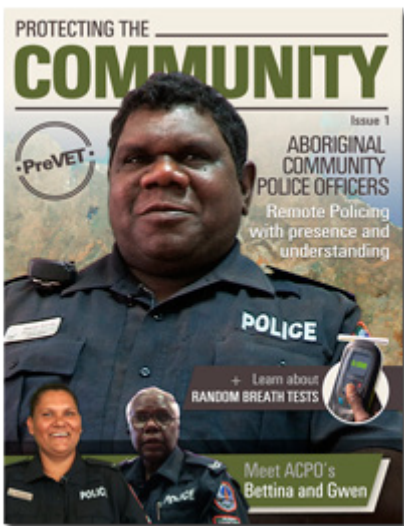
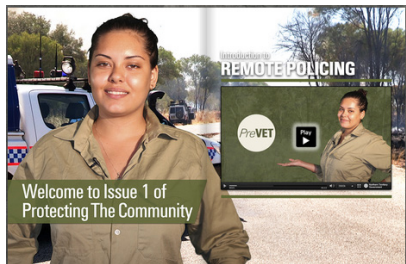


Magazine 3A – Aboriginal Community Police Officers

This document provides a transcript for the audio in Magazine 3A – Aboriginal Community Police Officers. It includes a text copy for interviews, presenter videos and activity audio.

Slide Image	Transcript
	<p>PROTECTING THE COMMUNITY Issue 1</p> <p>Aboriginal Community Police Officers Remote Policing with presence and understanding</p> <p>+ Learn about random breath tests</p> <p>Meet ACPO's Bettina and Gwen</p>
	<p>Welcome to Issue 1 of Protecting The Community</p> <p>Remote Policing Introduction: 00:54 minutes</p> <p><i>Welcome to pre-VET.</i></p> <p><i>In this session, we will be meeting Gwen, Bettina and Daniel. They are Aboriginal Community Police Officers, or ACPO's for short, they help out people in the community and act as role models for young people. They act as police in the community and they also, help other police officers to understand culture. ACPO's help bridge the gap between police and the community. They help people with driver's license applications, resolving domestic disputes and they ensure peoples safety in emergencies. They keep the roads safe and they have many other responsibilities. Let's have a listen to what they say.</i></p>



Interview with Aboriginal Community Police Officer

Daniel Sandy

Senior Aboriginal Community Police Officer, Barkley North Region

2:34 minutes

Hello my names Daniel Sandy, I'm the Aboriginal community Police Officer here in Elliot. Prior me becoming an ACPO I was an environmental health officer for approximately 10 years. I thought I would join the NT police force as it was a good career choice. I jointed the Northern Territory Police Force in 2006 in August. In my training in Alice I learnt about how to do crime science guard, did some studies on legislation, did the first aid course and some physical. Every year we do a defense tactic course which is held in Tennant Creek. Its like a refresher. This year was a bit different, they've added new moves. Yeah its good to do a lot of exercise so when you do training it does help you a lot of the way. In the police force you have to eat well and stay active. Its something you really need to do. There's a lot of physical side of things in the job. You could be standing for 8 hours sometimes. It is probably a good thing to eat well and stay strong. I was inspired by my grandfather and father. My father was probably the first indigenous person to do the transition to constable. My grandfather was a police tracker. He used to travel here and there and everywhere. There's no 2 days that are the same in this job. One day you could be doing MVR paperwork and the next you could be attending a motor vehicle accident. So no two days are the same and that's what I enjoy about it. Education is a quality of life. Something that you can use in the near future for better jobs and better opportunities. To all you kids out there, get an education, it's the pathway to life.



Interview with Aboriginal Community Police Officer

Interview with Bettina Danganbarr, Aboriginal Community Police Officer, North Miwatj Region.

3:39 minutes

Hi kids, my name is Bettina Danganbarr Damarangi. I'm from Galiwin'ku, Elcho Island and I'm an Aboriginal Police Officer stationed at Elcho Island. I believe I have a special role, personally, because I talk Yolngu Matha which is my first language and English is my second language. I help the community to communicate with the police and help police communicate with my community and this way I also build a bridge to close that gap between Yolngu and balanda so we have good communication between us and we come to agreement and have better

resolution in a lot of issues. It's important to learn English, reading, writing and maths so in this job you can write down dates, time, number of people, or how many people you talk to and, also you have to read and write and it's also important you know how to use the computer. Being a police officer it's a good job and it helps close the gap because as a Yolngu person who knows both worlds, you can help both societies – Yolngu and balanda - come together and be helpful to each other so we can have a better understanding of each other's laws, how to interact with people and me especially I find it very important for me because this role helps my co-workers and my wider community, Yolngu community, come together and respect each other and balance both laws. Just stay out of trouble and again, go to school and respect yourself and you'll get good jobs when you complete your Year 12 high school. Get your certificate and you can open a new door for you to explore in finding jobs maybe here or in other parts.



Interview with Aboriginal Community Police Officer

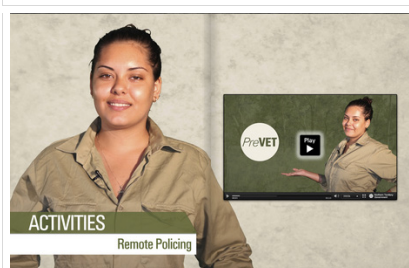
Interview with Gwen Brown, Senior Aboriginal Community Police Officer, Barkley South Region
4:15 minutes

Hello I'm Gwen Brown and I'm an Aboriginal Community Police Officer and I'm based in Ali Curung. I've been on this job for 10 years now, nearly 11 years, just in Ali Curung. What my first job was as a school teaching assistant. I worked there for 10 years then I moved on to another job. I was the night patrol, leader for the Night Patrol in this community. Then the community of elders started looking at me and what I was doing then they asked me to be an ACPO. So it was the elder's ideas to ask me to be an ACPO. I started to think about why they getting onto me but they really wanted an Aboriginal Community Police Officer where I could understand what they were saying in language. Talk about a lot of things in the community, about cultural things. Just to explain it to them in language. What my job is, the communication is really important in this job. Working both sides, working with my elders then working with my offer in charge and the members of police force. So just working both ways. So now they have seen me in this job, a lot of ladies just come up on their own and started reporting the violence between their partners because they feel real comfortable taking to me. So every time when they knock on the door and one of the members goes out, they say we would like to speak with Gwen.

Numeracy is very important because when we are out on the highway we have to do RBT's and the number comes up and its good for us to read the numbers and its really good to put those numbers in our

notebooks and its really good to have your literacy and know how to read and write or you can sign your name on one of these pieces of paper and see it and read it. So you can sign on this piece of paper.

I really enjoy this job as I go out on the road patrol with one of the members, meet other communities like Canteen Creek and Epenarra, talking to different tribes. Getting to know different tribes, talking to people out there. I really enjoy going out there. I love enjoying it in the community as well because in my community I can talk to my own people like my own family, but the whole community you know, just talkin' and enjoying it with different people and different tribes. To be safe you know, if you they're at school you gotta be safe. If you see troubles or maybe something happening in the school, you gotta be really safe. We just want to see kids at school all day learning so it is really important for you kids.



ACTIVITIES Remote Policing
Activity introduction:
00:17minutes

In these activities, you'll learn how Daniel and Gwen give directions and calculate journey time. How they issue infringement notices as well as use the information and tables to understand random breath tests. And let's have a go!



Remote Policing

Random Breath Testing – In this last story, you'll see Gwen giving Random Breath Tests, called RBTs.

Issuing Infringement Notices – In this story, you'll see Daniel talk about the kinds of paperwork he does to help keep people safe on the roads.

Distances and Directions – You'll see Daniel taking a telephone call about a car fire on the Stuart Highway.



REVIEW
00:25 minutes

You've tried using direction and distance language to calculate how long a journey will take. You've used the reference text to fill out a form and you've understood the information in a table and how it affects people's responsibilities as drivers.



Northern Territory Government logo

Slide Image

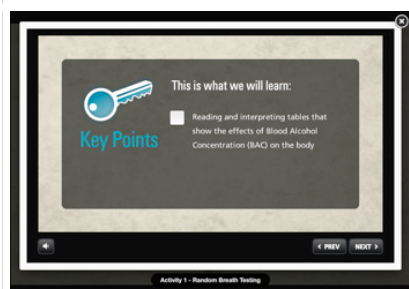
Activity 1 Random Breath Testing



ACTIVITY 1 Random Breath Testing

In this last story, you'll see Gwen giving Random Breath Tests, called RBTs. This is a reading she gets from a machine that takes a sample of how much alcohol may be in a person's body.

Driving while under the influence of alcohol is dangerous, because it damages the driver's ability to react, and manage a vehicle safely. This part of Gwen's job is a very important part of keeping people safe.



Key Points

This is what we will learn:

- Reading and interpreting tables that show the effects of Blood Alcohol Concentration (BAC) on the body.



*Gwen – Senior Aboriginal Community Police Officer
3:32 minutes*

I have a job to do like, doing RBT on the highway and this is one of the alcoholisers where people can blow into this if they are drinking or not drinking.

[Demonstrating]

This is the straw that goes in here if we want to know if that persons not drink driving or drink driving.

See and the people can blow onto this on the other side and if they're not drunk they'll still come up on this little machine to see if they're not drunk or sober and when it comes on, its all clear if that person's not drink driving but when they're drink driving, it'll come red in there and it'll show us the number. So this is the alcoholiser, one that we will use out on the highway or in the community. See if someone's been drinking the number will probably come up maybe 162 or maybe 2, 3 8 or something like that and that's the really highest reading and that person can get arrested for drink driving but sometimes if that person's not drinking it will just come up blank, just triple .000 that's if someone's not drinking.

[Gwen in car]

I'm just patrolling around the community. Just to see if everything's ok. I just patrol around to get someone on breath test on the alcoholiser.

[Gwen pulls up car]

I just want you to blow into this alcoholiser, just one hard blow.

[Lady blows]

That's too hard, just one gentle blow

[lady blows again]

Go, go, go, go, go, go, go, go stop

.000

[Gwen pulls up blue car]

(Gwen): have you had anything to drink today

(Lady in blue car): ahhhh, no no

(Gwen): I just want you to blow into this one, just one long steady blow.

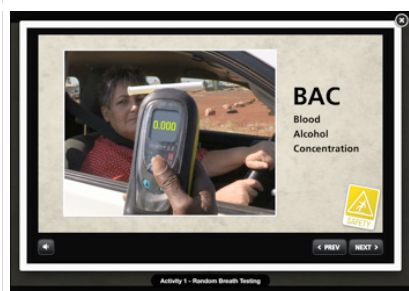
(Lady blows)

(Gwen): Stop

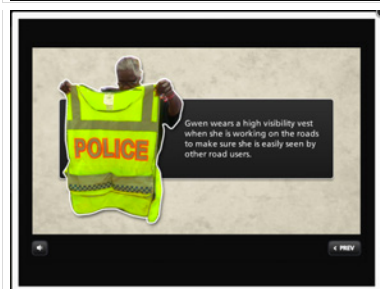
It says .000 – so she didn't have any drink.

Ok, everything is ok.

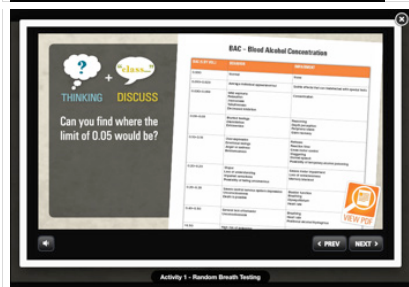
(Lady in blue car): Thanks Officer



When Gwen takes a reading, the 'alcoholiser' gives a number that shows how much alcohol is in the person's bloodstream. This is done by measuring the amount of alcohol detected in a person's breath. This is the Blood Alcohol Concentration level, or the BAC level.



Gwen wears a high visibility vest when she is working on the roads to make sure she is easily seen by other road users.

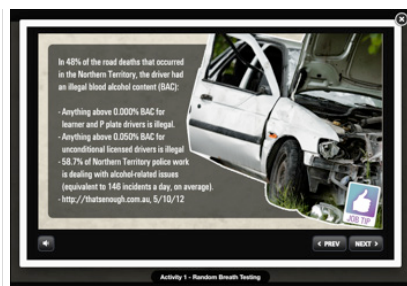


Thinking + Discuss

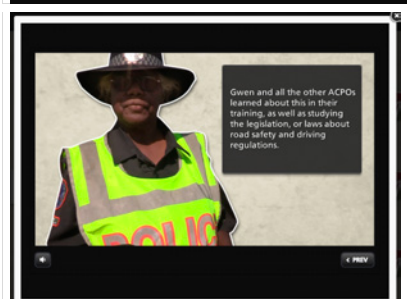
Can you find where the limit of 0.05 is?

This table shows the different blood alcohol concentration levels. The blood alcohol concentration level shows the percentage of a person's blood that is made up of alcohol.

This table also shows how when the blood alcohol concentration rises, it affects a person's behavior and ability to perform certain skills.

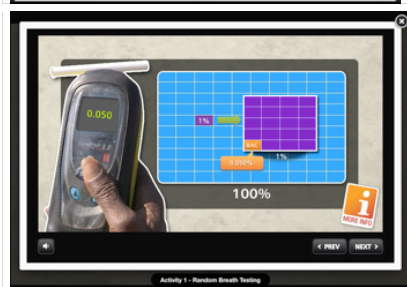


Alcohol can seriously damage a driver's ability to concentrate, reason, use all of their vision and judge how far away something is. All of these skills and more are necessary for safe driving. That's why random breath tests are an important part of protecting people's safety on the roads.



Job Tip

Gwen and all the other ACPOs learnt about this in their training, as well as studying the legislation, or laws about road safety and driving regulations.



In the Northern Territory, the legal BAC limit is below 0.05, which means that no more than 0.05% of a driver's blood should be made up of alcohol. That's a small percentage, but this illustrates how it only takes a small amount of alcohol to have a big effect on your abilities. That's why we need to use small increments and decimals to show how much alcohol is in a driver's blood.

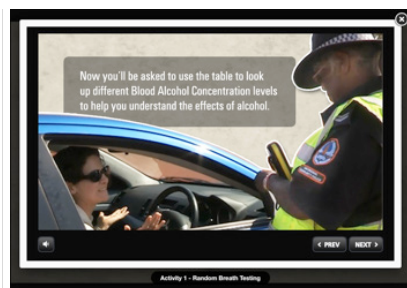


This is what 0.05% would look like in your body. That's how strongly alcohol can affect your abilities.



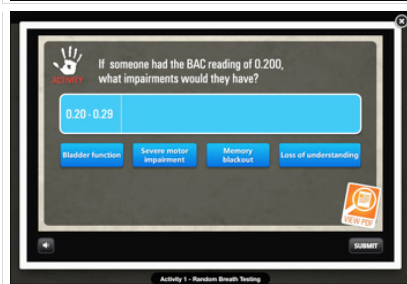
0.000 means 0% OR there is no alcohol in this person's body.

This person's Blood Alcohol Concentration was 0.000, which means there was no alcohol in their blood at all, so it is safe for them to be driving.



Now you'll be asked to use the table to look up different Blood Alcohol Concentration levels to help you understand the effects of alcohol.

When Gwen does her Random Breath Testing, she needs to be able to understand what this percentage means and explain it to drivers, if she needs to.



Activity

If someone had the BAC reading of 0.200, what impairments would they have? Drag the answers into the blue box.



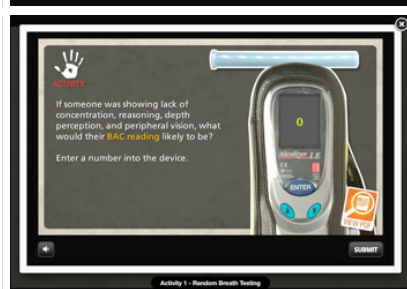
Activity

Where would the reading for the legal limit for drivers on P plates be found? Drag the slider to the correct range.



More Info

Alcohol can seriously damage a driver's ability to concentrate. Reason – use all of their vision and judge how far away something is. All of these skills and more are necessary for safe driving. That's why random Breath tests are an important part of protecting people's safety on the roads.



Activity

If someone was showing lack of concentration, reasoning, depth perception, and peripheral vision, what could their BAC reading be?

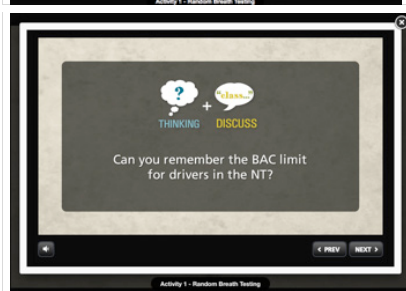
Enter a number into the device.



Activity

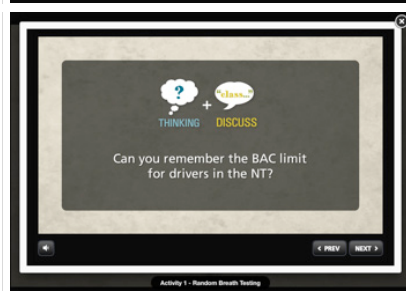
If someone was showing over-expression, emotional swings, anger and boisterousness, what could their BAC reading be?

Enter a number into the device.



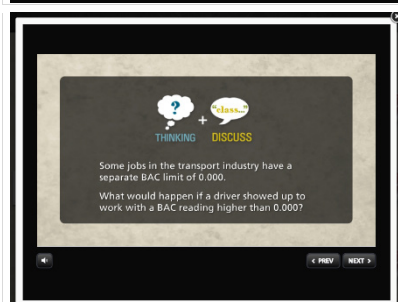
Thinking + Class Discuss

Can you remember the BAC limit for drivers in the NT?



Thinking + Class Discuss

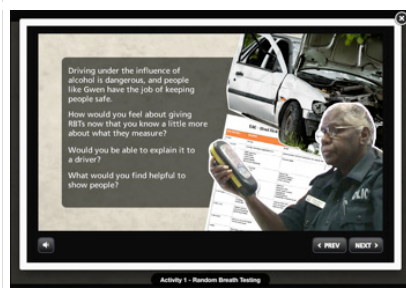
What is the BAC limit for drivers still using P plates?



Thinking + Class Discuss

Some jobs in the transport industry have a separate BAC limit of 0.000.

What would happen if a driver showed up to work with a BAC reading higher than 0.000?

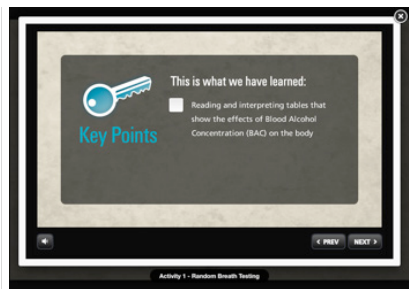


Driving under the influence of alcohol is dangerous, and people like Gwen have the job of keeping people safe.

How would you feel about doing RBTs now that you know a little more about what they measure?

Would you be able to explain it to a driver?

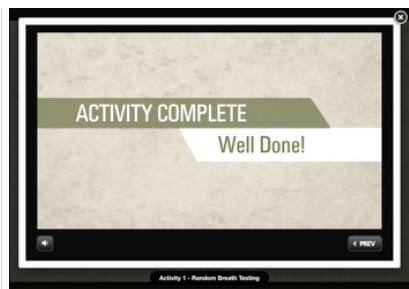
What would you find helpful to show people?



Key Points

This is what we have learnt:

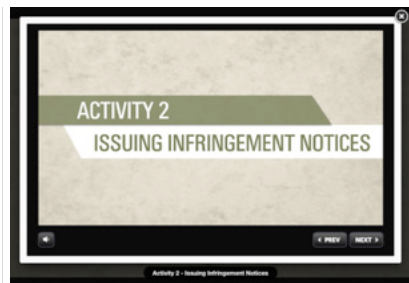
- Reading and interpreting tables that show the effects of Blood Alcohol Concentration (BAC) on the body.



Activity Complete
Well Done!

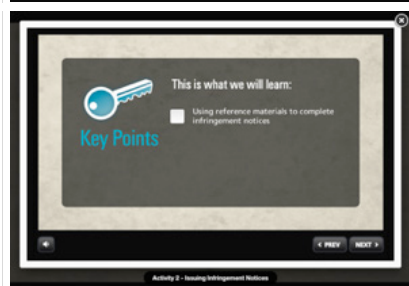
Slide Image

Activity 2 Issuing Infringement Notices



Activity 2 Issuing Infringement Notices

In this story, you'll see Daniel talk about the kinds of paperwork he does to help keep people safe on the roads.



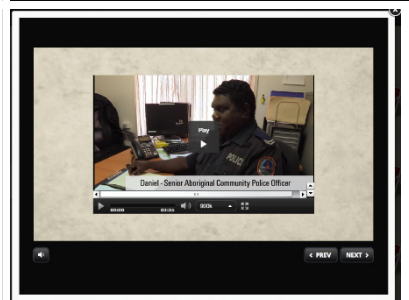
Key Points

This is what we will learn:

- Using reference materials to complete infringement notices.



You'll see Daniel describe how he uses the infringement handbook to complete an infringement notice accurately. Someone issued an infringement notice will need to pay a fine that will hopefully deter them from breaking the law again. This helps to keep the community safe.



Daniel – Senior Aboriginal Community Police Officer
3:35 Minutes

What I have here in front of me are two books. One is the infringement offences handbook and one is the actual infringement notice. The Infringement handbook has all the prices. The infringement notice is you grab all the details off the person who has offended. You then write the details down and then in the infringement handbook it has a short description of what the offence is. For instance, if you exceeded the speed limit over 31 – 32 in a short description it would be 'exceeded the speed limit by 31-45'.

For example when someone drives without an L plate when required, the short description would be 'drive without L plate when required'. Then you grab the persons details, put all the details here, and then what type of offence it is, so if its traffic - its TR. Code is the numbers on the left hand side here, you put the code down, then the alleged offence 'drive without L plate when required'.

Then the penalty is \$100 – put down \$100 then the victim levy which is \$20 and the total amount. Down here you put down where the alleged

offence happened – say if it's on the street or a road – then the locality – which is say here – Elliot.

Also you need to put the vehicle details, which is the rego number which is the number plate, and the expiry date, which state it's from and the make of the car.

If you don't write the right codes, the offender could get the ticket pulled at court and basically they walk away free.

The infringement notice has several copies. The blue copy goes to the offender; you hand the blue copy to the offender. The pink one, you send up to Darwin to fines recovery and then they process things and put it in the computer.

On the offenders copy there's some methods for payment. Here it shows you can contact fines recovery unit. Call that number there and you can make some sort of flexi payment. The other one you can pay with Centrelink or go to a post office and pay. Pay at the post office – what they do is scan this here and then you pay. If you have difficulties paying, call 1800 111 530 and then you can make some sort of flexi payment like \$5 per week or something.



Thinking + Class Discuss

Where is the infringement information for people on provisional licenses?

If a cyclist was riding without a light, where would you find the code for that infringement.

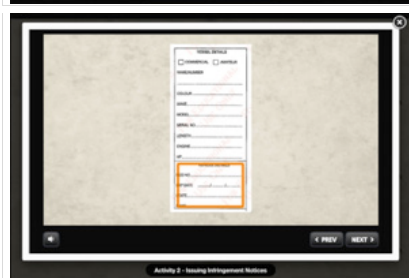
This is the handbook that holds all of the codes Daniel has to know and write on infringement notices. The police have to report on so many different infringements that they need codes to keep the information organised and simple. The infringement handbook outlines the spot codes, the types of infringements, the medium descriptions, the short descriptions, the fine or penalty, the Act and section of the law the offender has broken.



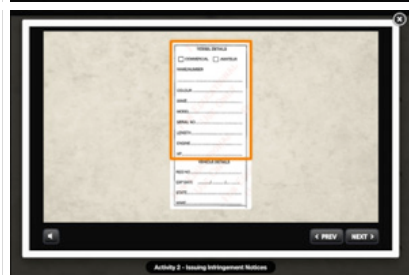
When Daniel finds the correct code in the handbook, he has to use it to complete the infringement notice, so that the offender, the police, and the Darwin Office know what has happened. He also has to record other details of the event in different sections of the form.



This is the section of the form where Daniel has to record the personal details of the person that he is giving the infringement notice to.



This is the section of the form that records the details of the vehicle the person was driving, if it was an offence made in a vehicle.



The 'vessel details' are for infringements, which occur in boats.

This is the section of the form that records the details of the offence, or infringement, as well as the details of the officer issuing the infringement.



*G'day,
Today we picked up a vehicle that didn't stop at a stop sign, and then went through a level crossing when a train was approaching .It was on the Stuart Highway, approaching Lancaster Road. This was just as the school bus was letting kids off, and kids would have been in serious danger because of these offences. Now we've got to complete the infringement notice for this offender so they know what they've done and they pay the fine. Hopefully they'll learn that not stopping at a stop sign is dangerous, and that's why it's against the law.*

Activity

Complete the Vehicle Details section of the form by dragging the information to the correct fields.

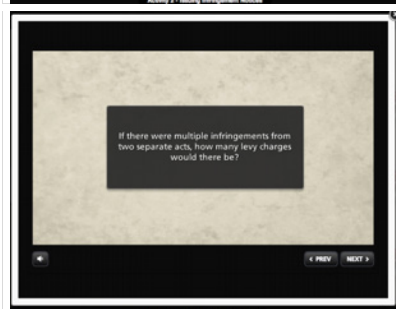
Activity

Complete the personal details section of the form by dragging the information to the correct fields.

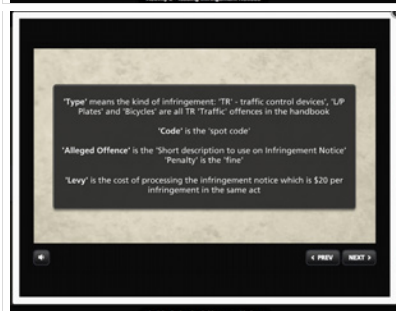


Activity

Complete the Infringement Details section of the form by dragging the information to the correct fields



If there were multiple infringements from two separate acts, how many levy charges would there be?



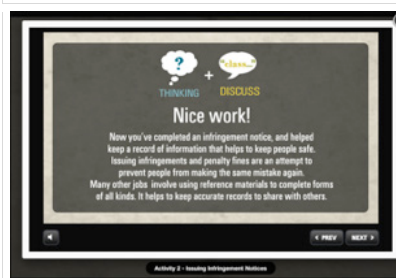
'Type' means the kind of infringement: 'TR' – traffic control devices', 'L/P Plates' and 'Bicycles' are all TR 'Traffic' offences in the handbook

'Code' is the 'spot code'

'Alleged Offence' is the 'Short description to use on Infringement notice'

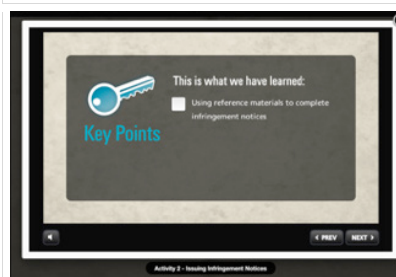
'Penalty' is the 'fine'

'Levy' is the cost of processing the infringement notice which is \$20 per infringement in the same act



Thinking + Class Discuss

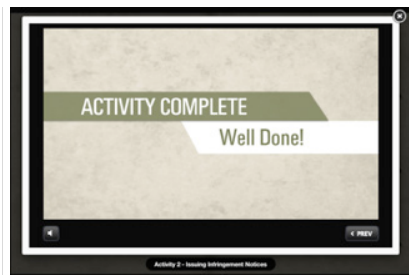
Nice work! Now you've completed an infringement notice, and helped keep a record of information that helps to keep people safe. Issuing infringements and penalty fines are an attempt to prevent people from making the same mistake again. Many other jobs involve using reference materials to complete forms of all kinds. It helps to keep accurate records to share with others.



Key Points

This is what we have learnt:

- Using reference materials to complete infringement notices



Activity Complete
Well Done!

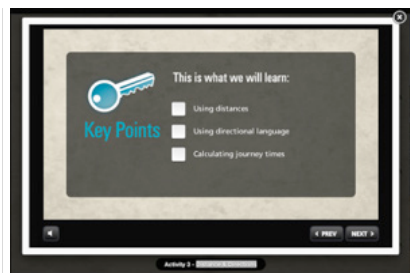
Slide Image

Activity A3 Knowing Distances and Directions



Activity A3 Knowing Distance & Directions

In this story, you'll see Daniel taking a telephone call about a car fire on the Stuart Highway. Listen for the details of where it is. He has to understand distances between places and directions like north, south, east, and west in order to be able to deal with the incident the caller is reporting.



Key Points

This is what we will learn:

- Using distances
- Using directional language
- Calculating journey times



Daniel – Senior Aboriginal Community Police Officer
3:10 Minutes

(Phone rings)

(Daniel) Hello Elliot Police, Daniel Speaking

(Caller): Hello, I'm just phoning up to let you know that there is a vehicle on fire 70km south of the Daly Waters pub turn off

(Daniel) And your name please

(Caller): its john smith

(Daniel) john can I get your contact number please

(Caller): yes, I'm on 0458 1 1832

(Daniel) thanks john, what I'll get you do to is step away from the vehicle, ill notify our unit and we should be on our way soon

What happened next?

(Daniel) Myself and sergeant Phil Lumb and constable Devany attended the job. I was directed to cordoned off the Stuart Highway into the truck resting area where myself and constable lorry Devany extinguished the vehicle that was burning at the time. I was then directed by sergeant Lumb to go with the bush fireies to extinguish the fire that was burning on the western side of the Stuart Highway.

Were just trying to figure out what we are going to do next. We have done all this hear so this is all clear but were just watching that one over there

The fire was caused by the car that was on fire at the time. We got details of persons involved. We then towed their caravan to Dunmarra which is approximately 37km north.

We're taking it so that they can sort things out while they are at Dunmarra. They got phones and a place for them to actually stay.

(Other police officer): Alright Daniel – we'll see you up there, just take your time.

We then spoke to the roadhouse owner who gave them a campsite and we told them we would contact them sometime today and give them their details of a promis job number which they needed for insurance purposes



Daniel had to picture what part of the country the fire was on. Knowing what the area looks like helps Daniel picture this in his mind. He also uses his knowledge of the directions and distances to figure out how he will deal with the incident. If he wasn't sure, he would use a map. Directional language includes North, South, East and West, and is used to help people find their way with a compass and a map. Daniel would use these skills to estimate how long it would take him to get to the incident.



A compass shows you the four main directions you can use to find your way. When the caller said the fire was 70 km south of the Daly Waters Pub turnoff, this helped Daniel to know its location. A Scale tells you how much distance on the ground the picture on the map represents. Some maps give you the distance between each place, others give you a scale and the reader needs to interpret it.



More Info

Compasses also show North-West, North-East, South-East and South-West, in order to give more specific directions.



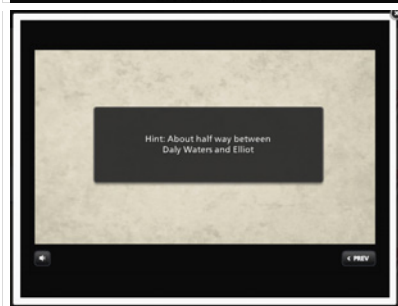
More Info

This scale shows that this amount of distance represents 70kms on the ground.



Activity

Use the scale to estimate the location of the vehicle fire 70km SOUTH of the Daly Waters Pub Turnoff. Click a point on the road to show the vehicle.



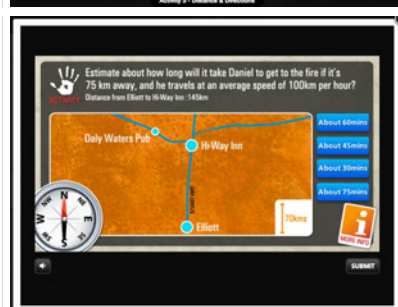
More Info

Hint: About half way between Daly Waters and Elliott



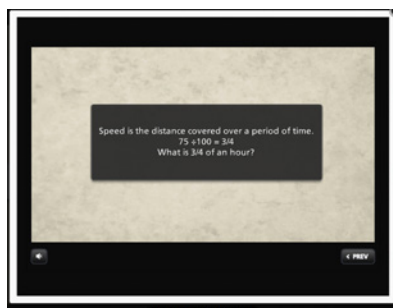
Activity Extension

The campsite that Daniel arranged for the people involved was at Dunmarra, approximately 37km NORTH of the fire. Can you find where that might be?
Click a point on the road to show the campsite.



Activity

Estimate about how long will it take Daniel to get to the fire if it's 75km away, and he travels at an average speed of 100km per hour?



Speed is the distance covered over a period of time.
 $75 \times 100 = 34$
 What is $\frac{3}{4}$ of an hour?



Activity
 Use the scale to estimate how far it is from Elliot to a roadside incident 70km EAST of the Hi-Way Inn.



Remember the distance from Elliot to the Hi-Way Inn is 145km



Activity
 Estimate about how long it will take Daniel to get to that incident if he travels at 100km per hour.



Activity
 Use the scale to estimate the location of the incident that has been reported 140km EAST of Hi-Way Inn.



Activity

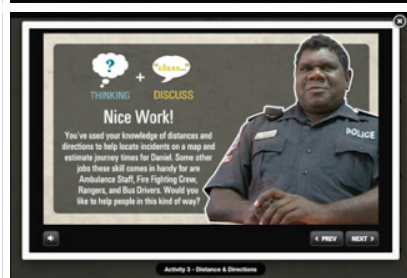
Estimate how long it will take Daniel to get there (travelling at 100km per hour) if he is currently at the vehicle fire 70km SOUTH of Hi-Way Inn?



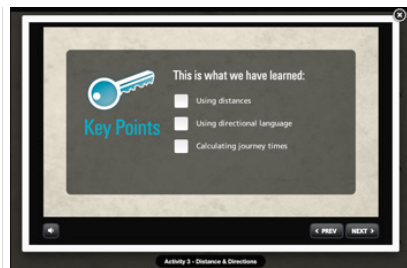
Thinking + Class Discuss

In order to help people, Daniel needs to be able to calculate how long it will take him to get to any location in his region.

You also need to know what the region's country looks like, and the directions the roads take on the country. Is this something you think you could do?



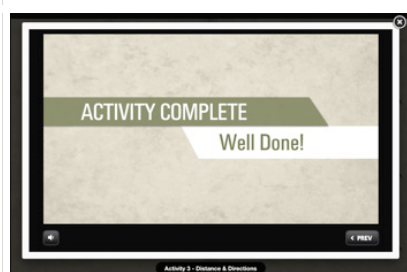
Nice Work! You've used your knowledge of distances and directions to help locate incidents on a map and estimate journey times for Daniel. Some other jobs these skills come in handy for are Ambulance Staff, Fire Fighting Crew, Rangers, and Bus Drivers. Would you like to help people in this kind of way?



Key Points

This is what we have learnt:

- Using distances
- Using directional language
- Calculating journey times



Activity Complete

Well Done!