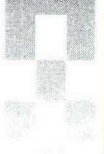




NSW POLICE SERVICE

annual report 2000 - 2001





Letter of Transmission

29 October 2001

The Hon Paul Whelan LLB MP
Minister for Police
Parliament House
Sydney 2000

Dear Minister

I am pleased to submit to you the NSW Police Service Annual Report for the year ending 30 June 2001, for tabling in Parliament.

The report was prepared in accordance with the provisions of the *Annual Reports (Departments) Act 1985*, the *Annual Reports (Departments) Regulation 2000* and the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1983* as amended and complies with the standardised reporting formulae for financial statements approved by the Treasurer.

Following the report's tabling in Parliament, it will be available on the Police Service's web site for public access.

Yours sincerely

PJ Ryan
Commissioner of Police

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Photo: Mike Combe

The 2000-01 financial year was unique in the NSW Police Service's long history of providing policing services to the NSW community.

The Service successfully implemented the single largest security exercise in its history – ensuring the safe conduct of the Sydney 2000 Olympic and Paralympic Games.

After years of thorough planning, the security arrangements for the Games culminated with an operation throughout September and October 2000 that deployed more than 11,000 State and Federal police, commercial security, ADF personnel and volunteers.

These dedicated people ensured the safety of more than 20,000 international athletes and officials and more than five million tourists and spectators.

I take enormous pride in the way the Service worked together with other agencies and organisations to achieve this outcome and demonstrated the spirit of international co-operation which the Olympic and Paralympic Games movements embody.

Without the commitment and flexibility of all staff, the task would have been much more difficult. Recent international events have vindicated the approaches we took to ensure the safety and security of all those involved.

It is also to our credit that, throughout the whole Games period, the Service maintained a high quality of day-to-day policing services in line with our clear objectives of achieving ethical, cost-effective crime reduction, improved public safety and inspiring public confidence in police.

I am pleased to note that the percentages of people who believe police act professionally, are honest, and treat people fairly and equally, are at a five-year high.

This result comes at a time when the Service is experiencing levels of public scrutiny and criticism not seen since the mid 1990s.

Despite this attention, the levels of community satisfaction with policing services remain steady,

with continuing positive shifts in the public's perception of police.

Always cognisant of community needs, the Service remains committed to resourcing the front line. The proportion of officers in the Service now working in Field Operations at Local Area Commands or in Specialist Operations is at a five-year high of 92 per cent. The Service is continuing its program of civilianisation of jobs to release police to the front line.

Reform

Throughout the past year, the Service has maintained an unwavering commitment to the reform process with a focus on the following initiatives:

- Nurturing the leadership and management skills of senior officers through command changes – providing opportunities for new leaders to emerge and gain experience across a broad range of command challenges, and establishment of the Leadership Development Program.
- Restructuring and renaming the Police Academy as the NSW Police College – to better reflect the professional level of academically recognised education and training provided to new recruits and experienced officers.
- Establishing the Crime Faculty at Westmead.
- Establishing a new directorate, Organisational Policy and Development, to facilitate improved organisational performance through strategic coordination of policy development, implementation and review.
- Re-establishing the Crime Management Support Unit to focus on improved crime management practices and support to the field at the local level.
- Working with the Police Integrity Commission and QSARF auditors to identify other opportunities for the progression of reform.
- Continuing to hold Operations and Crime Reviews (OCRs) fortnightly. OCRs provide an avenue for highlighting crime and management issues and seeking effective solutions. They ensure commanders

have regular opportunities to meet with me, together with my Executive Team, to generate an understanding of links between issues across different areas within the Service and to provide opportunities for the involvement of junior officers.

Other key changes to the Service's operating environment in the past year were:

- The *Police Powers (Drug Premises) Act 2001* was introduced to enable police to combat the development of drug houses and to move on or arrest people loitering to sell or buy drugs.
- The *Crimes (Forensic Procedures) Act 2000* commenced on 1 January 2001 and provides police with the power to take DNA samples, under the circumstances set out in the Act, from suspects, volunteers and prisoners. It forms an integral component of the establishment of both a NSW and a national DNA database and is already assisting in solving crime.
- Significant technological advances have enabled a number of new policing tools to be introduced, including the award winning e@gle.i electronic system that records, tracks, analyses and reports information gathered during criminal investigations.
- The statewide rollout of the LiveScan electronic fingerprinting system, the first of its kind in Australia, enables police to scan finger and palm prints at police stations and allows offenders to be identified from their prints in real time, while they are still in police custody.
- The introduction of the Integrated Ballistics Information System (known as IBIS) by the Forensic Services Group, again a national first, has provided similar technological advantages for police in identifying weapons used in the execution of crimes.
- The rollout of mobile data terminals in police vehicles continued, with 400 vehicles now equipped with an online computer capability in the Sydney, Wollongong and Newcastle areas.

- Administrative practices continued to be improved, integrated and streamlined, with progress in the implementation of automated finance, information and human resource systems.
- The Employee Assistance Program was introduced, providing improved welfare support for officers and their families, including 24-hour/seven-day access to locally based professional counselling services.
- A five-year package of salary increases and changes to employment conditions for police officers was negotiated, which included the abolition of the special expense allowance as recommended by the Wood Royal Commission.

Outlook

My focus for the remainder of my tenure as Commissioner will be to consolidate the considerable achievements we have made since 1996 in ensuring that the Service continues its relentless focus on operational policing at the local level and ensuring the people of NSW live in safe, tolerant, law-abiding communities.

I set out to rebuild a Police Service comprising committed and professional employees, who use the available powers and technologies to police in smarter, more effective ways in response to constantly changing environments. There is still more work to do, but I am confident we have the right tools and the right people to provide NSW with world standard policing services. I look forward to working with you to meet the challenges of this coming year.



PJ Ryan

Commissioner of Police

VISION

To be recognised as a world class police service providing excellent service to the community.

MISSION

To have police and the community working together to establish a safer environment by reducing violence, crime and fear.

WE VALUE

Customer Focus - Improvement - Integrity
- Our People - Practicality - Teamwork

OBJECTIVES

- Reduce crime and violence to maximise the community's sense of safety and security.
- Reform the police service to attain a high level of public trust and confidence in police integrity.
- Deliver effective, appropriate, quality policing services.

PUBLIC SATISFACTION

	2000-01	1999-00	1998-99	1997-98	1996-97
General Satisfaction					
Satisfied with police services	65% ^a	63%	63%	66%	67%
Confidence in police - agree/strongly agree					
I think the police perform their job professionally	77% ^a	77%	73%	71%	68%
Most police are honest	71% ^a	70%	70%	70%	65%
Police treat people fairly and equally	61% ^a	60%	57%	54%	50%
Ethical Behaviour					
Public - complaints ^c	3,622	3,601	3,988	4,908	4,621
Public - allegations ^c	6,457	7,715	7,395	9,167	9,140
Internal complaints ^c	1,130	1,260	975	1,267	1,511
Internal allegations ^c	1,630	2,208	1,939	2,236	2,771

^a - 12 months to November 2000. ^c - Revised since 1999-00 Annual Report.

Sources: ABS, Community Attitudes to Policing; Complaints Information System.

The NSW community's level of satisfaction with policing services has remained steady at about 65 per cent for the past five years.

There have been significant positive shifts in the public's perception of police, with higher proportions of people believing police act professionally (77 per cent compared to 68 per cent in 1996-97), are honest (71 per cent compared to 65 per cent in 1996-97) and treat people fairly and equally (61 per cent compared to 50 per cent in 1996-97).

A new complaints management system is being introduced and the classification of both complaints and allegations has been reviewed. During the course of investigating complaints, additional issues may come to light resulting in a change in the number of allegations.

Public complaints against police have decreased since 1996-97. In both 1999-00 and 2000-01, there were about 3,600 public complaints received. When compared to the number of contacts between police and the public, less than one in every thousand contacts results in some form of complaint. Criminal allegations against police were only 17 per cent of all allegations made (19 per cent of allegations by the public and 11 per cent of internally raised allegations). Customer service complaints represent about 20 per cent of all allegations.

Less than 10 per cent of all allegations result in an adverse finding against police. There was no adverse finding for approximately 65 per cent of all allegations. Almost 25 per cent of allegations are resolved informally, for example by conciliation or negotiation.

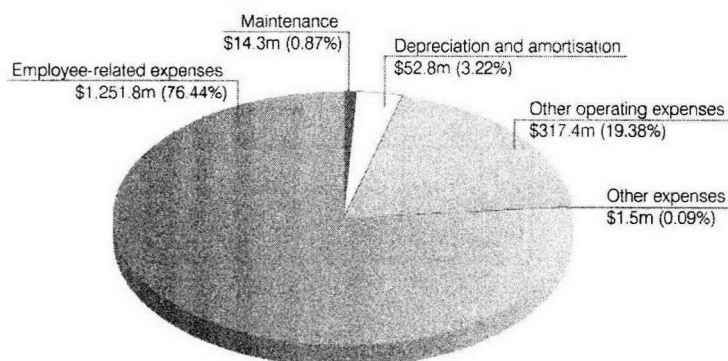
The Police Service's 2000-01 financial results were affected by costs associated with Olympic Security, additional new police recruits (as per Government commitment), salary increases to sworn officers and ongoing civilianisation of police positions.

Major Expenses

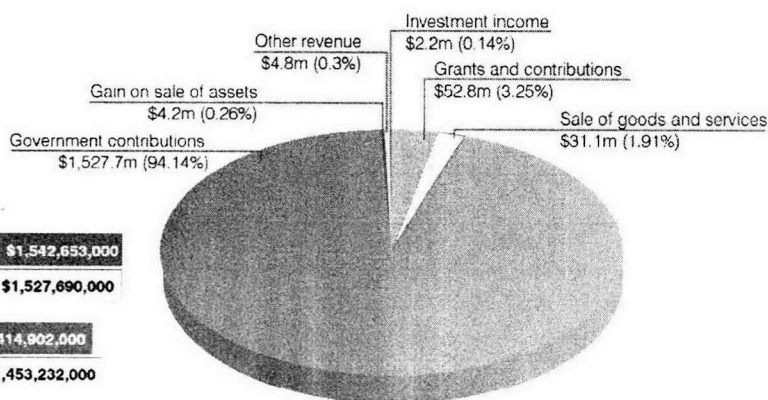
The total expense of services was \$1,638 million. About 76 per cent of this amount represented employee-related expenses (\$1,252 million). Of the employee-related expenses, \$1,000 million, or 80 per cent, was spent on salaries, wages and recreational leave. Overall, employee-related expenses increased 11 per cent from 1999-00. About \$110 million, including capital expenditure of \$2.1 million, was spent on Olympic Security, including staff costs and maintenance/working expenses.

Maintenance of police stations, residences and leased premises totalled \$14.2 million.

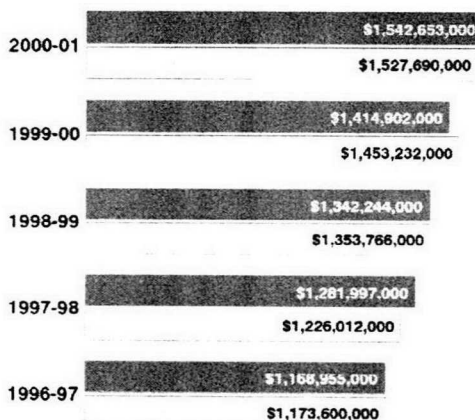
TOTAL EXPENDITURE \$1,637.8 MILLION



TOTAL REVENUE \$1,622.8 MILLION



COSTS & CONTRIBUTIONS



■ Net cost of services ■ Total Government contributions

KEY PRIORITIES, SERVICES AND PERFORMANCE

The NSW Police Service's key priorities are crime reduction, rationalised and improved work practices, employee job satisfaction and motivation, and public satisfaction and police responsiveness.

These are delivered through a number of policing services - community support, criminal investigation, traffic, judicial support and internal support.

COMMUNITY SUPPORT

Community support is the major service program of the police service and is delivered in three streams:

- 24-hour service
- Crime prevention services
- Events and emergency management

PERCENTAGE OF POLICE AT FRONT LINE

	2000-01	1999-00	1998-99	1997-98	1996-97
Police at front line	92%	90%	89%	85%	na

POLICE RESPONSE TIMES TO CALLS

Time to attend ^a	2000-01	1999-00	1998-99	1997-98	1996-97
Urgent calls					
- 50%	6 min	5 min	5 min	na	na
- 80%	12 min	11 min	10 min	na	na
Non-urgent calls					
- 50%	14 min	15 min	17 min	na	na
- 80%	43 min	40 min	40 min	na	na

PUBLIC SATISFACTION

	2000-01	1999-00	1998-99	1997-98	1996-97
Satisfied/very satisfied with police ^b :					
Personal contact	76%	80%	77%	76%	78%
Support for community programs	61%	64%	65%	63%	62%
Dealing with public order problems	51%	50%	48%	49%	47%

COMMUNITY CONCERN WITH SAFETY AND SOCIAL DISORDER

	2000-01	1999-00	1998-99	1997-98	1996-97
Persons who perceive as a problem in their neighbourhood^b:					
Housebreaking	63%	62%	66%	62%	63%
Motor vehicle theft	52%	51%	55%	50%	49%
Speeding cars or dangerous driving	73%	72%	74%	68%	73%
Graffiti or other vandalism	48%	44%	49%	44%	46%
Louts or gangs	39%	36%	43%	36%	37%
Drunken or disorderly behaviour	38%	35%	38%	30%	35%
Problems in the general community^c:					
Family violence	76%	74%	81%	na	na
Sexual assault	73%	73%	80%	na	na
Physical assault	80%	80%	84%	na	na
Illegal drugs	88%	87%	89%	na	na
People who feel unsafe/very unsafe^d:					
At home alone at night	10%	9%	11%	13%	11%
On public transport at night	36%	37%	43%	41%	43% ^a
Jogging/walking at night	36%	35%	43%	41%	42%
Crime rate for particular incident types^e:					
Households, victims of -					
Break and enter	nya	6%	6%	6%	5%
Motor vehicle theft	nya	2%	2%	2%	2%
Persons victims of -					
Robbery ^a	nya	1.0%	1.0%	0.9%	0.4%
Assault	nya	4%	5%	4%	3%

Sources: ABS, Community Attitudes to Policing; ABS, Crime & Safety.

a - Figures for 1998-99 relate to period Jan to June only. b - Figures for 2000-01 relate to 12 months to November 2000.

c - Relates to 12 months to April each year. d - Not comparable to earlier years. na - Not available. nya - Not yet available.

A major commitment of the Service is to resource the frontline, that is Local Area Commands, and to provide necessary specialist support to field operations. Ninety two per cent of all staff are in Field and Specialist Operations.

The community perceives the main problems in neighbourhoods to be housebreaking (unaltered since 1996-97), car theft (about the same level in 2000-01 as in 1996-97), speeding cars or noisy driving (virtually unchanged except for a dip in 1997-98), graffiti or vandalism (virtually unaltered since 1996-97) and louts or gangs (high in 1998-99).

Illegal drugs are considered to be a problem in the general community by about 88 per cent of people (unaltered for the last three years). There have been downward trends in the proportion of people who consider family violence, assault and sexual assault to be problems in the general community.

Accordingly, the Police Service has:

- Concentrated attention on the high-volume property offences of break and enter, car theft and stealing.
- Targeted crime hot spots to reduce street assaults and robberies and to address street level drug activity.
- Focussed on repeat offenders who commit a disproportionate amount of crimes, particularly those who use crime to finance drug dependency.
- Maintained its commitment to improving road safety.
- Implemented a strategy for handling domestic violence, which is victim-based and should encourage further reporting of domestic violence.
- Implemented special procedures for handling allegations of child abuse and adult sexual assault.

24-Hour Service

More than one million calls were received at the '000' emergency number during the year. There were over 1.5 million calls for assistance, of which 106,000 required urgent attendance by police. More than 80 per cent of urgent calls were attended within 12 minutes and 80 per cent of non-urgent calls were attended within 43 minutes. This represents a slight change in service achievement compared to 1999-00.

In any given year, about 40 per cent of people aged 15 and over have contact with police, generating more than three million contacts between police and community members every year. Satisfaction with contact dipped slightly in the last year - 76 per cent of those who had contact were satisfied compared to 80 per cent in 1999-00.

There have been significant changes in the level of perceived safety for people in public. Only 36 per cent of people feel unsafe on public transport alone at night (down from 43 per cent in 1996-97) and 36 per cent feel unsafe jogging or walking alone at night (down from 42 per cent in 1996-97).

The proportion of people who are satisfied with police support for community programs fell during 2000-01 to 61 per cent, about the same level as in 1996-97.

Crime Prevention

Research suggests a small proportion of offenders are responsible for a large proportion of crimes and further, that criminals tend to commit a variety of crimes. Drug dependency, particularly heroin dependency, is a motivator or cause of many property offences. The Service therefore has also focussed attention on repeat offenders and used its intelligence analysis to identify key weaknesses of active criminals to curtail their behaviour.

In much the same way, certain places or 'hot spots' tend to attract a disproportionate amount of street level crime and police have targeted these locations for preventive operations.

Reports of crime have risen in the past 24 months and there have been significant upward trends in assaults, robbery (unarmed or with a weapon not a firearm), break and enter (non-dwelling), car theft and steal from person. There has been no significant upward or downward trend in sexual assault, robbery with a firearm, break and enter (dwelling), steal from motor vehicle or steal from retail store.

The numbers of robberies and assaults in public places increased over the last year, robberies by 18 per cent (from 5,989 to 7,069) and assaults by 11 per

cent (from 15,286 to 16,894). Nevertheless, there is evidence the streets are safer. The number of people found to have knives has decreased from 27 per cent of searches to 18 per cent over the past three years. The proportion disobeying directions decreased to only five per cent last year, compared to 11 per cent in 1998-99, even though police have almost tripled the number of directions to move-on. Offensive behaviour decreased by 13 per cent from the high of 1998-99 (from 11,178 to 9,685). Street level drug detection has risen every year over the past five years and is 60 per cent above the level of 1996-97 (up from 6,711 to 10,794).

Crime victimisation, measured in the NSW Crime and Safety Survey, has remained virtually unaltered over the last few years. Results for 2000-01 are not yet available but are expected to show that overall victimisation has remained constant, with about 10 per cent of households having been victims of break and enter or car theft, and about five per cent of persons victims of robbery or assault.

Events and Emergency Management

During the past year police responded to emergency situations of the following types: bushfire operations, an airline incident, severe storms and flooding, the re-entry of the MIR spacecraft and a major gas leak in the Sydney CBD.

The Water Police responded to more than 1,958 marine emergencies, including 300 calls to boats adrift or aground and more than 900 mechanical or electrical failures. There were 60 marine collisions and more than 500 other marine emergencies.

Besides rescues, disasters and emergencies, police attend many community and sports events to maintain peace and good order. During the last year, the Police Service was responsible for safety and security during the Sydney Olympics 2000. (See page 20)

The proportion of people satisfied with police dealing with public order problems has remained constant at about 50 per cent over the past five years. This is considered a good result in that people's perception of police performance is influenced most by the attention given to failures.

That most events are conducted without incident is testimony to the general orderliness of the vast majority of people and the fact that police presence is not drawn to the forefront.

CRIME INVESTIGATION

The ability of the Service to successfully investigate cases is dependent on the circumstances of each case and the amount and quality of information available.

Information on the outcome of investigations shows the NSW Police Service is improving its investigations, with considerable increases in the proportion of incidents finalised for assaults, robberies and sexual assaults. There have also been slight improvements in the percentage of car theft and murder incidents finalised.

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS

	2000-01	1999-00	1998-99	1997-98	1996-97
Outcome of investigations: 30 days status					
Percentage of incidents finalised					
Assault	62%	63%	60%	53%	na
Unlawful Entry with Intent*	6%	7%	6%	5%	na
Car theft	7%	6%	5%	4%	na
Stealing	11%	12%	11%	10%	na
Robbery	18%	18%	15%	12%	na
Sexual assault	33%	35%	35%	28%	na
Murder	66%	64%	60%	65%	na
Alleged offenders					
- identified (000)	270.6	268.4	240.4	294.5	276.2
- proceeded against (000)	170.9	181.0	169.7	224.3	214.7
Crime scenes					
- attended	62,429	62,897	44,346	42,971	43,983
- fingerprints lifted	23,734	22,424	17,732	16,149	14,485
- persons identified	6,337	6,334	5,858	4,633	4,386

Source: ABS, Recorded Crime Australia; Fingerprint Crime Scene Register.

* - Includes break and enter and steal from dwelling house. na - Not available.

Over and above the investigation of reported crime, police act to reduce the impact of unlawful drug use and also detect criminal acts such as possession of goods unlawfully obtained. Often drug investigations require the gathering of intelligence and evidence over a protracted period and the coordination of operations to close a significant network of individuals involved in the drug trade. Although the number of drug detection incidents in 1999-2000 is less than in 1998-99, it is over 20 per cent higher than in 1996-97.

Arrests for goods in custody or receiving have also increased considerably over the past five years. The number in 2000-01 is about two per cent down on 1999-00 but is 38 per cent higher than 1996-97. Street level detection of goods in custody/receiving has increased every year, with 1999-00 being seven per cent higher than 1998-99 and 97 per cent higher than 1996-97.

Crime scene examiners now attend considerably more scenes, up 50 per cent on the level of 1996-97.

The numbers of latent fingerprints lifted and persons identified as a result have also increased 64 per cent and 44 per cent respectively over the past five years.

TRAFFIC

The number of fatal vehicle collisions increased in 1999-00, reversing the trend of the preceding three years. In 2000-01, the number of fatal collisions fell slightly to 504.

According to the Roads and Traffic Authority (RTA), speed is considered a contributing factor in about 38 per cent of fatal collisions. Similarly, alcohol and fatigue are each considered contributing factors in almost 20 per cent of fatal collisions. The non-use of safety devices (eg seat belts and crash helmets) also contributes to about 20 per cent of fatal collisions. There can be multiple contributing factors, such as alcohol, speed and non-use of safety devices.

About 98 per cent of drivers wear seat belts all or most of the time. About 74 per cent never drive when over the 0.05 blood alcohol limit and a further nine per cent do so only sometimes. Only six per cent of drivers drive over the speed limit, by 10 km/h or more, always or most of the time.

TRAFFIC STATISTICS

	2000-01	1999-00	1998-99	1997-98	1996-97
Fatal collisions ^r	504	513	498	522	538
Injury collisions ^r	21,788	21,637	20,329	19,341	19,100
Drivers charged with PCA (000) ^a	24,090	23,164	22,806	na	na
Persons aged 18 and over:					
- wear a seat belt always/most of the time	98%	98%	98%	97%	97%
- never/sometimes drive over the speed limit by 10km/h or more	70%	70%	73%	70%	67%
- never/sometimes drive when over 0.05 blood alcohol limit	84%	84%	84%	82%	82%

Source: COPS; ABS, Community Attitudes to Policing. r- Revised from last year's Annual Report. a- PCA = prescribed content of alcohol.

Figures provided in earlier Annual Reports were based on manual count. Information for 1998-99 to 2000-01 based on COPS Charge Management.

JUDICIAL SUPPORT

Pursuit of crime reduction, particularly targeting repeat offenders, can have downstream effects on other parts of the Criminal Justice System (CJS). The Police Service seeks to minimise any adverse impact on the CJS, including loss of police time at court, by the use of alternatives to charging offenders.

From December 2000, traffic infringement notices were entered into the Computerised Operational Policing System (COPS). The number of alleged offenders identified by police during the past year is therefore not consistent with earlier years.

Police took legal action, other than issuing infringement notices, against approximately 171,000 alleged offenders in 2000-01 and no formal action was taken against a further 99,600 alleged offenders.

Of the 171,000 alleged offenders against whom legal action was taken, more than 80 per cent were sent to court. For juveniles who represented 23 per cent of alleged offenders, the proportion sent to court was only 31 per cent.

For young offenders in particular, court is the ultimate sanction. Except for very serious crime, police are required to consider options such as giving warnings or cautions and diverting offenders to conferencing.

Police can issue formal cautions or divert offenders to conferencing only if the alleged young offenders admit to the offence. Cautions were issued to 24 per cent of alleged young offenders and six per cent were diverted to youth conferencing. A further 38 per cent of juveniles were given warnings.

Further efficiencies in the CJS can be achieved through the use of Court Attendance Notices (CANs), whereby the matter may be heard without the defendant appearing in court. CANs were used in 52 per cent of adult proceedings to court and 23 per cent of cases for juveniles proceeding to court.

Persons were convicted ex parte in 23 per cent of matters finalised in local courts in 2000, about the same as in 1999 (22 per cent).

The overall conviction rate of alleged offenders remains high at 88 per cent in Local Courts. The conviction rate in Higher Courts was 76 per cent in 2000, an increase on 1999. In the Children's Court, 71 per cent of matters were proven in 2000.

Only 28 per cent of appeals against conviction were upheld in 2000, which indicates a high integrity for the process of police investigations, preparation and presentation of evidence.

	2000-01	1999-00	1998-99	1997-98	1996-97
Percentage of incidents finalised in 30 days where an offender has been proceeded against ^b					
Assault	83%	83%	86%	71%	na
Unlawful Entry with Intent ^a	71%	72%	74%	74%	na
Car theft	78%	79%	85%	88%	na
Stealing	87%	88%	90%	84%	na
Robbery	71%	73%	79%	80%	na
Sexual assault	55%	63%	63%	68%	na
Murder	93%	94%	93%	90%	na
Local Court ^a , Appearances finalised:					
Persons charged (000)	124.2	132.6	117.0	112.2	111.0
% Guilty	88%	88%	86%	85%	86%
Children's Courts ^a , appearances finalised:					
Persons charged	9,368	13,672	15,672	16,113	14,759
% Proven	71%	75%	77%	85%	87%
NSW Higher Courts ^a , trial and sentences cases finalised:					
Persons charged	3,831	3,912	3,998	3,633	3,792
% Guilty	76%	72%	69%	70%	73%

Source: BCSR, NSW Criminal Courts Statistics. a - 2000 Calendar year. b - Financial year.

AUDITS AND ASSESSMENTS

During the year the Audit Group (formerly Management Audit Group) conducted a number of financial, thematic and system audits. The legislatively required audits of the Protective Security Group and the use of assumed identities in police operations were also conducted.

Evaluations were undertaken of the role of Region Commands, effective deployment, Highway Patrol, the Police Assistance Line, and the operation/management of a detectives' office.

Financial audits included GST/FBT Compliance, Olympic Security Command Asset Management and the processes for tendering and procurement.

The Service is introducing new information systems for investigations management (e@gle.i), complaints management (c@ts.i), and a new HR/Finance system (SAP-R3). Development of an Enterprise Data Warehouse (EDW) is also well under way. Each of these systems was audited in accordance with its business case.

The Audit Group continued to roll out the Command Management Framework (CMF). This self-assessment audit system focuses on assessment and management of risk, rather than strict compliance.

The NSW Audit Office review, "Response by the Police Service" has contributed to better management by the Service of police response to calls for assistance. The Service has focussed on improving the measurement of response times and addressing data access and data quality. In its follow-up audit, the NSW Audit Office reported that the Service has made substantial improvements in the accuracy of response time measurements and in performance accountability.

The 2000-2001 reporting year has been a significant period for the NSW Police Service, culminating in the successful implementation of the security arrangements for the Sydney 2000 Olympic and Paralympic Games.

Reform initiatives and the introduction of new technology and improved facilities have continued to have a major impact on the organisation.

The new national crime information system, CrimTrac, was introduced to give police immediate access to information on a national basis to help them work more efficiently and solve crimes faster. The system includes the National Automated Fingerprint Identification System (NAFIS), a new national DNA database, a national Child Protection Register and immediate operational information on domestic violence orders, person warnings and stolen vehicles.

The e@gle.i electronic system was introduced to assist major investigations by recording, tracking, analysing and reporting information gathered during an investigation and using best practice investigation methods.

The Enterprise Data Warehouse (EDW) was introduced to retrieve existing information from internal systems such as the Computerised Operational Policing System (COPS), roster, human resource and finance systems and the Computerised Incident Dispatch System (CIDS).

External information sources such as the Census, Road Traffic Authority Records and other justice information will also feed into this system. The EDW is designed to help management decision-making and intelligence analysis. Since its initial implementation, the variety and depth of data held in EDW has expanded considerably, allowing new types of analyses of crime patterns, organisation performance and relationships between events.

Operational communications are being enhanced with the continuing installation of Mobile Data Terminals (MDTs) into a range of police vehicles. These allow operational police immediate access to relevant information such as criminal records, making more detailed inquiries possible without congesting voice radio channels. The project provides an online computer capability into a range of front line police vehicles. This year, 400 vehicles have been equipped with MDTs in the Greater Sydney, Wollongong and Newcastle areas, with a further 200 units to be installed in the near future.

The Service's Corporate Intranet has continued to be developed as a major solution to corporate knowledge management. The Intranet allows for information to be deployed instantaneously across the state onto the desktops of 17,500 staff, realising significant efficiencies and cost savings. The Intranet additionally acts as the corporate portal to all web-based applications, many of which have an operational focus, including Missing Persons and Investigations Management.

Selected police posts have been civilianised to increase the number of operational police officers on the front line. This process continues and now includes Roster Officers, Scene of Crime Officers and LAC Intelligence Officers. The program has been the subject of negotiation between the Police Service, the Police Association and the Public Service Association.

SPECIALIST OPERATIONS

Crime Agencies

During the reporting period, Operational Legal Support was amalgamated with Court and Legal Services, the Crime Faculty was established and JITS and CPITS amalgamated into Joint Response Investigation Teams (JRITS).

The NSW Crime Faculty was established at Westmead to deliver advanced education and training using the latest criminal and forensic research, as well as providing expert support to investigators.

Crime Agencies responded to 220 requests for assistance from LACs and numerous Strike Force investigations were undertaken into serious and major crime matters within the Crime Agencies charter of operations.

Results included: 1,194 arrests, 4,507 charges, 446 kg of drugs seized with an approximate value of \$142,511,840 and 546 cases received for investigation (excluding JITS and CPIT matters). There were 29 applications for confiscations to the value of \$3,197,267.

Information and Intelligence Centre

The Analysis of Crime Environment (ACE) Project, as implemented in the 2000-01 financial year, has been reviewed and refined, resulting in ACE 2001 to be implemented during the 2001-02 financial year. ACE is an intelligence tool combining elements of environmental scanning, crime pattern analysis and problem oriented strategy development.

The Criminal Suspect Identification System (CSIS) Project is implementing the digitisation of offender photographs to replace labour-intensive offender photo processes with an automatic digitised facility. This will result in immediate service-wide electronic access to offender photographs for the purpose of identification.

The Missing Persons Intranet Application was completed to facilitate immediate access and retrieval of information on missing persons.

State Protection Group

The State Protection Group continues to receive international recognition for world's best practice in high-risk resolution.

The NSW Police Dog Unit was restructured during the year to integrate and expand the role of drug and explosive detection dogs. Minerva, the Service's groundbreaking virtual reality training system, has undergone continual development and implementation.

Special Services Group (SSG)

The training exercise Operation Dolphin II took place in April and May 2001 and tested the operational readiness of personnel and equipment. SSG has also developed a partnership with Canberra Institute of Technology in relation to training delivery and course accreditation.

During 2000-01, the SSG accepted and completed 2,054 dossiers and achieved high levels of productivity and client satisfaction: Four hundred and fifty persons were charged and 1,977 charges preferred as a result of SSG assistance.

Police Assistance Line

About 522,000 calls were answered by PAL, with 480,000 COPS events created and approximately 100 Information Reports recorded on COPS during the reporting period. The yearly total calls were 751,762 - a 15 per cent increase on 1999-2000 calls, based on a comparison for the six-month period January to June 2000 and January to June 2001.

An extensive marketing campaign began in June 2001 targeting rural NSW as well as ethnic communities. Television advertisements were positioned during prime viewing time on various regional networks covering the major rural centres of Dubbo, Orange, Wagga Wagga, Tamworth and Griffith. Radio advertisements were placed in 25 regional newspapers as well as nine ethnic publications, resulting in an increase in calls in these areas by 30 per cent.

During the reporting period a Customer Relationship Management Scheme (CRM) was completed and allows for the interaction of the Customer Assistance Unit and new business, such as the Graffiti Information Line and the Pet Find Line.

Special Crime and Internal Affairs

SCIA is leading the development of a joint project between the Premier's Department, Police Integrity Commission, NSW Ombudsman and the Service to develop a comprehensive system for the investigation and management of all material relating to complaints against police.

The development of the Police Complaints Management System will replace CIS and deliver a user-friendly, state-of-the-art complaints management system.

The Special Crime Unit maintains a focus toward disabling criminal enterprise involving, or capable of involving, police officers. It works in concert with the NSW Crime Commission and during the reporting period was responsible for the confiscation of \$315,000 in assets, with restraining orders pending on a further \$1.7 million, drug seizures including 150 kg of cannabis resin and 34 kg of MDMA, and the arrest of international drug trafficking syndicate members.

Forensic Services Group

The Criminal Identification Specialist Branch (CISB) introduced LiveScan electronic fingerprinting technology in a statewide rollout. As at 30 June, 2001 there were six LiveScan devices operational at Burwood, Cabramatta, Fairfield, Surry Hills, Newcastle, Bankstown and Campbelltown. A further eight devices had been placed but were not yet fully operational by June 30, 2001. By the end of June 2002 there will be 56 LiveScan devices operational across NSW.

The Crime Scene Operations Branch (CSOB) was restructured to reflect the satellite laboratory concept with managers' positions being created for the Westmead and Sydney laboratories. The establishment of satellite laboratories at strategic locations will enable the FSG to more effectively support the introduction of DNA and related technology.

The Ballistic Section within the CSOB was also restructured and renamed the Forensic Ballistic Investigation Section. The restructure of this section involved the creation of a Manager/Commander position; the establishment of the Integrated Ballistics Identification System (IBIS), the recruitment of three ballistics experts from overseas and the incorporation of the Weapons Disposal Unit.

The Professional Services Branch was restructured to accommodate the introduction of the Crimes (Forensic Procedures) Act on 1 January 2001. This Act replaced sections 353(A) and (B) of the Crimes Act and provides police with the power to take DNA samples from suspects for prescribed offences, prisoners convicted of offences falling within the provisions of the Act; and volunteers in certain circumstances. The legislation also forms an integral component of the establishment of both a NSW and national DNA database.

The restructure of the Branch involved the establishment of the Forensic Procedures Implementation Team (FPIT), which was tasked to successfully effect the implementation of the Act across the Service. FPIT also manages and oversees four Inmate Testing Teams who are responsible for obtaining DNA samples from all serious indictable offenders (persons convicted in NSW of offences that carry a maximum penalty of five or more years of imprisonment) who are incarcerated at correctional institutions across NSW.

During the initial implementation phase from 1 January to 31 March 2001, FSG personnel were responsible for conducting DNA sample collection from suspects throughout the state. Suspect sampling was introduced in a staged approach with samples only being taken for the offences of homicide, extortion, kidnapping/abduction, arson, sexual assault, child abuse, drug trafficking and armed hold-up in the first three months.

The SOCO Program has allowed the FSG to train and equip approximately 180 police officers attached to Local Area Commands to examine 'volume' crime scenes and gather various forms of trace evidence. This has resulted in a significant increase in the number of crime scenes that have been forensically examined and in the amount of trace evidence that

has been detected and recovered for processing. The immediate consequence of this has been an increase in the number of persons being identified and linked to scenes of crime.

Traffic Services Group

The Traffic Services Commander represented the Service and gave evidence before the Parliamentary Road Safety Committee (Staysafe) and acted as corporate spokesperson on traffic and transport-related issues.

Traffic Services managed and supervised Task Force Sibb and coordinated the conduct of eight state-wide traffic enforcement operations during the year:

Rolling RBT operations took place in the Greater Hume Region, Georges River Region, North Metro Region and City East Region. Operations targeting speed, alcohol, restraints and fatigue were conducted on each long weekend, providing high taskings on all major routes in and out of Sydney during peak travel times (see table below).

The Traffic Research and Intelligence Unit Intranet site was introduced, allowing access by all members of the Service to up-to-date road trauma information and statistics. This streamlined statewide traffic operation returns, increasing accuracy of data gathered during long-weekend periods.

Public Affairs Branch

The Police Media Unit distributed 1,850 media releases, provided operational support with more than 100 callouts and media conferences and handled an average of 8,000 telephone calls per month during the past year.

The Marketing Unit instigated major campaigns for drug reporting, police recruitment, child protection (Operation Paradox), National Police Remembrance Day and the 2001 Royal Easter Show.

More than 16 million hits were received on the NSW Police Internet site managed by Public Affairs.

Operation	Period	Dates
Slowdown	(Labour Day)	29/9/2000 to 2/10/2000
Drink Drive 2		16/11/2000 to 18/11/2000
Safe Arrival	(Christmas/New Year)	22/12/2000 to 5/1/2001
Safe Return	(Australia Day)	25/1/2000 to 28/1/2000
Austrans	(Heavy Vehicles)	11/3/2001 to 17/3/2001
Drink Drive 1		15/3/2001 to 17/3/2001
Tortoise	(Easter)	12/4/2001 to 16/4/2001
Stay Alert	(Queen's Birthday)	8/6/2001 to 11/6/2001

HUMAN RESOURCE SERVICES

Internal Witness Support

The 1997/98 Annual Review of the unit conducted by the St James Ethics Centre was presented to Parliament by the Minister for Police in August 2000. Presentations on the Internal Witness Support Program have been given to the Australian Federal Police and discussions held with the Australian Defence Force in relation to a "whistleblower" policy.

Health Services Directorate

There was substantial change during the reporting period including the devolution of rehabilitation service delivery to operational commands and the outsourcing of welfare services. A contract to provide a 24-hour, seven-days-a-week Employee Assistance Program was awarded to Occupational Services Australia, with the service formally commencing on 1 May 2001.

MANAGEMENT SERVICES

Telecommunication Services

In mid-2000, the Attorney-General's Department, Department of Corrective Services, Department of Juvenile Justice, Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions, Ethnic Affairs Commission, Legal Aid Commission and the NSW Police Service, sought requests for quotation for the supply, installation, commission, maintenance and support of bail video and video conferencing. The request for quotations was issued on 20 December 2000 and closed on 7 February 2001 and PictureTel was the successful bidder.

Telecommunication Services were nominated as the project managers for the installation and commissioning of video conferencing equipment at the four sites – the Sydney Police Centre, Westmead Crime Centre, Griffith and Bourke Police Stations. PictureTel commenced and completed all installation work in June 2001.

FIELD OPERATIONS

Southern Rivers Region

The 2000-01 year saw the successful continuation of Operation Herford, detecting drug traffic along major highways in the region. An estimated potential street value total of \$24,343,368 in prohibited drugs has been detected in 228 significant seizures, during which 264 people have been arrested and charged with various matters over the past four years.

South Eastern Region

The 1998 Sydney to Hobart Yacht Race Inquest was held in Sydney and the Far South Coast LAC was the investigating body, providing information that had a subsequent effect on safety standards and conduct.

Endeavour Region

Comparing results achieved in June 2000 with June 2001, Endeavour Region witnessed an 8.8 per cent reduction in crime associated with the five key areas of assault, break and enter, robbery, stealings and steal motor vehicle.

In addition, improvements in work practices have included the rationalisation of charging across the Endeavour Region to three 'charge centres' at Burwood, Newtown and Ryde. Furthermore, the handling of exhibits and miscellaneous property has been centralised to a dedicated unit at Ashfield LAC.

Greater Hume Region

Establishment of the Region's Seven Point Action Plan reflected the commitment of Police Service staff to deliver superior service to the community.

Greater Hume Region also undertook a Youth Street Gangs assessment to determine the extent of the problem in the region. The region's leadership team has worked on the development and implementation of a seven-point plan, which reflects the commitment of police to deliver superior service to the community.

Northern Region

The cross-border and multi-agency Operation Zulu focussed on road trauma, drugs and property and stock theft.

Western Region

Operation Continuance II, a joint Queensland and NSW police traffic operation, was conducted on the numerous border crossings between March 16 and 19, 2001. The operation involved the Northern and Western regions and included the Barwon, Castlereagh and Darling River LACs. The operation resulted in more than 14,000 vehicles being stopped and checked, with 1,544 traffic offences detected and resulting in 146 charges. There were 151 other charges, including 73 drug-related charges, and \$21,500 in stolen property recovered.

Operation Swainsboro, a joint Southern Rivers and Western Region traffic operation, was conducted from 28 March to 2 April 2001 at Cobar, Hay and Holbrook. Significant results of the operation included 2,776 random breath tests conducted, with 14 PCA offences detected. Ninety-five other offences were detected, including 82 drug-related offences, and the seizure of 74.5 kg of cannabis and \$21,300 in cash.

Significant activities in Chifley LAC included Operation Roxby, which resulted in the arrest of 25 drug offenders/suppliers.

City East Region

A large contingent of police were deployed in the City East Region to maintain public safety during New Year's Eve celebrations. More than one million people were estimated to have visited the City to enjoy the activities of the evening and subsequent Federation Day celebrations.

Celebrations for New Year's Eve and the Centenary of Federation on the following day created a greater challenge than usual for the planning and operational police in the region.

Georges River Region

The ethnically diverse Georges River Region is committed to police and community training (PACT) initiatives. There have been outstanding results in Bankstown and Kogarah LACs, with the community consultative process model developed at Bankstown/Campsie to be introduced within the Flemington LAC in early 2001-02.

The establishment of a number of strike forces throughout the region resulted in significant arrests during the year.

Strike Force Melbost, established in the Kogarah LAC to investigate robbery offences, was directly responsible for the arrest of 30 offenders, with more than 100 charges laid. The robbery rate of the command decreased significantly during its operation.

Strike Force Statesboro, a joint operation involving Georges River and Endeavour regions, was established to investigate armed robbery offences committed upon service stations in south-western Sydney. Seven persons were charged with 142 offences.

Accommodation changes designed to improve customer service delivery and the working environment of officers occurred or commenced during 2000-01. Auburn Police Station replaced the leased premises at the Flemington Markets complex and the former Auburn Police Station. The occupation of the station began in July 2000. The former Kogarah Police Station has been demolished and construction of the new station is well under way, with occupation scheduled for January/February 2002.

Macquarie Region

Operation Socks targeted a major car re-birthing syndicate and recovered 50 high-priced HSV Commodores, with two offenders charged, while Task Force Salso made 12 arrests for drug and firearms offences.

In conjunction with Crime Agencies, Task Force Shilovo resulted in 28 arrests for the major supply of

amphetamines and heroin and Strike Force Somain made 11 arrests in relation to multi-million dollar warehouse property theft.

Education Services

Significant reform was undertaken during the reporting period when the NSW Police Academy became the NSW Police College, which is now comprised of five directorates reporting directly to the Principal.

Education Services is a registered training organisation under the Australian Recognition Framework by the NSW Vocational Education and Training Accreditation Board. This registered training organisation status authorised Education Services to deliver training, conduct assessments and issue qualifications for a range of courses.

Overall, some 484 programs, courses, modules or workshops were offered during the reporting period.

Nine intakes, three at undergraduate level, three providing appropriate recognition of prior learning or credit transfer and three studying through distance education, commenced in the reporting period involving some 1,310 students. In all, 809 CEP students were attested as Probationary Constables and 585 graduated from the Diploma of Policing Practice during the reporting period.

ORGANISATIONAL POLICY AND DEVELOPMENT

Operations and Crime Review

Since commencing in January 1998, the Operations and Crime Review (OCR) has continued to provide a rigorous accountability forum enabling the Commissioner and his executive team to assess delivery of policing services to the community of NSW.

Following the Olympic and Paralympic Games, the OCR undertook a renewed focus on problem solving. LACs are now asked to demonstrate through problem-solving case studies, their ability to focus on a specific problem, work with the community to design and implement creative solutions and to determine when the problem has been fixed.

Enhancements to the Enterprise Data Warehouse (EDW) along with development of MapInfo capabilities has enabled better access and presentation of performance data throughout the Service.

On-going development of the Corporate Intranet has facilitated widespread dissemination of OCR material throughout the organisation and the communication of best practice to operational police.

CHARTER AND PROFILE

The New South Wales Police Service:

- is Australia's oldest and largest police organisation and one of the largest in the English speaking world
- has 17,500 employees, including more than 13,600 police
- operates on land and sea and from the air
- polices an area of more than 801,600 square kilometres, which is comparable in size to Texas in the USA and double the combined geographic areas of England, Scotland and Wales
- serves a population of more than six million where more than 130 languages are spoken
- is a non-profit NSW Government department funded in 2000-01 at a net cost of \$1.63 billion.

Our overall objectives are to:

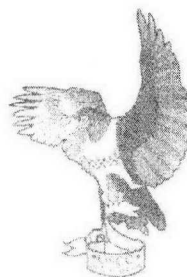
- reduce crime and violence to maximise the community's sense of safety and security
 - attain a high level of public trust and confidence in police integrity
 - deliver effective, appropriate quality policing services.

Our major activities include:

- preventing, detecting and investigating crime
 - community support
- ensuring the safety of road travellers
- performing and coordinating emergency and rescue functions
 - traffic control
 - intelligence analysis
 - judicial support

HISTORY

- In August 1789, Governor Arthur Phillip established the first civilian police force in Australia.
- The NSW Police Service was established by the Police Regulation Act 1862, which was replaced by the Police Regulation Act 1899.
- In mid 1987, the NSW Police Force (operations) and the NSW Police Department (policy and administrative support) were amalgamated and formalised by the Police Service Act 1990, which, as amended, is the legislation governing the organisation.
- In a restructure effective from July 1997, 80 local area commands were created in 11 regions to provide community-based policing.
- The Commissioner's Executive Team is responsible for field, specialist and administrative commands that serve the public and meet the needs of the Service.
- The Executive Team reports directly to the Commissioner of Police.
- The Commissioner is the Service's chief executive officer.



The Sydney 2000 Olympic and Paralympic Games

The NSW Police Service received worldwide acclaim for its professionalism in providing the security overlay for the Sydney 2000 Olympic and Paralympic Games.

'The Best Games Ever' provided training and operational experience for a large number of personnel and resulted in a significant legacy of modern equipment being retained and distributed throughout the Service following the Games.

The 2000-01 total cost of the Olympic Security Program was approximately \$110 million, including capital expenditure of \$2.1 million and a prepayment of \$4.284 million made to SOCOG in June 2000 for accommodation, to which SOCOG contributed \$38.144 million. This sum does not include the cost of Australian Defence Force involvement or the cost to interstate police forces for the provision of security at Olympic interstate soccer events.

Security

The NSW Police Service and SOCOG adopted a dual security model for the Games. Both organisations carried responsibility for security with the Olympic Security Command Centre (OSCC) providing all policing and security functions while SOCOG provided security-related functions in areas of crowd management and access monitoring.

The OSCC planned and implemented the security operations for the Sydney 2000 Olympic and Paralympic Games, including:

- General policing;
- Perimeter security and access control;
- Torch Relay security;
- Dignitary and athlete protection;
- Bomb management;
- High-risk and counter-terrorist response; and,
- Provision and training of human resources for security operations.

In addition, the OSCC provided a Games-wide service covering marine and aviation security and intelligence.

Operational command, control and coordination of all public safety or security incidents that occurred in the greater Olympic

environment and required a comprehensive on-ground resolution, were notified to the Olympic Precinct and Regional Operations (OPRO). Representatives of all specialist elements were co-located at the OPRO at the Sydney Police Centre to effect efficient, integrated and coordinated responses.

The OPRO housed technology to centralise the capture of operational information through radio communications, CCTV, audio conferencing, surveillance and satellite equipment, making the Olympic environment highly visible. These arrangements gave police commanders the information necessary to make speedy operational decisions.

A secure perimeter was established at every venue and all vehicles seeking entry were subjected to vehicle inspections. The main cluster of competition venues at Sydney Olympic Park, Homebush and Darling Harbour were delineated by a secure perimeter within which security operations were coordinated across multiple venues.

On peak days with attendances exceeding 350,000 people, the security workforce comprising police, commercial security, volunteers and members of the Australian Defence Force amounted to 11,500 personnel. More than 5.5 million security access checks (magnetometer and bag checks) were performed on visitors to Sydney Olympic Park during the Games period. Olympic Security personnel at Darling Harbour venues managed security screening for more than 500,000 visitors to Olympic venues.

The three Olympic precincts of Sydney West (which included Sydney Olympic Park), Sydney East (Darling Harbour Urban Domain) and the Olympic Village recorded a total of 982 offences reported to police throughout the Games (an average of 32.7 per day). Stealing was the most common offence, accounting for 78 per cent of all crime. Stealing offences were largely opportunistic, involving unattended or poorly secured property. Reports of violent crime including robbery, drugs, malicious damage and street offences were comparatively few.

Police responded to 340 separate Olympic-related traffic and transport incidents throughout the period of the Games. During that time, police responded to 30 protests that were generally peaceful and caused little or no disruption.

Sydney 2000 Paralympic Games

Patronage of Sydney 2000 Paralympic Games events was very strong. Security measures for access control to all venues included individual security checks for people entering the Paralympic Village, along with magnetometer and bag checks for visitors entering Sydney Olympic Park and other competition sites.

Approximately 3,000 police service personnel were part of the security effort, along with nearly 900 Olympic Volunteers in Policing and around 1,600 commercial security guards.

Resources

Olympic commanders were provided with a staff of almost 5,000 sworn police. Metropolitan regions supplied approximately 40 per cent of their staff to Olympic duties and country regions approximately 34 per cent. Project demand for specialist duties (bomb management, Operational Support Group, marine security and so on) was determined by the OSCC and supplied predominantly by metropolitan regions.

Crime Agencies committed 50 per cent of its operational resources (249 police officers and nine administrative officers) for a six-week period. An Olympic investigation strike force program was formed in the previous financial year (1999-00) to determine, train and respond to investigation requirements, including security of areas and investigation of Olympic precincts. The strike force program determined deployment and investigative responses within the boundaries of the Olympic precincts.

In response to a risk assessment in early 1997, which indicated a medium-level risk of a CBR attack on the games, the Forensic Services Group developed a forensic response to chemical, biological and radiological (CBR) related crimes or incidents. Thirty staff were trained to manage and process hazardous CBR crime scenes and incidents.

Fifty staff from the Intelligence Services Command were dedicated to the Olympic Intelligence Centre for the duration of the Games. In addition, resources were allocated to the preparatory and training stages leading up to the Games. The Director, IIC, also

assumed the role of co-director of the Olympic Intelligence Centre, which produced what has been described as the "world's best intelligence support for an Olympic Games".

The State Protection Group was heavily involved in Olympic Security and counter-terrorist activities. The SPG provided specialised support to operational police in planning, organisation and implementation of Olympic security arrangements.

In addition to the allocation of Special Crime and Internal Affairs resources to general Olympic-related obligations, the command developed and manned a 24-hour customer service hotline, to deal with complaints, concerns and compliments during the Olympic and Paralympic Games.

In terms of Field Operations resources, all Local Area Commands contributed to the Olympic and Paralympic effort. City East Region deployed its resources under an Olympic Concept of Operations (CONOPS) model, which resulted in a high-profile policing presence within the City.

Alternative deployment strategies included beat and bicycle patrols and a focus on reduction of offences against the person.

The Public Affairs Branch provided a team of 80 staff at five media sites, producing some 300 media releases and answering up to 250 media enquiries per day.

Business and Technology Services helped develop and support an automated national system to provide criminal background checks for people involved with the Olympic Games, including all Olympic staff, volunteers, contractors and their employees, based on information provided by SOCOG. The system allowed NSW Police to successfully complete 205,466 criminal background checks at state, national and international levels in just six months.

Marine Security

Under overall command of the NSW Police Service, the Sydney Harbour Operations Centre brought together key specialist marine agencies under effective command and control operations. These included the NSW Police Service, SOCOG, Sydney Ferries, NSW Waterways Authority, ORTA, National Parks & Wildlife Service, Australian Defence Force and Sydney Ports.

Joint operations included the use of combined communications systems, CCTV facilities across Olympic venues and use of the Sydney Olympic Radio Network (SORN). Located in a warehouse at Millers

Point, it has become the model for the management of large-scale maritime events on Sydney Harbour.

The Olympic Marine Police Station at Woolwich served as the logistics base for the marine security operation. More than 200 police and support staff used a range of facilities including a marina, boat ramp, boat and motor servicing workshop, briefing room, office areas and staff amenities.

A joint coordination centre for police and navy clearance divers was established at HMAS Waterhen. While police divers were tasked from the Diving Operations Coordination Centre, they continued to function from their Pyrmont base. An additional 30 police divers were trained in advance of the Olympics to help perform searches and render-safe operations.

Marine operations during the Games period included security and policing functions over six sailing courses and security of the shore base at Rushcutters Bay.

Marine transport was also part of the policing task, ensuring the security of ORTA's Olympic Family rivercat service between Homebush Bay and wharfs at the sailing shore base, Rushcutters Bay and Sydney Cove. Liaison with Sydney Ferries also covered the operations of busy marine transport hubs at Circular Quay and Manly.

Special Marine Services - Olympics and Paralympics:

- Marine support to the torch relay, triathlon and foreshore areas including Cockle Bay
- Marine support to the Olympic Village and Regatta Centre, Penrith Lakes
- Security for Sydney Harbour spectacular events during the Closing Ceremony
- Marine support to other functional areas including the Bomb Management Coordination Centre and Dignitary and Athlete Protection Unit.

Operations

Statistics from the initial two-week Olympic period:

- More than 5.5 million security access checks performed on visitors to Sydney Olympic Park.
- More than 500,000 visitors to Darling Harbour Olympic venues passed through security screening.
- More than 200,000 visitors each day to Darling Harbour.
- Risk assessments completed on 230 international dignitaries. Close personal protection was assigned to 55 people and an additional 25 dignitaries were monitored on a daily basis.
- NSW Police and ADF bomb management teams performed more than 500 operational search tasks at Olympic venues, urban areas and on boats in the harbour. This involved almost 2,500 personnel and 50 dogs.
- A Police Olympic Air Fleet consisting of three fixed-wing aircraft and three helicopters patrolled the airspace above Olympic precincts and venues. During the Olympic period, the fleet flew a total of 250 hours in protecting the zone, and intercepted 20 light aircraft to prevent them from breaching the restricted airspace.
- More than 170 members of the Service were involved in marine security using some 50 marine vessels to patrol Sydney's massive harbour and neighbouring waterways.
- In addition to regular police communication channels, a special Sydney Olympic Radio Network (SORN) was established. Provided by Telstra, it utilised 3,000 radios on a private and secure network. An additional 500 mobile telephones facilitated more routine communications.

Olympic citations

On 21 June 2001, 69 sworn and unsworn officers received Commissioner's Olympic Commendations and 160 received Deputy Commissioner's Olympics Commendations for outstanding service during the Sydney 2000 Olympic and Paralympic Games.

In addition, all sworn and unsworn members of the Police Service who were employed during the Games period received a Commissioner's Olympic Citation.

THE EXECUTIVE TEAM

Commissioner of Police: Peter Ryan (QPM, BA (Hons), DMS, MSc, LLD (Hons), FRSA), appointed by the NSW Government in August 1996 after 33 years as a police officer in the United Kingdom.

Deputy Commissioner Field Operations: Jeff Jarratt (APM, BA, MBA), joined the Service in 1965.

Deputy Commissioner Specialist Operations: Ken Moroney (APM, MA), joined the Service in August 1965.

Executive Director Management Services: Des Mooney [(MBA, BSurv (Hons), MIS Aus, FAICD, FAIM, Dip), joined the Service in July 1997] resigned from the Police Service on 6 February 2001.

Executive Director Human Resource Services: Dr Edd Chadbourne (BSc, MBA, PhD), was appointed on 20 September 1999.

Acting Executive Director Organisational Policy and Development: Sean Crumlin (LLB, MPP) was appointed in July 2000 and joined the Service in April 1996.

FIELD OPERATIONS is responsible for crime reduction. Regions provide the community with efficient, cost effective, intelligence driven policing that addresses crime and community safety issues.

City East Region Commander Dick Adams (APM, RFD) joined the Service in April 1971. Appointed to the position on 20 August 1999.

Endeavour Region Acting Commander Morris West (Ass Dip Criminal Justice, Dip Police Management, Cert Police Supervision) joined the Service in March 1975. Appointed 13 October 2000.

Georges River Region Commander Chris Evans (APM, BA Police Studies) joined the Service in November 1965. Former Region Commander Ike Ellis retired on 9 December 2000.

Greater Hume Region Commander Clive Small (APM, BA (Hons), Dip Crim, Dip Pub Sect. Mgt) joined the Service in October 1963. Assumed command on 1 January 2001. Previous Commander was Chris Evans.

Macquarie Region Commander Bruce Johnston (APM) joined the Service in October 1963. Appointed to position on 1 September 1999.

North Metropolitan Region Acting Commander Bob Waites (BA (Crim Justice), M Pub Pol Admin) joined the Service in August 1966. Assumed command on 1 January 2001. Previous Commander Graeme Morgan moved to Crime Agencies.

Hunter Region Commander Terry Collins (APM) joined the Service in November 1971.

Northern Region Commander Peter Walsh (APM, National Medal and 1st Clasp) joined the Service in November 1965. Appointed to position in March 1998.

South Eastern Region Acting Commander Garry Dobson (B Bus, M Mgt) joined the Service in July 1975. Appointed to position in April 2001. Former Region Commander Christine Nixon was appointed in May 1999 and left the Service in March 2001 to take the position of Commissioner of Victorian Police.

Southern Rivers Region Commander Eric Gollan (APM) joined the Service in May 1971. Appointed to position in December 1998.

Western Region Commander Doug Graham (BA) joined the Service in October 1963.

Police and Community Youth Clubs, NSW Ltd Commander Colin Hobden (B Bus, M Arts) joined the Service in 1968. Appointed to position in 1998.

Education Services provides the central education, training and professional development functions for Service personnel. Following the appointment of Chief Superintendent Reg Mahoney to the position of Acting Commander, Miranda Local Area Command, Supt Greg Moore became acting Principal for the period 4 September 2000 to 31 December 2000. On 1 January 2001, Commander David Madden (Ass Dip Justice Admin., B App Soc Sci, M Soc, Grad Cert Mgt) took over as Commander. He joined the Service in 1979.

Olympic Security Command Centre was responsible for the security of the Sydney 2000 Olympic and Paralympic Games. Director Gary Hams (PSM) was appointed to the position on 15 December 2000. Commander Paul McKinnon (APM) retired on 15 December 2000.

SPECIALIST OPERATIONS provides technical, investigative, and specialist support to police at command and operational levels in the field when a crime or incident requires particular expertise outside of that available at the local level.

Communications Group delivers radio communications services to police from six communication centres in the State. Commander since June 1999, Dan Dillon (APM, National Medal First and Second Clasp) joined the Service on 14 May 1958.

Crime Agencies provides assistance in the investigation of major crime to local area and other Service commands and State and Federal law enforcement and regulatory agencies. Commander from July 1997 to 30 December 2000: Clive Small. Commander from 1 January 2001: Graeme Morgan (APM, LLB (Hons), LLM, M Bus) joined the Service in February 1969.

Employee Management Branch was established to provide a 'one stop shop' for Police Service employees on issues relating to the management of staff. The Branch also has a role in consulting with key internal and external stakeholders in coordinating the development of the Police Service corporate policy on employee management issues. An Employee Management Project Team was established in the Service in 1997 as a result of a number of recommendations made by the Wood Royal Commission. In late 1998 this became the Employee Management Unit reporting to the Executive Director, Human Resources. This unit was disbanded in late 1999 as a result of the restructure of Human Resources. In early 2000 Employee Management functions were transferred from Human Resource Services to the Specialist Operations Command. Planning for an Employee Management Branch began in April 2000. On 3 November 2000, CET approved the establishment of the Employee Management Branch and the branch has been operating since this time. Acting Supt, Commander Phillip Holder (APM, National Medal) joined the Service in 1974. Appointed to position in April 2000.

Forensic Services Group provides specialist expertise in areas of crime scene examination, fingerprints, clinical forensic medicine, ballistics, document examination, video operations and photographic identification services and is responsible for criminal records and the Armoury. Director since joining the Service in September 1997: Dr Tony Raymond (B Sc (Hons), Grad Cert, M Sc, PhD).

The Information and Intelligence Centre facilitates the flow of information and intelligence within the Service and provides expert advice on intelligence practices and tactical and strategic intelligence within the Service. It provides expert advice on intelligence practices, tactical and strategic intelligence assessments and operational intelligence advice and support, conducting risk assessments and trend analyses. Director since joining the Service in August 1997: Nola Watson (BA, Grad Dip Ed, MPP).

Special Crime and Internal Affairs investigates police corruption and serious misconduct as well as providing intelligence analysis with an emphasis on corruption resistance and prevention. Commander since February 1997 to April 2001: Mal Brammer, (APM, Grad Dip Police Mgt) joined the Service in May 1963. Commander Andrew Scipione joined the Service in 1980 and took up the position on 17 April 2001.

The Police Assistance Line provides the community with a single point of contact for 24-hour reporting and processing of minor crime and incidents. Commander Bill Hanington retired on 31 December 2000. Director Chris Beatson (MBA, Dip. FM) took up the position on 4 June 2001.

Protective Security Group provides close personal protection for VIPs, internationally protected persons and other dignitaries and carries out related intelligence gathering and risk/threat assessments. Commander since September 1997, Carolyn Smith (APM) joined the Service in April 1971.

The Public Affairs Branch is an in-house communications agency providing specialist expertise in advertising, internal communications, issues management, market research, media liaison, film and television liaison, public relations and sponsorship to internal and external customers. Director Liz Blieschke (MBA) joined the Service in June 2000.

The Special Services Group gathers covert and electronic evidence and intelligence to support operational police. Commander Anthony Jeffries (APM, MPP, LLB) joined the Service in March 1965 and took up his current position in August 1995.

The State Protection Group protects endangered witnesses, resolves siege/hostage and armed offender situations, provides negotiation in high-risk and critical situations, conducts high-risk searches of premises, arrests armed and dangerous offenders, escorts and secures dangerous prisoners, supports major operations, provides rescue services, handles bomb disposal, provides security to Police Service and State Government establishments, is responsible for the Dog Unit and the Learning Technology System. Commander Norm Hazzard (APM, National Medal and Clasp) joined the Service in March 1965 and took up his current position in August 1992.

The **Traffic Services Branch** is responsible for the administration and policy aspects of traffic enforcement and defines the strategic direction associated with the Service's commitment to reducing road trauma. Commander Ron Sorrenson (APM, Grad Dip Police Mgt, Assoc Dip Police Studies, Adv Cert Personnel Mgt) joined the Service in August 1965 and took up the position in February 1997.

MANAGEMENT SERVICES is responsible for the economic provision, coordination, maintenance, replenishment, and improvement of resources supporting operational policing services. The unit is also responsible for the provision of a number of strategic services to the NSW general public. The Firearms Registry is responsible for the registration and licensing of firearms, shooters and gun dealers. The Infringement Processing Bureau, located at Parramatta, provides a service to the public for the payment of fines associated with the issue of traffic infringement notices.

Financial Services provides high-level financial support and advice to the Commissioner and CET and the Minister, on the financial management of the Service's budget allocations. General Manager since October 1998, Piyush Bhatt (BSc, FCA).

Court and Legal Services is responsible for providing advocacy, legal advice and prosecutorial services across the State. General Manager since July 1999, Michael Holmes (ADJA, MA, LL.M) rejoined the Service in December 1997.

Business and Technology Services provides high-level technology communications facilities including telephone and computer equipment. In July 2001 Information Technology Services and Star Support were amalgamated into a new command, Business and Technology Services, which includes Client Services, Application Services, Telecommunication Services, Data Centre Services, Planning and Information Management Services, Network Services, Administration Services, Star Support Unit and an expanded help desk. General Manager since January 2001, Tony Rooke.

Infrastructure and Processing Services provides all ancillary support services through its Firearms Registry, Fleet Management Services, Infringement Processing Bureau, Purchasing and Supply, Records and Information Process Services, Property Services and Security Industry Registry units. Acting General Manager is Douglas Walsham.

HUMAN RESOURCE SERVICES is responsible for delivering human resource solutions that assist the organisation to implement the ongoing reform agenda and restructuring programs and achieve a shift in the culture of the Service. The main functions of the area are designed to deliver improvements in efficiency and effectiveness across the human resources base of the organisation to ensure the maximum availability of operational police.

The **Health Services Directorate** delivers health and wellbeing services to personnel through its Healthy Lifestyles Unit, Medical Section, Occupational Health and Safety and Rehabilitation Section, Psychology Section and Workers Compensation Unit. Director Gary Jackel (M Mgt) joined the Service in 1982 and was appointed to the position in May 2001.

Human Resources Administration Directorate supports the achievement of the reform agenda and future direction through providing a range of personnel and policy services in the areas of administrative officer discipline, sick leave, performance management, PSES, staff administration and human resource systems development, to operational and specialist managers in the service. Director Ken Peterson (B Bus, M Mgt) joined the Service in May 1989 and was appointed to the position in May 2001.

Internal Witness Support manages and coordinates the Internal Witness Support Program, which encourages and supports officers who report matters of corruption, maladministration, serious and substantial waste and misconduct. Commander Glynnis Lapham (APM) joined the Service in March 1972 and was appointed to the position in June 1999.

The Industrial Relations Branch aims to achieve industrial outcomes that benefit all parties attached to policing. Industrial relations staff work closely with the Executive and the leadership teams of various employee associations, following an inclusive consultative process. The branch assists with workplace reform, provides briefings on emerging industrial issues, participates in policy development, negotiates with unions and represents the service before industrial tribunals and other bodies. Director Ian Peters (B Ec) was appointed to the position in July 2000.

The Workforce and Career Directorate is responsible for the deployment of human resources throughout the Service by the management of assessment centres, transfers, placements, promotions and job-related research and policy design. The management of secondments to external agencies has been a priority for the directorate. In particular, the secondment of NSW Police Officers to the Australian Federal Police to be members of the United Nations Civilian Police Group in East Timor. Director Ken Petersen (B Bus, M Mgt) joined the Service in May 1989 and was appointed to the position in July 1999.

ORGANISATIONAL POLICY AND DEVELOPMENT

Established in July 2000, Organisational Policy and Development collaboratively facilitates improved organisational performance, through strategically coordinated policy development, implementation and review.

The Audit Group effects changes to corporate policy and practices, by identifying improvement opportunities and managing corporate risk by contributing to and managing the Commissioner's Audit Plan. Commander since July 2000: Alan Hazard (BSSc, Assoc Dip Justice Studies, Dip OH&S Management) joined the Service on 11 September 1972.

The Corporate Information Unit provides corporate data and analysis to the Executive, operational commands and external customers through data reports, corporate performance indicators and the Operations and Crime Reviews (OCRs). The unit also supports the Web Council with the enhancement of the Corporate Intranet. Acting Commander since July 2000: Sean Hannen (BA DipEd, BSSc) joined the Service in 1988.

The Crime Management Support Unit identifies, implements and drives best practice crime management processes throughout the Service. Commander since April 2001: Mark Goodwin (Grad Dip Police Mgt) joined the Service in 1982.

The External Agencies Response Unit exists to ensure that the NSW Police Service responds efficiently and effectively to external agencies. The unit coordinates the Service response to external agency (Police Integrity Commission, Ombudsman and Coroner) reports, recommendations and findings. A/Manager since May 2001: Diane Elphinstone (BSc Hons, DipEd, MPP) joined the Service in October 1997.

The Policy and Programs Unit provides strategic support and advice on complex social issues (that impact on vulnerable population groups) to operational police, specialist officers (both sworn and unsworn), and corporate spokespeople. The Policy and Programs Unit develops policy and standard operating procedures, translates legislation into operational guidelines, develops programs to assist and support operational police, develops position papers effecting police/community relations and responds to requests from the Commissioner, the Ministry and the Minister. Manager since July 2000: Cheryl McCoy (B Sw) joined the Service in January 1999.

Strategic Development Unit provides advice on strategic policy and legislative change, oversees the Service's corporate and business planning processes, oversees the Service's reform program and provides support for the Service's corporate governance structure. The Strategic Development Unit absorbed the planning functions from the Business Management Development Unit and Planning and Evaluation, corporate policy functions from the Strategic Policy Unit and the coordination from the Reform Coordination Unit. Manager since July 2000: Denis Leys (B Com, Dip Law [BAB], ASA) joined the Service in 1984.

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Pursuant to section 45F of the Public Finance and Audit Act 1983, we state that:

- (a) the accompanying financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1983*, the *Financial Reporting Code for Budget Dependent General Government Sector Agencies*, the applicable clauses of the *Public Finance and Audit (General) Regulations 2000*, applicable Australian Accounting Standards, other mandatory professional reporting requirements and Treasury Accounting Policy Statements;
- (b) the statements exhibit a true and fair view of the financial position and transactions of the Police Service; and
- (c) we are not aware of any circumstances which would render any particulars included in the financial statements to be misleading or inaccurate.



PJ Ryan QPM

Commissioner

Dated: 5/10/01



Piyush Bhatt

General Manager, Financial Services

Dated: 5/10/01



BOX 12 GPO
SYDNEY NSW 2001

INDEPENDENT AUDIT REPORT

NSW POLICE SERVICE

To Members of the New South Wales Parliament and the Commissioner

Scope

I have audited the accounts of the NSW Police Service for the year ended 30 June 2001. The Commissioner for Police is responsible for the financial report consisting of the accompanying statement of financial position, statement of financial performance, statement of cash flows, program statement - expenses and revenues and summary of compliance with financial directives, together with the notes thereto as set out on pages 1 to 21, and information contained therein. My responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial report to Members of the New South Wales Parliament and the Commissioner based on my audit as required by sections 34 and 45F(1) of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1983* (the Act). My responsibility does not extend to an assessment of the assumptions used in formulating budget figures disclosed in the financial report.

My audit has been conducted in accordance with the provisions of the Act and Australian Auditing Standards to provide reasonable assurance whether the financial report is free of material misstatement. My procedures included examination, on a test basis, of evidence supporting the amounts and other disclosures in the financial report, and the evaluation of accounting policies and significant accounting estimates.

These procedures have been undertaken to form an opinion whether, in all material respects, the financial report is presented fairly in accordance with the requirements of the Act, Accounting Standards and other mandatory professional reporting requirements, in Australia, so as to present a view which is consistent with my understanding of the NSW Police Service's financial position, the results of its operations and its cash flows.

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

Audit Opinion

In my opinion, the financial report of the NSW Police Service complies with section 45E of the Act and presents fairly in accordance with applicable Accounting Standards and other mandatory professional reporting requirements the financial position of the NSW Police Service as at 30 June 2001 and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended.

R J Sendt
Auditor-General

SYDNEY
8 October 2001

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Statement of Financial Performance for the Year Ended 30 June 2001

	Notes	Actual 2001 \$000	Budget 2001 \$000	Actual 2000 \$000
Expenses				
Operating expenses				
Employee related	2(a)	1,251,782	1,285,587	1,130,504
Other operating expenses	2(b)	317,468	262,198	251,958
Maintenance	2(c)	14,253	10,260	15,109
Depreciation and amortisation	2(d)	52,792	43,975	46,123
Grants and subsidies	2(e)	5	-	-
Other expenses	2(f)	1,508	1,621	8,890
Total Expenses		1,637,808	1,603,641	1,452,584
Less:				
Retained Revenue				
Sale of goods and services	3(a)	31,096	33,946	32,721
Investment income	3(b)	2,224	1,300	1,559
Grants and contributions	3(c)	52,773	48,193	6,384
Other revenue	3(d)	4,849	1,901	3,196
Total Retained Revenue		90,942	85,340	43,860
Gain/(loss) on disposal of non-current assets	4	4,213	(246)	(6,178)
NET COST OF SERVICES	21	(1,542,653)	(1,518,547)	(1,414,902)
Government Contributions				
Recurrent appropriation	5	1,315,416	1,325,332	1,197,575
Capital appropriation	5	47,127	60,873	110,000
(Asset sale proceeds transferred to the Crown Entity)		(1,221)	(750)	(1,249)
Acceptance by the Crown Entity of employee entitlements and other liabilities	6	166,368	152,843	146,906
Total Government Contributions		1,527,690	1,538,298	1,453,232
SURPLUS/ (DEFICIT) FOR THE YEAR		(14,963)	19,751	38,330
NON-OWNER TRANSACTION CHANGES IN EQUITY				
Net increase (decrease)				
in asset revaluation reserve		31,457	28,635	(2,486)
Other increases -				
Reversal of revaluation				
balance for assets disposed of		1,114	-	639
Correction to previously recognised assets		-	-	1,716
TOTAL REVENUES, EXPENSES AND VALUATION				
ADJUSTMENTS RECOGNISED DIRECTLY IN EQUITY		32,571	28,635	(131)
TOTAL CHANGES IN EQUITY OTHER THAN THOSE RESULTING FROM TRANSACTIONS WITH OWNERS AS OWNERS				
	16	17,608	48,386	38,199

The accompanying notes form part of these statements.

Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2001

	Notes	Actual 2001 \$000	Budget 2001 \$000	Actual 2000 \$000
ASSETS				
Current Assets				
Cash	8	17,197	45,924	25,293
Receivables	9	15,016	12,913	9,113
Inventories	10	2,644	2,104	2,988
Other	11	5,093	-	10,433
Total Current Assets		39,950	60,941	47,827
Non-Current Assets				
Property, Plant and Equipment				
- Land and Buildings	12	529,904	540,306	500,876
- Plant and Equipment	12	204,811	205,517	194,950
Total Property, Plant and Equipment		734,715	745,823	695,826
Total Non-Current Assets		734,715	745,823	695,826
Total Assets		774,665	806,764	743,653
LIABILITIES				
Current Liabilities				
Payables	13	23,179	29,914	27,894
Employee entitlements and other provisions	14	137,894	129,744	118,144
Other	15	7,037	9,157	9,052
Total Current Liabilities		168,110	168,815	155,090
Non-Current Liabilities				
Employee entitlements and other provisions	14	8,790	9,406	8,406
Total Non-Current Liabilities		8,790	9,406	8,406
Total Liabilities		176,900	178,221	163,496
Net Assets		597,765	628,543	580,157
EQUITY				
Reserves	16	84,412	81,590	52,955
Accumulated funds	16	513,353	546,953	527,202
Total Equity		597,765	628,543	580,157

Calculation of "budgeted amounts" in the Statement of Financial Position: The Financial Reporting Code for Budget Dependent General Government Sector Agencies requires that, in the Statement of Financial Position, the opening balances of the agencies' budgeted amounts must be based on the carried forward actual amounts (i.e. per the audited financial statements) and not on the Budget Papers.

The accompanying notes form part of these statements.

Statement of Cash Flows for the Year Ended 30 June 2001

	Notes	Actual 2001 \$000	Budget 2001 \$000	Actual 2000 \$000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Payments				
Employee related		(1,129,387)	(1,141,035)	(1,013,517)
Grants and subsidies		(5)	-	-
Other		(324,521)	(298,821)	(286,641)
Total Payments		(1,453,913)	(1,439,856)	(1,300,158)
Receipts				
Sale of goods and services		32,616	33,946	28,880
Interest received		1,836	1,300	1,505
Other		49,880	83,369	9,170
Total Receipts		84,332	118,615	39,555
Cash Flows from Government				
Recurrent appropriation		1,315,416	1,325,332	1,198,645
Capital appropriation		47,127	60,873	115,676
Amount repaid to Consolidated Fund for lapsed appropriation		-	-	(4,415)
Asset sale proceeds transferred to the Crown Entity		(1,221)	(750)	(1,250)
Cash reimbursements from the Crown Entity		60,098	22,000	47,917
NET CASH FLOWS FROM GOVERNMENT		1,421,420	1,407,455	1,356,573
NET CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	22	51,839	86,214	95,970
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Proceeds from sale of Land and Buildings, and Plant and Equipment		3,847	1,600	2,740
Purchases of Land and Buildings, and Plant and Equipment		(63,782)	(67,183)	(111,147)
NET CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		(59,935)	(65,583)	(108,407)
NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH		(8,096)	20,631	(12,437)
Opening cash and cash equivalents		25,293	25,293	37,730
CLOSING CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	8	17,197	45,924	25,293

The accompanying notes form part of these statements.

NSW Police Service Program Statement

- Expenses and Revenues for the year Ended 30 June 2001

SERVICE'S EXPENSES & REVENUES	Program 62.1.1*		Program 62.1.2*	
	2001	2000	2001	2000
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Expenses				
Operating expenses				
Employee related	790,876	708,601	276,143	248,258
Other operating expenses	200,576	157,927	70,034	55,330
Maintenance	9,005	9,470	3,144	3,318
Depreciation and amortisation	33,354	28,910	11,646	10,128
Grants and subsidies	3	-	1	-
Other expenses	953	8,283	333	357
Total Expenses	1,034,767	913,191	361,301	317,391
Retained Revenue				
Sale of goods and services	19,647	17,512	6,860	4,710
Investment income	1,405	977	491	342
Grants and contributions	33,342	1,667	11,642	585
Other revenue	3,063	2,003	1,070	702
Total Retained Revenue	57,457	22,159	20,063	6,339
Gain/ (loss) on disposal of non-current assets	2,662	(3,872)	929	(1,356)
NET COST OF SERVICES	974,648	894,904	340,309	312,408
Government contributions**	-	-	-	-
NET EXPENDITURE/(REVENUE) FOR THE YEAR	974,648	894,904	340,309	312,408
ADMINISTERED REVENUES				
	Program 62.1.1*		Program 62.1.2*	
	2001	2000	2001	2000
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Administered Revenues				
Consolidated Fund				
- Taxes, fees and fines	-	-	-	-
- Other	-	-	-	-
Total Administered Revenues	-	-	-	-

* The name and purpose of each program is summarised in Note 7.

** Appropriations are made on an agency basis and not to individual programs. Consequently, government contributions must be included in the 'Not Attributable' column

Supplementary Financial Statements

Program 62.1.3*		Program 62.1.4*		Not Attributable		Total	
2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000
\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
84,871	86,031	99,892	87,614	-	-	1,251,782	1,130,504
21,524	19,174	25,334	19,527	-	-	317,468	251,958
966	1,150	1,138	1,171	-	-	14,253	15,109
3,579	3,510	4,213	3,575	-	-	52,792	46,123
1	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
102	124	120	126	-	-	1,508	8,890
111,043	109,989	130,697	112,013	-	-	1,637,808	1,452,584
2,108	10,035	2,481	464	-	-	31,096	32,721
151	119	177	121	-	-	2,224	1,559
3,578	3,925	4,211	207	-	-	52,773	6,384
329	243	387	248	-	-	4,849	3,196
6,166	14,322	7,256	1,040	-	-	90,942	43,860
286	(471)	336	(479)	-	-	4,213	(6,178)
104,591	96,138	123,105	111,452	-	-	1,542,653	1,414,902
-	-	-	-	(1,527,690)	(1,453,232)	(1,527,690)	(1,453,232)
104,591	96,138	123,105	111,452	(1,527,690)	(1,453,232)	14,963	(38,330)
Program 62.1.3*		Program 62.1.4*		Not Attributable		Total	
2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000
\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
-	-	-	-	145,660	123,285	145,660	123,285
-	-	-	-	459	1,270	459	1,270
-	-	-	-	146,119	124,555	146,119	124,555

NSW Police Service **Summary of Compliance with Financial Directives**

	2001		
	Recurrent Appropriation	Expenditure Net Claim on Consolidated Fund	Capital Appropriation
	\$000	\$000	\$000
Original Budget Appropriation/Expenditure			
• Appropriation Act	1,325,332	1,312,411	60,837
• Additional Appropriations	-	-	-
• s 21A PF&AA - special appropriation	-	-	-
• s 24 PF&AA - transfers of functions between departments	-	-	-
• s 26 PF&AA - Commonwealth specific purpose payments	-	-	-
	1,325,332	1,312,411	60,837
Other Appropriations/Expenditure			
• Treasurer's Advance	2,528	1,442	-
• Section 22 - expenditure for certain works and services	2,097	2,097	-
• Transfers to/from another agency (section 26 of the Appropriation Act)	(8,111)	-	-
	(3,486)	3,539	-
Total Appropriations/Expenditure/Net Claim on Consolidated Fund Appropriations (includes transfer payments)	1,321,846	1,315,950	60,837
Amount Drawn Down Against Appropriations		1,315,416	
Liability to Consolidated Fund		NIL	

Notes:

- This Summary is based on the assumption that Consolidated Fund moneys are spent first, unless otherwise identified or prescribed.
- The Liability to Consolidated Fund is the difference between Amount Drawn Down Against Appropriations and the Total Expenditure/Net Claim on Consolidated Fund Appropriation.

Supplementary Financial Statements

		2000			
	Expenditure/ Net Claim on Consolidated Fund \$000	Recurrent Appropriation \$000	Expenditure/ Net Claim on Consolidated Fund \$000	Capital Appropriation \$000	Expenditure/ Net Claim on Consolidated Fund \$000
	58,499	1,176,124	1,163,310	97,709	91,709
	-	5,644	5,644	4,592	-
	-				
	-				
	-				
	58,499	1,181,768	1,168,954	102,301	91,709
	-	27,318	26,326	-	-
	-	2,295	2,295	19,825	19,816
	-	-	-	3,500	2,890
	-	29,613	28,621	23,325	22,706
	58,499	1,211,381	1,197,575	125,626	114,415
	47,127		1,198,645		115,676
	NIL		1,070		1,261

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**(a) Reporting Entity**

The NSW Police Service, as a reporting entity, comprises all the entities under its control, including the Service's commercial activities, namely: commercial infringement processing, uniform sales and academy operations.

In the process of preparing the consolidated financial statements for the economic entity consisting of the controlling and controlled entities, all inter-entity transactions and balances have been eliminated.

The reporting entity is consolidated as part of the NSW Total State Sector and as part of the NSW Public Accounts.

(b) Basis of Accounting

The Service's financial statements are a general purpose financial report which has been prepared on an accruals basis and in accordance with:

- applicable Australian Accounting Standards;
- other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB);
- Urgent Issues Group (UIG) Consensus Views;
- the requirements of the Public Finance and Audit Act and Regulations; and
- the Financial Reporting Directions published in the Financial Reporting Code for Budget Dependent General Government Sector Agencies or issued by the Treasurer under section 9(2)(n) of the Act.

Where there are inconsistencies between the above requirements, the legislative provisions have prevailed.

In the absence of a specific Accounting Standard, other authoritative pronouncements of the AASB or UIG Consensus View, the hierarchy of other pronouncements as outlined in AAS 6 'Accounting Policies' is considered.

Except for land and buildings and plant and equipment, some of which are recorded at valuation (refer Note 1(i)), the financial statements are prepared in accordance with the historical cost convention. All amounts are rounded to the nearest one thousand dollars and are expressed in Australian currency.

(c) Administered Activities

The Service administers, but does not control, certain activities as detailed in Note 24 on behalf of the Crown Entity. It is accountable for the transactions relating to those administered activities but does not have the discretion, for example, to deploy the resources for the achievement of the Service's own objectives.

Transactions and balances relating to administered revenues are not recognised as the Service's revenues, but are disclosed in the accompanying schedules as 'Administered Revenues'.

The cash basis of accounting has been adopted for the reporting of the administered activities. However, the cash basis is not materially different from an accrual basis.

(d) Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognised when the Service has control of the good or right to receive, it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Service and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably.

(i) Parliamentary Appropriations and Contributions from Other Bodies

Parliamentary appropriations and contributions from other bodies (including grants and donations) are generally recognised as revenues when the Service obtains control over the assets comprising the appropriations/contributions. Control over appropriations and contributions is normally obtained upon the receipt of cash.

An exception to the above is when appropriations are unspent at year-end. In this case, the authority to spend the money lapses and generally the unspent amount must be repaid to the Consolidated Fund in the following financial year. As a result, unspent appropriations are accounted for as liabilities rather than revenue.

In the 1999-2000 financial year an amount of \$2,331 million was shown as a liability to the Consolidated Fund and disclosed in Note 15 as part of 'other current liabilities'. For the financial year ended 30 June 2001, the Service had no unspent appropriations and, therefore, there is no liability to the Consolidated Fund.

(ii) Sale of Goods and Services

Revenue from the sale of goods and services comprises revenue from the provision of products or services, ie, user charges. User charges are recognised as revenue when the Service obtains control of the assets that result from them.

(iii) Investment Income

Interest revenue is recognised as it accrues. Rent revenue is recognised in accordance with AAS 17 'Accounting For Leases'. The Service does not have any royalty revenue, nor does it receive any dividend revenue.

(e) Employee Entitlements**(i) Wages and Salaries, Annual Leave, Sick Leave and Oncosts**

Liabilities for wages and salaries, and annual leave are recognised and measured as the amount unpaid at the reporting date at current pay rates in respect of employees' services up to that date.

Unused non-vesting sick leave does not give rise to a liability as it is not considered probable that sick leave taken in the future will be greater than the entitlements accrued in the future.

The outstanding amounts of payroll tax, workers' compensation insurance premiums and fringe benefits tax, which are consequential to employment, are recognised as liabilities and expenses where the employee entitlements to which they relate have been recognised.

(ii) Long Service Leave and Superannuation

The Service's liabilities for long service leave and superannuation are assumed by the Crown Entity. The Service accounts for the liability as having been extinguished resulting in the amount assumed being shown as part of the non-monetary revenue item described as 'Acceptance by the Crown Entity of Employee Entitlements and Other Liabilities'.

Long service leave is measured on a nominal basis. The nominal method is based on the remuneration rates at year end for all employees with five or more years of service. It is considered that this measurement technique produces results not materially different from the estimate determined by using the present value basis of measurement.

The superannuation expense for the financial year is determined by using the formulae specified in the Treasurer's Directions. The expense for certain superannuation schemes (ie, Basic Benefit and First State Super) is calculated as a percentage of the employees' salaries. For other superannuation schemes (ie, State Superannuation Scheme and State Authorities Superannuation Scheme), the expense is calculated as a multiple of the employees' superannuation contributions.

(iii) Non-Renewal Benefit

Commissioned Police officers employed under fixed term appointment are entitled to the payment of non-renewal benefits equal to 12.5 per cent of

the accumulated salary earnings for each completed term of appointment. Such benefits will only be payable upon the officer's termination from the Service.

Liabilities for non-renewal benefits are recognised from the beginning of the first fixed term appointment of each officer and are measured on the accumulated salary earnings of the officers at reporting date. Total non-renewal benefit liability as at 30 June 2001 was \$18.2 million, compared to \$14.2 million in the previous year.

(f) Insurance

The Service's insurance activities are conducted through the NSW Treasury Managed Fund Scheme of self insurance for Government agencies. GIO Australia Limited, the Fund Manager, determines the expense (premium) based on past experience and comparison with interstate benchmarks.

(g) Accounting for the Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST, except:

- the amount of GST incurred by the Service as a purchaser that is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of an asset or as part of an expense.
- receivables and payables are stated with the amount of GST included.

(h) Acquisition of Assets

The cost method of accounting is used for the initial recording of all acquisitions of assets controlled by the Service. Cost is determined as the fair value of the assets given as consideration plus the costs incidental to the acquisition.

Assets acquired at no cost, or for nominal consideration, are initially recognised as assets and revenues at their fair value at the date of acquisition. Fair value means the amount for which an asset could be exchanged between a knowledgeable, willing buyer and a knowledgeable, willing seller in an arm's length transaction.

Where settlement of any part of cash consideration is deferred, the amounts payable in the future are discounted to their present value at the acquisition date. The discount rate used is the incremental borrowing rate, being the rate at which a similar borrowing could be obtained.

(i) Non-Current Assets - Plant and Equipment

Plant and equipment costing \$5,000 and above individually are capitalised. In addition, personal

computer systems (including printers) and communications equipment valued at \$500 or more, are also capitalised.

(j) Revaluation of Physical Non-Current Assets

The revaluation of land and buildings is being carried out over a three-year cycle, commencing this year. Approval was granted by Treasury to undertake this progressive method of revaluation. The Police Service this year has revalued building assets within the City East, Endeavour, Georges River, Macquarie and Western Regions, with the date of revaluation being 30 June 2001.

The Service's building portfolio consists of land, police residences and police stations.

The land components and police residences have been revalued with market value as the basis for revaluation, whereas police stations and associated administrative areas have been valued based on the estimate written down replacement cost of the most appropriate modern equivalent replacement facility having a similar service potential to the existing asset.

Land is valued on an existing use basis, subject to any restrictions or enhancements since acquisition.

All building revaluations have been undertaken by accredited valuers employed by the State Valuation Office, to ensure consistency.

The Service also revalued aircraft in 1998/1999, with the revaluation undertaken at market value. The date of revaluation for this class of asset was stated as 30 June 1999.

In accordance with Treasury policy, the Service has applied the AAS38 "Revaluation of Non Current Assets" transitional provisions for the public sector and has elected to apply the same revaluation basis as the preceding reporting period, while the relationship between fair value and the existing valuation basis in the NSW public sector is further examined. It is expected, however, that in most instances the current valuation methodology will approximate fair value.

When revaluing no-current assets by reference to current prices for assets newer than those being revalued (adjusted to reflect the present condition of the assets), the gross amount and the related accumulated depreciation is separately restated.

Conversely, where assets are revalued to market value, and not by reference to current prices for assets newer than those being revalued, any balances of accumulated depreciation existing at the revaluation

date in respect of those assets are credited to the asset accounts to which they relate. The net asset accounts are increased or decreased by the revaluation increments or decrements.

The recoverable amount test has not been applied as the Service is a not-for-profit entity whose assets' service potential is not related to the ability to generate net cash inflows.

Revaluation increments are credited directly to the asset revaluation reserve, except that, to the extent that an increment reverses a revaluation decrement in respect of that class of asset previously recognised as an expense in the surplus/deficit, the increment is recognised immediately as revenue in the surplus/ deficit.

Revaluation decrements are recognised immediately as expenses in the surplus/deficit, except that, to the extent that a credit balance exists in the asset revaluation reserve in respect of the same class of assets, they are debited directly to the asset revaluation reserve.

Revaluation increments and decrements are offset against one another within a class of non-current assets, but not otherwise.

(k) Depreciation of Non-Current Physical Assets

Depreciation is provided for on a straight line basis for all depreciable assets so as to write off the depreciable amount of each asset as it is consumed over its useful life to the Service. Land is not a depreciable asset.

All material separately identifiable component assets are recognised and depreciated over their shorter useful lives, including those components that in effect represent major periodic maintenance.

Current depreciation rates are as follows:

	useful life
Buildings	
Marine craft & equipment	5%
Furniture & fittings	10%
Computer mainframe software	10%
Firearms & dangerous weapons	10%
Musical instruments	10%
Office & training equipment	10%
Plant and machinery	10%
Livestock	12.5%
Aircraft & radio communications equipment	15%
Scientific equipment & apparatus	15%
Transport equipment	15%
Computer equipment	25%

(l) Maintenance and repairs

The costs of maintenance are charged as expenses as incurred, except where they relate to the replacement of a component of an asset, in which case the costs are capitalised and depreciated.

(m) Leased Assets

A distinction is made between finance leases which effectively transfer from the lessor to the lessee substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the leased assets, and operating leases under which the lessor effectively retains all such risks and benefits.

Where a non-current asset is acquired by means of a finance lease, the asset is recognised at its fair value at the inception of the lease. The corresponding liability is established at the same amount. Lease payments are allocated between the principal component and the interest expense.

Operating lease payments are charged to the Statement of Financial Performance in the periods in which they are incurred.

The Service does not have any finance leases.

(n) Receivables

Receivables are recognised and carried at the original invoice amount less a provision for any uncollectible debts. An estimate for doubtful debts is made when collection of the full amount is no longer probable. Bad debts are written off as incurred.

(o) Inventories

The Service maintains an inventory of uniforms and pre-printed forms and stationery some of which are resold to external customers. All inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Standard costs are used as the basis for determining the cost of inventories and in the calculation of the cost of goods sold.

Once a year, usually every November, the Service reviews the standard costs used for pricing inventories and makes adjustments to the inventory costs.

Service agreements with external customers require that standard costs (ie, inventory catalogue prices) be fixed for a period of twelve months.

(p) Trust Funds

The Service receives monies in a trustee capacity for various trusts as set out in Note 23. As the Service performs only a custodial role in respect of these monies, and because the monies cannot be used for the achievement of the Service's own objectives, they are not brought to account in the financial statements.

(q) Administrative restructuring

The transfer of net assets between agencies as a result of administrative restructuring is treated as a direct adjustment to the opening balance of "Accumulated Fund". This treatment is required by Treasury Circular 99/7 of 30/6/99.

(r) Payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Service and other amounts, including interest. Interest is accrued over the period it becomes due.

(s) Reclassification of financial information

As a result of applying AAS1 "Statement of Financial Performance" and AAS36 "Statement of Financial Position", the format of the Statement of Financial Performance (previously referred to as the Operating Statement) and the Statement of Financial Position has been amended. As a result of applying these Accounting Standards, a number of comparative amounts were represented or reclassified to ensure comparability with the current reporting period.

(t) Budgeted Amounts

The budgeted amounts are drawn from the budgets as formulated at the beginning of the financial year and with any adjustments for the effects of additional appropriations, s 21A, s 24 and/or s 26 of the Public Finance and Audit Act 1983.

The budgeted amounts in the Statement of Financial Performance and the Statement of Cash Flows are generally based on the amounts disclosed in the NSW Budget Papers (as adjusted above). However, in the Statement of Financial Position, the amounts vary from the budget Papers, as the opening balances of the budgeted amounts are based on carried forward actual amounts ie per the audited financial statements (rather than carried forward estimates).

(u) Program Allocations

The Service's revenue and expenditure have been allocated to specific programs based on the result of activity-based costing through the roster system in 2000.

NSW Police Service

Notes to and forming part of the 2000 - 2001 Financial Report

	2001 \$000	2000 \$000
2. EXPENSES		
(a) Employee related expenses comprise the following specific items:		
Salaries and wages (including recreation leave)	999,627	902,543
Long service leave	54,948	43,692
Superannuation	104,904	97,006
Payroll tax	69,962	66,127
Workers' compensation premiums	18,147	17,068
Fringe benefits tax	2,387	3,205
Other	1,807	863
	1,251,782	1,130,504
(b) Other operating expenses		
Auditor's remuneration	318	325
Bad and doubtful debts	263	222
Rental expense - minimum lease payments	26,866	23,578
Insurance	22,485	19,324
Other building expenses	10,407	10,265
Subsistence and transport	20,338	12,939
Motor vehicles, launches and aircraft	48,963	48,816
Fees for services rendered	109,044	57,873
Gas and electricity	6,146	5,907
Postal and telephone	29,941	27,084
Year 2000 maintenance expenses	-	4,014
Maintenance contracts and agreements	13,511	11,167
Stores, printing and other	29,186	30,444
	317,468	251,958
(c) Maintenance		
Repairs and routine maintenance		
Police stations	11,761	11,688
Police residences	2,152	2,347
Leased premises	340	1,074
	14,253	15,109
(d) Depreciation and amortisation		
Buildings and improvements	17,447	16,331
Computer equipment	14,632	12,634
General plant and equipment	20,713	17,158
	52,792	46,123
(e) Grants and subsidies		
Grants for community safety	5	-
	5	-
(f) Other expenses		
Witness expenses	1,477	1,627
Firearms compensation	31	7,263
	1,508	8,890

NSW Police Service

Notes to and forming part of the 2000 - 2001 Financial Report

	2001 \$000	2000 \$000
3. REVENUES		
(a) Sale of goods and services:		
Rents and leases	3,428	2,995
Officers on loan	3,586	3,410
Interviews regarding accidents	1,156	1,444
Academy operations	3,736	5,789
Commercial Infringement Bureau	9,029	7,673
Inventory sales to other agencies	3,225	4,876
Minor user charges	6,936	6,534
	31,096	32,721
(b) Investment income		
Interest - NSW Treasury	2,224	1,559
	2,224	1,559
(c) Grants and contributions		
RTA Road Trauma Program*	3,733	3,721
Alcohol and Drug Related Crime Program	795	521
Commonwealth Aboriginal Employment Scheme	445	151
Commonwealth New Apprenticeship Incentive Scheme	318	-
SOCOG VIK Sponsorship	38,144	-
Donations for Capital Works Projects	7,965	-
Other	1,373	1,991
	52,773	6,384
<p>*RTA and NSW Police have put in place an Enhancement Enforcement Program (EEP) to augment traffic enforcement services where RTA provide ancillary funds for additional activity through overtime and rostered days for police overtime. NSW Police Service is reimbursed costs incurred through this program.</p>		
(d) Other revenue		
Telstra SPA rebates	2,098	1,722
Rebate of workers' compensation premiums	195	1,138
Recovery of CRIMTRAC expenditure	1,067	-
Gain on Stock revaluation	319	236
Discount on inventory purchases	-	99
Other	1,170	1
	4,849	3,196
4. GAIN/(LOSS) ON DISPOSAL OF NON-CURRENT ASSETS		
Gain/ (loss) on disposal of non-current assets		
Proceeds from disposal	14,008	2,740
Written down value of assets disposed	(9,795)	(8,918)
Net gain (loss) on disposal of non current assets	4,213	(6,178)

NSW Police Service

Notes to and forming part of the 2000 - 2001 Financial Report

	2001 \$000	2000 \$000
5. APPROPRIATIONS		
Recurrent appropriations		
Total recurrent drawdowns from Treasury (per Summary of Compliance)	1,315,416	1,198,645
Less: Liability to Consolidated Fund (per Summary of Compliance)	-	(1,070)
Total	1,315,416	1,197,575
Comprising:		
Recurrent appropriations (per Statement of Financial Performance)	1,315,416	1,197,575
Transfer payments	-	-
Total	1,315,416	1,197,575
Capital appropriations		
Total capital drawdowns from Treasury (per Summary of Compliance)	47,127	115,676
Amount repaid to Consolidated Fund for lapsed appropriation	-	(4,415)
Less: Liability to Consolidated Fund (per Summary of Compliance)	-	(1,261)
Total	47,127	110,000
Comprising:		
Capital appropriations (per Statement of Financial Performance)	47,127	110,000
Transfer payments	-	-
Total	47,127	110,000

6. ACCEPTANCE BY THE CROWN ENTITY OF EMPLOYEE ENTITLEMENTS AND OTHER LIABILITIES

The following liabilities and/or expenses have been assumed by the Crown Entity or other Government agencies:

Superannuation	104,916	97,006
Long service leave	54,947	43,692
Payroll tax	6,505	6,208
	166,368	146,906

7. PROGRAMS/ACTIVITIES OF THE SERVICE

62.1 Policing Services

62.1.1 Community Support

Objective: To improve community safety and security, reduce crime and minimise the adverse effects of public emergencies and disasters.

Description: Provision of effective, timely and flexible 24-hour response to incidents, emergencies and public events. Reduction of incentives and opportunities to commit crime. Provision of a highly visible police presence and liaison with the community and government organisations concerned with maintaining peace, order and public safety.

62.1.2 Criminal Investigation

Objective: To detect, investigate and reduce the incidence of crime.

Description: Crime detection, investigation, provision of forensic services and arresting or otherwise dealing with offenders. Specialist activities to target organised criminal activities and criminal groups.

62.1.3 Traffic

Objective: To minimise road trauma, maximise road safety and ensure the free flow of traffic.

Description: Patrolling roads and highways, investigating major vehicle crashes, detecting traffic offences (particularly those involving speed, alcohol and drugs), supervising peak traffic flows and enforcing parking restrictions. Liaising with community and government bodies concerned with road safety and traffic management.

62.1.4 Judicial Support

Objective: To provide efficient and effective court case management, safe custody and fair and equitable treatment to alleged offenders and victims.

Description: Providing judicial and custodial services, prosecuting offenders, presenting evidence at court, including coronial enquiries, providing police transport and custody for persons under police supervision, and providing a high level of support for victims and witnesses.

	2001	2000
	\$000	\$000
8. CURRENT ASSETS - CASH		
Cash at bank and on hand	17,197	25,293
	17,197	25,293

For the purposes of the Statement of Cash Flows, cash includes cash on hand (including permanent and temporary advances) and cash at bank.

Cash assets recognised in the Statement of Financial Position are reconciled to cash at the end of the financial year as shown in the Statement of Cash Flows as follows:

Cash (per Statement of Financial Position)	17,197	25,293
Closing Cash and Cash Equivalents (per Statement of Cash Flows)	17,197	25,293

9. CURRENT ASSETS - RECEIVABLES

All trade debtors are recognised as amounts receivable at balance date. Collectability of trade debtors is reviewed on an ongoing basis. Debts which are known to be uncollectible are written off. A provision for doubtful debts is raised when some doubt as to collection exists. The credit risk is the carrying amount (net of any provision for doubtful debts). No interest is earned on trade debtors. The carrying amount approximates net fair value. Sales are made on 30 day terms.

Sale of goods and services	13,267	8,717
Other debtors	2,342	789
	15,609	9,506
Less: Provision for doubtful debts	(593)	(393)
	15,016	9,113

10. CURRENT ASSETS - INVENTORIES

Raw materials - at cost	107	154
Work in progress	3	13
Finished goods	3,014	3,162
Forms and stationery	181	228
Stores	2	2
	3,307	3,559
Less: Provision for inventory loss	(663)	(571)
	2,644	2,988

NSW Police Service

Notes to and forming part of the 2000 - 2001 Financial Report

2001
\$000

2000
\$000

11. CURRENT ASSETS - OTHER

Prepaid bulk CTP liability insurance	2,773	2,472
Prepaid bulk motor vehicle registration	1,238	1,150
Prepaid rent and outgoings	-	1,498
Other prepayments	1,082	5,313
	5,093	10,433

12. NON-CURRENT ASSETS

(a) Land and buildings, Plant and equipment

	Land \$000	Buildings \$000	Computer Equipment \$000	Gen Plant & Equipt. \$000	Total \$000
At cost or valuation					
Balance, 1 July 2000	158,860	571,120	119,001	185,232	1,034,213
Additions	3,742	16,011	19,922	29,355	69,030
Disposals	(4,256)	(2,243)	(4,101)	(5,623)	(16,223)
Revaluations	15,426	27,577	-	-	43,003
Balance, 30 June 2001	173,772	612,465	134,822	208,964	1,130,023
Accumulated depreciation					
Balance, 1 July 2000	-	(229,104)	(47,176)	(62,107)	(338,387)
Depreciation for the year	-	(17,447)	(14,635)	(20,835)	(52,917)
Depreciation adjustment on revaluations	-	(10,432)	-	-	(10,432)
Write back on disposal	-	650	3,161	2,617	6,428
Balance, 30 June 2001	-	(256,333)	(58,650)	(80,325)	(395,308)
Written down value					
At 1 July 2000	158,860	342,016	71,825	123,125	695,826
At 30 June 2001	173,772	356,132	76,172	128,639	734,715

All of the Service's land and buildings were revalued over a 3-year period ending 1999-2000 (refer Note1(j)). A new 3-year cycle of revaluation commenced this year. The aircraft have also been revalued. The other assets are reported at valuation except those purchased or constructed since 1992-93. For computer and general equipment, the Service believes market value to be comparable to the book value.

(b) Summary of fully depreciated assets:

Category	2000 - 2001		1999 - 2000	
	No. of Assets	Cost \$000	No. of Assets	Cost \$000
Buildings and components	11	133	1	65
Computer equipment	8,191	22,543	6,044	17,463
Plant, equipment and machinery	205	3,886	155	2,766
Motor vehicles, launches and aircraft	21	737	19	247
Office and training equipment	96	1,178	29	408
Scientific equipment and apparatus	214	2,811	178	2,672
Radio communications equipment	1,501	13,345	545	6,123
Assets valued at less than \$5,000	12,453	14,556	4,483	6,047
Other assets	11	197	5	143
	22,703	59,386	11,459	35,934

The Service has not attempted to estimate the value of the fully depreciated assets.

NSW Police Service

Notes to and forming part of the 2000 - 2001 Financial Report

c) Revaluation of fixed assets

	1992 - 93 Valuation* \$000	Cost/ WIP \$000	1998 - 1999 Revaluation \$000	1999 - 2000 Revaluation \$000	1999 - 2001 Revaluation \$000	Total \$000
Land	195	214	32,097	41,686	99,580	173,772
Total	195	214	32,097	41,686	99,580	173,772
Buildings	1,068	29,538	116,384	210,679	254,796	612,465
Less - Accumulated Depreciation	(281)	(258)	(64,835)	(100,425)	(90,534)	(256,333)
Buildings - Written Down Value	787	29,280	51,549	110,254	164,262	356,132
Aircraft	-	2,152	5,975	-	-	8,127
Less - Accumulated Depreciation	-	(559)	(1,116)	-	-	(1,675)
Aircraft - Written Down Value	-	1,593	4,859	-	-	6,452

*Within the Fixed Asset Register the valuation shown for seven residences and eleven radio sites are still shown at original valuation.

	2001 \$000	2000 \$000
13. CURRENT LIABILITIES - PAYABLES		
Creditors	4,798	7,372
Payroll Tax	6,278	6,064
Fringe Benefits Tax	700	935
Sundry accruals	11,403	13,523
Current Payables	23,179	27,894

14. CURRENT LIABILITIES - EMPLOYEE ENTITLEMENTS AND OTHER PROVISIONS

Employee entitlements		
Accrued salaries	25,372	23,595
Recreation leave	84,931	65,013
Non-renewal benefit	18,247	14,169
Leave loading	1,890	8,872
	130,440	111,649
Other provisions		
Payroll tax on recreation leave liability	5,266	4,161
Payroll tax on other employee entitlements	2,188	2,334
	7,454	6,495
Total employee entitlements and other provisions	137,894	118,144
NON-CURRENT LIABILITY - EMPLOYEE ENTITLEMENTS AND OTHER PROVISIONS		
Payroll tax on long service leave	8,790	8,406
Total employee entitlements and other provisions	8,790	8,406

NSW Police Service

Notes to and forming part of the 2000 - 2001 Financial Report

	2001 \$000	2000 \$000
15. CURRENT LIABILITIES - OTHER		
Commercial Infringements Customer Funds	2,750	3,833
Salaries suspense - PAYE tax	99	124
Salaries suspense - superannuation	2,290	2,260
Liability to Consolidated Fund	-	2,331
Other	1,898	504
Current Other	7,037	9,052

16. CHANGES IN EQUITY

	Accumulated Funds		Asset Revaluation		Total Equity	
	2001 \$000	2000 \$000	2001 \$000	2000 \$000	2001 \$000	2000 \$000
Balance at the beginning of the financial year	527,202	486,517	52,955	55,441	580,157	541,958
Changes in equity - transactions with owners as owners	-	-	-	-	-	-
Changes in equity - other than transactions with owners as owners						
Surplus/(deficit) for the year	(14,963)	38,330	-	-	(14,963)	38,330
Reversal of revaluation balance for Land and Buildings disposed	1,114	639	(1,114)	(639)	-	-
Increment/decrement on revaluation of:						
Land and Buildings	-	-	32,571	(1,847)	32,571	(1,847)
Correction to previously recognised assets	-	1,716	-	-	-	1,716
Total	(13,849)	40,685	31,457	(2,486)	17,608	38,199
Balance at the end of the financial year	513,353	527,202	84,412	52,955	597,765	580,157

17. COMMITMENTS FOR EXPENDITURE

(a) Capital Commitments

Aggregate capital expenditure contracted for at balance date and not provided for:

Not later than one year	36,927	59,556
Later than one year and not later than five years	10,044	27,556
Later than five years	-	-

Total (including GST)* 46,971 87,112

*Input tax credits of \$4.270 million (\$7.919 million in 1999/2000) are included above.

Aggregate capital expenditure authorised but not contracted for at balance date :

Not later than one year	17,574	2,522
Later than one year and not later than five years	26,750	2,096
Later than five years	-	-

Total (including GST) 44,324 4,618**

**Input tax credits of \$4.029 million (\$0.420 million in 1999/2000) are included above.

NSW Police Service

Notes to and forming part of the 2000 - 2001 Financial Report

	2001 \$000	2000 \$000
(b) Operating Lease Commitments		
Future non-cancellable operating lease rentals not provided for and payable:		
Not later than one year	43,868	41,823
Later than one year and not later than five years	60,317	64,906
Later than five years	14,067	12,631
Total (including GST)**	118,252	119,360

**Input tax credits of \$10.492 million (\$10.792 million in 1999/2000) are included above.

These commitments are not recognised in the financial statements as liabilities.

Operating lease commitments comprise property (office building and radio sites) lease rentals, mainframe and desktop computer and motor vehicle fleet leases. Lease terms for property vary from property to property, but generally require a monthly payment in advance for both rent and outgoings. Mainframe lease rentals are usually prepaid yearly in advance; while desktop computers are on a renewable 3-year term. The leasing arrangement term for the Service's motor vehicle fleet varies from vehicle to vehicle depending on use, but for majority of the fleet generally average to around 40,000 kilometres or two years, whichever comes first. Rental lease payments for the motor vehicle leases are made in arrears and include a built-in cost for both depreciation and changeover costs. the Service does not have contingent leases nor does it incur any rental expense arising from sub-lease.

18. CONTINGENT ASSETS

These contingent assets relate to the GST input tax credits for the lease commitments outlined in Note 17 above which are claimable from the Australian Tax Office.

18,791	19,131
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19. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Estimated contingent liabilities arising from legal claims lodged against the Police Service and pending decision by the courts.

62,269	54,340
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20. STAFF COSTS RELATED TO SYDNEY 2000 OLYMPIC AND PARALYMPIC GAMES

- Staff employed by the agency on initiatives directly and specifically related to the Games
 - Number of staff directly allocated to Games activities
 - Total staff costs⁽¹⁾
- Staff seconded from other agencies on initiatives directly and specifically related to the Games
 - Number of staff seconded (equivalent full-time staff)⁽²⁾
 - Total staff costs⁽²⁾

5,048	-
\$66.052m	-
590	-
\$0.895m	-

OLYMPIC SECURITY COMMAND

- SUMMARY OF REVENUE AND EXPENSES

Revenue

Fees for Services Rendered	38,927	108
Miscellaneous	22	630
Total Revenue	38,949	738

NSW Police Service

Notes to and forming part of the 2000 - 2001 Financial Report

	2001 \$000	2000 \$000
Expenses		
Salaries and related expenses ⁽³⁾	36,920	16,234
Security (external contractors)	44,691	3,479
Other maintenance and working ⁽⁴⁾	26,153	12,938
Total Expenses	107,764	32,651
Net Cost	68,815	31,913

Notes:

- (1) Estimated salary related expenses above marginal expenses.
- (2) There were a total of 6,666 volunteers from other government agencies, but only the costs for 90 NSW Sheriffs Officers and around 500 of NSW Government officers who had been reassigned can be estimated. These costs are also above marginal expenses.
- (3) Includes travel allowance to Police of \$3.8 million (nil in 99/00), meal allowance of \$3.1 million (nil in 99/00), wages for temporary staff of \$2.8 million (\$1.9 million in 99/00), and overtime pay to administrative officers of \$1.1 million (\$0.1 million in 99/00).
- (4) Includes depreciation of \$2.6 million (\$1.1 million in 99/00) and loss on disposal of assets of \$2.3 million (nil in 99/00).

21. BUDGET REVIEW

Net cost of services

The actual net cost of services this year was higher than budget by \$24.106 million.

This result was mainly due to the following factors:

- Additional cost in Police salaries due to back pay for new award
- Increase in long service leave and recreation leave
- Increase in superannuation
- Increase in contractors and short term staff expenses
- Redundancy not previously budgeted for.
- Higher depreciation expenses due to revalued assets

This was offset by a savings in:

- Olympic Security Police overtime
- Reduction in fringe benefits tax

Assets and liabilities

- Total current assets decreased by approximately \$20.991 million compared to budget due to the following:
 - Decrease in cash mainly due to a decrease in Capital Appropriations.
 - This was offset by other current assets of \$5.093 million for prepayments compared to a nil budget.
 - The decrease in cash was further offset by an increase in receivables and in inventory.
- Non-current assets decreased by \$11.108 million mainly due to a decrease in overall purchases of land and buildings of \$10.402 million and also a decrease in the purchases of plant and equipment as a result of reduced capital funding.
- Total current liabilities decreased by \$0.705 million due mainly to a major reduction in amounts owing to trade creditors which went down by \$6.735 million and a reduction of \$2.120 million in other current liabilities.
This was offset by an increase in employee entitlements of \$8.150 million.

Note: Because of recent amendments to the Financial Reporting Code, budgeted amounts in the Statement of Financial Position are now based on the carried forward actual amounts (ie per the audited financial statements) and not on the Budget Papers' carried forward revised estimates. As a result, the budgeted amounts disclosed in the Statement of Financial Position will vary from the Budget Papers.

NSW Police Service

Notes to and forming part of the 2000 - 2001 Financial Report

2001	2000
\$000	\$000

Cash Flows

- Recurrent Appropriation and Capital Appropriation were decreased by \$9.916 million and \$13.746 million, respectively.
- Net cash inflows from operating activities decreased by \$34.542 million, net cash outflows from investing activities decreased by \$5.648 million mainly due to a decrease in the purchase of land and buildings, and plant and equipment and increase in proceeds from sale of land and buildings.

22. RECONCILIATION OF CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES TO NET COST OF SERVICES

Net cash flows from operating activities	51,839	95,970
Cash flows from Government	(1,421,420)	(1,356,573)
Cash reimbursements CE	60,098	47,917
Depreciation	(52,792)	(46,123)
Net loss on sale of plant and equipment	4,213	(6,178)
Acceptance by CFE of Service's liabilities:		
Superannuation	(104,913)	(97,006)
Long service leave	(54,948)	(43,692)
Payroll tax oncost on superannuation	(6,505)	(6,208)
Non-cash revenue - net	987	(25)
Increase in receivables	5,904	3,779
Increase/decrease in inventories	(354)	116
Increase in prepayments and other assets	(5,340)	3,571
Increase in accounts payable	(2,567)	(36)
Increase in employee entitlements	(18,356)	(17,998)
Decrease in other liabilities - net	1,501	7,584
Net cost of services	(1,542,653)	(1,414,902)

23. TRUST FUNDS

The Service holds money in a Crown Trust Fund (and a Statutory and Other Funds Account for the National Exchange of Police Information (NEPI) in 1999/2000) which cannot be used for the achievement of the Service's objectives. NEPI ceased operations as at the end of the previous financial year. NEPI's assets and liabilities have been taken over by CrimTrac, a Commonwealth Government agency. These funds had the following balances as at 30 June.

Crown Trust Fund Account

Cash balance at the beginning of the financial year	5,273	4,141
Net Increase/(decrease) during the year	(6)	1,132
Cash balance at the end of the reporting period	5,267	5,273

Statutory and Other Funds Account (NEPI)

Cash balance at the beginning of the financial year	5,271	5,152
Net Increase/(decrease) during the year	(5,271)	119
Cash balance at the end of the reporting period	-	5,271

2001	2000
\$000	\$000

24. ADMINISTERED REVENUE COLLECTIONS**(a) Motor Traffic Act Infringements**

The Service administers on behalf of the State Government, the collection of fines for traffic infringements. The administered revenues collected by the Police Service are actual cash receipts. It is the Service's view that there would be no material difference between fine revenue collected on a cash or an accruals basis.

Number of Infringement Notices Issued

Traffic	542	589
Parking	466	528
Red light camera	63	102
Speed camera	460	234
	1,531	1,453

Cash Receipts

Traffic	67,079	64,106
Parking	22,068	25,739
Red light camera	9,333	9,292
Speed camera	42,493	19,476
	140,973	118,613

(b) Self-Enforcement Infringement Notice Scheme (SEINS)

The Service and other agencies within the Government have the responsibility for pursuing unpaid infringement notices under the SEINS method.

The following potential revenue was not collected by the Police Service:

Infringement notices not actioned	2,414	2,269
Infringement notices waived	5,053	9,148
Infringement notices quashed	2,470	2,088
	9,937	13,505

(c) Other Revenue

Firearms licensing	1,042	1,097
Security industry licensing	2,736	2,714
Fines and forfeitures	423	425
Receipts under Crimes Act	486	436
Sale of Capital Assets	429	1,250
Other	30	20
	5,146	5,942

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1. EMPLOYEE STATISTICS, 1996-97 to 2000-01

	2000-01	1999-00	1998-99	1997-98	1996-97
Police Officers	13,614	13,483*	13,471*	13,414*	13,304*
Administrative, Ministerial and Other Employees	3,887	3,820	3,789	3,831	3,691
Total	17,501	17,303	17,260	17,245	16,995

* Includes a small number of officers seconded to other public sector agencies.

2. SUMMARY OF TOTAL STRENGTH DETAILS AS AT 30 JUNE 2001

Police Officers*	13,614
Administrative Officers	3,584
Ministerial Officers	303
Transit Police	0
Total	17,501

* Of these, 40 were on secondment to other public sector agencies.

3. STRENGTH DETAILS (POLICE OFFICERS) AS AT 30 JUNE 2001

RANK	Internal Police	External Seconded Externally Funded	External Seconded Internally Funded	Total
Executive Officers*	4	0	0	4
Senior Officer#	631	0	1	632
Senior Sgt & Sgt	2,153	9	5	2,167
Senior Cst & Cst & Probationary Constables	10,786	13	12	10,811
Total	13,574	22	18	13,614

* Includes the rank of Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner.

Includes the rank of Chief Superintendent, Superintendent, Chief Inspector and Inspector.

4. SENIOR EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

(i) Police Service Senior Executive Service Officers (PSES)

PSES Level	No. of Officers June 2001	No. of Officers June 2000	No. of Officers June 1999
Above 6	1	1	1
6	3	3	2
5	5	5	5
4	8	10	8
3	7	8	10
2	2	4	4
1	1	1	5
Total	27	32	35

(ii) Female PSSES Officers

2000-01	1999-00	1998-99
3	4	4

5. AGE OF STAFF

Age in years	Police	Per cent	Other staff*	Per cent	Total employees
Up to 25	1,651	12.13	321	8.26	1,972
26 - 30	2,977	21.87	484	12.45	3,461
31 - 35	3,102	22.79	560	14.41	3,662
36 - 40	2,376	17.45	573	14.74	2,949
41 - 45	1,490	10.94	573	14.74	2,063
46 - 50	1,107	8.13	616	15.85	1,723
Over 50	911	6.69	760	19.55	1,671
Total	13,614	100	3,887	100	17,501

* Includes Administrative and Ministerial Officers.

6. YEARS OF SERVICE OF STAFF

Years	Police	Per cent	Other staff*	Per cent	Total
0 - 5	4,025	29.57	1,957	50.35	5,982
6 - 10	1,983	14.57	602	15.49	2,585
11 - 15	3,607	26.49	805	20.71	4,412
16 - 20	1,526	11.21	209	5.38	1,735
21 - 25	984	7.23	115	2.96	1,099
over 26	1,489	10.94	199	5.12	1,688
Total	13,614	100	3,887	100	17,501

* Includes Administrative and Ministerial Officers.

7. POLICE SEPARATIONS

Rank	Retire	Death	Resign	Medically Unfit	Dismissed	Total
Executive Officer*	-	-	1	-	-	1
Senior Officers#	38	1	2	17	-	58
Snr Sgt & Sgt	85	1	21	117	1	225
Snr Cst & Cst & Probationary Constables	16	5	298	130	19	468
Total	139	7	322	264	20	752

*Includes officers at the rank of Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner.

#Includes officers at the rank of Chief Superintendent, Superintendent, Chief Inspector and Inspector.

Commissioner's Confidence

The Police Commissioner has the power to remove officers if he does not have confidence in their competence, integrity, performance or conduct.

During the year, 20 officers were removed under the Commissioner's Confidence provisions of the Police Service Act. Three hundred and twenty two others resigned and 264 others were medically discharged.

8. ADMINISTRATIVE AND MINISTERIAL OFFICER SEPARATIONS

Category	Retire	Death	Resign*	Medically Unfit	Dismissed or Terminated	Temp	Transfer	Term. Of Contract	Total
Clerical	12	1	224	9	-	144	57	-	447
Professional	-	-	17	-	1	11	3	2	34
Other	4	-	22	1	-	32	5	1	65
Ministerial	5	2	41	7	2	-	1	-	58
Total	21	3	304	17	3	187	66	3	604

* Includes voluntary redundancy.

9. EMPLOYMENT EEO TARGET GROUPS (EEO data is provided by employees on a voluntary basis.)

EEO Target Groups (Police Officers)

Rank	Total	Women	ATSI	CDB	PWPD
Executive Officer*	4	0	0	0	0
Senior Officers#	632	34	1	13	15
Senior Sgt & Sgt	2,167	169	11	57	84
Senior Cst & Cst & Probationary Constables	10,811	2,690	82	164	167
Total	13,614	2,893	94	268	291

* Includes officers at the rank of Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner.

Includes officers at the rank of Chief Superintendent, Superintendent, Chief Inspector and Inspector.

EEO Target Groups (Administrative Officers)

CATEGORY	Total	Women	ATSI	CDB	PWPD
SES	9	2	0	0	0
Grades 6 - 12	701	370	2	35	21
Grades 1- 5	2,008	1,734	12	138	57
Other	839	330	33	22	20
Total	3,557	2,436	47	195	98

EEO Target Groups (Other Officers)

GROUP	Total	Women	ATSI	CDB	PWPD
Parking Patrol Officers	181	93	3	28	6
Security Officers	93	13	1	5	0
Police Band Members	28	4	0	0	0
Nurses etc.	28	16	0	0	0
Total	330	126	4	33	6

Note: ATSI - Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander. CDB - Culturally Diverse (non-English speaking) Background.

PWPD - People With a Physical Disability or disabilities.

Disability Action Plan

The Disability Action Plan was made available on the Police Service's Intranet and Internet sites, together with a 12-month activity plan that targets specific objectives on which to report progress. These objectives were established in discussions with the Human Rights and Equal Opportunity Commission this year.

Considerable progress has been made to complete disability access audits of all police stations and to implement modifications. Arrangements to provide community information in audio, larger print or Braille are in place.

NSW Government Action Plan for Women

The NSW Government, through its annual Action Plan for Women, continues its commitment to the principles of access, equity, rights and participation for women. It also focuses on early intervention and prevention, and the provision of more accessible and responsive services.

In terms of policing, the Government continues to seek a reduction in violence against women and improvement of their safety within local communities. In this regard, the Police Service continues its efforts through inter-agency partnerships and consultation at community and local government levels. It also discusses common issues of concern with other state police services as well as having representation on Federal Government committees.

The Action Plan for Women seeks to increase the number of female recruits in the Police Service to 50 per cent at each intake. In the financial year 2000-01, the percentage of women in each class intake has averaged 47 per cent, an increase of four per cent over the previous year.

Aboriginal Employment Strategy

An independent evaluation of the strategy, conducted by Focus Learning, was completed in May 2001 and its findings were delivered to the Police Service and the Commonwealth Department of Employment, Workplace Relations and Small Business, from which the service receives funding.

The evaluation found that the strategy's stated target, "to increase the numbers of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders in permanent positions to a minimum level of two per cent", had not been met, with the current level of employment at around one per cent. The evaluation report made a number of recommendations which have resulted in the drafting

of a new Aboriginal Employment Strategy. This draft is currently under discussion with principal stakeholders.

Complaints

Thirty one complaints against the Service and its employees lodged with the Anti Discrimination Board and with the Human Rights and Equal Opportunities Commission were resolved during the year. Seven matters have been carried over unresolved. Complainants included employees, ex-employees and clients of the Police Service.

10. OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY

Provided in accordance with ARDA (OHS) Regulation 1998.

Recent changes to the occupational health and safety legislation will clarify the employment relationship of police officers for the purposes of the Occupational Health and Safety Act and its associated legislation.

The new occupational health and safety regulatory framework incorporates a systems-standards approach based upon identifying hazards, assessing the associated risks, and either eliminating or controlling the risk to health or safety. The Police Service has developed a risk management package which is being disseminated throughout the organisation in order to assist Commanders/Managers and Supervisors located at the operational level of the organisation, to comply with their statutory obligations.

From a strategic perspective, the new legislation will require a complete review of all existing occupational health and safety policies and programs. In addition, the Police Service is currently developing an Occupational Health and Safety Management System (OHSM) which, when implemented, should assist Commanders/Managers and Supervisors to manage this function and monitor their overall performance.

The new legislation places significant emphasis upon employee participation in the process of joint-consultation. The establishment of OHS consultative committees at the operational level of the organisation has been the subject of a statewide pilot program. Based upon the outcome of this program, OHS consultative committees will now be established at Local Area Commands and other functional groups. These committees will be required to complete appropriate training programs as soon as practicable after the establishment of the respective committees.

Work-related injury/illness reporting systems

Statistical data associated with work-related injuries and illness was previously collected by a centralised function within the Police Service, the Human Resource Directorate. Consistent with the devolution of the human resource function, a statewide computerised human resource management and finance system has been introduced. A component of the software applications contains an incident reporting function, and the reported incidents are subsequently work-flowed to local management for appropriate action. The system has been progressively introduced as part of the Police Service's integrated approach to OHS management.

The introduction of this system constitutes a major change in the previous reporting system and the reporting functions are still in their preliminary stages. It is anticipated that with the full integration of the system's applications, statistical data should be available prior to the next annual report.

11. ALCOHOL AND DRUG TESTING

Provided in accordance with s211A(6) of the Police Service Act.

Under the Service's random breath testing program, 6,408 random alcohol tests were conducted, compared to 7,141 tests in the previous year. Eleven targeted and 21 follow-up alcohol tests were also conducted. A total of 11 officers tested positive (above 0.020), an increase of five over the previous reporting period.

A total of 18 targeted drug tests were also conducted (compared to 30 tests during the previous year). Two officers tested positive, both to cannabis.

In accordance with the Service's Drug and Alcohol Policy, all officers whose breath tests were positive were offered (and accepted) rehabilitation counselling. Officers who test positive to drugs are liable to dismissal.

Since 1 July 1998, mandatory drug and alcohol tests have also been required to be conducted following any police operation in which a person is either killed or seriously injured. During the year there were 59 such incidents requiring the mandatory testing of 324 officers. No positive alcohol readings were recorded but four officers tested positive to drugs.

12. ETHNIC AFFAIRS PRIORITIES STATEMENT (EAPS)

*Provided in accordance with ARD Amendment
(Ethnic Affairs) Regulation 1997.*

The NSW Police Service Ethnic Affairs Priorities Statement (EAPS) 1998-2001 is a three-year document that outlines the Service's corporate and local initiatives, designed to foster and promote culturally competent policing in culturally and linguistically diverse communities. An extensive consultation and planning process is currently under way to compile the EAPS for 2001-2004.

The 1998-2001 Ethnic Affairs Priorities Statement identified four major objectives, corporate and Local Area Command based, in line with the key priority areas contained in the Service's Corporate Plan:

- **Crime Reduction:** Key initiatives include the Police Assistance Line, crime prevention programs for culturally and linguistically diverse communities and a multicultural Neighbourhood Watch project.
- **Rationalised and Improved Work Practices:** Significant and strategic programs which include reviews of curriculum development procedures, the Ethnic Community Liaison Officers Program, language services and interpreter use and policy on the descriptions of persons issued by police to the media.
- **Employee Job Satisfaction and Motivation:** Initiatives include the development of a multicultural employment strategy and training sessions on cultural diversity issues for a range of personnel.
- **Public Satisfaction and Police Responsiveness:** Key projects include the development of an anti-prejudice policy and domestic violence information strategy for a culturally diverse community, ongoing support for initiatives by the National Police Ethnic Advisory Bureau and the Police and Community Training (PACT) Program.

Progress continues to be made on EAPS initiatives and achievements in the past year include:

- The ongoing development and implementation of eight Police and Community Training (PACT) projects across metropolitan Local Area Commands. The projects focus on building networks and developing reciprocal educational resources or process-based models for training and collaboration between police and communities. In the past year, all projects have

advanced considerably with the implementations of training on domestic violence issues in a cross-cultural context for police officers at St Marys, and approval for a project in Parramatta looking at the relationships between police, young people and youth workers.

- A staged expansion of the Ethnic Community Liaison Officer (ECLO) program commenced with the appointment of a full-time ECLO Coordinator and 11 new ECLOs. These were significant recommendations of a total of 39 made by the ECLO Program Review completed in 1999. A commitment has been given to expand the program to 36 positions by the end of March 2003. The second annual ECLO conference was also held in September 2001, following up on the training and support needs of all ECLOs. Developmental needs and opportunities will continue to be addressed through ECLO coordination meetings, involving both ECLOs and Local Area Commanders and Business Managers, especially in light of the recommendations of the ECLO review.

The Police and Ethnic Communities Advisory Council (PECAC), chaired by the Commissioner of Police, continues to monitor the progress of EAPS initiatives and advise the Service on issues impacting on operational policing in diverse cultural and linguistic communities. The Police Service will continue to progress its EAPS initiatives over the next year and will continue to report annually on its level of achievement in key areas through the EAPS Standards Framework.

13. PERFORMANCE STATEMENTS FOR SENIOR OFFICERS

Provided in accordance with s7, ARDR 1995.

The following statement was prepared by Paul Whelan, LLB, Minister for Police:

During the 2000-2001 reporting year Commissioner Ryan led the Police Service in an operating environment which presents continuing challenges for the Service, especially in the fields of crime reduction, human resource management, police integrity and cultural change.

The professionalism of the Police Service was amply demonstrated in the first class planning and execution of security arrangements for the Sydney 2000 Olympic Games, under the Commissioner's direction. The Games were widely hailed as the safest ever. This was essential to the overall success of the Games. Deployment of large numbers of police on Olympic duty was achieved with minimal disruption to normal policing activities.

This Annual Report represents a statement of the activities and achievements of the Police Service and as such reflects the Commissioner's performance.

The following statement was prepared by PJ Ryan, Commissioner of Police:

The performances of Deputy Commissioner (Specialist Operations) Ken Moroney, Executive Director Management Services Des Mooney, Executive Director Organisational Policy and Development Sean Crumlin and Executive Director Human Resource Services Dr Edd Chadbourne during the period were satisfactory.

The performance of Deputy Commissioner (Field Operations) Jeff Jarratt during the period was the subject of review.

This Annual Report represents a statement of the activities and achievements of the NSW Police Service and as such reflects the performances of the five officers.

14. AWARDS

A. Police Service Awards

Commissioner's Valour Award (for extreme bravery)

Constable P. FORSYTH (posthumous) SPG

Commissioner's Commendation

(for actions of courage or outstanding service)

Deputy Commissioner K. MORONEY

Commander B. JOHNSTON

Superintendent D. SANDERSON

Detective Inspector R. COCKSEGE

Inspector G. SMITH

Sergeant C. INGRAM

Senior Constable W. DENHAM

Senior Constable M. MURPHY

Senior Constable P. HOYER

Senior Sergeant G. JAMIESON

Senior Constable W. HUMPHREY

Senior Constable S. AVERY

Senior Constable D. MCKINNON

Senior Constable T. CREMERIUS

Senior Constable S. VIALS

Senior Constable S. CREMERIUS

Sergeant P. MAHONEY

Constable J. SEMPLE

Constable B. NEVILLE

Senior Constable M. GILPIN

B. Australian Bravery Decorations

Bravery Medal

Constable M. CAMPBELL

Senior Constable R. ROSTRON

Constable A. WILSON

Australian Police Medal (for distinguished police service)

Commander T. COLLINS

Detective Chief Superintendent R. HARVEY

Chief Superintendent A. JEFFRIES

Superintendent F. RYAN

Detective Inspector A. CHAMPION

Inspector G. BARTON

Chief Superintendent R. SORRENSON

Superintendent R. MCMAHON

Inspector C. MCCLOUGHLAN

Detective Senior Sergeant C. CAMERON

15. CODE OF CONDUCT AND ETHICS

*Provided in accordance with Schedule 1,
ARDA 1985.*

The Service's Code of Conduct and Ethics, introduced in 1997, was not amended during the reporting period.

The code is available on the Service's web site - www.police.nsw.gov.au

16. GUARANTEE OF SERVICE

*Provided in accordance with Schedule 1,
ARDA 1985.*

The Guarantee

We guarantee to provide a satisfactory level of service to any person or organisation with whom we have contact - our customers.

If unsatisfactory service results from a failure on our part to be consistent with our standards of professionalism, courtesy, equity or any other factor under our control, we will rectify the problem.

Customers

We acknowledge that NSW society is a complex, multicultural and diverse mix of people and expectations.

To achieve equity and provide a consistently high standard of service to everyone, we believe it is important to be able to respond to the different needs of different groups. For this reason, we have implemented programs and services specific to the needs of various groups, including ethnic communities, youth, aged, gays and lesbians, and Aboriginal people.

The needs of residents of NSW are identified through ongoing customer research which links to our corporate plan. For example, we conduct focus groups drawn from the general community to discuss specific issues and we listen carefully to our customer councils on a wide range of topics.

Satisfactory Service

Satisfactory service means meeting all reasonable expectations of our customers in relation to those matters over which we have control. If we fail to meet those expectations, we will acknowledge it and do something to correct the problem.

Some examples of what you can expect from us include:

Response Times

Police will provide you with an estimated time of arrival depending on the nature of your call. In emergency situations your call will always receive top priority. In less urgent situations, responses may have to be deferred because of emergencies. If the estimated time you were given needs to be changed, you will be contacted to arrange another suitable time.

Issue of Licences

If you apply for a licence issued by the Police Service, it will normally be processed within six weeks, depending on the type of licence required. This is, of course, dependent on all relevant details, including details of any criminal offence or apprehended violence order, being fully disclosed.

There is also a mandatory waiting period of 28 days before firearms licences can be issued. You will be advised of the date you can expect delivery of any licence and have a right to a satisfactory explanation if there is any delay.

If you are not satisfied with the explanation and require a refund of fees paid in advance, consideration will be given to a refund in full.

How You Can Help

You can help us to identify the main causes of dissatisfaction with police services by telling us about them.

A Customer Assistance Unit has been established to help you with any concern, problem, question, complaint or compliment you may have regarding police services. You can call toll-free on 1800 622 571.

In cases where you suspect a serious act of misconduct or criminal behaviour involving bribery or corruption, the complaint may be made to any police officer. You may also make your complaint directly to the Ombudsman or to any Member of Parliament. Complaints may be made orally or in writing and can be anonymous if you wish.

17. COMPLAINTS

Provided in accordance with Schedule 1, ARDR 1995.

Categories	2000-2001		1999-2000	
	Internal	Public	Internal	Public
Conduct/departmental matters	667	667	1,124	843
Courts	238	146	96	198
Criminal allegations	186	1,200	263	1,469
Custody	43	358	68	436
Customer service	38	1,657	36	1,895
Exhibits	53	125	85	105
Harassment	92	355	190	494
Interviews	33	116	28	156
Investigations	179	1,269	205	1,407
Lost/found property	18	71	18	64
Media	-	3	5	4
Misuse of powers	22	344	13	444
Receipt of summons/orders/subpoenas	20	53	26	66
Shooting incidents	5	12	2	10
Traffic offences	36	81	49	124
Sub-total	1,630	6,457	2,208	7,715
Total	8,087		9,923	

Outcomes	Internal	Public	Internal	Public
Unfinalised	16	57	4	8
Adverse finding	417	272	566	260
Informal resolution - successful	35	1,150	53	1,308
Informal resolution - unsuccessful	1	123	1	128
Managerial action	385	400	539	556
No adverse finding	776	4,455	1,045	5,454
Total	1,630	6,457	2,208	7,715

Categories	1998-1999		1997-1998		1996-1997	
	Internal	Public	Internal	Public	Internal	Public
Conduct/ departmental matters	798	866	940	1,317	1,059	1,311
Courts	93	144	118	299	103	202
Criminal allegations	306	1,419	373	1,802	571	1,957
Custody	74	458	116	467	227	424
Customer service	41	1,706	41	2,000	25	1,973
Exhibits	117	150	119	115	233	83
Harassment	171	471	128	554	142	650
Interviews	51	130	41	143	49	159
Investigations	192	1,353	174	1,627	212	1,549
Lost/found property	23	88	32	89	35	98
Media	1	12	5	23	2	7
Misuse of powers	9	390	17	465	22	414
Receipt of summons/ orders/subpoenas	21	76	32	64	37	91
Shooting incidents	7	8	24	8	3	15
Traffic offences	35	124	76	194	51	207
Sub-total	1,939	7,395	2,236	9,167	2,771	9,140
Total	9,334		11,403		11,911	

Outcomes*	Internal	Public	Internal	Public	Internal	Public
Unfinalised	3	4	6	6	3	20
Adverse finding	184	131	55	59	23	20
Conciliation - successful	7	1,189	35	2,226	44	2,087
Conciliation - unsuccessful not investigated	-	156	2	383	5	431
Conciliation - unsuccessful but investigated	2	48	-	149	-	118
Dealt with managerially	228	105	244	159	3	7
Discontinued	29	150	64	318	98	338
Informal resolution - successful	13	570	2	46	5	64
Informal resolution - unsuccessful	7	113	-	20	2	7
Managerial action	229	335	48	51	27	14
No adverse finding	581	2,840	246	384	48	157
No further action	273	812	688	2,466	1,100	2,805
Not investigated	29	215	124	602	195	795
Not sustained	159	648	337	1,991	541	1,806
Sustained	195	79	385	307	677	471
Total	1,939	7,395	2,236	9,167	2,771	9,140

* A change in legislation in March 1999 saw a number of enhancements made to the Complaints Information System (CIS). The "no further action/not investigated" category was abolished, contributing to an increase in figures in the "no adverse finding" category.

18. RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Provided in accordance with Schedule 1, ARDR 1995.

The Parole Board and the Information and Intelligence Centre undertook research into the collaborative partnerships between corrective services and police services in the United Kingdom and the United States of America for the purposes of evaluating the impact on parolee/recidivist crime reduction. This research will lead to the development of a collaborative partnership model for use within New South Wales.

Fingerprint Operations, Forensic Services Group (FSG), undertook research into the digital capture of fingerprint images, to ensure the provision of effective and efficient photographic capture and direct interface with computerised fingerprint systems.

Crime Scene Operations Branch, FSG, undertook research to further improve and expand the range of forensic support services provided to operational police. This research included:

- An evaluation of the use of the Polilight in the detection of liquid accelerants at fire scenes;
- Research into the use of ion scanners to detect trace amounts of narcotics and explosives on members of the general public;
- Research into the detection of trace DNA on items on motor vehicles commonly touched by human skin;
- Research into the development of fingerprints on surfaces exposed to moisture;
- An evaluation of transfer of DNA by way of fingerprint brushes; and,
- An evaluation of extracting DNA from cigarette butts subject to time and environmental conditions.

A number of Crime Agencies development days have been conducted to disseminate organisational criminal investigation knowledge in order to develop leadership. The Crime Faculty was responsible for these days in partnership with each program area.

Three homicide investigators' courses were conducted by HSVCA to further investigator development.

Research into emerging trends in firearms trafficking was undertaken by the Firearms Trafficking Branch of Crime Agencies.

OC (Drugs and Trafficking Production) undertook a review of the best practice guidelines in environmental health and safety for clandestine laboratory investigators in order to rewrite guidelines and develop a code of

practice for a national standard in this specialist area of investigation. Consultation with WorkCover and various specialists took place.

Warilla RNS, part of the Communications Group, undertook radio surveys in order to improve communication.

The Traffic Support Unit, part of the Traffic Services Group, undertook:

- Research into Random Breath Testing worksite occupational health and safety in order to comply with WorkCover standards;
- A review of standard operating procedures with regards to Lidar Speed Enforcement;
- Intelligence gathering into outlaw motorcycle gang activities;

The Traffic Technology Branch of the Traffic Services Group undertook:

- Research into the integrity of the speed checking process to further the development of a tamper-proof speedo;
- TINS on COPS - targeted traffic operations;
- Research into BAS court evidence to improve the level of scientific evidence;
- Speed camera activities to further the development of test bench re NATA certificate;
- OH&S development of safe handling procedures and equipment for needle-stick injuries;
- Driving history of controllers and involvement in fatalities;
- Impact of statewide traffic operations on the holiday road toll;
- Development of TRIU Intranet site for information of police; and
- Staff training in map info and other computer courses.

The Crash Investigations Branch of the Traffic Services Group also undertook research and development.

- Staff completed the e@gle.i course to enhance management of investigations; and
- A six-phase training package for CIU investigators was undertaken.

The Research and Development Branch undertook 47 technology-based projects for application to the covert functions of the Special Services Group. In addition, there have been some 110 other work-related technology issues resolved by the Research and

Development Branch. Due to the covert nature of the work the content of these projects cannot be discussed.

The Protective Security Group undertook a police review of threats to police officers to bring it into line with current risk/threat assessment methodologies.

The Police Assistance Line undertook research into Effective Management Reports – to develop reports to accurately measure statistics, work trends and practices for use by management.

The Employee Management Branch undertook an evaluation of the NSW Police Service Employee Management Program, in conjunction with Charles Sturt University, to evaluate the effectiveness of the program.

The State Protection Group Firearms Committee undertook research into soft body armour and improved types of expandable batons/handcuffs. The Tactical Operations Unit undertook research into improved types of assault ladders.

Southern Rivers Region undertook the Rural Crime Training Package for officers, which improved effectiveness in terms of the detection and solution of rural crime.

Research and development undertaken in the South Eastern Region includes:

- Integrated Information Management System to ensure timely, accurate evaluation of work performed and associated factors within the Wollongong Local Area Command.
- Crime Sponsorship to identify components of individual crime types and develop strategies to address them through the project management process.
- Domestic Violence project "Choices" to reduce the incidence of domestic violence in the Shoalhaven and Lake Illawarra LACs.
- Protocols for the abuse of the elderly to develop a protocol for area health workers dealing with elderly people in relation to their powers and notification of authorities.
- Establishment of a designated Sex Workers' Zone in Port Kembla, incorporating welfare and support to address community and police concerns in relation to prostitution. Involves LAC police, council, community health services and the Premier's Department.

- Safer by Design – police educating councils on the planning of development sites such as schools and streets, with the aim of reducing crime (researched locally and internationally).

The Monaro LAC (South Eastern Region) worked on ACE 2000-01, to develop strategic planning and the Community Crime Profile to support local councils.

The Far South Coast LAC (South Eastern Region) undertook research into the COPS system to improve understanding of COPS at Batemans Bay Police Station, and research into Koori relations in order to improve dealings with Narooma Police Station.

Greater Hume Region undertook research/development of a Robbery Reduction Plan, which aims to review current robbery investigation and practices across metropolitan areas of Sydney to reduce robbery incidents and increase offender apprehension.

Greater Hume has also undertaken work on the Australian Business Excellence Framework training in order to provide information and training on the ABEF to senior officers.

Orana LAC, Western Region, continued working with the Orana Youth Wellness Trust in order to refocus police attention on problems with youth and encourage proactivity. The trust involves police working with youth in school and sporting contexts and identifying and correcting deviant behaviour prior to the age of criminal responsibility.

Development of enhanced technology to fight crime has continued with the assistance of Federal Government funding. Projects under CrimTrac include a new and enhanced National Automated Fingerprint Identification System (NAFIS), the National DNA System, the National Child Sex Offender System and the establishment of the CrimTrac Police Reference System, which provides fast access to national police databases.

In the Hunter Region, a number of Professional Development Forums were held by the Region Office Team in order to develop best practice in crime management units. A People Action Plan was undertaken to 'get the people part right' in order to achieve corporate objectives. Work continued on e-Coach, an Action Research Project designed to promote and implement professional ethics.

A strategic assessment of policing requirements for the next five to 10 years was undertaken in the Macquarie Region, in order to identify and keep abreast of the rapid housing and industrial development and

associated population expansion in the region.

Macquarie Transit Police have compiled extensive research on graffiti crime in an attempt to identify offenders and targets.

Police Youth Clubs and the Community Support Group Program Executive Team continued work on the development of the PCYC Targeted Programming Workshop, which aims to educate PCYC Police on how to effectively use their limited time to develop programs for PCYCs.

A standardised evaluation system was introduced using pre- and post surveys of young offenders, parents and professional youth workers to assess the overall impact of PCYC programs on reducing crime.

City East Region continued to invest heavily in training. Last year the region's Education and Development Officers were presented with Region Citations, in recognition of their initiative and dedication in designing and implementing an induction program for probationers. Another officer's commitment and efforts were similarly recognised in relation to safety training for Transit Police.

The Public Affairs Branch commissioned independent research to help the Service communicate more effectively on sensitive issues to the public. The research covered three distinct areas – Recruitment, Drugs and the Police Assistance Line.

For Recruitment, three studies were carried out in order to assess attitudes and behaviour towards policing as a career amongst:

- The general community
- Major ethnic groups
- People who inquired about the NSW Police Service but failed to make an application

For Drugs, one study was carried out to assess public attitudes towards reporting drug-related crime. This was a follow-up study to one carried out in 1999-00.

For the Police Assistance Line, one study was undertaken to assess attitudes towards PAL in country NSW.

In each case, the research provided insights that greatly increased the effectiveness of the advertising campaigns which followed.

Scholarship and Fellowship

The Information and Intelligence Centre (IIC) undertook research into missing persons, with the assistance of Sir Maurice Byers Research Fellowship funding and in conjunction with Charles Sturt University. This research will develop a risk assessment method for use by police and will lead to improved investigation and management of missing persons cases.

Sir Maurice Byers Research Fellowship scheme:

- Profiling missing persons for appropriate response to the likelihood of violent crime;
Phase 1 Bossomaier and Thompson, CSU.
- Implementation of the Crimes Legislation Amendment (Police and Public Safety) Act 1998; operational police practice and youth (Sutton, UWS; Brown, Macquarie University).

The Operations Coordination branch of Crime Agencies, under the Michael O'Brien Scholarship, undertook research on Russian Crime.

A/Senior Sergeant M. Gorman of Education Services continued work on the Service Organisations Leadership Research Project, which is a DEETYA-funded project in partnership with the Australian Catholic University. The project looks at contemporary challenges and implications for leaders in front line human service organisations.

PSTSS-funded Best Practice Action Research (approved March 2001):

- Inspector Phil McCamley, NSWPS, Safer by Design project, Organisational Policy and Development: Field assessment of CPTED Crime Risk Evaluation.
- Phillip Joyce, lecturer/consultant School of Traffic and Mobile Policing, NSW Police College, Education Services: Analysis of the NSWPS Driver Training Silver Response Classification Course Outcome and Practice.

SPIRT (ARC) collaborative research (now linkage projects):

- Police interviewing of suspects (Dixon, UNSW).
- Reshaping Juvenile Justice: A Study of NSW Young Offenders Act 1997 (Chan, UNSW, Dept of Juvenile Justice, Aboriginal Justice Advisory Council). Commenced June 2001, due to report December 2003.

- Serious drug investigations (Miller CSU), commenced in 2000.

Other OSTSS-funded projects in 2000-01– Best Practice Study Tours:

- Stock theft – Sgt Michael Burns, Wagga Wagga LAC: Queensland Police Service, Brisbane.
- Use of mounted units in crowd control, body armour and other equipment, horse breeding – Sgt Wayne Biffin, NSW Mounted Section: Western Australia Mounted Police, Perth; South Australia Mounted Police, Adelaide; Victoria Mounted Police, Melbourne.
- Training systems for tactical police involved in high risk/counter terrorist situations – Sgt Peter Forbutt, Tactical Operations Unit, SPG: Special Operations Group, Victoria Police, Melbourne.
- Engineering support of covert technical surveillance methodologies, techniques and equipment – Det Sgt Andrew McKellar, Special Technical Investigation Branch, SSG: Technical Surveillance Unit, Victoria Police; Lincast P/L and ATEK P/L, Melbourne; Technical Surveillance Unit, Queensland Police Service; Queensland Criminal Justice Commission, Brisbane; Geonautics International P/L, Brisbane.

Research undertaken by SCIA includes:

- Normative Analysis of the Current Complaint Population in the NSW Police Service to establish a baseline and increase knowledge regarding complaint receivers. Strategic Projects Team, SASC.
- Analysis of Sustained Criminal Allegations 1999-01 to identify characteristics of 'at risk' officers and duty type. Strategic Projects Team, SASC.

19. SIGNIFICANT COMMITTEES OF THE NSW POLICE SERVICE

Provided in accordance with Schedule 1, ARDR 1995.

- **Academic Board:**
Commander D Madden, Education Services, Chair
- **Australasian Communication and CAD Users Group:** Supt R Del Monte, Member
- **ADMC Working Party on Hand Guns:**
Det Supt H Begg, Member
- **Assessment Board:** A/Supt L Dickens, Chair
- **C@TSi Steering Committee:**
M Brammer/A Scipione, Commander SCIA, Sponsor
- **Casino Task Force:** Deputy Commissioner Specialist Operations, Member
- **Central Sydney Operations Group, City East Region:** Supt J Hartley, Insp W Laycock, Members
- **CEP Board of Management:** Deputy Commissioner Specialist Operations, Member
- **Civilianisation Working Party:**
Commander D Madden, J Mey, HR Manager, Members
- **Class and Kind Agreement Committee:**
C Cole, R Beetson, SCIA, Members
- **Commissioner's Executive Team:**
Deputy Commissioner Field Operations, Deputy Commissioner Specialist Operations, Executive Director Human Resource Services, Executive Director Management Services, Executive Director Organisational Policy and Development, Members
- **Commissioner's Standing Committee on Firearms and Operational Officer Safety:**
Supt N Hazzard, Chair
- **COPS Audit Steering Committee:**
M Brammer/A Scipione, Commander SCIA, G Waldin, Members
- **Crime Agencies Continuous Improvement Committee:** Dr M Raymond, Director FSG, Member
- **Crime Agencies Management Committee:**
Deputy Commissioner Specialist Operations, Chair; N Watson, Director IIC, Member
- **CrimTrac/NAFIS II Working Party:**
A/Det Supt P Butcher, Chair; Supt A Herrmann, Member
- **CSIS Steering Committee:** Dr M Raymond, D/Supt P Jones, SEA, Members
- **Data Management Committee:** N Watson, Chair; A/Det Supt P Butcher, Court and Legal Services, Records and Information Process Services, Members
- **DEMO Committee:**
Region Commander T Collins, Chair
- **DNA/DAL Steering Committee:**
Deputy Commissioner Specialist Operations, Member
- **E@gle.i Steering Committee:** Supt C Clark, M Brammer/A Scipione, Commander SCIA, B Lee, Members
- **Electronic Document Management Committee:**
Records and Information Process Services
- **Enterprise Data Warehouse:**
Deputy Commissioner Specialist Operations, Deputy Commissioner Field Operations, Members
- **Firearms Trafficking Network:**
Det Supt H Begg, Chair
- **First Instance Warrants:**
Deputy Commissioner Field Operations, Chair
- **Indigenous People and Complaints:**
K Gentle, SCIA, Member

- **Informant Management Committee:**
Commander A Scipione, K Kitson, Members
- **Information Management Board:**
N Watson, Member
- **Integrated Crime Management Model Steering Committee:** N Watson, Dr M Raymond, Commander D Madden, Deputy Commissioner Specialist Operations, Deputy Commissioner Field Operations, Executive Director Organisational Policy and Development, Executive Director Organisational Policy and Development, Court & Legal Services, Members
- **Integrity Review Committee:**
M Brammer/A Scipione, Commander SCIA, Chair; K Kitson, Member
- **Internal Review Panel:** P Holder, Chair; S Trusty, Member
- **Internal Witness Advisory Council:**
Deputy Commissioner Specialist Operations, Chair
- **Joint Committee on Education & Training Between Police & Association:**
Deputy Commissioner Field Operations, Commander D Madden, Members
- **Law & Legislation Committee:**
Court & Legal Services
- **LiveScan Steering Committee:**
A/Det Supt P Butcher, Project manager; Commander T Collins, Member
- **NECWG:** Supt R Del Monte, Member
- **NRTC Speed Policy:** A/Insp Dorrough, Member
- **NSW Police Service Video Conferencing Working Party:** Dr M Raymond, Chair; Commander D Madden, Member
- **Occupational Health & Safety Committee:**
A/Snr Sgt M Gorman, School of Operational Policing, Chair
- **Olympic Security Working Committee:**
Commissioner P Ryan, Chair; Deputy Commissioner Field Operations, Commander P McKinnon OSCC, G Turner, Director of Admin OSCC, Members
- **Operational Review Committee:**
C Leeds, K Patison, B Martin, J Hurley, K Kitson, C Cole, SCIA, Members
- **Police Aboriginal Strategic Advisory Council:**
Commissioner Ryan, Chair; Commander B Johnston, Member
- **Police & Community Training Program (PACT):**
Commander D Madden, Member
- **Police Service Education Advisory Council (PSEAC):** Commander D Madden, Member
- **Police-DPP Prosecution Liaison Standing Committee:** B Martin, Member
- **Professional Standards Committee:** Insp Colyer, Insp P Jones, Human Resource Services, Members
- **Protective Security Group Management Committee:** N Watson, Member
- **PSG Steering Committee:** Deputy Commissioner Specialist Operations, Member
- **Rewards Evaluation Advisory Committee:**
N Watson, Chair; B Martin, Representative
- **Search Warrants Act Review Party:**
Det Insp P Willingham, Member
- **STAR Steering Committee:**
Commander A Wilson, Member
- **State Pursuit Management Committee:**
A Champion, Insp Evans, Traffic Policy, Members
- **Child Protection Register Steering Committee:**
N Watson, Chair; S Wilson, T Brennan, Register coordinators; Supt J Young, Commander D Madden, Members
- **Witness Security Assessment Committee:**
Det Supt CJ Smith, Member

20. SIGNIFICANT COMMITTEES ESTABLISHED IN 2000-01

Provided in accordance with Schedule 1, ARDR 1995.

- **ABCI Systems Steering Committee:**
Supt Clark, Manager, Intelligence Services, Member
- **ADMC Working Party on Handguns and Crime:**
Det Supt H Begg, Crime Agencies, Member
- **AG/Juvenile Justice Pilot Project:**
Coffs/Clarence LAC, Northern Region
- **Confiscated Motor Vehicles Committee:** Records and Information Process Services
- **COPS Project Team**
- **Crime Faculty Database Management Group:**
D/Supt M McGowan, Crime Agencies, Chair
- **Criminal Histories Steering Committee:**
Deputy Commissioner Specialist Operations, Member
- **Disability Action Plan Implementation Plan:**
A/Sgt Y Sanders, Education Services, Project Manager
- **DNA/DAL Chemicals Steering Committee:**
Deputy Commissioner Specialist Operations, Member
- **e-Coach Steering Committee:**
Commander T Collins, Hunter Region, Sponsor; A/Insp Sullivan, Project Leader; Sgt Gralton, Member
- **Emerging Technologies Advisory Group:**
Deputy Commissioner Specialist Operations, Member
- **Homeless Persons Committee:** Insp M Fletcher, Kings Cross LAC, Member

- **Industry and Government on Crisis Management (Therapeutic Goods – Product Contamination):**
Det Supt P Dein, Crime Agencies, Member
- **LiveScan/DNA Scoping Group:** Dr M Raymond, Director FSG, Chair; A/Det Supt P Butcher, Member
- **MDT Steering Committee:** Commander C Evans, Georges River Region, Sponsor
- **MSIC:** Supt A Baines, Member
- **National OMCG Working Party:**
Det Supt K McKay, Crime Agencies, Chair
- **Organised Crime Committee:**
Deputy Commissioner Specialist Operations, Chair
- **Professional Standards Council:**
A/Insp B Howell, Education Services, Chair
- **Property Maintenance Services Tender Evaluation Committee:** G Morgan, Bankstown LAC, Member
- **Reforms Advisory Committee (QSARP):**
Deputy Commissioner Specialist Operations, Chair
- **Review of Academic Approval Process Committee:**
A/Insp M Shields, Education Services, Chair
- **Road Safety Task Force:** Ch Supt R Sorrenson, Traffic Services Branch, Representative
- **Tenure and Transfer Committee:**
Det Insp K McKay, Crime Agencies, Member
- **Tertiary Scholarship Review Committee:**
Commander R Waites, North Metropolitan Region, Member
- **Tripartite Committee:** Deputy Commissioner Field Operations, Chair; Deputy Commissioner Specialist Operations, Member
- **Web Council:** Executive Director Organisational Policy and Development, Chair; General Manager BTS, Executive Director Human Resources Services, Director Public Affairs, Commander Education Services, SCIA representative, Region Commander North Metropolitan, Commissioner's Office representative
- **West Safe Committee:** Snr Sgt Vogt, Traffic Services Branch, Representative

21. SIGNIFICANT COMMITTEES

ABOLISHED IN 2000-01

Provided in accordance with Schedule 1, ARDR 1995.

- **Business Implementation Group (BIG):**
Abolished by the Commissioner in February 2001. The committee was empowered to act on those decisions made at CET meetings and put in place those processes that would allow the CET decisions to be implemented. Such processes are now part of the CET meeting forum.
- **DMTA Review (AG Working Party)**
- **Olympic Security Working Committee:**
Committee abolished December 2000 at completion of Games. Members were Commissioner Ryan, Deputy Commissioner Field Operations, Commander P McKinnon, G Turner, OSCC.

22. MEMBERSHIP OF SIGNIFICANT STATUTORY BODIES AND INTERDEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEES

Provided in accordance with Schedule 1, ARDR 1995.

AUTHORITY / COMMITTEE	MEMBERS	OFFICE HELD
Aboriginal Justice Advisory Councils	Commissioner Ryan, Commander Walsh, Supts Perrin, McHugh, Gallaher, Ch Insp Steer, Insp White	Members
Aboriginal Steering Committee	Commander D Graham	Chair
Adult Sexual Assault Advisory Committee	Dr M Raymond, Director FSG	Member
Armed Hold-Ups Industry Consultative Group	Det Supt P Dein	Liaison Officer
Asnet Policy Project Group	Nola Watson, Director IIC	Chair
Australian Bankers Association Security Issues Forum	Det Supt P Dein	Member
Australian Institute of Police Management (AIPM) Board of Studies	Commander D Madden	Member
Australian Road Rules Maintenance	A/Insp Dorrough	Member
Australasian Forensic Computer Crime Managers Group	Insp Shepherd, STIB	Member
Australasian Police Education Standards Council (APESC)	A/Supt L Dickins, Commander D Madden, Education Services	Coordinator Member
Australasian Working Group on Undercover Policing	Ch Insp Bown and Insp Jones, Special Services Group	Members
Australian Centre for Police Research	A/Supt Roddan, STIB	Member
Australian Corporate Lawyers Association	M Holmes, Court and Legal Services	Member
Australian Institute Judicial Officers Association	M Holmes, Insp K Dodds	Members
Australian Quality Council	Deputy Commissioner Field Operations	Member
Bureau of Criminal Intelligence National Committee	Nola Watson, Director IIC	Member
Casino Authority	Det Supt H Begg	Member
CEO Child Protection Committee	Deputy Commissioner Specialist Operations	Member
Crime Agencies Management Committee	Deputy Commissioner Specialist Operations	Chair
Crime Prevention, Community Safety & Area Health	LAC Crime Prevention Officers	Representatives
Crime Stoppers (ACT)	Supt Sanderson	Board Member
Crime Stoppers (NSW)	Nola Watson, Director IIC Liz Blieschke, Director Public Affairs Commander R Waites	Members
Criminal Histories Interagency Working Party	Dr M Raymond Det Supt P Butcher	Chair Member
Criminal Histories Steering Committee	Deputy Commissioner Specialist Operations	Member
Cross-Border Committee	Commander P Walsh	Member
Cross-Justice Agency Video Conferencing Steering Committee	Dr M Raymond	Member

AUTHORITY / COMMITTEE	MEMBERS	OFFICE HELD
Custodial Witness Protection Committee	Det Ch Supt Rod Harvey, Crime Agencies	Member
Department of Corrective Services/ Police Service Prisoner Escort/Security	Commander C Evans, Georges River Region	Chair
District Emergency Management Committees	Region Commanders	Chairs
Drug Use Monitoring in Australia (DUMA)	Commander R Adams, City East Region	Deputy Chair
Electronic Evidence Specialist Advisory Group	A/Insp Milward, STIB	Member
Electronic Surveillance Group	A/Supt Roddan, STIB	Member
Forensic Pathology & Clinical Medicine Working Party	Dr M Raymond	Member
Heads of Criminal Intelligence Agencies Committee	N Watson	Member
Industry Consultative Committee	Insp J Mey, HR Manager	Member
Informant Management System Review Steering Committee	Det Ch Supt R Harvey, Crime Agencies	Member
Interagency Intelligence Managers Group	N Watson, C Clark, Manager Intelligence Services	Members
Interdepartmental Committee on Forensic Mental Health	Commander V Arender, Endeavour Region	Member
Intergovernmental Committee on Drugs	Commander C Small	Member
International Association of Chiefs of Police	Commander D Madden	Member
International Surveillance Committee	Controller, State Surveillance Branch	Member
Juvenile Justice Advisory Council	Commander I Ellis, Georges River Region	Minister's Representative
Law Enforcement Advisory Committee on Telecommunications (LEAC)	Ch Insp Kopsias, R Loebler, Special Services Group	Members
Law Society of NSW	M Holmes	Member
Marine Disaster Response Plan for Sydney Harbour	A/Insp Welsh, Special Services Group	Representative
Ministerial Reference Committee on Violence in the Correction System	Det Supt R Inkster, Crime Agencies	Member
National CBR Committee	Dr M Raymond	Member
National Expert Advisory Council on Illicit Drugs	Det Insp P Willingham	Member
National Motor Vehicle Theft Reduction Council	Commander R Adams	Deputy Chair
National Police Consultative Group on Missing Persons	Sgt G Drake	Representative
National Police Ethnic Advisory Bureau (NPEAB)	Commander D Madden	Member
National Surveillance Committee	Controller, State Surveillance Branch	Member
NCA National Coordination Committee	Det Ch Supt R Harvey	Representative
Neighbourhood Watch Region	Local Area Commanders	Representatives
NSW Bicycle Council	Snr Cst Conran, Traffic Support	Member
NSW Boxing Authority	Supt C Hobden	Member
NSW Bushfire Coordination Committee	Insp W Laycock, City East Region	Member
NSW Car Theft Action Group	Commander R Adams	Chair
NSW Council on Violence Against Women	Commander C Evans	Representative

AUTHORITY / COMMITTEE	MEMBERS	OFFICE HELD
NSW Crime Stoppers Pty Ltd	N Watson, Director IIC, Commander R Waites, L Blieschke, Director Public Affairs	Directors
NSW Police Council of Sport	Commander R Adams	Chair
NSW Standing Committee on Amphetamine Control	Det Supt K McKay, Det Insp P Willingham	Chair Member
NSW State Contracts Control Board	Executive Director Management Services	Member
NSW State Emergency Management Committee	Deputy Commissioner Field Operations, Commander R Adams, L Blieschke	SEOCON Member, Deputy SEOCON Member
NSW State Rescue Board	Commander R Adams	Member
NSW Victims Advisory Board	Commander M West, Endeavour Region	Member
Operations Review Committee ICAC	Deputy Commissioner Specialist Operations	Member
Organised Crime Committee	Deputy Commissioner Specialist Operations	Chair
Parliamentary Staysafe Committee	Commander Traffic Services	Spokesperson
Pioneer Senior Management Group	N Watson	Member
Poisons Advisory Committee	Det Insp P Willingham	Representative
Police Complaints Case Management Committee Progress Review Group	Deputy Commissioner Specialist Operations, Commander A Scipione, SCIA	Members
Police and Community Youth Clubs Ltd	Commander I Ellis	Director
Police & Ethnic Communities Advisory Council (PECAC)	Commissioner P Ryan Commander D Madden, Commander D Graham	Chair Members
Police Credit Union Board of Directors	Deputy Commissioner Specialist Operations	Director
Police and DPP Liaison Committee	Det Supt R Smith	Member
Police/RTA Joint Liaison Committee	Deputy Commissioner Field Operations	Member
Premiers Department Small Communities	Insp M Turner, Northern Region	Chairperson/member
Road Safety Advisory Council	Commander Traffic Services	Representative
Royal Humane Society	Deputy Commissioner Specialist Operations	Member
RTA/Police Liaison Committee	Deputy Commissioner, Specialist Operations Court & Legal Services	Members
Security Industry Review Panel	K Kitson	Member
Standards Australia Handling and Destruction of Drugs Committee	Det Supt K McKay	Member
Standing Advisory Committee for Protection Against Violence (SAC-PAV)	Supt N Hazzard, SPG Deputy Commissioner Field Operations	Training Advisor Member
Standing Committee on Police/Ombudsman Liaison	Deputy Commissioner Specialist Operations	Member
State Records Authority of NSW	N Watson	Director

AUTHORITY/COMMITTEE	MEMBERS	OFFICE HELD
State Rescue Board	Deputy Commissioner Field Operations	Member
Street Safety Committee	Commander T Collins	Chair
Taxi Advisory Committee	Snr Sgt Whyte, Transport Policy	Member
Transport Safety Advisory Committee	Commander Transport Policy	Representative
Uniform Standards Committee	Commander R Adams	Chair
Victims Advisory Board	A/Commander J Laycock, Macquarie Region	Deputy Member
Volunteer Marine Rescue Committee	A/Insp Finniss, Special Services Group	Senior Member
Waterways and Harbour Users Group	Snr Sgt Lynch, Special Services Group	Senior Advisor
Youth Justice Advisory Committee	Commander I Ellis	Representative

23. SPONSORSHIPS

A sponsorship is an agreement where a sponsor provides the Police Service with resources to help achieve a policing objective in return for specified benefits. Sponsorships can fund existing activities or new projects. Support may be cash, goods or services and the sponsorship may extend over a defined period with terms for renewal specified in the agreement.

Close links with the community are fundamental to community based policing effectiveness. Sponsorship makes it possible for the business community to support and work with the Service in activities that directly benefit the community.

Donations of \$2,000 or more were:

SPONSOR	AMOUNT	PURPOSE/COMMENT
IMA (Insurance Manufacturers of Australia)	\$45,000	Vehicle Theft Analyst, Information and Intelligence Centre.
Toyota Motor Corp. Aust	\$26,835	Community Service Vehicle – Miranda LAC.
Bega Valley Motors	\$23,000	Community Safety Officer dedicated vehicle, Far South Coast LAC.
Surfair Holden Moruya	\$16,899	Volunteer In Policing vehicle dedicated, Far South Coast LAC, South Eastern Region.
Pinpoint Pty Ltd	\$14,500	Lease Community Bus, Endeavour Region.
Toyota Motor Corp. Aust	\$14,400	Covert vehicles – Miranda LAC, Georges River Region.
Mayne Logistics – Armaguard	Approx \$10,000 per annum	Sponsorship of Michael O'Brien Scholarship, Crime Agencies.
Blue Mountains City Council	\$9,700	Purchase of a trail bike for use by police, Macquarie Region.
Roads and Traffic Authority (RTA)	\$9,000	Operation EN-LITE-EN Community Education – Breath testing in hotels/clubs, Traffic Services Branch.
BMW Australia Ltd	\$984,000	10 BMW 750iL high security sedans for dignitary and athlete protection during Olympic Games.

SPONSOR	AMOUNT	PURPOSE / COMMENT
Rural Fire Service	\$6,700	Promote multi-agency development of emergency management, Greater Hume Region.
Motor Accidents Authority (MAA)	\$6,500	Publication – Drink Driving the Facts, Traffic Services Branch.
West City Holden, Blacktown	\$5,000	Provision of vehicles for surveillance purposes, Greater Hume Region.
Waverley Council	\$5,000	ATV running costs, Eastern Suburbs LAC, City East Region.
Westfields, Warrawong	\$4,920	Provide motor vehicle for use by Community Protection Officer and Youth Liaison Officer. To improve community safety and assist with completing community projects. Lake Illawarra LAC, South Eastern Region.
Government Superannuation Office	\$3,540	Donation to establish Identification Suite – Bankstown LAC, Georges River Region.
General Property Trust, Sydney	\$3,540	Donation to establish Identification Suite – Bankstown LAC, Georges River Region.
Caltex Aust Petroleum Ltd	\$3,000	Petrol for Community Service vehicle, Miranda LAC, Georges River Region.
Burwood Lions Club	\$3,000	Lease of Community Bus, Endeavour Region.
Honda Foundation of Australia	\$3,000	Provision of vehicle for use by CARES staff at Blacktown, Greater Hume Region.
Wattyl	\$2,500	Assistance with the commissioning of the new fleet for the Marine Area Command, Special Services Group.
Image Marine	\$2,500	Assistance with the commissioning of the new fleet for the Marine Area Command, Special Services Group.
City of Sydney RSL	\$2,000	Community Safety Initiatives, City East Region, City Central Local Area Command.
Alto North Shore	\$53,000	Leasing of Volvo vehicle for North Shore Crime Prevention Officer, North Shore LAC.
Chatswood Toyota	\$3,000	Leasing of Echo vehicle for North Shore Scenes of Crime Officer, North Shore LAC.
City Ford	\$10,000	Ford Laser, Community Safety Initiatives, City East Region, City Central Local Area Command.

24. DETAILS OF OVERSEAS TRAVEL for year ending 30 June 2001*Provided in accordance with Schedule 1 ARDR, 1995.***(1) FULLY FUNDED BY POLICE SERVICE**

Name and Position	Dates	Country Visited
Detective Inspector M Wright, SCIA	31 May - 14 June 2001	USA
Superintendent R D Del Monte, Commander, Sydney Communications Centre	19 - 24 November 2000	New Zealand
Detective Senior Constable M White, Crime Agencies	6 - 8 April 2001	New Zealand
Detective Senior Constable K Illingsworth, Crime Faculty, Crime Agencies	18 May - 13 July 2001	USA
Detective Inspector W Gilbert, Crime Agencies	5 - 17 January 2001	Greece, Bangkok (overnight in London)
Detective Sergeant J Breton, Crime Agencies	4 - 19 January 2001	Greece, Malaysia
Detective Senior Constable S Rogan, Crime Agencies	14 - 21 January 2001	Vietnam
Detective Constable L Nguyen, Crime Agencies	14 - 21 January 2001	Vietnam
Detective Senior Constable D Deamer, Crime Agencies	24 - 26 January 2001	New Zealand
Detective Senior Sergeant S Robinson, Forensic Services	17 June - 4 July 2001	United Kingdom
Inspector J Thommeny, IIC	7 May - 11 June 2001	United Kingdom & USA
A/Inspector L Allinson, SCIA	6 - 15 June 2001	USA
Inspector P Crumlin, Dog Unit	12 May - 27 May 2001	United Kingdom & USA
Senior Sergeant L Finucci, STIB	June 2001	Canada, United Kingdom & USA
Detective Chief Inspector I Brown, Special Services Group	16 - 21 April 2001	New Zealand
Detective Inspector M Jones, Special Services Group	16 - 21 April 2001	New Zealand
Inspector Freeman, SPG	20 July	United Kingdom
Commander N Hazzard, SPG	11-16 August	New Zealand
Senior Sgt R Steinborn, SPG	11-16 August	New Zealand
Sgt P Navin, SPG	11-16 August	New Zealand
Snr Constable C McNee, SPG	11-16 August	New Zealand
D/Sgt M Gerondis, City Central LAC	18 - 25 December 2000	Austria
Cst M Moloney, City Central LAC	18 - 25 December 2000	Austria
Supt A Baines, Kings Cross LAC	24 June - 9 July 2000	Switzerland
D/SC M Reynolds, Kings Cross LAC	24 - 27 April 2001	New Zealand
Det Insp T Dalton, Rose Bay LAC	15 - 30 June 2001	USA
Robert Coppock, Aviation project Officer	15 - 23 July 2000	Kansas, USA
Det Inspector Derek Schagen, Olympic Strike Force Crime Agencies	10 - 30 July 2000	Hong Kong

Purpose of Travel	Cost
Attend the International Surveillance Conference and conduct research on behalf of SCIA.	\$10,981.00
Attend biannual meetings of the National Emergency Call Taking Working Group (NECWG) and the Australasian Computer Aided Dispatch & Communications User Group (ACCUG).	\$1,625.40
Give evidence at trial of G MacDonnell (supplying heroin/amphetamine).	\$1,074.09
Attend the International Criminal Investigative Analysis Fellowship conference and understudy program Florida Dept of Law Enforcement, Miami.	\$28,714.00
Giving evidence in the prosecution of Stavros Anastasiades re murder of T. Soravia. Stopped in Bangkok to collect evidence.	\$9,825.90
Giving evidence in the prosecution of Stavros Anastasiades re murder of T. Soravia. Malaysian investigation.	\$5,759.40
Obtain evidence on behalf of DPP in matter of DPP v Kien Doan Dang.	\$3,067.75
Obtain evidence on behalf of DPP in matter of DPP v Kien Doan Dang.	\$2,945.86
Carry out requisitions on behalf of DPP (re Ms Little).	\$957.20
Attendance at international conference on identification & tour of facilities.	\$5,490.00
Study tour to research collaborative partnerships between Corrective Services and Policing agencies.	\$10,672.00
Attend the International Surveillance Conference.	\$6,316.91
Attend two international conferences on Detector Dogs.	\$7,943.45
Research electronic surveillance areas of agencies for operational review of STIB.	\$11,100.00
Attend 2001 Australasian Working Group on Undercover Policing.	\$1,020.00
Attend 2001 Australasian Working Group on Undercover Policing.	\$1,020.00
Hydra training.	\$4,996.00
Olympic accreditation training.	\$504.65
Olympic accreditation training.	\$504.65
Olympic accreditation training.	\$504.65
Olympic accreditation training.	\$883.40
Overseas extradition.	\$5,057.16
Overseas extradition.	\$5,057.16
Inspection MSIC.	\$3,269.00
Interview witness.	\$1,006.00
Attend FBI Academy Eurasian Organised Crime course.	\$4,500.00
Flight Safety Training Course.	\$7,968.00
Conduct inquiries regarding Strike Force Pontine.	\$4,453.13

D/Sgt Leslie Nicholls, Olympic Strike Force Crime Agencies	10 - 30 July 2000	Hong Kong
Teresa Lee, EAC Translator	12 - 30 July 2000	Hong Kong
Commander Paul McKinnon, Olympic Security	10 - 13 November 2000	San Diego
Sgt Chris Kapsis, Protocol Officer	17 - 29 November 2000	Athens
Commander Paul McKinnon, Olympic Security	22 Nov - 3 Dec 2000	Athens/Salt Lake City

(2) PARTIALLY FUNDED BY POLICE SERVICE

Name and Position	Dates	Country Visited
Detective Inspector Greg Randall	March - September 2001	United Kingdom
Inspector Li, Crime Agencies	3 - 9 January 2001	Hong Kong
Detective Senior Constable J Watson, Crime Agencies	2 April - 7 April 2001	Hong Kong
Inspector Terry Campbell, Crime Agencies	8 - 12 May 2001	Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

(3) SELF OR EXTERNALLY FUNDED

Name and Position	Dates	Country Visited
Det Supt Carolyn Smith, Commander Protective Security Group	4 - 10 March 2001	Japan
Insp Wayne Benson, South Eastern Region	May - June 2001	Canada, America and England
Senior Constable David Taunton, Education Services	25 May - 9 June 2001	Indonesia
Detective Ch Insp. M Edwards, Forensic Services	28 May - 31 May 2001	France
A/Detective Inspector L Purday, Forensic Services	17 June - 4 July 2001	United Kingdom
Detective Senior Sergeant N Fam, Forensic Services	17 June - 4 July 2001	United Kingdom
A/Detective Sergeant R Plummer, Forensic Services	23 June - 4 July 2001	United Kingdom
Detective Sergeant F West, Forensic Services	13 May - 25 May 2001	USA
Inspector Freeman, SPG	November 2000	Canada
Senior Constable D Donnelly, Water Police	15 - 21 June, 2001	Sweden
Detective Sergeant P Kaufmann, Crime Agencies	16 - 27 April, 2001	Mozambique
Detective Sergeant J Alt, Crime Agencies	28 August - 2 Sept 2000	USA
Commissioner Peter Ryan	19 November - 5 December 2000	UK, Greece, USA
Commissioner Peter Ryan	24 April - 5 May 2001	UK, Greece

Conduct inquiries regarding Strike Force Pontine.	\$4,223.91
Conduct inquiries regarding Strike Force Pontine.	\$4,517.56
International Chief of Police Conference.	\$9,207.68
Sydney 2000 - Transfer of Knowledge re Security.	\$5,862.30
Sydney 2000 - Transfer of Knowledge re Security.	\$9,131.39

Purpose of Travel	Cost
Exchange Program – Metropolitan Police, London.	\$8,300.00
Debrief an offender in detention, attend conference with Hong Kong Police.	\$1,292.00 Airfare paid by AFP
Obtain evidence in relation to Operation Bluebird.	\$1,151.00 Airfare paid for by AFP
Attend Credit Card Association & Law Enforcement Intelligence Collation meeting.	\$183.70 Airfare paid by Mastercard and VISA companies

Purpose of Travel	Cost
Guest speaker at securities issues conference hosted by Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and meetings with Japanese National Police Agency.	Fully funded by the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Rotary Fellowship to study Rescue Operations in Alpine areas.	All costs met by Rotary
Reciprocal exchange with the Indonesian Police to teach Train-The-Trainer courses.	Nil cost to Police Service
Attend Interpol International Standing Committee on DVI meeting.	Funded by National DVI
Attendance at international conference on identification and tour.	Nil cost to Police Service
Attendance at international conference on identification and tour.	Nil cost to Police Service
Attendance at international conference on identification and tour.	Nil cost to Police Service
Attendance at SAGEM Livescan users conference.	Funded by CrimTrac
Royal Canadian Mounted Police.	Funded by Royal Canadian Mounted Police
Training and technical inspection of Scania Factory.	Nil
Present paper at Internet Fraud & Computer Crime Conference.	Nil cost to Service
Receive award at the International Association of Financial Crimes Investigators "Law Enforcement Officer of the Year" awards.	Nil cost to Service
Fulfilment of host city obligations regarding the Olympic Transfer of Knowledge Program.	Fully funded from Olympic Security Budget
Keynote address to British Association of Public Safety Communications officers and fulfilment of Olympic obligations.	Nil cost to Service

25. POLICE INVOLVEMENT IN HIGH SPEED PURSUITS, 2000-01

Provided at the recommendation of the Staysafe Committee.

A) PURSUITS ENGAGED

Jul 00	Aug 00	Sep 00	Oct 00	Nov 00	Dec 00	Jan 01	Feb 01	Mar 01	Apr 01	May 01	Jun 01	Total
229	226	187	226	158	242	222	215	280	187	168	223	2,563

B) REASON FOR INITIATING PURSUIT

Reason	Number	Per cent of total
Criminal offence	329	12.8
Traffic offence	1,667	65.0
Stolen vehicle	650	25.4
Other	63	2.5
Total	2,709	105.7%*

C) RESULT OF PURSUIT

Reason	Number	Per cent of total
Completed without incident	1,155	45.1
Terminated by supervisor	573	22.4
Stopped due to motor vehicle accident	234	9.1
Discontinued by pursuing officer	529	20.6
Total	2,491	97.2%

* One or more reasons have been the result of a pursuit and therefore are not mutually exclusive.
Source: Communications Branch.

26. LIST OF MAJOR ASSETS

Provided in accordance with s5(a) ARDR 1995.

Buildings:

Sydney Police Centre, Goulburn Academy, Newcastle Police Station, Hurstville Joint Emergency Services Complex, Penrith Police Station, Albury Police Station, Wollongong Police Station, Maitland Police Station, Sutherland Police Station, Parramatta Police Station, Police Museum, Tamworth Police Station, Liverpool Police Station, Bathurst Police Station, Auburn Police Station and Ashfield Police Station.

Computers:

COPS Stage One and Two, and SAP Application Software.

27. ASSET AND RISK MANAGEMENT

Provided in accordance with Schedule 1, ARDR 1995.

Asset Purchase and Protection

The purchase of assets is undertaken under delegation from specific capital allocations and recorded in the Fixed Asset Register. For each asset, description, serial number, cost and location by cost centre are recorded. Individual administrative units run monthly validation reports to verify the expenditure incurred and the asset purchased.

Asset audit listings at a cost centre level are available for review as required by managers. A physical audit of assets against the Fixed Asset Register is undertaken annually with a certificate provided by each administrative unit to the General Manager, Financial Services. These certificates are available to the Auditor General during his audit of the Police Service accounts.

Risk Management

After significant gains in refunds on Workers Compensation and motor vehicle insurances from previous years, indications are that there may be a reversing trend for future years. The forecasts enable the Police Service to re-assess its current risk management strategies and target potential risk areas that may be likely to contribute to any future downward spiral.

The Service remains committed to its risk management program and considering the nature of its operations, risk management will continue to be promoted across all commands. The Police Service Risk Management Committee will also continue to encourage risk management best practice and support the various reward schemes already in place.

Education will be a high priority for the future with assessments being undertaken of current police courses.

The aim will be to incorporate risk management into operational policing.

Public liability claims are becoming a significant issue both for police and the public sector in general.

Regular claim reviews and identifying major risk areas are a high priority.

28. PROPERTY DISPOSALS

Provided in accordance with Schedule 1, ARDR 1995.

In 2000-01 the Police Service disposed of a number of properties. The real estate property sales realised net proceeds of \$12,585,240.89. Seventeen properties excess to the Service's requirements were disposed of, with none exceeding \$5.0 million. The funds raised were apportioned and distributed equally, with Treasury receiving \$1,220,611.29, whilst \$750,000 was applied to the Capital Works Budget. In accordance with the Government's policy, no police station was closed.

Asset Disposed	Net Proceeds	Gain/(Loss) on Sale
12 Church St, Bulahdelah	\$94,950	\$(16,860)
23 Clarke St, Catherine Hill Bay	\$579,689	\$(78,965)
Lot 370 Byron St, Brunswick Heads	\$125,749	\$85,749
23 Park St, Uralla	\$70,528	\$23,545
64 Wandobah Rd, Gunnedah	\$76,503	\$(19,622)
101 Wills St, Broken Hill	\$24,720	\$(18,384)
670 McGowen St, Broken Hill	\$37,494	\$(19,395)
4 Russell St, Parkes	\$102,536	\$5,581
12 Park St, Parkes	\$82,937	\$21,533
15 Fullager Ave, Lithgow	\$134,471	\$11,342
96 Wilkes St, Wentworth	\$41,877	\$(2,185)
62 Adelaide St, Wentworth	\$67,017	\$(2,283)
81 Puch St, Gundagai	\$68,788	\$(3,879)
1555 Anzac Pde, Phillip Bay	\$316,708	\$(3,959)
Station & Rawson Sts, Auburn*	\$1,700,000	\$801,098
26 Miller St, Merrylands*	\$3,838,594	\$2,755,516
91-93 Roscoe St, Bondi*	\$5,222,679	\$3,823,399
TOTAL	\$12,585,241	\$7,362,231

* Assets exchanged as part of Joint Venture Agreements that provided new police stations at Auburn, Merrylands and Bondi, and two affordable housing units at Bondi.

29. MAJOR WORKS IN PROGRESS

Provided in accordance with Schedule 1, ARDR 1995.

Project	Due for Completion	Cost to 30/6/01 \$000
Buildings:		
Cell Improvement Program	June 2004	10,316
Forensic Services – Laboratory Upgrades	June 2002	1,274
Kogarah Police Station	June 2002	2,603
Waratah Police Station	June 2003	1,576
Remote Housing, Western Region NSW	June 2003	1,011
Infringement Processing Bureau – Maitland Relocation	June 2002	20
Sydney Water Police Relocation	June 2003	263
Computers:		
Live Scan Fingerprints	June 2003	1,469
Firearms Registry IT Upgrade	June 2002	1,631
Infringement Processing Bureau IT Upgrade	June 2002	3,922
Informants Management System	June 2002	175
Executive Information System	June 2002	1,011
Criminal Suspect Identification System	June 2002	962
Pawnbrokers & Second Hand Dealers System	December 2001	130
Police Complaints Case Management System	June 2002	4,545
Plant and Equipment:		
Bicycle Program	June 2002	225
Communications Network – Radio	June 2002	30,467
Communications Network – Telephone	June 2003	6,220
ERISP Equipment	June 2002	2,188
Digital Film Processing Equipment	June 2002	154

30. CONSULTANCY FEES FOR 2000-01

Provided in accordance with Schedule 1, ARDR 1995.

Name of Consultancy	Project	Amount
UBIS Pty Ltd	Standard Practice vs Instant Photography Technology Trial	\$22,175.82
TOTAL COST		\$22,175.82

31. USE OF CREDIT CARDS

Provided in accordance with 1999 Treasurer's Direction.

The use of approved credit cards for payment of expenses in accordance with official NSW Police Service business is subject to Treasurer's Directions 205.01 to 205.08 of the Public Finance and Audit Act, 1983 and specific guidelines issued by the Premier from time to time.

The credit card facility available within the Service is:

Corporate Visa Card - issued to approved cardholders for official business expenses. Most transactions using this card are for overseas travel purposes.

The use of credit cards within the Service is satisfactory and has been in accordance with the Premier's Memoranda and Treasurer's Directions.

32. NSW POLICE SERVICE CREDITORS' PAYMENTS

Provided in accordance with Schedule 1, ARDR 1995 and TC G1992/12.

1a) Creditors' Payment Performance Indicators

	1st Quarter \$000	2nd Quarter \$000	3rd Quarter \$000	4th Quarter \$000
Total accounts paid on time	52,245	67,182	69,737	111,564
Total accounts paid	75,753	95,966	86,328	124,352
% of accounts paid on time	68.97%	70.01%	80.78%	89.72%

The implementation of SAP R/3 together with the introduction of the Goods and Services Tax (GST) on 1 July 2000, and the commitment by the NSW Police Service to the Olympic and Paralympic Games, was a factor which influenced payment performance in the 2000-01 financial year.

1b) Aged Creditors as at 30 June 2001

	1st Quarter \$000	2nd Quarter \$000	3rd Quarter \$000	4th Quarter \$000
Status				
Current	1,477	3,870	867	1,283
Less than 30 days overdue	638	543	894	461
Between 31 and 60 days overdue	11	0	5	0
Between 61 and 90 days overdue	0	0	0	0
More than 90 days overdue	0	0	0	0
Total Creditors	2,126	4,413	1,766	1,744

Penalty Interest paid during the year: Nil

2. Commentary on Action Taken

2a) Problems affecting prompt processing of payments during the year:

- Invoices not received, or suppliers forwarding invoices with goods to incorrect locations.
- Payment withheld pending confirmation of ABN from supplier due to implementation of GST from 1 July 2000.
- Cheques not being received by vendors due to vendor relocation or incorrect vendor address being supplied.

2b) Initiatives implemented to improve payment performance:

- With the implementation of SAP R/3 creditor invoices matched against purchase orders, which are receipted as a separate function when goods received, improving the payment process.
- Vendors who have not supplied ABN numbers due to the implementation of GST are blocked from entry pending supply of a valid ABN number.
- Vendors being requested to supply bank details to facilitate payment by EFT as part of the ongoing process to reduce cheque printing and despatch.
- Greater emphasis being placed on E Commerce to reduce the manual data entry function to facilitate payment by due dates and control of cash flow.
- Amalgamation of multiple accounts with the same vendor to improve the payment process and control.

33. LEGAL CHANGES 2000-01

Provided in accordance with Schedule 1, ARDR 1995.

Crimes Amendment (Computer Offences) Act 2001

The *Crimes Amendment (Computer Offences) Act 2001* will amend the Crimes Act when it commences. The objects of the amendments are to enact modern computer offences in New South Wales. The new offences follow those contained in the Model Criminal Code.

Crimes (Forensic Procedures) Act 2000

The introduction of this Act represents a major change to the way the Service will investigate crime in the future. The Act sets up a regime, which allows police to carry out forensic procedures on suspects under arrest, and suspects not under arrest in relation to certain offences. Additionally, the Act allows police to collect DNA samples from certain offenders in prison for the purpose of building a DNA database. The New South Wales database will form part of a national DNA database system, which will be administered by the CrimTrac Agency.

Criminal Procedure Act 1986

The Criminal Procedure Act will be amended by the *Criminal Procedure Amendment (Pre-Trial Disclosure) Act 2001* upon its commencement. The principal object of the amendments is to enable a court to impose pre-trial disclosure requirements on both the prosecution and the defence, in order to reduce delays in complex criminal trials. Additionally, the amendments enact provisions concerning a general duty of disclosure by investigating police officers.

Evidence (Audio and Audio Visual Links) Act 1998

The above Act was amended by the *Evidence (Audio and Audio Visual Links) Amendment Act 2000* which commenced on 1 July 2000. The objects of the amendments are to facilitate the giving and receiving of evidence and the making of submissions in courts by audio and audiovisual links from places outside courts.

Police Powers (Drug Premises) Act 2001

This Act was assented to during the 2000-01 financial year, however, it did not commence until 1 July 2001. The object of the Act is to provide police with additional powers in respect of persons using premises for the unlawful supply or manufacture of prohibited drugs so as to enable more effective

enforcement of drug misuse and trafficking laws.

Police Powers (Internally Concealed Drugs) Act 2001

While this Act has been assented to, it has not commenced to date. The main object of the Act is to allow internal searches to be conducted on people suspected of swallowing or internally concealing prohibited drugs.

Police Service Act 1990

The *Police Service Amendment (Selection and Appointment) Act 2000* commenced on 1 January 2001 and amended the *Police Service Act*. The objects of the amendments are:

- a) to require the Commissioner, when selecting the applicant of greatest merit for a vacant sergeant or non-executive commissioned officer position, to select only from among applicants who are not currently selected for any other Police Service position of the same or greater maximum salary; and
- b) to enable the Commissioner to create eligibility lists of applicants for all police and administrative non-executive officers positions (except constable positions), and to use such a list within a specified period after it is created to fill the position that is determined to be substantially the same as the position for which the list was created, without the need for the position to be advertised or for eligible persons to apply for the position; and
- c) to confirm the validity of selections and appointments made on the basis of, and to allow the continued use of, eligibility lists created for non-executive administrative officer positions before the commencement of the amendments; and
- d) to make minor and consequential amendments.

Police Service Regulation 2000

The *Police Service Regulation 2000* commenced operation on 22 December 2000. This Regulation repeals and remakes the provisions of the *Police Service Regulation 1990*. The new Regulation is substantially the same as its predecessor, with only minor amendments.

Workplace (Occupants Protection) Act 2001

This *Workplace (Occupants Protection) Act* commenced on 15 June 2001 and enacts the common law in respect of self-defence in the workplace.

Briefly, the Act sanctions the use of force by an occupant of a workplace in defence against a suspected offender if the occupant believes on reasonable grounds that it is necessary to do so. It also provides occupants with criminal and civil immunity in respect of actions done in self-defence.

34. USE OF LISTENING DEVICES

The number of warrants issued for listening devices

For the period from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001, a total of 320 applications for 693 warrants were issued by the office of the General Manager, Court & Legal Services.

Broad offence categories for which the warrants were issued

The warrants were issued for investigators into the following categories of offences: Murder, manslaughter, kidnapping, sexual assault, robbery, extortion, theft, fraud and deception, bribery and corruption, public justice, major drug offences, property damage, assault, dealing in stolen goods, firearms trafficking, and abettors and accessories of the above.

The number of warrants renewed

For the period of 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001, no directions were given by an eligible judge pursuant to Section 20 of the *Listening Devices Act*.

Use of Telephone Intercepts

The number of warrants issued for telephone intercepts

For the period 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001, a total of 384 warrants were issued.

35. NSW POLICE SERVICE FREEDOM OF INFORMATION STATISTICS

Period from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001

Section A

Information relating to numbers of new FOI requests received, those processed and those incomplete from the previous period.

FOI requests	Personal	Other	Total
New (incl. transferred in)	2,215	46	2,261
Brought forward	157	6	163
Total to be processed	2,372	52	2,424
Completed	2,174	43	2,217
Transferred out	0	0	0

Withdrawn	19	1	20
Total processed	2,193	44	2,237
Unfinished	179	8	187

Section B

Result of FOI request	Personal	Other
Granted in full	1,390	13
Granted in part	568	13
Refused/no trace	212	17
Deferred	4	0
Completed	2,174	43

Section C

Ministerial certificates issued - 0

Section D

	Personal	Other
Number of requests requiring formal consultations	14	14

Section E

Result of amendment request

Result of amendment - agreed		1
Result of amendment - refused		0
Total		1

Section F

Number of requests for notation		0
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Section G

Basis of disallowing or restricting access

	Personal	Other
Section 19		
(appl. incomplete, wrongly directed)	7	0
Section 22 (deposit not paid)	1	2
Section 22 (diversion of resources)	15	0
Section 25(1)(a) (exempt)	595	18
Section 25(1)(b)(c)(d) (otherwise available)	0	0
Section 28(1)(b) (documents not held)	150	1
Section 24(1) - deemed refused, over 21 days	33	12
Section 31(4) (released to medical practitioner)	0	0
Totals	801	33

Section H - Costs and fees of requests processed during the period

All completed requests \$62,341.00

Section I - Discounts allowed

Type of discount	Personal	Other
Public interest	15	0
Financial hardship - pensioner/child	461	0
Financial hardship - non-profit	0	1
Totals	476	0

Section J - Days to process

Elapsed time	Personal	Other
0-21 days	1,450	11
22 to 35 days	4	1
Over 35 days	720	31
Totals	2,174	43

Section K - Processing time

Processing hours	Personal	Other
0-10 hours	2,169	43
11-20 hours	5	0
21-40 hours	0	0
Over 40 hours	0	0
Totals	2,174	43

Section L - Reviews and Appeals - number finalised during the period.

Number of internal reviews finalised	40
Number of Ombudsman reviews finalised	5
Number of District Court/Administrative Decisions Tribunal	5

Details of Internal Result - in relation to internal reviews finalised during the period.

Grounds on which internal review requested

	Personal		Other	
	Upheld*	Varied*	Upheld*	Varied*
Access refused	9	1	2	0
Deferred	0	0	0	0
Exempt matter	20	2	3	0
Unreasonable charges	0	0	0	0
Charge unreasonably incurred	0	0	0	0
Withdrawn	0	0	0	0
Totals	32	3	5	0

*Note: relates to whether or not the original agency decision was upheld or varied by the internal review.

The total number of Freedom of Information applications (personal and non-personal) received by the Police Service in the financial year 2000-01 was 2,261 applications, compared with 2,365 applications received in 1999-00. Fees received in the 1999-00 financial year concerning finalised applications totalled \$62,678, compared with the 2000-01 total of \$62,341.

Applications for personal documentation significantly outnumbered non-personal applications in both financial years. While there were 10 formal consultations for the 1999-00 financial year and 14 for the 2000-01 financial year, there were no Ministerial Certificates issued in either of the financial year periods.

36. DOCUMENTS HELD BY THE NSW POLICE SERVICE

Provided in accordance with s6(1), ARDA 1985.

The Service maintains its Corporate Records on the Tower Records and Information Management System (TRIM). This system records a wide range of files, which form the working documents for the Service's administration and policy development functions and general correspondence.

Other well-defined and formalised record keeping systems include those maintained by the Accident Information Unit, Insurance Services Unit, Field Services, Criminal Records Unit, Court Notices, Infringement Processing Services and Property Management System.

The FOI Unit deals with requests under the Freedom of Information Act for access to the Service's documents. Requests are made on the appropriate form from the Freedom of Information Unit, Police Headquarters, 14-24 College Street, Darlinghurst NSW 2010 or telephone (02) 9339 5199. Requests must be accompanied by the statutory fee and provide adequate information to identify the document being sought.

Policy files no longer in current use are transferred to Records and Information Processing Services in the Avery Building and subsequently transported to the Archives Authority of New South Wales for permanent retention.

37. ASSUMED IDENTITIES

Provided in accordance with the Law Enforcement and National Security (Assumed Identities) Act.

Details for 2000-01:	Approved	Revoked
Total	110	70

Types of duties: Covert investigative

An audit of records kept by the Police Service under this act during the reporting period was conducted in July and August 2001. The results of the audit were satisfactory.

38. PRIVACY AND PERSONAL INFORMATION PROTECTION

Provided in accordance with the Privacy and Personal Information Act, 1998.

The *Privacy and Personal Information Protection Act 1998* imposes obligations and guidelines upon the Police Service and other public sector agencies in respect of how personal information is collected, stored, used and disclosed. The Privacy Section of the Legal Compliance Unit, Court and Legal Services is the area with responsibility for ensuring the Police Service's compliance with the privacy legislation.

In the past year the Privacy Section has been the access point for the provision of legal advice to all areas of the Police Service in respect of issues concerning the privacy legislation. While no formal complaints under the *Privacy and Personal Information Protection Act 1998* were received, the section was responsible for responding to various privacy issues raised by the Office of the Privacy Commissioner. The section was also responsible for the publication of the Service's Privacy Code of Practice and Privacy Management Plan on the Police Service's intranet and also produced an educational article for the Policing Issues and Practice Journal.

39. PUBLICATIONS 2000-01

Provided in accordance with Schedule 1, ARDR 1995.

General and Community Information

- 000 poster
- Park Smarter flyer
- Kids in Cars poster
- Security Industry Act booklet
- NSW Police Service Annual Report 1999-00
- NSW Police Service Fact Sheets:
 - Home Security
 - Safety for Seniors
 - Volunteers in Policing
 - Gay and Lesbian Liaison Officers
 - Aboriginal Community Liaison Officers
 - Youth Liaison Officers
- If it can be seen it can be stolen flyer (Lismore Police)

Information for Staff

- Mobile Data Terminals poster
- Internal Witness Support Police and Frequently Asked Questions – January 2001. Replaced previous policy documents.
- Employee Assistance Program pamphlet – May 2001
- Statewide Motor Vehicle Theft Assessment
- International Trends in Crime – Impact on NSW Police
- Statewide Break, Enter and Steal Assessment
- Statewide Retail Theft Assessment
- Travel Tips for Tourists brochure
- Strategic Treatment Options for Police (STOP) manual
- Safe Backpacking in NSW brochure (in conjunction with Tourism NSW)
- Tourist Safety Video at Sydney Airport (upgrade for Olympics)
- Forensic Identification News (FIN) quarterly publication
- NSW Disaster Victim Identification Procedures
- Forensic Services Group, Quality, Procedures and Methods manuals
- Diploma of Applied Science in Forensic Investigation learning guides, readings and research papers
- The LiveScan Training Package
- The NAFIS (II) Training Package

- 'Civil Remedies Approach to Drug Houses (arising from Strike Force Scottsville investigation into street level and drug house activity in the Cabramatta LAC.
- 'NSW Police Extortion and Product Contamination Response Plan' (confidential internal document)
- Firearms Amnesty poster (flow chart)
- Research paper – 'Firearms Trafficking'
- Standard Operating Procedures – Organised Crime (Gaming and Liquor).
- 'National Code of Conduct – Chemical and Scientific Industry' (reviewed and reprinted)
- Contribution to a range of Pharmaceutical Industry Guidelines
- 'Homicide Investigators Manual'
- Analytical flow chart indicating best practice into the investigation of car re-birthing
- Article in the Police Journal warning of shortened firearm located at Surry Hills
- Crime Agencies Annual Report for 2000
- Crime Agencies Quarterly Performance reports
- Results of 2000 Ethics Survey, Guided Self-assessment Results
- Illicit Drug Intelligence Desk Newsletter
- Traffic Technology
- Drink Driving – the Facts
- BAS Operator's Manual, hard copy and intranet
- Pro Laser 3 Operator's Manual
- Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for RBT and Lidar operations
- Revision of the Enhanced Funding Manual
- NSW Police Service Employee Management Policy
- Conflicts of interest video, jointly prepared with ICAC

40. ANNUAL REPORT PRODUCTION

Provided in accordance with s5(e), ARDR 1995.

This report meets the requirements of the Annual Reports (Departments) Act 1985, Annual Reports (Departments) Regulation 1995, and Public Finance and Audit Act 1983 as amended.

1,000 copies were printed at a cost of \$11.70 per copy.

The Annual Report was produced by the Public Affairs Branch, NSW Police Service.

Editors: Scott Kelleher, Anna Turnbull

Designer: Amanda Clulow

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41. ABBREVIATIONS

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics	RMS	Records Management System
ACLO	Aboriginal Community Liaison Officer	RTA	Roads and Traffic Authority
APM	Australian Police Medal	SACPAV	Standing Advisory Committee on Commonwealth/State Cooperation for Protection Against Violence
ARDA	Annual Reports (Departments) Act 1985	SIDS	Sudden Infant Death Syndrome
ARDR	Annual Reports (Departments) Regulation 1995	SOCOG	Sydney Organising Committee for the Olympic Games
ATSI	Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander(s)	TC	Treasury Circular
CBD	Central Business District	VIP	Volunteer in Policing
CDB	Culturally Diverse (non-English speaking) Background		
CFE	Consolidated Fund Entity		
CTAG	Car Theft Action Group		
CTE	Crown Transactions Entity		
CIDS	Computerised Incident Dispatch System		
COPS	Computerised Operational Policing System		
CPEA	Child Protection Enforcement Agency		
CSO	Community Safety Officer		
DEP	Detective Education Program		
EAPS	Ethnic Affairs Priorities Statement		
ECLO	Ethnic Community Liaison Officer		
EEO	Equal Employment Opportunity		
EMS	Employee Management System		
FOI	Freedom of Information		
GLLO	Gay and Lesbian Liaison Officer		
IIC	Information & Intelligence Centre		
IPB	Infringement Processing Bureau		
JIT	Joint Investigative Team		
KARES	Kids at Risk Excursions		
LAC	Local Area Command		
NEPI	National Exchange of Police Information		
NESB	Non English Speaking Background		
NOAH	Narcotics, Opiates, Amphetamines, Heroin		
NPEAB	National Police Ethnic Advisory Bureau		
NSW	New South Wales		
OCR	Operations and Crime Review		
OHS	Occupational Health & Safety		
OSCC	Olympic Security Command Centre		
PACT	Police and Community Training Program		
PAL	Police Assistance Line		
PCYC	Police and Community Youth Clubs		
PIC	Police Integrity Commission		
PSSSES	Police Service Senior Executive Service		
PWPD	People with a Physical Disability or Disabilities		
QPM	Queen's Police Medal		

42. EXECUTIVE REMUNERATION

The NSW Police Service had 10 staff employed at Senior Executive Level 5 or above as at 30 June 2001.

Name: Peter Ryan
Position: Commissioner of Police
SES level: CES (Chief Executive Service)
Total remuneration package: \$442,170
Performance pay: n/a
Period in position: 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001

Name: Jeffrey Jarratt
Position: Deputy Commissioner, Field Operations and Development
SES level: 6
Total remuneration package: \$218,568
Performance pay: n/a
Period in position: 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001

Name: Kenneth Moroney
Position: Deputy Commissioner, Specialist Operations
SES level: 6
Total remuneration package: \$204,000
Performance pay: \$6,322
Period in position: 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001

Name: Graeme Morgan
Position: Commander, Crime Agencies
SES level: 5
Total remuneration package: \$176,805
Performance pay: n/a
Period in position: 1 January 2001 to 30 June 2001

Name: Richard Adams
Position: Commander, City East Region
SES level: 5
Total remuneration package: \$163,925
Performance pay: n/a
Period in position: 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001

Name: Christopher Evans
Position: Commander, Georges River Region
SES level: 5
Total remuneration package: \$163,925
Performance pay: n/a
Period in position: January 2001 to 30 June 2001

Name: Christine Nixon
Position: Commander, South Eastern Region
SES level: 5
Total remuneration package: \$187,200
Performance pay: n/a
Period in position: 1 July 2000 to 22 April 2001

Name: Clive Small
Position: Commander, Greater Hume Region
SES level: 5
Total remuneration package: \$159,120
Performance pay: n/a
Period in position: 1 January 2001 to 30 June 2001

Name: Edwin Chadbourne
Position: Executive Director, Human Resource Services
SES level: 5
Total remuneration package: \$178,500
Performance pay: n/a
Period in position: 11 December 2000 to 30 June 2001

Name: Desmond Mooney
Position: Executive Director, Management Services
SES level: 5
Total remuneration package: \$190,949
Performance pay: n/a
Period in position: 1 July 2000 to 6 February 2001

43. INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

All staff of the NSW Police Service are now covered by settled industrial arrangements. On 26 April 2001 the NSW Police Service entered into a Memorandum of Understanding with the Police Association of NSW which underpins a 16 per cent pay increase over 4.5 years from 1 January 2001. The settlement is based on a comprehensive agenda aimed at improving the delivery of policing services to the people of NSW.

Special industrial arrangements were negotiated with the Police Association of NSW and the Public Service Association of NSW to assist with the contribution to the success of the Sydney Olympics 2000.

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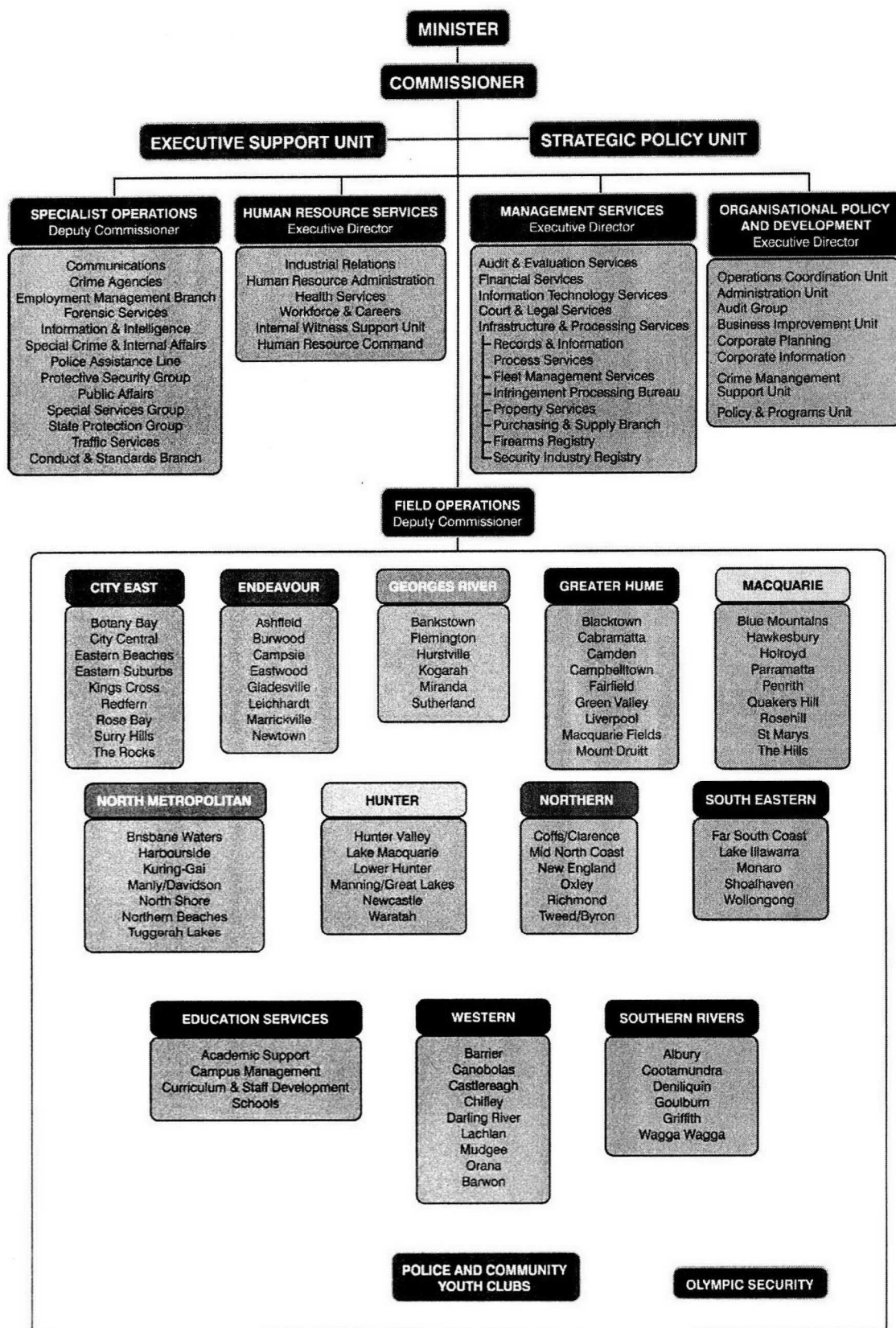
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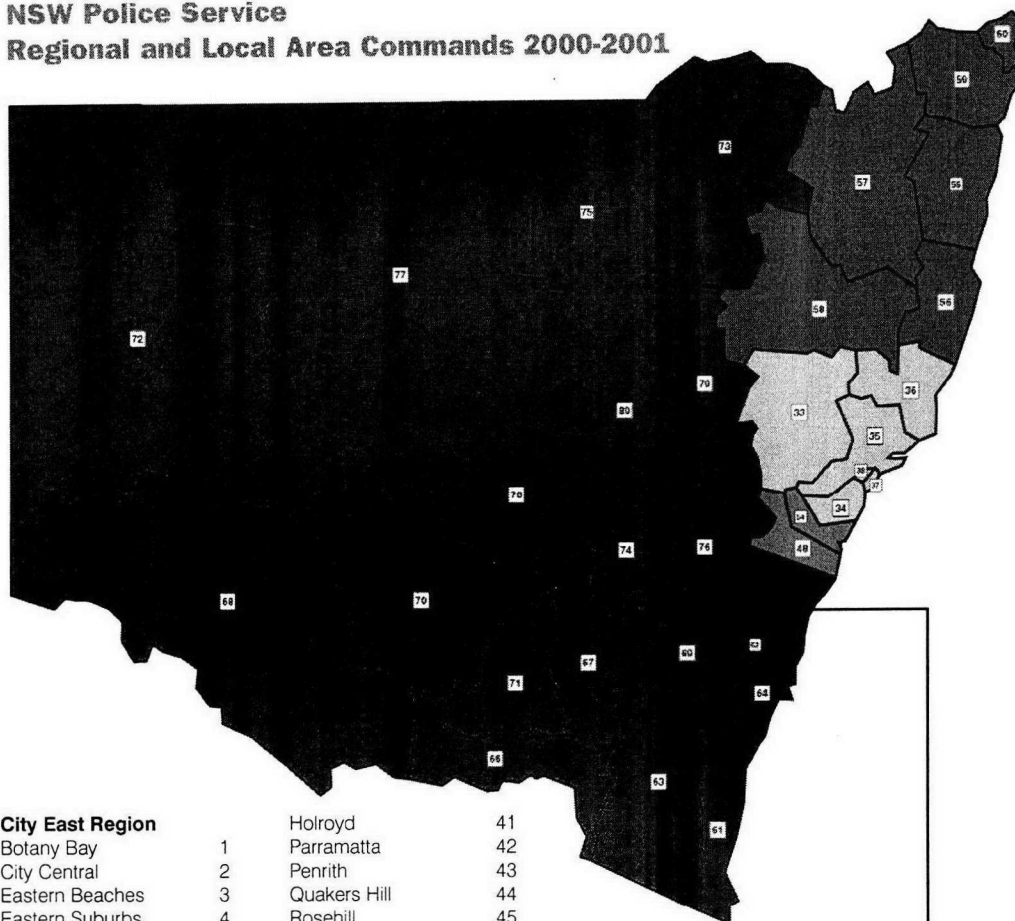
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NOTES

NSW Police Service Structure as at July 1, 2001



NSW Police Service Regional and Local Area Commands 2000-2001



City East Region

Botany Bay	1
City Central	2
Eastern Beaches	3
Eastern Suburbs	4
Kings Cross	5
Redfern	6
Rose Bay	7
Surry Hills	8
The Rocks	9

Endeavour Region

Ashfield	10
Burwood	11
Campsie	12
Eastwood	13
Gladesville	14
Leichhardt	15
Marrickville	16
Newtown	17

Georges River Region

Bankstown	18
Flemington	19
Hurstville	20
Kogarah	21
Miranda	22
Sutherland	23

Greater Hume Region

Blacktown	24
Cabramatta	25
Camden	26
Campbelltown	27
Fairfield	28
Green Valley	29
Liverpool	30
Macquarie Fields	31
Mt Druitt	32

Hunter Region

Hunter Valley	33
Lake Macquarie	34
Lower Hunter	35
Manning/Great Lakes	36
Newcastle	37
Waratah	38

Macquarie Region

Blue Mountains	39
Hawkesbury	40

Holroyd	41
Parramatta	42
Penrith	43
Quakers Hill	44
Rosehill	45
St Marys	46
The Hills	47

North Metropolitan Region

Brisbane Waters	48
Harbourside	49
Kuring-Gai	50
Manly/Davidson	51
North Shore	52
Northern Beaches	53
Tuggerah Lakes	54

Northern Region

Coffs/Clarence	55
Mid North Coast	56
New England	57
Oxley	58
Richmond	59
Tweed/Byron	60

South Eastern Region

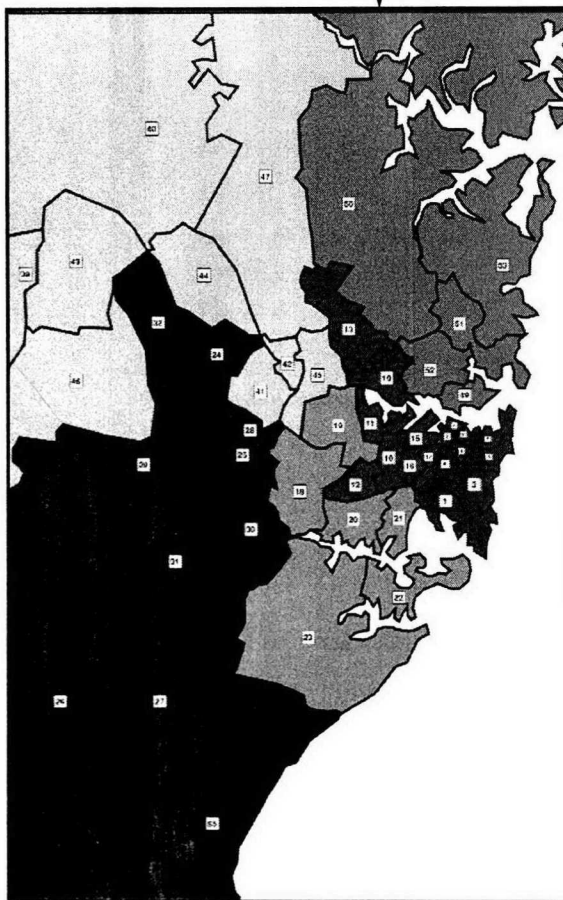
Far South Coast	61
Lake Illawarra	62
Monaro	63
Shoalhaven	64
Wollongong	65

Southern Rivers Region

Albury	66
Cootamundra	67
Deniliquin	68
Goulburn	69
Griffith	70
Wagga Wagga	71

Western Region

Barrier	72
Barwon	73
Canobolas	74
Castlereagh	75
Chifley	76
Darling River	77
Lachlan	78
Mudgee	79
Orana	80



NSW POLICE SERVICE**POLICE HEADQUARTERS**

Avery Building, 14-24 College Street, Darlinghurst NSW 2010; GPO Box 45, Sydney NSW 2001

Telephone (02) 9339 0277 7.30 am - 5 pm, Monday to Friday.

24-hour service (02) 9281 0000. **TTY** (for hearing impaired) (02) 9211 3776

POLICE ASSISTANCE LINE

Telephone 131 444, to report non-urgent incidents and minor crimes.

CUSTOMER ASSISTANCE UNIT - Telephone toll-free 1800 622 571

CRIME STOPPERS

This community based policing service gathers details of criminal activity volunteered by members of the public.

Cash rewards of up to \$1,000 are available if this information leads to an arrest.

Information can be given anonymously.

Telephone (02) 9384 6111. **Free Call** 1800 333 000.

WEBSITE

www.police.nsw.gov.au

REGION COMMANDS**City East Region**

Level 7, Sydney Police Centre
151-241 Goulburn Street
Surry Hills 2010
Telephone (02) 9265 4920

Endeavour Region

14 Victoria Street
Ashfield 2131
Telephone (02) 9797 4199

Georges River Region

Level 2, 5-9 Butler Road
Hurstville 2220
Telephone (02) 9375 8099

Greater Hume Region

Level 6, George & Moore
Streets, Liverpool 2170
Telephone (02) 9821 8550

Hunter Region

Level 3, Church & Watts
Streets, Newcastle 2300
Telephone (02) 4929 0688

Macquarie Region

Level 9, Ferguson Centre
130 George Street
Parramatta 2150
Telephone (02) 9689 7638

Northern Region

Bourne House, Level 1
10-12 Short Street,
Port Macquarie 2444
Telephone (02) 6588 8799

North Metropolitan Region

Level 3, 9-11 Mann Street
Gosford 2250
Telephone (02) 4323 5611

South Eastern Region

Level 3, 84 Crown Street
Wollongong 2500
Telephone (02) 4226 7705

Southern Rivers Region

Level 3, 76 Morgan Street
Wagga Wagga 2650
Telephone (02) 6923 1844

Western Region

148 Brisbane Street
Dubbo 2830
Telephone (02) 6881 3104

All police stations in the Sydney Metropolitan area are listed under 'Police Service NSW' on page 2409 of the L-Z volume of the 2000-2001 Sydney White Pages telephone directory. In other areas of the State, police stations are listed in local telephone directories, either in the NSW Government section of the directory or under Police Service in the alphabetical listings.