

BUDGET ESTIMATES 2021-2022
Questions Taken on Notice

Portfolio Committee No. 5 – Legal Affairs

POLICE

Hearing: Wednesday 1 September 2021

Answers due by: Thursday 30 September 2021

RESPONSES TO QUESTIONS TAKEN ON NOTICE

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The Hon. WALT SECORD: Do you have the number of officers who have contracted COVID?

Commissioner FULLER: In terms of, at the moment, in operational deployment it is still my understanding that these are the only officers that have tested positive to COVID as a result of operational deployments. We have had other officers contract COVID through a family or non-workplace incident, sir, but I can certainly take it on notice to get you a thorough update of those officers. Can I say that over 12,000 police have received two jabs at the moment and, in terms of the vaccination of the force, that is progressing well.

Answer:

As at 1 September 2021, ten NSW Police Force employees are believed to have contracted COVID-19 during work hours. Based on the information available, it is not possible to confirm that these officers contracted COVID-19 as a direct result of their duties and/or operational deployments.

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The Hon. WALT SECORD: Commissioner, in the area of the infringement notices, how many have been issued as of this week in New South Wales?

Commissioner FULLER: Yes, I can say that between March last year and April this year we issued around 2,900 tickets, Mr Secord. Obviously, with the Delta variant there was an escalation in police activity given the nature of the virus. I will take it notice, but we have issued in the last, probably, six weeks around 18,000 infringement notices. But, again, if I could take that on notice. But it has been a significant escalation since the Delta variant has played out across New South Wales.

Answer:

From the commencement of Operation "Stay at Home" on 16 August 2021 through to 29 August 2021, there were 12,627 infringement notices issued.

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The Hon. WALT SECORD: What is the sticking rate, so to speak, of the infringement notices in New South Wales? What occurs and what are the processes to challenge or dispute an infringement notice?

Commissioner FULLER: Thanks, Mr Secord. As I said, the justice system still exists and, like with any infringement notice, you can write to have that ticket reviewed and/or you can elect to take

that matter to court. In New South Wales, the Police Force is not a beneficiary of any funds derived from policing activities. I would have to take on notice and chase from one of the other agencies around what is actually happening post-police in that part of the justice system, if that is okay?

Answer:

Individuals can lodge an objection or dispute an infringement notice through the Revenue NSW website at www.revenue.nsw.gov.au.

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The Hon. WALT SECORD: Okay. I want to take you to the attack on the St Marys COVID testing centre on the weekend. A police officer who was commenting on it said the perpetrators were "likely to do it again". Experts in the field that monitor far-right groups and that have advised me—these are academics and people who follow these groups—say that in fact this was not just simply a random attack. What is the status of the investigation? What is your view that it is in fact beyond just a local resident doing that and that it is actually an organised attack?

Commissioner FULLER: Thanks, Mr Secord. I think the pandemic has brought out the best in the New South Wales community, and I think probably we have seen some of the worst as well. We have certainly seen a rise in negative and, I suppose, right-wing sentiment, particularly online and threats to public figures have certainly increased. In terms of that attack, malicious damage through arson and graffiti, we would believe it is clearly a targeted attack, and it is being investigated. I will take on notice the status of the investigation, but it is an open investigation—Crime Scene attended.

Answer:

The NSWPF investigation into the arson attack on the St Marys COVID clinic is ongoing.

Currently, there is no information or intelligence to suggest any particular individual or group is responsible for this incident. Similarly, there is no information to suggest that this was an organised attack by any particular group.

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Mr DAVID SHOEBRIDGE: How many fines have been handed out in Wilcannia since the most recent outbreak?

Commissioner FULLER: I will have to take that on notice.

Answer:

As at 12 September 2021, there were 36 fines issued in Wilcannia since Operation “Stay At Home” commenced on 16 August 2021.

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Mr DAVID SHOEBRIDGE: Have you had representations to you from the community in Wilcannia concerned about individuals—First Nations members of the community—being fined between \$1,000 and \$5,000 for undertaking daily activities such as shopping? Have these concerns been raised with you?

Commissioner FULLER: No, so I am happy to take that on notice.

Answer:

At the time of the hearing on 1 September 2021, the NSW Police Force had not received any representations made on behalf of the Wilcannia community in relation to infringement notices.

Between 1 September to 8 September 2021, the NSW Police Force received two pieces of correspondence about infringement notices issued to Aboriginal people in Western NSW.

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The Hon. WALT SECORD: So does NSW Health make a decision? Do they have discretion in the sense that if someone has violated a public health order, can they in fact waive prosecution of that health order in exchange for getting further information from a person?

Commissioner FULLER: That is a fascinating question. I don't think they are a prosecuting authority in relation to the health orders. But could I take that on notice? It is a good question. You have stumped me.

Answer:

The Secretary of Health may appoint any member of staff of the Department, or member of the NSW Health Service as an authorised officer under the *Public Health Act 2010* (s 126). An authorised officer may issue a penalty notice to a person if it appears to the officer that the person has committed a penalty notice offence (s 118). They would also be able to commence criminal proceedings against a person for a breach of the *Public Health Act* (*Criminal Procedure Act 1986* ss 3, 48).

If NSW Health was to issue a penalty notice to a person or commence criminal proceedings against a person for a breach of the *Public Health Act*, it would be open to NSW Health, as the prosecuting agency, to withdraw a penalty notice or discontinue criminal proceedings at their discretion. Ultimately, the circumstances that would give rise to this discretion being used would be a matter for NSW Health to determine.

Where the NSW Police Force issues a penalty notice or commences criminal proceedings against a person for a breach of the *Public Health Act*, the discretion to withdraw the penalty notice or discontinue the criminal proceedings rests with the NSW Police Force.

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Ms ABIGAIL BOYD: I have been asking Minister Elliott now since the beginning of 2019 exactly why it is that New South Wales is the only jurisdiction in Australia not to be able to produce data on why sexual assault claims are being withdrawn or discontinued. I have been told that the Police Force's computerised operational policing system, otherwise known as COPS, although it records the reasons for withdrawal and discontinuation of sexual assault claims, you cannot capture that data. After asking several more questions, I have been told that actually COPS is now going to be replaced with a new system known as IPOS and that the IPOS system will provide that functionality. However, it is not expected to be able to actually extract that data for another four years. I want to know why this has not been more of a priority for the NSW Police Force. Commissioner Fuller, is sexual assault a priority for the NSW Police Force?

Ms ABIGAIL BOYD: I would encourage you to do that. It is unfortunate that this issue has not come across your desk earlier.

Commissioner FULLER: I will take on notice the IPOS question, and as we build this system the ability to get better data out around the victim's journey. I will certainly take that on notice.

Answer:

Whilst some jurisdictions do provide for recording of a victim's withdrawal as a reason for the matter not proceeding, they do not provide reasons for such withdrawals.

In NSW, work is underway to rectify the system of recording substantive withdrawal reasons via IPOS.

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Mr DAVID SHOEBRIDGE: I would ask you to explain, if you could, given that that was the conclusion of the post-operational assessment—that the investigation never commenced—how it is that the New South Wales police in their media statement on 2 March 2021 said:

Based on information provided to New South Wales police, there is insufficient admissible evidence to proceed. As such, NSW Police Force has determined that matter is now closed.

How could that statement have been issued when it is so obviously contradictory to the assessment of their own strike force?

Commissioner FULLER: I am happy to take both of those matters on notice. I will read them and I will come back to you on notice.

Answer:

Obtaining the victim complaint statement in this particular investigation was the first investigative step/line of enquiry. Had investigators been able to obtain a signed victim statement, with specific details of the alleged offending, further lines of enquiry would have commenced.

The media statement issued by the NSW Police Force on 2 March 2021 was correct in that, there was 'insufficient admissible evidence to proceed' as the victim did not provide a signed NSW police statement.

It is important to note that the victim had also communicated to investigators that she no longer felt able to proceed with the report.

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Mr DAVID SHOEBRIDGE: Mr Fuller, can you confirm that the very day that New South Wales police closed the investigation, shut down the strike force, was the very same day that they received in their possession a signed, dated statement from the alleged victim? On the same day police received a signed, dated statement, they also shut down the strike force.

Commissioner FULLER: I will have to take that on notice

Mr DAVID SHOEBRIDGE: When you do that, Mr Fuller, can you explain, if that is the case, how on earth that those two things coincided? The receipt of—

Commissioner FULLER: I am happy to take that on notice. Thank you.

Mr DAVID SHOEBRIDGE: When you do that, can you answer what, if any, merit assessment was undertaken within the less than 24 hours that the police had with that signed statement before they shut down the investigation?

Commissioner FULLER: Absolutely. I will take that on notice as well.

Answer:

Strike Force Wyndarra did not receive a signed admissible statement from the victim.

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Mr DAVID SHOEBRIDGE: Mr Fuller, you know that the phrase "leak" is plainly false. You know that it was released following a detailed process in the New South Wales Parliament involving a senior retired judge. You know that, don't you?

Commissioner FULLER: My information was, and if I am wrong, I will stand corrected, that it was in the papers before it was anywhere else.

Mr DAVID SHOEBRIDGE: You have often been wrong on this, Mr Fuller. I am asking you whether or not you want to correct your prior evidence.

Commissioner FULLER: I will take it on notice and go back and have a look at the time frame of it.

Answer:

The first story in relation to this matter was published in The Sunday Telegraph on 7 March 2021. Information obtained through Parliamentary processes was not made available until mid-August 2021.

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The Hon. ADAM SEARLE: Are you able to supply them to this Committee, so we could review them?

Mr WALTON: I would certainly take that on notice to provide those standard operating procedures.

Answer:

The Counter Terrorism and Special Tactics Command (CTST) Terrorism Intelligence Unit (TIU) is responsible for the assessment of all referrals that are received and make recommendation to the Assessment Review Committee (ARC). Based on the TIU assessment, the ARC will provide direction regarding investigation. If it is determined that the matter requires further investigation, it will be directed to the appropriate squad, unit or agency.

In the case of a fixated person, the ARC may direct the matter to:

a) The Fixated Threat Assessment Centre (FTAC) - The FTAC is responsible for the management of individuals who pose a threat to other persons or the community because they are fixated, or because they may become involved in lone actor grievance-fuelled violence. The objectives of the FTAC include developing and implementing strategies in cooperation with NSW Health to reduce the threat of the individuals they are managing.

OR

b) The Fixated Persons Investigations Unit (FPIU) – The FPIU is responsible for investigations into fixated persons or lone actors who pose a risk of serious violence, but who may not fall under Australia’s counter-terrorism laws. The ARC may refer the matter to the FPIU where it does not meet the criteria for FTAC review, but there are criminal allegations requiring investigation. Investigations can only commence following ARC direction, or as directed by the Commander, Anti-Terrorism and Intelligence Unit (ATIG).

A fixated person is defined as:

An individual who has an obsessive preoccupation pursued to an excessive or irrational degree with:

- a) Public Office Holder or Internationally Protected Person;
- b) Other person(s) as nominated by the Commissioner of Police or their delegate; or
- c) A cause influenced by an extreme belief and constitutes a threat to the safety of an individual or section of the community.

Threats can be physical and/or psychological in nature.

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The Hon. ADAM SEARLE: Can you inform the Committee whether the Deputy Premier, Mr Barilaro, or any person in his office sought the involvement of the fixated persons unit in relation to Mr Langker's matter?

Mr WALTON: I have no information to suggest that that occurred. There has certainly been contact between the Deputy Premier's office and the investigators, which is to be expected in the course of an investigation in the course of a victim and investigator contact.

The Hon. ADAM SEARLE: If you could take my question on notice and give a more complete answer, that would be good.

Answer:

On 2 December 2020, an investigation by the Fixated Persons Investigations Unit (FPIU) was established to investigate a complaint of Intimidation and Harassment of Deputy Premier John Barilaro by Jordan Shanks and Kristo Langker. The initial report was made to Sydney City Police Area Command by the Department of Premier and Cabinet and referred to the Anti-Terrorism and Intelligence Group, where it was assessed and allocated to the FPIU.

Over the next six months, contact between the FPIU and Deputy Premier Barilaro's office occurred on a number of occasions to facilitate the gathering of evidence and statements. This is considered appropriate in the circumstances and standard NSW Police Force practice for witnesses and police to regularly update or exchange information once an investigation is underway.

On 4 June 2021, a representative from Deputy Premier John Barilaro's office contacted FPIU investigators to report details of the most recent interaction with Mr Langker and the Deputy Premier.

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The CHAIR: I look forward to that. Can you give us an update on the status of the firearms amnesty at the moment? Is that a question for you?

Mr COOK: Yes, the amnesty is going quite well, given that we are in COVID. I think that has perhaps impacted it a little bit. There has been a significant number of transactions with dealers in terms of surrendering of firearms. I would have to take it on notice if you want particular numbers, but in rough numbers—

The CHAIR: Could you take that on notice, so I can get some actual numbers please? **Mr COOK:** Yes, certainly, I can do that.

Answer:

A total of 2,644 firearms have been handed in throughout the months of July and August 2021.

Of these:

- 1,659 were handed in to dealers and recorded in Gun Safe (the Firearms Registry digital platform) for registration, surrender to police for destruction, on-selling or gifting to a museum or other entity; and
- 985 were handed in to police (or via non-Gun Safe dealers) for destruction.

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Mr DAVID SHOEBRIDGE: I will come back to you in a second. Have you satisfied yourself, having reviewed that material, that it met the criteria for investigation by the fixated persons unit under the SOPS—the standard operating procedures?

Mr WALTON: I would have to take that on notice to clearly benchmark it, but as I sit here I am comfortable with the decision for the fixated persons unit's involvement in this matter.

Answer:

The NSW Police Force is satisfied that the Fixated Persons Investigation Unit was operating within the established criteria and referral arrangements when an investigation was commenced into this matter on 2 December 2020.

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The Hon. ADAM SEARLE: It obviously would have to be at a very high level to warrant the involvement of that body, wouldn't it?

Mr HUDSON: I think since inception in 2017 the fixated persons unit has investigated over 600 matters and, I think, charged over 150 people now. I can get those more specific details to you; I can take those on notice.

The Hon. ADAM SEARLE: Please do.

Answer:

Providing the referral criteria is met, the Fixated Persons Investigation Unit (FPIU) will investigate all range of threat levels from low to medium to high.

The threat level often cannot be determined at the outset of the referral and may require varying degrees of investigation in order to establish the seriousness of the threat.

Since the FPIU commenced operations in 2017, it has investigated 214 individuals. Of these, 33 were aggrieved/fixated with a Minister or Member of Parliament (approximately 15% of 214).

A further 35% involves grievance/fixation with other Public Office Holders.

88 individuals have been charged with a total of 457 charges laid.

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Mr HUDSON: The data I relied upon in that particular inquiry is information that comes to us through the Commonwealth system, ReportCyber. Without having specific numbers in front of me, which I can get to you, I know that it is in excess of 1,000 reports a month and increasing.

The Hon. ADAM SEARLE: Yes, I think your evidence was that there was an increase of about 7 or 8 per cent every month. Has that trend continued throughout 2021?

Mr HUDSON: Yes, it has. Through periods of lockdown we actually see a slight increase on that, so I will have to get more current data to you.

The Hon. ADAM SEARLE: Okay, if you could.

Answer:

As at 1 September 2021, there were a total of 14,718 reports of cybercrime incidents received by the NSW Police Force since 1 January 2021.

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The Hon. ADAM SEARLE: Alright. The COPS database—I think Ms Boyd asked some questions earlier. I think some \$23 million since 2018 has been used or spent to upgrade that. During the cybersecurity inquiry, Deputy Commissioner Lanyon indicated that there was an estimated \$1 billion required to implement a proper new platform for that database and police security. That is an

awful lot of money. Can you indicate over what time frame that money is required? Are you on track to make sure that you have actually got the resources necessary to make safe the police cyber infrastructure?

Mr HUDSON: Sir, I do not have a great deal of visibility over the replacement for COPS. It is not a project that I have been involved in specifically. I have some high-level knowledge and briefings through the commission's executive team. My understanding is that the program to replace COPS, whilst done in different stages, is going to take approximately 15 years to complete. That is based on priorities which I have never been briefed on, apart from the areas that sit under my area of control, which is forensic and technical services, replacing our forensic system. I am sure that question can certainly be taken on notice and a more detailed response be provided with time frames in relation to IPOS, but I have no knowledge of that.

The Hon. ADAM SEARLE: Alright. Well, if you could take that on notice—unless the police commissioner can provide further information at the moment, I am happy for that to be taken on notice.

Answer:

IPOS is a multi-year project that involves assessment and transformation of a wide range of systems within the NSW Police Force, where over 100 different systems will be decommissioned and replaced with IPOS, unifying a range of disparate data.

The IPOS Business Case cost for project implementation, transition from COPS, and operating costs over 18 years (FY2021-FY2038) is \$1.235 billion.

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The Hon. WALT SECORD: Okay, thank you. Actually, I would like to follow up on a question from Robert Borsak when he asked about the firearm amnesty. A number of years ago there was something called a bomb amnesty. I am not sure who to direct this to, but if there is anyone here today who has knowledge, did anything eventuate involving the bomb amnesty?

Mr HUDSON: Being the oldest person present, Mr Secord, I do remember a little bit. I think it was an explosives amnesty. I think there were some explosives returned that had been used—disused mining explosives—around the State. I think that was actually coordinated by one of Mr Cook's current commands, the Security Licensing and Enforcement Directorate, but I do not have any details of that. That was some years ago. But I believe there were, as I said, unused mining explosives that had been sitting around that were returned and ultimately destroyed through the Rescue and Bomb Disposal Unit, which sits under Mr Walton.

The Hon. WALT SECORD: Could you take it on notice and come back to us with the results of that amnesty?

Answer:

The NSW Police Force concluded a six month Commercial Explosives Amnesty Program in 2017. The program commenced on 15 March 2017 and concluded on 14 September 2017.

This initiative reduced the amount and accessibility of explosive and other hazardous items in the community, by providing a safe method for community members to surrender these items for removal and destruction.

The following explosives were surrendered to the NSW Police Force during the Program:

- Commercial Explosives – Excess of 146kg;
- Black Powder – Excess of 20kg;
- Detonators – Excess of 4,798;
- Safety Fuse – Excess of 985 metres; and
- Detonating Cord – Excess of 2,130 metres.

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The Hon. WALT SECORD: Could you take it on notice and come back to us with the results of that amnesty? Also, are you aware that in Queensland the Queensland Government has introduced legislation involving people attacking police dogs and police horses? Has there been any work or discussion in New South Wales in this area?

Mr HUDSON: Again, Mr Secord, they are not areas that currently sit under me—horses and dogs—although they did at one time, historically. I am unaware of any changes to the current legislation in relation to the protection of our police animals. I would have to take that on notice to see if there is any current work being done. I am not aware of any.

Answer:

Killing or seriously injuring law enforcement animals is an offence under section 531 of the *Crimes Act 1900*.

The NSW Police Force understands that the proposed offence relating to attacks on police dogs and horses set out in the “Police Powers and Responsibilities and Other Legislation Amendment Bill 2021 (QLD)” is similar to s531 (1) of the NSW Crimes Act.

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The CHAIR: Mr Hudson, the New South Wales Coroner was rightly highly critical of the registry and individual employees for the systemic failures of the registry. Can you tell me whether the persons identified by their initials in the Coroner's reports are still working at the registry? I obviously do not expect you to know this immediately: B.W., L.M., H.T., T.M., H.P., A.H., N.W. and H.D.

Mr HUDSON: As I said to you, Mr Borsak, I couldn't tell you that. I know that some people who were criticised through that process did leave the registry; some remained and some remained off sick the last time I checked. Mr Cook might have a better update on that, but I think there is a mixture of departures and leaves of absence amongst those people who were mentioned. Mr Cook?

Mr COOK: Thanks, Deputy. I do not have a further update on that. If I could, Mr Borsak, take that on notice, I am happy to provide the information. But the deputy's summary is correct: Some of them left, some have been sick and some have continued to work at the registry.

Answer:

Of of the eight people identified, five are still working in the NSW Police Force. Three have left the organisation.

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The CHAIR: Thank you. Is B.W. still employed as a supervisor at the registry?

Mr COOK: Mr Borsak, off the top of my head I do not know who B.W. refers to. I will have to take that on notice, if that is okay.

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The CHAIR: Okay. While you do that, could you tell me about L.M. and H.P.? Are they still there?

Mr COOK: I will follow that up for you.

Answer to both questions:

Out of the three people identified, two are still working in the NSW Police Force. One has left the organisation.

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The CHAIR: In relation to judging whether a firearms licence should be retained or not, do the police take into consideration breaches of the COVID orders?

Mr COOK: I may have to take that on notice, Mr Borsak.

Answer:

Any relevant holdings are reviewed and assessed as part of the firearms application process.

They are treated like any other breach of regulations as part of fit and proper person considerations.

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The CHAIR: Can you make the decision-making tool public?

Mr COOK: At this stage, it is still being reviewed. I do not know that we have made it public, because we really would not want it to be manipulated in some way. We have published the guidelines on how decisions are made for the information of the public, and they are publicly available now. The decision-making tool—if the intricacies of that were published, I think it could open it up to misuse or manipulation. However, I am happy to take that on notice, get some advice and come back to you.

Answer:

The Decision-Making Tool is not published due to public interest considerations and to protect police methodology.

The Decision-Making Tool guidelines are publicly available, see below link to external website:

https://www.police.nsw.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0009/647028/Firearms_Registry_Decision_Making_Resources_Guidelines_interactive.pdf

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Mr DAVID SHOEBRIDGE: Thanks, Chair. This may be best addressed to you, Mr Hudson. Can you explain why it took six years between the handing down of the royal commission's findings in relation to Hillsong Church and the conduct of Brian Houston—why it took six years between that and the laying of charges against Brian Houston for an alleged breach of section 316 of the Crimes Act? Can you explain the six-year delay?

Mr DAVID SHOEBRIDGE: Mr Hudson, I would ask you to take on notice, if you would, if there is an explanation and provide an explanation for the six-year delay. Would you take that on notice on behalf of the police?

Mr HUDSON: Certainly, sir. I will.

Answer:

This is a complex matter requiring a detailed investigation and brief to be compiled, along with consultation with other agencies in line with legislative requirements relating to the Royal Commission.

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Mr DAVID SHOEBRIDGE: Mr Hudson, could you also take on notice—unless you know. Were the New South Wales police contacted when Mr Houston was given permission to leave the country by the Federal Government? Were the New South Wales police contacted, given the fact that there was an ongoing, live criminal investigation against Mr Houston?

Mr HUDSON: I will have to take that on notice, sir. I have no visibility over that.

Answer:

No contact was made with the NSW Police Force.

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Mr DAVID SHOEBRIDGE: Could you also take on notice whether or not New South Wales police have commenced or are intending to commence any extradition action to ensure that Mr Houston returns to the jurisdiction in order to face the charges, unless you know whether or not any extradition action has commenced?

Mr HUDSON: I am unaware of that, sir. I will take that on notice, and we will answer it if we are able to.

Answer:

The NSW Police Force has not commenced any extradition action in relation to this matter.

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Mr DAVID SHOEBRIDGE: Does New South Wales or Australia have an extradition treaty with Mexico, if Mr Houston is in Mexico? Are you aware of that? If not, could you take it on notice?

Mr HUDSON: I will take it on notice, sir, yes.

Answer:

Information on the extradition treaty between Australia and Mexico can be found on the Australian Government Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) website at www.dfat.gov.au.

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Mr DAVID SHOEBRIDGE: Have you investigated concerns about a police officer in or about the Bathurst command who engages in exactly that behaviour: repeated publishing of podcasts, spreading this kind of disinformation, anti-vax and sovereign citizens messages? Has that been brought to your attention and have you done any investigation of it?

Mr WALTON: I am not aware of any incident or officer at Bathurst, no.

Mr DAVID SHOEBRIDGE: Could you take that on notice, Mr Walton?

Mr WALTON: Certainly.

Answer:

Chifley Police District are currently reviewing the podcasts. However, no formal complaints regarding these have been forthcoming.

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Mr DAVID SHOEBRIDGE: Mr Hudson, my time has expired. Could you provide on notice the detail of that conversation you had with the State Crime Command?

Mr HUDSON: Yes, sure. Certainly.

Answer:

Prior to signing the travel request, Deputy Commissioner Hudson spoke to the Commander of State Crime Command and informed him that based on the Commissioner's Executive Team (CET) decision circulated on 11 March 2020 and the Workplace Health and Safety (WHS) issues in existence, the request could not be considered until all alternative methods of obtaining a statement had been explored (i.e. South Australia Police to take statement or statement taken electronically) and rejected for valid reasons.

Consideration also needed to be given as to how any travel could be conducted safely, if it was to proceed, based on the discussions at CET concerning WHS issues.

Deputy Commissioner Hudson's comments on file were supplementary to this conversation and were consistent with conversations with other commands resulting in the non-support of eight other travel applications that day.