</i>	<i>Authorised Strength</i>
Criminal Investigation Branch	
Administration	10
Major Crime Squad Administration	3
Licensed Dealers Unit	24
Breaking Unit	23
Arson Unit	12
Pillage Unit	10
Consorting Unit	20
Sexual Assault Unit	8
Armed Holdup Squad	52
S.W.O.S.	8
Fraud Squad	42
Motor Squad	25
Homicide Squad	37
Juvenile Services Bureau	28
Stock Squad	6
Scientific Investigation Section	56
Inquiry Office	14
Regional Crime Squads (West, South and North)	106
Regional Crime Squad Newcastle	33
TOTAL CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION BRANCH (Sub-total)	517
Drug Law Enforcement Bureau	198
Bureau of Criminal Intelligence	87
Special Operations Group	135
	420
TOTAL CRIME INVESTIGATION	937
Special Operational Support	
Tactical Response Group	93
Licensing Branch	25
Prosecutors	223
Anti-Theft Branch	10*
TOTAL OPERATIONAL SUPPORT	351

* Remaining 178 Anti-Theft Squad personnel are included in the District Allocation.

Appendix B *(continued)*

EMERGENCY SERVICES

<i>Unit/Squad</i>	<i>Authorised Strength</i>
Disaster and Rescue Branch	
Administration.....	5
Police Rescue Squad.....	22
Dog Squad.....	19
Water Police.....	63
Air Wing.....	38
TOTAL DISASTER AND RESCUE BRANCH.....	147

COMMUNITY RELATIONS BUREAU

<i>Unit/Squad</i>	<i>Authorised Strength</i>
Community Relations	
Administration.....	3
Youth Clubs.....	30
Promotions and Publications	
Administration.....	1
Public Relations.....	8
Mounted Police.....	34
Pipe Band.....	14
Military Band.....	25
Community Policing	
Administration.....	2
Aboriginal Liaison.....	10
Crime Prevention.....	9
Safety Advisory.....	31
Missing Persons.....	5
Media Liaison	
Administration.....	1
Media Liaison.....	8
TOTAL COMMUNITY RELATIONS BUREAU.....	181

TRAFFIC BRANCH

<i>Unit/Squad</i>	<i>Authorised Strength</i>
Administration.....	12
Breath Analysis and Blood Sample Unit.....	47
Court Process and Traffic Court Staff.....	5
Traffic Special Projects Unit.....	2
Special Review Unit.....	4
Traffic Laws Unit.....	8
Traffic Signals Operation Section.....	23
Traffic Research and Analysis Unit.....	8
Accident Investigation Squads.....	29
Permit Section.....	5
Highway Patrol Response Group.....	63
TOTAL TRAFFIC BRANCH.....	206

Appendix B (continued)

INTERNAL AFFAIRS BRANCH

<i>Unit/Squad</i>	<i>Authorised Strength</i>
Internal Affairs Division	89
Internal Security Division	30
Legal Services Branch	19
TOTAL INTERNAL AFFAIRS BRANCH	138

PERSONNEL TRAINING AND INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

<i>Unit/Squad</i>	<i>Authorised Strength</i>
Personnel Branch	56
Police Academy	99
TOTAL	155

ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT SERVICES

<i>Unit/Squad</i>	<i>Authorised Strength</i>
Supervisory and Safety Office	6
Printing and Ancillary Services	3
Executive and Support Staff	64
Motor Vehicles Branch	82
Miscellaneous (Includes Special Projects Officers and Liaison Officers)	33
TOTAL	188

TECHNICAL SUPPORT

<i>Unit/Squad</i>	<i>Authorised Strength</i>
Research and Development Branch	31
Technical Support Branch	
Administration	2
Armoury	6
Information Section	
Administration	2
Modus Operandi Unit	20
Stolen Vehicles Unit	18
Warrant Index Unit	14
Fingerprint Section	76
Criminal Records Unit	24
Communications	
Administration	3
Telecommunications Unit	11
Radio Operational Unit	79
Radio Technical Unit	35
Radio Design and Development Unit	5
Radar Engineering Unit	8
TOTAL TECHNICAL SUPPORT BRANCH	334

Financial and Auditing Services

Management Review Branch	10
--------------------------------	----

TOTAL AUTHORISED POLICE STRENGTH AS AT 30 JUNE, 1986 10,743

Appendix B *(continued)*

(ii) Authorised Strength of Police Officers by Rank as at 30 June, 1986 Comparison with Previous Three Years

Rank	Authorised Strength as at			
	30.6.83	30.6.84	30.6.85	30.6.86
Commissioner	1	1	1	1
Deputy Commissioner	2	2	2	2
Assistant Commissioner	7	7	7	7
Executive Chief Superintendent	7	7	7	7
Chief Superintendent	17	19	32	32
Superintendent	43	48	46	51
Chief Inspector	71	74	128	131
Inspector	190	195	208	237
Sergeant 1st Class	492	502	539	537
Sergeant 2nd Class	592	594	600	593
Sergeant 3rd Class	1,414	1,447	1,548	1,620
Senior Constable	6,961	7,536	7,490	7,525
Constable 1st Class				
Constable				
Probationary Constable				
TOTAL	9,797	10,432	10,608	10,743

Appendix C

(i) Approved Staff Number and Deployment of Police Department Public Service Personnel as at 30 June, 1986

Where Deployed	Approved Staff Number
Administrative Branch	40
Policy Secretariat	22
Public Service Personnel Branch	22
Accident Information Bureau	17
Criminal Investigation Branch	66
Traffic Branch	208
Federation of Youth Clubs	6
Properties Branch	37
Purchasing and Supply Branch	49
Police Staff and Industrial Branch	59
Services Branch	65
Technical Support Branch	72
Information Systems Branch	33
Computer Services Branch	48
Medical Unit	8
Management Review Branch	12
Legal Secretariat	13
Community Relations Bureau	33
Police Academy, Goulburn	101
Warrant Index Unit	50
National Criminal Records Bureau	142
Internal Affairs Branch	29
Accounts Branch	44
Police Station Administrative Services (North)	322
Police Station Administrative Services (South)	248
TOTAL	1,746

Appendix C *(continued)*

(ii) Approved Staff Number by Category of Police Department Public Service Personnel as at 30 June, 1986 Comparison with Previous Three Years

<i>Position</i>	<i>82/83</i>	<i>83/84</i>	<i>84/85</i>	<i>85/86</i>
Secretary.....	1	1	1	1
Deputy Secretary.....	1	1	1	2
Senior Assistant Secretary.....	1	1	1	1
Director, Medical Branch.....	1	1	1	1
Director, Traffic Branch.....	—	—	—	1
Director, Computer Services.....	1	1	1	1
Director, Community Relations Bureau.....	—	—	1	1
Assistant Director, Community Relations Bureau.....	—	—	1	1
Statistician.....	1	1	1	1
Community Relations Officer.....	—	—	3	6
Publicity Officer.....	1	1	1	1
Photogrammetrist.....	1	1	1	1
Assistant Secretary.....	5	5	5	4
Clerk.....	523	516	532	556
Machine Operator.....	60	68	63	67
Clerical Assistant.....	248	259	270	302
Terminal & Communications Operator.....	80	81	107	117
Stenographer.....	156	152	142	126
Telephonist.....	76	83	51	59
Typist.....	338	319	355	351
Technical Officer.....	15	15	19	20
Tradesman.....	20	20	23	26
Canteen Staff.....	16	16	16	30
General Division Staff.....	25	28	23	58
Medical Staff.....	5	5	6	7
Library Staff.....	2	2	2	5
TOTAL.....	<u>1,577</u>	<u>1,577</u>	<u>1,627</u>	<u>1,746</u>

(iii) Approved Staff Number by Category of Police Departmental Ministerial Employees as at 30 June, 1986 Comparison with Previous Three Years

<i>Position</i>	<i>Approved Staff Number as at</i>			
	<i>30.6.83</i>	<i>30.6.84</i>	<i>30.6.85</i>	<i>30.6.86</i>
Service Officer.....	1	1	1	1
Parking Patrol Officer.....	377	377	377	377
Security Officer.....	70	75	75	76
Matron.....	5	5	5	5
Choirmaster.....	1	1	1	1
Director of Music.....	1	1	1	1
Band Member.....	26	26	26	26
TOTAL.....	<u>481</u>	<u>486</u>	<u>486</u>	<u>487</u>

Appendix D

Principal Legislation Administered by the Police Department

Commercial Agents and Private Inquiry Agents Act, 1963, No.4.
Firearms and Dangerous Weapons Act, 1973, No.38.
Gaming and Betting Act, 1912, No. 25.
Hawkers Act, 1974, No.23.
Miscellaneous Acts (Deputy Commissioners of Police) Amendment Act, 1981, No. 121.
National Crime Authority (State Provisions) Act, 1984, No.157.
Pawnbrokers Act, 1902, No. 66.
Police Offences Act, 1901, No. 5, Part IV.
Police Regulation Act, 1899, No. 20.
Police Regulation (Allegations of Misconduct) Act, 1978, No.84.
Police Regulation (Appeals) Act, 1923, No.33.
Police Reserve Act, 1941, No. 26.
Printing and Newspapers Act, 1973, No. 46.
Second-Hand Dealers and Collectors Act, 1906, No. 30.
Security (Protection) Industry Act, 1985, No. 52.
Wool, Hide and Skin Dealers Act, 1935, No. 40.

Appendix E

Significant Departmental Committees

Policies and Priorities Group

Members: J. K. Avery, Commissioner, Chairman
W. B. Ross, Deputy Commissioner (Operations)
J. C. Perrin, Deputy Commissioner (Administration)
L. F. Vineburg, Secretary

Functions: Develops policies and strategies for the New South Wales Police Force and monitors the progress toward the achievements of objectives. Investigates and considers recommendations for new policies or major changes to existing policies. Develops and determines budgetary programmes and monitors the effect of such programmes. Determines overall priorities of the Police service.

Appendix E *(continued)*

Properties Committee

Members: J. Rowan, Assistant Commissioner (Services), Chairman
 A. D. M. Graham, Assistant Commissioner (Personnel)
 E. F. Bunt, Assistant Commissioner (General)
 R. Browne, Director (Properties)
 D. R. Leys, Director (Finance and Supply)

Functions: Makes recommendations to the Policies and Priorities Group on matters including building works programmes, the location and type of proposed developments, major leasing proposals and other special projects, and major police decisions. Determines matters relating to Capital Works planning, schedules of accommodation and sketch plans for major projects, and security issues affecting building standards.

Systems Review Group

Members: J. Rowan, Assistant Commissioner (Services), Chairman
 E. F. Bunt, Assistant Commissioner (General)
 E. R. Nixon, Assistant Commissioner (Crime)
 A. D. M. Graham, Assistant Commissioner (Personnel)
 C. J. Cantor, Deputy Secretary (Corporate Services)
 A. M. Gould, Senior Assistant Secretary and Executive Assistant to Commissioner
 D. R. Leys, Director (Finance and Supply)

Functions: Ensures that all existing and new systems comply with the corporate objectives of the Police service.

Systems Management Committee

Members: C. R. Hodges, Chief Superintendent
 (Research and Development Branch), Chairman
 K. W. Askew, Superintendent (Research and Development Branch)
 (Vacant), Director (Research and Development Branch)
 R. P. McWhinney, Director (Information Systems Branch)
 M. Bell, Acting Director (Computer Operations Branch)

Functions: To review all systems proposals and to be responsible for the management, co-ordination, implementation and monitoring of all projects and systems in accordance with the priorities set by the Systems Review Group.
 Prepares and submits development programmes and oversees the progress of previously approved programmes. Makes recommendations to the Policies and Priorities Group on the adoption of policies evolving from research and development programme and oversees the implementation of such policies.

Audit Committee

Members: L. F. Vineburg, Secretary, Chairman
 J. K. Avery, Commissioner
 W. B. Ross, Deputy Commissioner (Operations)
 J. C. Perrin, Deputy Commissioner (Administration)
 D. R. Leys, Director (Finance and Supply)

Functions: Responsible for —

- Management Review Branch's charter.
- Review of audit/review reports and provision of informed comment thereon.
- Approval of any special projects for the Branch.
- Approval of the annual programme, including time frames, costs and completion dates.
- Approval of the long term audit/review plan.
- Review of the Annual Report of the operations of the Management Review Branch.

Appendix F

(i) Membership of Significant Statutory Bodies

<i>Statutory Body</i>	<i>Member</i>	<i>Position Held</i>
Police Board of N.S.W.	J. K. Avery Commissioner	Board Member
State Emergency Services	J. K. Avery Commissioner	Director
State Emergency Services	L. Stirton Assistant Commissioner (Emergency Services)	Pro-Director

(ii) Membership of Significant Inter-Departmental Committees

<i>Committee</i>	<i>Departmental Representative</i>
Aerial Surveillance Committee	W. Fleming Assistant Commissioner (Traffic) B. Binns Inspector (Police Air Wing) N. J. Walden Chief Superintendent (Traffic Branch) A. B. Dennis Inspector (Traffic Branch)
Rescue and Emergency Services Co-ordination Committee	L. Stirton Assistant Commissioner (Emergency Services)
New South Wales Domestic Violence Committee	E. F. Bunt Assistant Commissioner (General)
New South Wales Child Protection Council	E. F. Bunt Assistant Commissioner (General) B. Rope Detective Inspector (Juvenile Services Bureau)
Inter-Departmental Committee on Police/Citizens Youth Clubs	E. F. Bunt Assistant Commissioner (General) A. Tonge Deputy Secretary (Management)

Appendix F *(continued)*

(ii) Membership of Significant Inter-Departmental Committees *(continued)*

<i>Committee</i>	<i>Departmental Representative</i>
Operations Committee for National Crime Authority	J. Foster Detective Superintendent (Bureau of Criminal Intelligence)
New South Wales Drug and Alcohol Authority	W. G. F. Bull Superintendent (Drug Law Enforcement Bureau)
Standing Committee on Drug Diversion	B. J. Burns Detective Chief Inspector (Drug Law Enforcement Bureau) N. D. Whalan Superintendent (Prosecuting Branch)
New South Wales Poisons Advisory Committee	J. Stanioch Detective Sergeant (Drug Law Enforcement Bureau)
Standing Committee on Solvent Abuse	M. Brammer Detective Sergeant (Drug Law Enforcement Bureau)
Promotion and Action in Community Education (PACE) Committee	F. Hanson Detective Sergeant (Drug Law Enforcement Bureau)
Anti-Theft Advisory Committee	B. Gibson Chief Superintendent (Anti-Theft Branch)
Credit Card Fraud Suppression Committee	T. Picker Detective Sergeant (Anti-Theft Branch)
Motor Vehicle Theft Suppression Committee	E. J. Etienne Detective Sergeant (Anti-Theft Branch)
Model Court Committee	P. H. Sweeny Chief Superintendent (Prosecuting Branch) N. D. Whalan Superintendent (Prosecuting Branch)
Community Education Sub-Committee, Child Protection Council	J. Shiplee Sergeant 3rd Class (Community Relations Bureau)

Appendix F *(continued)*

(ii) Membership of Significant Inter-Departmental Committees *(continued)*

<i>Committee</i>	<i>Departmental Representative</i>
New South Wales Homeless Persons Services (Member of Ministerial Advisory Committee)	D. Dack Inspector (Community Relations Bureau)
Victims of Crime Safety and Security of Senior Citizens Committee	
Australian Crime Prevention Council	I. Juergens Sergeant 3rd Class (Community Relations Bureau)

Appendix G

Official Overseas Visits Undertaken by New South Wales Police and Police Department Public Service Personnel During 1985/86

<i>Officer</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Main Purpose</i>
M. Bell (Director, Computer Services)	July/Aug 1985	Visiting Japan for a final logistical assessment to facilitate the installation at the Ferguson Police Centre of a sophisticated fingerprint image retrieval computer system.
Detective Sergeant G. Dodds (Central Fingerprint Bureau)	Aug/Sept 1985	(1) Attending 7th United Nations Congress on "Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders", Milan, Italy. (2) Visiting parts of U.S.A. and U.K. to seek information on various issues including strategies in dealing with organised crime, drug trafficking and community policing programmes.
Commissioner J. K. Avery Superintendent K. J. Drew (Chief of Staff)		
Sergeant 2nd Class P. Robb Constable 1st Class A. J. Wade (Police Rescue Squad)	Sept/Oct 1985	Visiting Western Samoa to instruct Samoan Police personnel in search and rescue techniques.
Assistant Commissioner E. R. Nixon (Crime)	June 1986	(1) Attending 17th Annual Conference of International Association of Airport and Seaport Police, Taipei. (2) Visiting Hong Kong to gain information from law enforcement agencies in relation to drug investigation procedures and intelligence systems dealing with criminal activities on Hong Kong waterfront.
Executive Chief Superintendent J. R. Howard (Services)	June/July 1986	(1) Attending British Army Exhibition, Aldershot, England, encompassing 300 manufacturers of armed services equipment applicable to Police in areas of clothing, firearms, communications and transport. (2) Visiting U.K. Police and commercial organisations to ascertain present status of technological developments regarding communications systems.

Appendix H

Awards

(i) Bravery

Members of the New South Wales Police Service were presented with the following Awards during 1985/86.

Commissioner's Commendation

This award is presented by the Commissioner in recognition of outstanding service, meritorious conduct or courageous actions on the part of Police:

- **Constable 1st Class L. E. Hargrave**, Tamworth, for outstanding courage and policing at Tamworth on 28 January, 1983, when, disregarding his own safety, he went to the assistance of a woman who was being continually sexually assaulted and molested by a large group of bikies. The Constable actually pushed one offender from the woman, lifted her into his arms and carried her to safety.
- **Senior Constable C. F. Hancock**, Uralla, for outstanding courage and devotion to duty on 29 March, 1984, during the pursuit of three offenders in a stolen motor vehicle. Despite being continually fired upon by one of the offenders, who was armed with a .22 calibre rifle, and having numerous missiles thrown at his vehicle, the Senior Constable maintained the pursuit until the offenders were stopped by a Police road block and arrested.
- **Constable J. A. Loy**, Belmont, for outstanding courage and devotion to duty at Hawkesbury River on 12 September, 1984, when he went to the assistance of a man trapped by his seat belt in a burning vehicle. After obtaining a knife, the Constable cut the seat belt and with the assistance of a civilian removed the injured man from the vehicle despite the ever present threat of an explosion.
- **Constable 1st Class P. S. Williamson**, Blackheath and **Constable P. V. Devoy**, Springwood, for outstanding courage and devotion

to duty at Wentworth Falls on 8 November, 1984, when they rushed to the assistance of a man trapped in his damaged and blazing motor vehicle. Despite the ever present threat of an explosion, the Police persevered with their efforts and were successful in extricating the man from his vehicle.

- **Senior Constable C. Calandra**, Liverpool, in recognition of his outstanding courage and policing at Liverpool on 11 June, 1984, when he exchanged shots with an offender who had previously shot and seriously wounded two women and a Police Officer. After refusing requests to surrender, the offender was shot and wounded by the Senior Constable who then ran forward and arrested him.
- **Constable S. E. Martin**, Court Staff, in recognition of his outstanding courage and policing at Liverpool on 11 June, 1984, when he went to the assistance of Sergeant 3rd Class B. A. Stoker who had been shot and seriously wounded by a man who had previously shot two women. After being directed by Sergeant Stoker to take cover, the Constable remained with the Police vehicle and in contact with other Police until such time as he was able to rush forward and assist Sergeant Stoker to safety.
- **Sergeant 3rd Class E. Hopton**, Bondi, in recognition of his outstanding courage, devotion to duty and tenacity at 'Jacobs Ladder', Watsons Bay, on 6 November, 1985, when he approached a disturbed man sitting at the cliff edge facing a drop of 60 metres. Despite the man's stated intention of taking his own life, Sergeant Hopton managed to place himself within 1.5 metres of this person. Realising the man intended to jump, the Sergeant lunged forward, fell behind the man, at the same time throwing him over his body, placing himself between the man and the cliff edge. Other Police immediately rushed forward and secured this person.

- **Former Sergeant 3rd Class B. A. Stoker**, in recognition of his outstanding courage and policing at Liverpool on 11 June, 1984, when he approached an armed and dangerous man who he was aware had previously shot and seriously wounded two women. After calling on the offender to surrender, the Sergeant, without warning, was shot and seriously wounded by the offender. Though assistance was immediately rendered to the Sergeant by Constable S. E. Martin, the Sergeant directed the Constable to take cover despite the fact he remained unprotected and in extreme danger.

- **Executive Chief Superintendent D. H. Freudenstein and Superintendent N. F. Tamlyn** in recognition of their outstanding leadership, personal courage and devotion to duty during an affray at the Bathurst Motor Cycle Races on 6 April, 1985. Their actions were of excellent example to the Police under their direction and maintained the finest traditions of the New South Wales Police Force.

Awards by the Royal Humane Society of New South Wales

These awards are presented where persons have risked their lives in rescuing, or attempting to rescue others from death or serious injury by water, fire, foul air or other causes.

- Senior Constable I. A. Borland, Bathurst — Silver Medal
- Senior Constable O. P. Monk, Port Kembla — Bronze Medal
- Senior Constable R. J. Payton, Port Kembla — Bronze Medal
- Senior Constable G. Tilley, Wollongong — Bronze Medal
- Constable G. J. Pascoe, Eastwood — Certificate of Merit
- Constable P. S. Williamson, Blackheath — Certificate of Merit
- Constable P. Devoy, Springwood — Certificate of Merit

(ii) Scholastic Achievement Peter Mitchell Trust Awards

Trophies under the terms of the Peter Mitchell Trust Awards were presented during the year to the undermentioned members of the Force who attained the highest assessments in the qualifying examinations held during 1982 and 1983.

1982

- Confirmation of Appointment as Constable:* Constable B. A. Murphy, Police Internal Affairs Branch.
- Promotion to the rank of Constable 1st Class:* Constable 1st Class G. Wolow, Balmain.
- Promotion to the rank of Sergeant 3rd Class:* Senior Constable S. Bradshaw, Deniliquin.
- Promotion to the rank of Sergeant 1st Class:* Sergeant 2nd Class F. L. Gersback, Darlinghurst.
- Promotion to the rank of Inspector:* Inspector W. J. Collins, Police Headquarters.
- Designation of Detectives:* Detective Senior Constable P. R. Brown, Maitland Police Station.

1983

- Confirmation of Appointment as Constable:* Constable J. L. Bray, Police Personnel Branch.
- Promotion to the rank of Constable 1st Class:* Constable A. F. Sullivan, Blacktown.
- Promotion to the rank of Sergeant 3rd Class:* Senior Constable J. K. Honeysett, Community Relations Bureau.
- Promotion to the rank of Sergeant 1st Class:* Sergeant 3rd Class J. A. Underhill, Police Academy.
- Promotion to the rank of Inspector:* Detective Inspector J. T. Anderson, Drug Law Enforcement Bureau.
- Designation of Detective:* Detective Constable 1st Class A. H. Finlayson, Kogarah.

Police Association Award

This award is presented to the Probationary Constable attaining the highest assessment in each Secondary Training Course:

- Constable S. G. Hawes, Mosman (Class 199)
- Constable T. J. Kelly, Prosecuting Branch (Class 200)
- Constable S. J. Dale, Redfern (Class 201)

Appendix I

Police Stations by District, Division and Station METROPOLITAN

<i>District</i>	<i>Divisional Head Stations</i>	<i>Other Police Stations</i>
'A' — CENTRAL	Central Darlinghurst Redfern The Rocks	Kings Cross Regent Street Lord Howe Island
'B' — GOSFORD	Gosford Wyong	Terrigal Woy Woy The Entrance Toukley
'C' — MAROUBRA	Maroubra Waverley	Botany Mascot Mascot Airport Randwick Bondi Paddington Rose Bay Vaucluse
'D' — DEE WHY	Dee Why Mona Vale North Sydney	Frenchs Forest Manly Avalon Broken Bay (Water Police) Collaroy Mosman
'E' — HORNSBY	Hornsby Chatswood Eastwood	Berowra Brooklyn Pennant Hills Lane Cove Pymble Gladesville Ryde
'F' — ENFIELD	Balmain Burwood Campsie Newtown Petersham	Annandale Glebe Leichhardt Drummoyne Enfield Five Dock Earlwood Lakemba Punchbowl Marrickville Ashfield
'G' — BANKSTOWN	Bankstown Hurstville Kogarah Sutherland	Bass Hill Revesby Kingsgrove Peakhurst Rockdale Sans Souci (Water Police) Cronulla Engadine Miranda

Appendix I *(continued)*

Police Stations by District, Division and Station

METROPOLITAN *(continued)*

<i>District</i>	<i>Divisional Head Stations</i>	<i>Other Police Stations</i>
'H' — PARRAMATTA	Parramatta	Ermington
	Castle Hill	Granville
		Richmond
		Windsor
	Flemington	Wisemans Ferry
		Auburn
	Merrylands	Lidcombe
		Wentworthville
'I' — LIVERPOOL	Liverpool	Green Valley
	Campbelltown	Camden
		Macquarie Fields
		Picton
	Fairfield	The Oaks
		Cabramatta
'J' — PENRITH	Penrith	St. Marys
	Blacktown	Warragamba
		Mt. Druitt
		Riverstone
	Springwood	Seven Hills
		Blackheath
		Katoomba
		Lawson
		Mt. Victoria

Police Stations by District, Division and Station

COUNTRY

ALBURY DISTRICT			
<i>Divisional Head Stations</i>			
Albury		Deniliquin	
<i>Other Police Stations</i>			
Corowa	Khancoban	Balranald	Jerilderie
Culcairn	Mulwala	Barham	Mathoura
Henty	Oaklands	Berrigan	Moama
Holbrook	Rand	Euston	Moulamein
Howlong	Tumbarumba	Finley	Tocumwal
Hume Weir	Walla Walla		

Appendix I *(continued)*

Police Stations by District, Division and Station

COUNTRY *(continued)*

BATHURST DISTRICT

Divisional Head Stations

Bathurst	Orange	Lithgow
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Other Police Stations

Hill End	Blayney	Capertee
Oberon	Carcoar	Kandos
Rockley	Cudal	Portland
Trunkay Creek	Cumnock	Rylstone
Tuena	Mandurama	Wallerawang
	Manildra	
	Millthorpe	
	Molong	

DUBBO DISTRICT

Divisional Head Stations

Dubbo	Walgett	Mudgee	Bourke
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Other Police Stations

Geurie	Baradine	Binnaway	Brewarrina
Gilgandra	Burren Junction	Cassilis	Cobar
Gulgambone	Carinda	Coolah	Coolabah
Narromine	Collarenebri	Coonabarabran	Enngonia
Stuart Town	Coonamble	Dunedoo	Hermidale
Tooraweenah	Goodooga	Gulgong	Nymagee
Trangie	Gwabegar	Mendooran	Nyngan
Warren	Lightning Ridge		Wanaaring
Wellington	Pilliga		
Yeoval			

GOULBURN DISTRICT

Divisional Head Stations

Goulburn	Queanbeyan	Bowral	Cootamundra
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Other Police Stations

Bigga	Binalong	Berrima	Adelong
Collector	Boorowa	Bundanoon	Batlow
Crookwell	Braidwood	Mittagong	Bethunga
Marulan	Bungendore	Moss Vale	Gundagai
Tarago	Captains Flat	Robertson	Harden
Taralga	Gunning		Jugiong
	Michelago		Stockinbingal
	Yass		Talbingo
			Tumut
			Wallendbeen

Appendix I *(continued)*

Police Stations by District, Division and Station

COUNTRY *(continued)*

Divisional Head Station

Cooma

Other Police Stations

Adaminaby
Berridale

Bombala
Delegate

Jindabyne
Nimmitabel

LISMORE DISTRICT

Divisional Head Stations

Lismore

West Kempsey

Tweed Heads

Grafton

Other Police Stations

Alstonville
Ballina
Bonalbo
Casino
Coraki
Evans head
Nimbin
Tabulam
Wardell
Woodburn

Bellbrook
Ellenborough
Gladstone
Kew
Laurieton
Port Macquarie
South West Rocks
Wauchope

Bangalow
Brunswick Heads
Byron Bay
Kingscliff
Kyogle
Mullimbimby
Murwillumbah
Urbenville
Woodenbong

Copmanhurst
Glenreagh
Iluka
Lawrence
Maclean
Nymboida
Ulmarra
Yamba

Divisional Head Station

Coffs Harbour

Other Police Stations

Bellingen
Bowraville
Coramba

Dorrigo
Macksville
Nambucca Heads

Sawtell
Urunga
Woolgoolga

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT

Divisional Head Stations

Newcastle

Taree

Wallsend

Muswellbrook

Other Police Stations

Adamstown
Carrington
Hamilton
Lambton
Mayfield
Stockton

Bulahdelah
Comboyne
Cooperbrook
Forster
Gloucester
Nabiac
Tea Gardens
Wingham

Cardiff
Morisset
Teralba
Toronto
Wangi Wangi
West Wallsend

Aberdeen
Denman
Jerrys Plains
Merriwa
Moonan Flat
Murrurundi
Scone
Willow Tree

Appendix I *(continued)*

Police Stations by District, Division and Station

COUNTRY *(continued)*

Divisional Head Stations

Maitland	Cessnock	Belmont
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Other Police Stations

Beresfield	Abermain	Boolaroo
Clarence Town	Branxton	Catherine Hill Bay
Dungog	Bulga	Charlestown
East Gresford	Kurri Kurri	Dudley
East Maitland	Singleton	Swansea
Karuah	Wollombi	
Lemon Tree Passage		
Lochinvar		
Morpeth		
Nelson Bay		
Paterson		
Raymond Terrace		
Stroud		

PARKES DISTRICT

Divisional Head Stations

Parkes	Forbes	Broken Hill
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Other Police Stations

Bogan Gate	Canowindra	Buronga
Condobolin	Caragabal	Dareton
Lake Cargelligo	Cowra	Ivanhoe
Peak Hill	Eugowra	Menindee
Tottenham	Gooloogong	Pooncarie
Trundle	Greenethorpe	Tibooburra
Tullamore	Grenfell	Wentworth
Tullibigeal	Koorawatha	Wilcannia
	Quandialla	
	Woodstock	
	Young	

TAMWORTH DISTRICT

Divisional Head Stations

Tamworth	Moree	Inverell	Armidale
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Other Police Stations

Curlewis	Bellata	Ashford	Bendemeer
Gunnedah	Boggabilla	Barraba	Deepwater
Kootingal	Boggabri	Bingara	Emmaville
Manilla	Boomi	Bundarra	Glen Innes
Nundle	Garah	Delungra	Guyra
Quirindi	Mungindi	Gravesend	Nowendoc
Somerton	Narrabri	Tingha	Tenterfield
Tambar Springs	Pallamallawa	Warialda	Uralla
Werris Creek		Yetman	Walcha
			Walcha Road

Appendix I *(continued)*

Police Stations by District, Division and Station

COUNTRY *(continued)*

WAGGA WAGGA DISTRICT

Divisional Head Stations

Wagga Wagga	Narrandera	Griffith
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Other Police Stations

Ariah Park	Ardlethan	Carrathool
Coolamon	Barellan	Coleambally
Ganmain	Barmedman	Darlington Point
Junee	Grong Grong	Goolgowi
Lockhart	Leeton	Hay
Tarcutta	Tallimba	Hillston
Temora	Ungarie	Rankins Springs
The Rock	West Wyalong	Weethalle
Urana	Whitton	Yenda
Yerong Creek	Yanco	

WOLLONGONG DISTRICT

Divisional Head Stations

Wollongong	Warilla	Nowra	Bega
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Other Police Stations

Austinmer	Albion Park	Berry	Batemans Bay
Bulli	Berkeley	Kangaroo Valley	Bemboka
Corrimal	Dapto	Milton	Bermagui
Helensburgh	Kiama	Sussex Inlet	Bodalla
Scarborough	Port Kembla	Vincentia	Candelo
	Unanderra		Cobargo
			Eden
			Merimbula
			Moruya
			Narooma

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